

Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor : 21st, 1866

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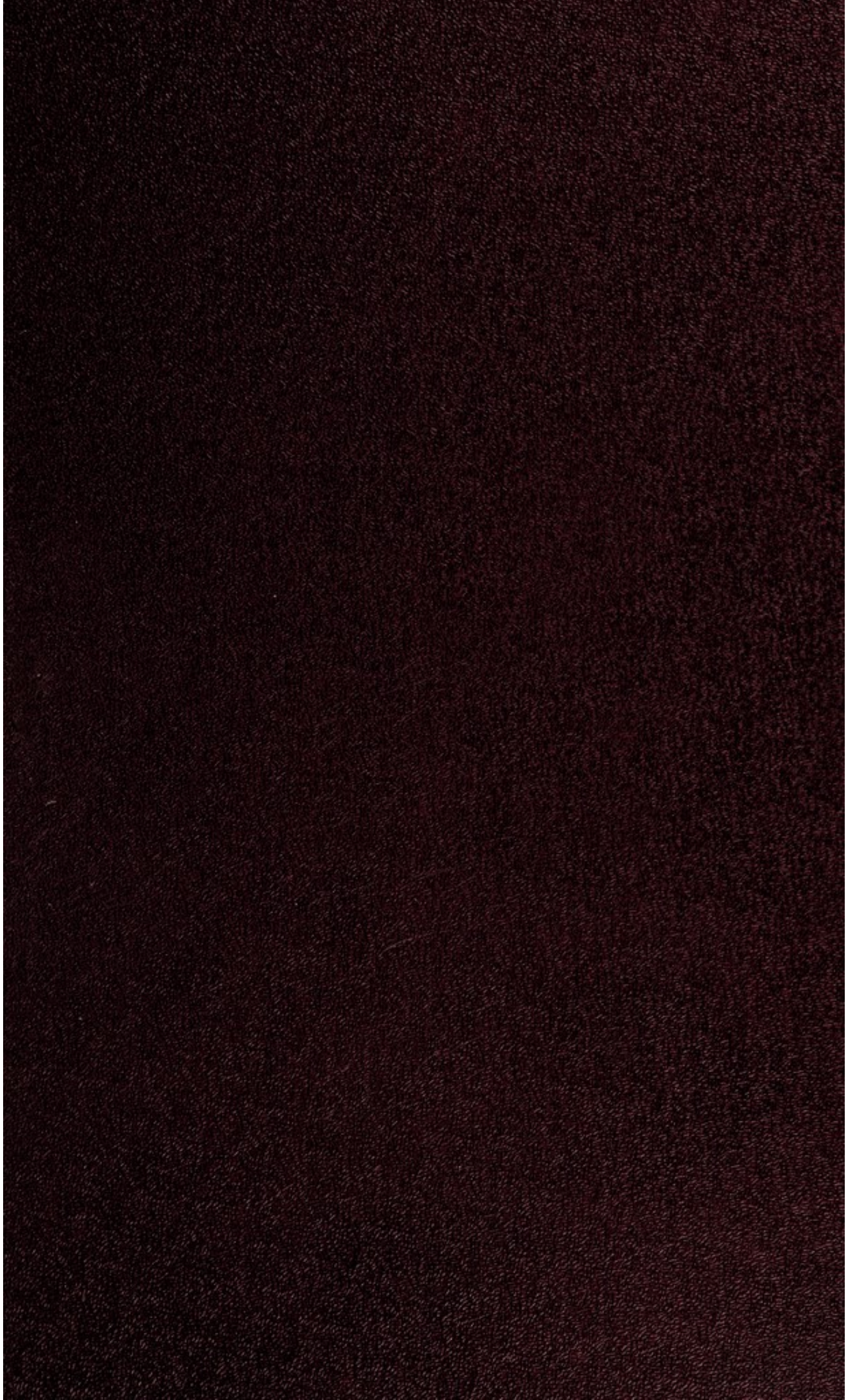
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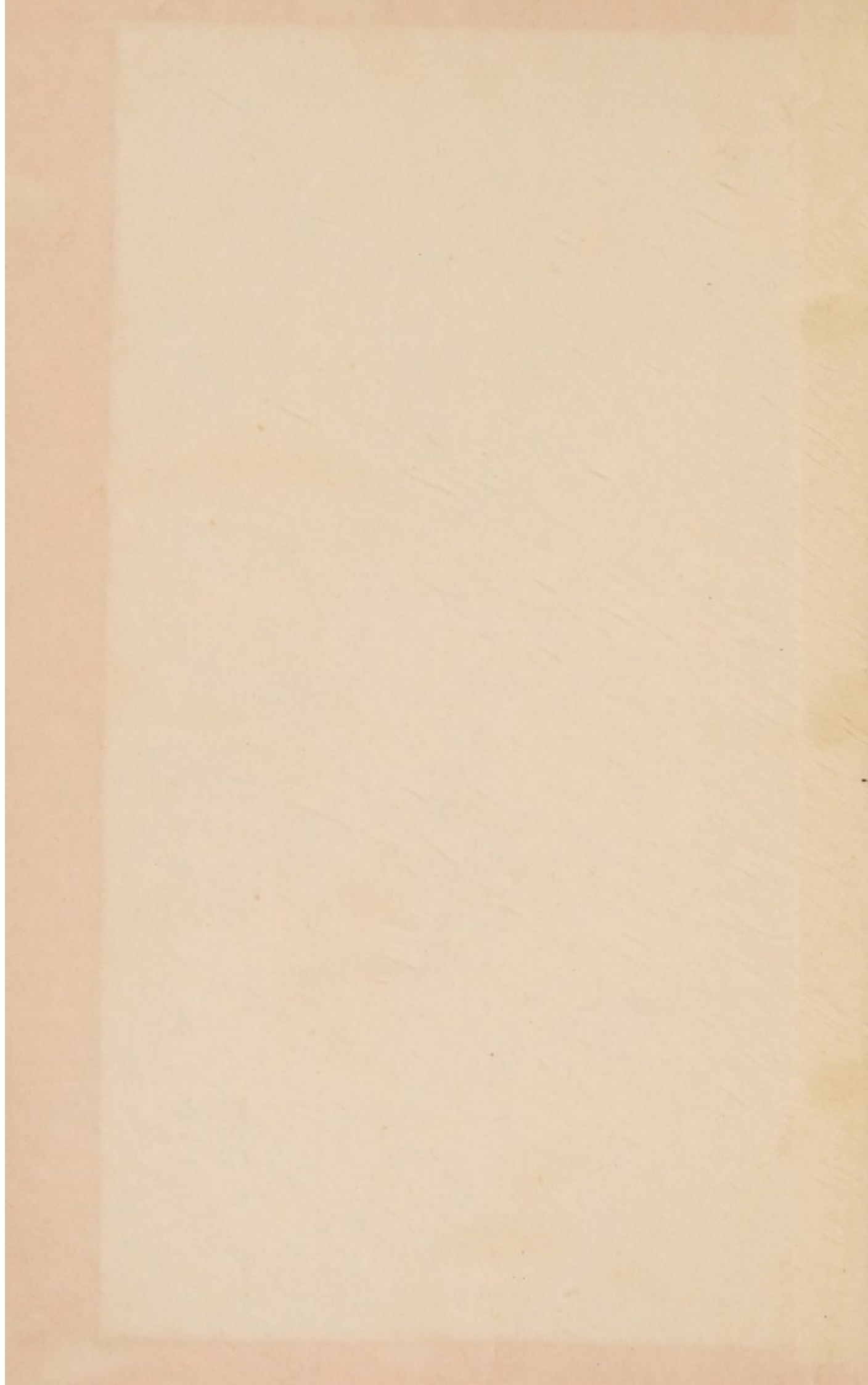
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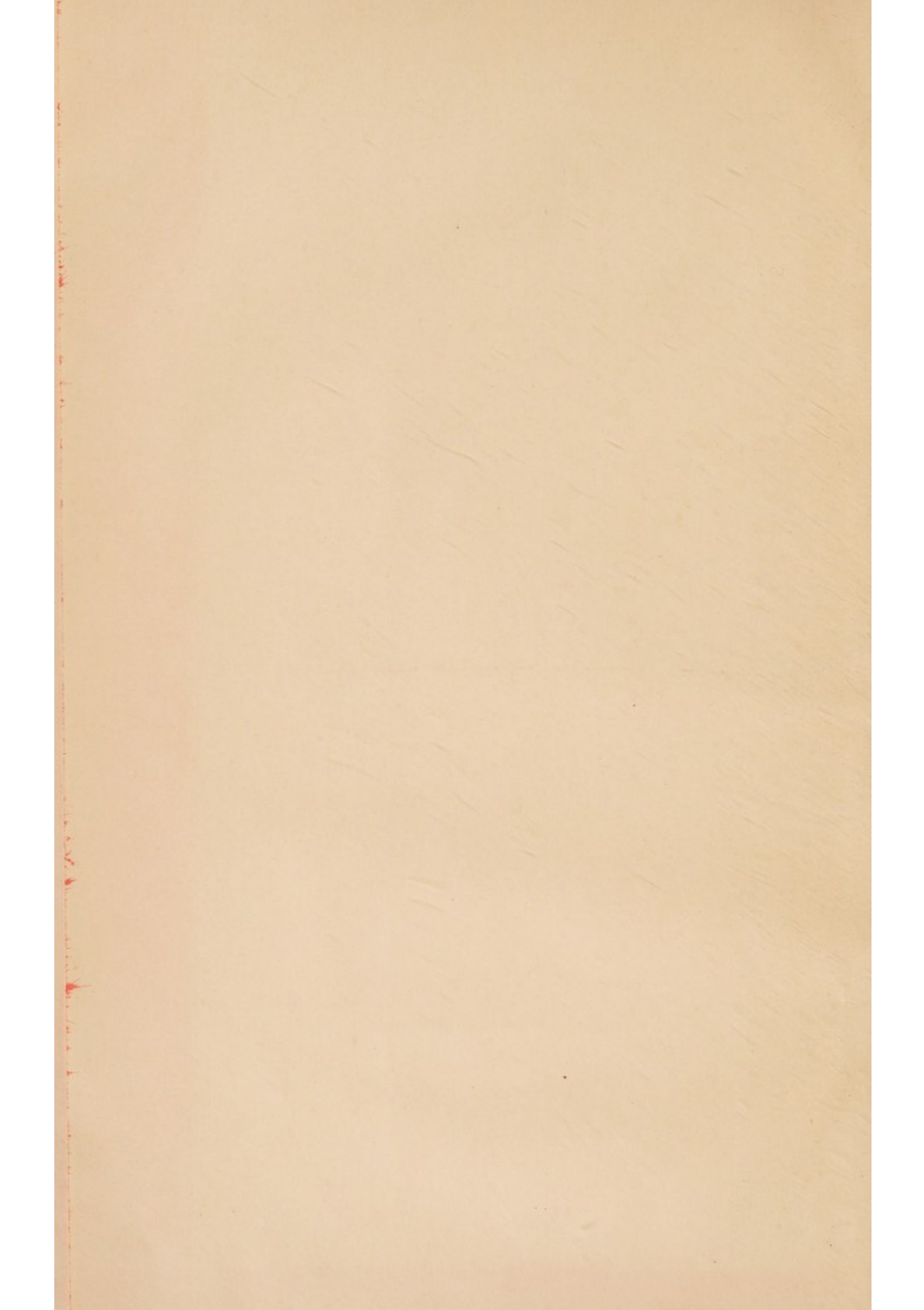






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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed,
14 June 1867.*

COPY

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OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

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THE LORD CHANCELLOR

(Printed pursuant to Act of Parliament)

Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed,

14 June 1897.

North and East Bindings

Birmingham

Nottingham

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THE TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

31st March 1867.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE following Table shows the numbers of the Insane of all classes in England and Wales on the 1st of January 1867, and their distribution; also the total numbers, Private and Pauper, 1st January 1857, and the increase during the decennial interval:

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	107	109	216	11,146	13,228	24,374	11,253	13,337	24,590
In Hospitals - - -	946	896	1,842	190	184	374	1,136	1,080	2,216
In Licensed Houses -	1,792	1,436	3,228	417	833	1,250	2,209	2,269	4,478
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylums - - -	532	98	630	-	-	-	532	98	630
In Workhouses - - -	-	-	-	4,407	5,900	10,307	4,407	5,900	10,307
Residing as Single Patients with relatives or others - - -	96	127	223	2,732	3,906	6,638	2,828	4,033	6,861
TOTAL - - -	3,473	2,666	6,139	18,892	24,051	42,943	22,365	26,717	49,082
TOTAL 1857 - - -	-	-	4,837	-	-	28,954	-	-	33,791
Increase in 10 Years -	-	-	1,302	-	-	13,989	-	-	15,291

As in previous years, we annex to this Report Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the numbers of Insane persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st of January 1867.

Numbers of Insane Persons in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. (Appendix A.)

The New Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes of Proprietorship, since the date of our last Report, are set forth in Appendix B.

Licenses and changes in Proprietorship. (Appendix B.)

Average Weekly
cost in Asylums
and Hospitals.
(Appendices C.
and D.)

In Appendix C. and Appendix D. will be found Statements of the weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of Patients, in the several County and Borough Asylums, and Hospitals.

Entries by
Commissioners
at County
and Borough
Asylums.
(Appendix E.)

In Appendix E. will be found copies of the Entries made by Commissioners in the various County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales during the past year.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

We now proceed to notice such matters of interest as have arisen during the past year in connection with the County and Borough Asylums.

Berks.

In our last Report we stated that the sanction of the Secretary of State had been given to the partial dissolution of the union between the Counties of Oxford and Berks, and the Boroughs of Oxford, Abingdon, and Reading, and that arrangements have been made for providing a new Asylum in the County of Berks, and uniting with it the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury.

The agreement for this union has since been formally approved by the Secretary of State, and it has been determined to erect an Asylum to contain 285 Patients, the proportions specified being 220 for the County, 45 for the Borough of Reading, and 20 for the Borough of Newbury.

An eligible site has been purchased on the banks of the Thames, near the Wallingford-road Station of the Great Western Railway.

Cheshire.

In order to meet the increasing pressure for accommodation in Cheshire, the Justices have resolved to erect an additional Asylum for the north-eastern portion of the County, and we have inspected five of the sites offered for purchase.

Of these three were near Stockport, and, on examination, were found unfit for the purpose. Two farms were then visited near Macclesfield, which were considered suitable, provided certain conditions as to additional land and water supply were complied with; and the purchase of one of these, consisting of about 65 acres, has been since determined upon. The estate is about a mile from the town, the land is of good quality, and well wooded, and an abundant supply of water will be obtained from the Macclesfield Water Works.

Cornwall.

At the Cornwall Asylum the new detached building for 52 Private Patients is completed, and will very shortly be occupied. The old wards will then be appropriated for a similar

similar number of Pauper Patients, raising the total accommodation of the Asylum to 462, viz., 216 of the Male and 246 of the Female sex.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Cornwall.

The Committee of Visitors have also, during the past year, effected the purchase of several plots of ground adjoining the Asylum Estate, amounting altogether to about $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This land is very conveniently situated; it will afford the means of enlarging the Airing Courts in connection with the New Building for private Patients; and it will also provide increased means of occupation for Male Paupers.

Plans and estimates for supplying water to the Asylum have also been approved by the Secretary of State.

The pressure for Asylum accommodation in the County of Durham has for some time been very great, and during the past year the building became so crowded that it was necessary to refuse all applications for admission. To remedy at once, therefore, the great expense and inconvenience occasioned by sending all new cases to distant Asylums, the Visitors determined to erect, at a cost of about 470*l*, a temporary building for 70 Male Patients, composed principally of wood, and roofed with felt. The plans having been approved, the work was finished in little more than a month, and the ward is stated to have answered its purpose well, and to afford comfortable accommodation.

In the meantime other plans were in preparation for a permanent enlargement of the Asylum for 328 Patients of both sexes, including an Infirmary in each division; and after a personal inspection of the locality, and conference with the Visitors, certain alterations suggested in the position of the new buildings, and other changes in matters of detail, were agreed upon; but the plans have not yet been submitted for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

In our last Report we adverted to deficient arrangements in the sewerage and water supply at the Asylum, and to the existence of a large uncovered cesspool in dangerous proximity to the wards, which, in our opinion, had, in the years 1864 and 1865, been the causes of the diarrhoea and dysentery that prevailed amongst the Patients, and proved fatal in 14 cases.

Mr. Lawson the Civil Engineer had been employed to make investigations on the spot, and his Report confirmed our views; but the Visitors having declined to carry out the improvements suggested, involving as they did the removal of the cesspool, the matter was referred to the Secretary of

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Durham.

State, and much correspondence ensued thereon between the Home Office, the Committee of Visitors, and this Board. The Committee of Visitors acting upon the advice of the County Surveyor, made provision for the disinfecting of the sewage by carbolic acid, and for its more frequent distribution on the land; but they declined to make any other alteration, being of opinion that "the statement that illness had ever been caused by the cesspool was a very great exaggeration." In these circumstances it was thought that a further professional opinion from the highest quarter should be obtained, and Mr. Rawlinson, the eminent civil engineer, was instructed by the Secretary of State to visit the Asylum and report fully on the subject.

His Report, which contains much valuable information relative to the principle of the distribution of sewage, is given in Appendix F.; and we are glad to state that his suggestions have been substantially adopted.

Kent.

In our last Report we alluded to the proposal made by the Visitors for the enlargement of the Kent Asylum, to the objections we entertained to that proposal, and to the correspondence which had taken place on the subject between the Secretary of State, the Kent Magistrates, and this Board. A portion of that correspondence has since been printed, not very correctly, by order of the Court of General Sessions of the county, held in April last; the object of the publication being to show that, as we had already stated in our last Report, the Secretary of State had overruled our strong objections to the enlargement proposed, and had approved of the scheme submitted to him by the Magistrates. We have since had to deal, accordingly, with the plans for the new projected buildings, which have in due course been submitted to us.

The plans comprised accommodation for 502 additional Patients, and also new Offices, Workshops, and Recreation and Dining Halls sufficient for the whole establishment, the estimated cost being 86,000 £., including furniture.

A careful examination of the drawings suggested a variety of alterations and improvements, and after several interviews with the Architect, very material changes were made in them, both as regards the classification of the Patients, and the arrangement of the buildings. These changes were subsequently adopted by the Committee of Visitors, and the plans were approved by the Secretary of State in July last.

The approval of the Secretary of State has also been obtained

obtained for the purchase, at a cost of 6,700 *l.*, of upwards of 100 additional acres of land for the purposes of the Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Kent.

It was not our intention again to allude to the controversy on the subject of the enlargement of this Asylum; but some remark is rendered necessary by the omission, from the publication of "documents" by the Kent Magistrates, of any mention of the letters addressed by this Board to the Secretary of State under the dates respectively of the 27th of February and the 21st of March 1866.

In the first of these letters, rejoinder was made to the remarks by the Magistrates on our reply to their original memorial. Those remarks, as it seemed to us, contained nothing to modify the reasonings and conclusions of our reply, but were noticeable chiefly for the renewed attempt made in them to fasten upon the members of our Board a charge of inconsistency. Their principal argument was to the effect that, because during five successive years favourable report had been made by Visiting Commissioners of the management and condition of one of the Yorkshire Asylums, containing upwards of 1,000 Patients, it was no longer open to the Commissioners to concur in the strong objection upon principle to Asylums above a certain size, which had for years been laid down, and on all occasions as far as possible enforced, by the Lunacy Board. The mere fact of their having admitted the possibility that good and careful supervision might, in favourable circumstances, modify or even counteract objections incident to large Asylums, was declared to be, in other words, an admission that they had abandoned and recanted all their previously expressed opinions against Asylums of more than moderate size.

To this reply was made, in the letter not printed with "the documents," that the Commissioners could not to the most limited extent accept the statement or the argument. In the instance of the Yorkshire Asylum referred to, there were circumstances restricted to the particular case, and in no degree justifying the inference attempted to be drawn from it. It was pointed out that for every single instance of an Asylum above the middle-size challenging praise, there were unfortunately several instances of the opposite kind to be adduced; and, remarking upon the favourable extracts printed from Commissioners' entries made at the West Riding Asylum, the Kent Magistrates were informed that if the Commissioners could think it right so to occupy the time of the Secretary of State, they might lay before him a profusion

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Kent.

of extracts from similar visiting entries that would not only exhibit the evils inseparable from over-built Asylums, but demonstrate the inadequacy of efforts even praiseworthy as those at Wakefield, when made in less favourable circumstances and with more excitable classes of Patients, to remove or in any material degree moderate them.

They went on to say in their letter :

“ Against the kind of reasoning reproduced in the Magistrates’ ‘ Remarks,’ therefore, the Commissioners desire again to enter a distinct protest. They no more admit the right of the Justices of Kent to accuse them of inconsistency in praising the management of a large Asylum, than they would admit the right to found a similar charge on their dispraise of the management of a small Asylum. For a series of years it was their unpleasant duty to have to point out the gravest defects of management existing at the Kent Asylum ; but by such exposure of those defects, which they so repeatedly appealed to the Justices and the Visiting Committee to assist them in removing, no argument whatever was furnished against Asylums of the same moderate size.

“ The Commissioners observe, in reference to what is said in their letter upon the unsatisfactory position of the Kentish Boroughs, that the Justices in their ‘ Remarks ’ deny their liability to make provision for places not within their jurisdiction. In reply, the Commissioners have simply to say, that this portion of their letter, as the language used will show, was not an argument for consideration of the Justices, but exclusively for that of the Secretary of State ; to whom the want of proper accommodation for their Insane Poor, felt so long and so disadvantageously by the Boroughs, is matter for consideration not less urgent than that suggested by the wants of the County.”

Such was our letter of the 27th February 1866, the remainder of which dealt with that part of the question turning upon statistical returns of the population, and corrected two errors into which we had previously fallen, affecting to a very trifling extent the main argument. Our letter of the 21st of March, also omitted from the “ Documents,” was an acknowledgment of the communication made to us on the 7th of that month by the Secretary of State, in which he detailed the grounds on which he had thought himself not justified in withholding his sanction from the plan of enlargement ; and of this letter, which thanked Sir George Grey for his remarks

in

in reference to the Lunacy Commission, the most material passage was the following, with which our present remarks may close.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Kent.

“The Commissioners are not insensible to the force of the reasons alleged in explanation of the course which has been taken in this particular case. They retain at the same time the opinion that it was their duty, irrespective of such considerations, to resist the plan thus sanctioned; and they believe that they shall best entitle themselves to the continued good opinion of the Secretary of State, by not hesitating to bring under his notice, at all times, that which their observation and experience may lead them to think right, although it may not always be that which circumstances seem to render expedient.”

Two of the Commissioners, on their Visit to the Prestwich Asylum on the 17th of February 1866, having in company with several of the Visitors examined and approved the proposed site of a detached Hospital for the separate treatment of epidemic and other cases of sickness, the Committee of Visitors in May following submitted plans for a Building to accommodate 15 Patients of each sex.

Lancaster.
Prestwich
Asylum.

After some correspondence with reference to a variety of alterations suggested by us, the amended plans, upon our recommendation, received the Secretary of State's approval, and the Building is nearly completed. The estimated cost for this Hospital was 2,200*l*.

In our last Report we stated that plans had been submitted for the enlargement of the Northumberland Asylum, so as to provide additional accommodation for 59 Patients of each sex. These plans, after receiving modification in various ways, and the number of Beds in each Division having been increased from 59 to 65, have received the Secretary of State's sanction. The estimated cost of the new Buildings was 4,500*l*.

Northumber-
land.

Plans and Estimates for an enlargement of the Nottingham Asylum, so as to accommodate 50 additional Patients of the Female sex, were approved by the Secretary of State in May last. The Architect's estimate for these Buildings was 1,520 *l*.; but owing to a sudden rise in the price of labour, the lowest tender amounted to 1,750 *l*., for which the Secretary of State's sanction was subsequently obtained.

Nottingham.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Surrey.

The additional Asylum for the County of Surrey, near Woking, which is calculated to accommodate 651 Patients, has for some time past been completed and fit for occupation. An unexpected obstacle to the reception of Patients has however arisen in the deficient supply and bad quality of the water.

When the purchase of the site was under consideration, careful inquiries were made as to the existence of water in the locality. At the neighbouring Invalid Convict Prison, the supply from wells was reported to be ample and of excellent quality; and no doubt whatever was entertained as to the possibility of securing a similar supply for the Asylum. Two wells were sunk, and during the progress of the building no scarcity was observed, but when a steam-engine had been erected and the quantity was tested, no more than 5,000 gallons could be obtained in the course of 24 hours, and an analysis showed the existence of so large a proportion of organic matter as to render it quite unfit for drinking.

Every effort is being made by the Committee of Visitors to remedy this very grave defect, but in the meantime the delay in the opening of the Asylum is giving rise to the most serious inconvenience. There are at the present time nearly 500 Patients belonging to Surrey Parishes in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, which are crowded to their utmost limits, and in most of the Workhouses Patients are of necessity detained whose cases urgently need Asylum treatment.

Sussex.

At the Sussex Asylum some important additions and alterations have been commenced.

The plans, which were approved in March 1866, form part of a scheme of enlargement submitted three years ago, which has already been carried out in the Female Division; and the additions now in progress will afford accommodation for 130 Male Patients. They will also include two Dining Halls, calculated to contain 350 Patients of each sex, and other improvements. The estimated cost of these works was 7,903 *l.*

The Committee of Visitors have also purchased two cottages and gardens immediately adjoining the entrance Lodge. These cottages are each capable of accommodating 10 Patients, and it is proposed to use them as Hospitals in case of any outbreak of epidemic or contagious disease. The want of such provision was greatly felt last year when small-pox visited the Asylum, and when, owing to there being no means of isolating the Patients who were attacked, 40 cases occurred, of which four proved fatal.

An

An agreement for the purchase of additional land has likewise been approved by the Secretary of State.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Plans for the enlargement of two Day Rooms in the Male Division of the Worcester Asylum, whereby 22 additional beds would be obtained at a cost of not more than 200*l.*, were approved by the Secretary of State in May last.

Worcester.

The increased accommodation thus obtained was soon after found to be inadequate, and a proposal was submitted for the conversion of the Medical Superintendent's house into Dormitories, together with plans for a new detached residence; an arrangement which it was calculated would give 50 additional beds, allowing an average space of 695 cubical feet for each Patient, at a cost of about 200*l.* The estimate for the new Superintendent's house was 2,830*l.*

Some correspondence ensued between the Board and the Committee of Visitors as to the accommodation to be provided for the Assistant Medical Officer, and the arrangements to be made for the Superintendent sleeping within the walls of the Asylum whenever the Assistant Officer was absent; and satisfactory replies on these points having been furnished, the Plans were in September last approved by the Secretary of State.

It has been determined to erect a second Asylum for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and at the request of the Justices we have inspected two Estates selected by them as sites for the intended Building.

York, W. R.

One of these, situated nearly ten miles from Doncaster, we at once objected to as unsuitable. It was remote from the more populous portions of the Riding, and very inaccessible. The surrounding country was flat and uninteresting, and the soil was reported to us as a stiff clay, not easily to be drained. The second estate was called "Wadsley Park," lying about three miles to the north-west of Sheffield, and comprising, with an adjoining farm, nearly 150 acres. Although open to some objections, this site offered on the whole many advantages, and it has been reported for approval.

The consent of the Secretary of State has been obtained to a dissolution of the union formerly existing between the North and East Ridings, and the Justices of the East Riding have selected a site for the new Asylum within a short distance of Beverley. The land has been inspected by two Members of the Board, whose Report was, on the whole, favourable; but much difficulty has been experienced in securing an abundant and unfailing supply of Water, and it is only very recently that this important requisite has been secured.

York, North
and East
Ridings.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Borough of
Leicester.

The Plans for the intended new Asylum for the Borough of Leicester have been approved, and the Building will be commenced forthwith, the authorities of the Borough being under notice from the Visitors of the County Asylum to remove their Patients in the month of May 1868. The Asylum is intended for 282 Patients, the estimated cost of building being about 18,300 *l*.

Birmingham.

The Secretary of State has approved of a contract for the purchase of a plot of upwards of eight acres of land in front of the Birmingham Asylum, at a cost of 6,400 *l*. The acquisition of this ground was very desirable, in order to prevent the erection of houses in too close proximity to the Asylum, and as affording additional means for the employment and recreation of the Patients.

Subsequently the Visitors purchased another small piece of ground which adjoined the Asylum estate; and it is also proposed to make an exchange with the Guardians of the Poor, whereby certain lands belonging to them, and lying between the present boundary wall and the recent purchase, will be obtained.

Norwich
Asylum.

In our last Report we stated that, in consequence of steps taken by the Secretary of State, the Town Council of the Borough of Norwich had placed themselves in communication with the other Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk with a view to immediate compliance with the Lunacy Acts, by the erection of a joint Asylum for these Boroughs. Deputations from the various Boroughs subsequently met at Norwich, when certain resolutions were come to, apparently favourable to the union, and also to the erection of the proposed Asylum upon land belonging to the Dean and Chapter at Mousehold Heath, about a mile and a half from Norwich, and which at that time there was reason to believe might be obtained.

The negotiation for transferring this land, or any portion of it, to the Corporation, subsequently failed; the Committee, assuming that the authorities of Ipswich and the other Boroughs concurred in the proposition to build the Asylum near Norwich, proceeded to look out for another site; and in August last we were requested to examine one situated at Hellesdon, about three miles from Norwich. The distance from the City was our main objection to this site, which in other respects we considered suitable; and, conditional on the approval of the Committees of the other Boroughs, and subject to the water supply being found adequate

quate and two additional fields being purchased, we intimated our willingness to recommend it for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Norwich
Asylum.

Shortly afterwards a Meeting of the Deputations from the Boroughs of Norfolk and Suffolk was held at Norwich, the Hillesdon site was visited, and a resolution was passed approving of it in every respect with the exception of its distance from a Railway Station. At the same meeting it was resolved that the decision respecting it should be postponed until further information could be supplied by the Ipswich authorities as to some land which had been offered to them close to the Tivetshall Station, and which they considered to be peculiarly advantageous in consequence of the facilities it afforded of direct railway communication with all the Boroughs. We were subsequently requested by the Ipswich authorities to visit this site, in the hope that, if we were able to report favourably of it, the Norwich Committee might be induced to alter a resolution they had passed shortly after the meeting alluded to, to the effect that under no circumstances could they recommend the Council to consent to the removal of the Lunatics under their charge so far from Norwich as Tivetshall. Our examination of this site was so far satisfactory that we suggested to the Norwich Justices themselves to visit it before taking any final step in the matter. This they accordingly did; but after a careful consideration of the whole subject, they intimated their intention (which had been previously communicated to the Ipswich authorities) of purchasing the Hillesdon site, either for the erection of a Borough Asylum in union with the other Boroughs of Norfolk and Suffolk, or for Norwich alone. The purchase of this land (51 acres) has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and steps are being taken to build an Asylum for the reception of 300 Patients.

Consequent upon the Town Council of Norwich declining to accede to any proposition for the erection of a joint Asylum elsewhere than at Norwich, the Town Council of Ipswich decided that it was not desirable to join Norwich, but to build an Asylum of their own; a suitable site for this purpose has been selected accordingly, about two miles from Ipswich on the Foxhall Road; the land has been purchased, and plans are at present in preparation.

In reference to the Boroughs noticed in our last Report as unprovided with Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics, we have to state as follows:

BOROUGH.

O.73.

The

- Boroughs.** The Pauper Lunatics of Bridgnorth are sent under a contract to the Salop and Montgomery Asylum.
- Bridgnorth.**
- Ludlow.** The arrangement which formerly existed for the reception of Patients belonging to the Borough of Ludlow into the Salop Asylum has terminated, and Ludlow is still without any statutory provision for its Lunatic poor.
- Newark and Chippenharn.** No statutory provision has as yet been made by the authorities of Newark or Chippenharn.
- Newbury.** Upon the partial dissolution of the union between the Counties of Oxford and Berks, it was a part of the arrangements that the Borough of Newbury should be united to the latter county.
- Derby.** The Pauper Lunatics of the Borough of Derby will shortly be provided for temporarily, not by a statutory contract, but by an arrangement with the Visitors of the County Asylum.
- Exeter and Tiverton.** No further steps have been taken towards making statutory provision for the Exeter Pauper Lunatics, and the Borough of Tiverton, in the same County, is still unprovided for.
- Plymouth.** We have had much correspondence, in reference to the want of a proper Asylum for the Insane Poor of Plymouth, with the Borough Justices, and with the Visitors of the Devon County Asylum, declining to abandon our strong objection to the proposed renewal of the contract for the reception of the Lunatics into the Devon Asylum for a further period of 10 years.
- The result has been that, in accordance with our Reports, Mr. Secretary Walpole has withheld his sanction from the proposed new contract, and on the 9th February last, by his order, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, has required the Justices of the Borough of Plymouth forthwith to provide a fit and sufficient Asylum for 200 Pauper Lunatics, the number for which a Special Committee of Justices originally recommended that a Borough Asylum should be erected.
- Portsmouth.** The Borough of Portsmouth is still without an Asylum.
- Kent Boroughs.** Provision is about to be made by the enlargement, already specially noticed, of the Kent Asylum, for the accommodation of the several boroughs in the county.

Plans,

Plans, as elsewhere stated, have been duly approved for an Asylum for the Borough of Leicester.

BOROUGH.
Leicester.

As already mentioned sites have been selected, and Asylums are about to be erected for the Boroughs of Norwich and Ipswich, and provision will thereby be made for the Pauper Lunatics of the several Boroughs in Norfolk and Suffolk.

Norfolk and
Suffolk
Boroughs.

A contract for the reception, for a period of five years, into the County Asylum at Carmarthen of the Pauper Lunatics of Haverfordwest, pursuant to the provisions of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," s. 8, as extended by the second section of the 28th & 29th Vict. c. 80, has been approved by the Secretary of State.

Haverfordwest.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum was on the 18th and 19th December last visited and inspected by two Members of this Board, who made all material inquiries into its management and the condition and treatment of the persons confined therein. A copy of their Report has been duly transmitted to the Secretary of State.

STATE
ASYLUM,
BROADMOOR.

In answer to the inquiries of the Visiting Commissioners as to the principles of selection of persons for custody and care at Broadmoor, they were informed that, in future, the admissions would be limited to the following three classes :

Rules as to
selection and
reception of
Patients.

1. Persons found insane on arraignment, or acquitted on the ground of insanity, whatever the nature of the offence.

2. Persons becoming or found to be Insane while under committal for murder, and who have not been arraigned.

3. Convicts who have become Insane after trial, and while undergoing sentences of penal servitude in Government prisons.

The Commissioners were further informed that no persons becoming Insane while under sentence of imprisonment will henceforward be received from County or Borough Gaols; that all such cases will have to be provided for in Pauper Asylums; and that Patients sent by Order of the Secretary of State to such Asylums will not in future be removed thence to Broadmoor, however dangerous they may have become.

We think that such exclusion from the State Asylum, however, as an invariable rule, of the classes last referred to, would not be consistent with the intention of the Legisla-

STATE
ASYLUM,
BROADMOOR.
Rules as to
selection and
reception of
Patients.

ture, or with one of the main objects for which a Criminal Asylum was built, namely, to relieve County and Borough Asylums by removing therefrom offensive and dangerous Criminal Lunatics, unfit for association with ordinary Pauper Patients by reason of their conduct and propensities, and requiring special custody and care.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
ACT, 1867.

We have now to advert shortly to an Act of the present Session, "The Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," the main provisions of which are as follow :

1. The enactments contained in the 9th and 10th sections of the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, relating to the power of the Secretary of State to permit a Lunatic to be absent from the State Asylum on trial, and to the expenses of conveyance and maintenance of Criminal Lunatics, are extended to the cases of Criminal Lunatics generally, in whatever Asylums or places of confinement they may be. The expediency of thus extending the provisions of the Act was suggested to Mr. Secretary Walpole by this Board, with special reference to Criminal Lunatics at Fisherton House and elsewhere who were not dangerous to themselves or others, and to whom change of scene would be most beneficial.

2. The Act empowers the Secretary of State to discharge, absolutely or conditionally, any Criminal Lunatic, and contains the requisite provisions for cases wherein any of the conditions of discharge are broken.

3. The 8th section of the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 75, applicable to the discharge of Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor or other State Asylum, on the expiration of their terms of imprisonment or penal servitude, to the intent that they may be placed in County Asylums or otherwise subjected to the same care and treatment as Lunatics not being criminals, having been found practically inoperative by reason of the Secretary of State not being thereby invested with the requisite authority to enforce its provisions, the section is repealed, and it is enacted, in substance, as follows :

Where the term of punishment awarded to any Criminal Lunatic confined in any Asylum or other place of confinement for Criminal Lunatics expires before such evidence of his sanity has been given as justifies his being discharged, the following consequences shall ensue ; that is to say,

(1.) If such Lunatic be confined in any Asylum or place of confinement to which Lunatics may be sent in pursuance of

of "The Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," he shall thenceforth be deemed to be a Pauper Lunatic, and shall be in the same position in all respects as if he had been sent to the Asylum or place of confinement by order of a justice as a Lunatic wandering at large. This enactment accords in principle generally with the views and recommendations of this Board.

CRIMINAL
LUNATICS
ACT, 1867.

(2.) If such Lunatic be confined in any Asylum or place of confinement to which Lunatics cannot be sent in pursuance of the said "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," the Secretary of State is empowered to order his reception into any Asylum or place of confinement into which a justice might have directed him to be received in pursuance of the 68th section, as a Lunatic wandering at large; and such Lunatic, when so received by order of the Secretary of State, shall thenceforth be deemed to be a Pauper Lunatic, and shall be in the same position in all respects as if he had been received under the order of a justice as a wandering Lunatic.

The Naval Hospital at Yarmouth was visited on the 28th May, when it contained 162 Patients, viz., 26 Officers and 136 Seamen. They were found remarkably free from excitement, well clothed and in a most satisfactory state. The various wards were clean and in the best order, and the bedding in excellent condition. Among the improvements that had been carried out were the completion of a new kitchen, the erection of a drying-closet and a boat-house, and the provision of a room for the manufacture of cocoa-nut fibre matting. Other important alterations were contemplated.

ROYAL NAVAL
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL,
YARMOUTH.

The very satisfactory state of this Hospital was attributed by the Visiting Commissioners to the zeal and activity of Dr. Rae, and his long experience and judicious treatment of the Insane.

The annual Visit to the Military Lunatic Hospital at Fort Pitt was made by two members of the Board on the 5th of December last. There were at that time only one Officer and 19 Men in the Hospital. During the year, however, as many as 165 Patients had been admitted (including five Commissioned Officers), and 162 had been discharged, viz., 100 to the care of their friends, two to duty, 54 to Grove Hall, Bow, one to Pembroke House, Hackney, one to Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, and four were given up to their Parish Authorities. Two Patients also had died of phthisis. The highest number resident at any one time was in August, when there were 39 in the Hospital. Five of the men were,

FORT PITT
MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.

FORT PITT
MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.

in the opinion of the Visiting Commissioners, unfit to be kept in the Hospital, and their removal to Grove Hall was recommended. We are glad to report that the circuitous and dilatory proceedings formerly requisite for the removal of a Patient from Fort Pitt have been abandoned, and no unnecessary delay now takes place.

Since the last Visit the War Department has also sanctioned the appropriation of upwards of three acres of land in one of the trenches for the occupation of the Patients, by whom it has been successfully cultivated. Some improvements have likewise been effected in the garden by the introduction of more flowers, and in the interior of the building by placing a few prints upon the walls, but, structurally, the building is as defective as heretofore. On the other hand the substantial comforts of the Patients are carefully provided for; and the medical attention they receive, as well as the general supervision exercised over them by Serjeant Major Gould, have always been of a most satisfactory character.

Considering the large number of Military Patients in Grove Hall, Bow (202 Males and four Females), and the difficulty experienced in getting admission there, we again, during the past year, thought it right to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the insufficient accommodation proposed to be provided for the military class at Netley, where the new building will be for 60 Patients only. In reply it was stated that this was merely intended to be a place of reception, in lieu of Fort Pitt, for the temporary observation of Lunatics, and a practical school for the study of mental disease, and that the majority of such cases would continue to be sent as heretofore to a private Asylum. There seems therefore at present to be little hope of any proper State provision being made for this class of the public service.

ISLE OF MAN.

We have already in a former Report described the steps taken to secure for Insane Patients in the Isle of Man the care and protection which they have hitherto so greatly needed.

The House of Commons having, in the Session of 1865, passed a vote of 4,000 *l.* in aid of the rate which had been levied in the Island, and the plans for the new Asylum having been considerably reduced, both as regards cost and the amount of accommodation, the building has been commenced, and will, it is hoped, be completed by the close of the present year.

At

At the request of the Lieutenant Governor two members ISLE OF MAN. of the Board visited the Island in the month of July last, and inspected the house which has been fitted up as a temporary Asylum for the reception and treatment of the more urgent cases. Originally capable of accommodating about 35 inmates, the establishment was no sooner opened than the whole of the beds were occupied, and the pressure for further accommodation became so urgent that it was found requisite to construct a wing for 14 additional Female Patients. A further enlargement for 12 Male Patients was in contemplation also at the time of the Commissioners' visit, when the numbers resident were 24 of the Male and 25 of the Female sex, and the establishment consisted of a Superintendent and Housekeeper, with three Attendants of each sex, the medical care of the Patients being entrusted to a gentleman who visited thrice a week.

Considering that the majority of the cases were of a very bad and helpless class; that many of them had been grossly neglected, if not cruelly treated, for years, their limbs in some instances being contracted, and their mental powers utterly destroyed; the condition in which they were found was thought creditable to the zeal and activity of the Superintendent. The few men capable of working had been encouraged to employ themselves on the land, and by their labour the garden had been brought into a high state of cultivation, and the roads and paths had been repaired. Some of the women also were occupied in the laundry and domestic work. With the majority, indeed, little could be effected; but it was satisfactory to find them clean, well clothed, and well fed.

Although some of the Dormitories were too crowded, the condition of the house was generally satisfactory, and much praise is due to the authorities for the general management of an Asylum provided under such great difficulties.

The Metropolitan Licensed Houses have all been duly METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. visited six times during the year 1866.

On the present occasion we think it necessary to notice only those in which Pauper as well as Private Patients are received.

The numbers resident in them respectively at the last Visit in 1866, were as follows:

Peckham House	-	-	-	317
Hoxton House	-	-	-	244
Bethnal House	-	-	-	374
Grove Hall	-	-	-	404
Camberwell House	-	-	-	356

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES,
Peckham
House.

In our last Report we alluded to the frequent changes among the Attendants and Nurses at Peckham House. Further complaints have been made on the same subject during the past year. At a visit on the 3rd of February 1866, it appeared that of the 10 Male and 15 Female Attendants then employed, only two of the former and 13 of the latter were in the establishment at Christmas 1864, showing that eight of each sex had been engaged within little more than a year.

The wages for Male Attendants were only 20 *l.*, rising by 1 *l.* a year to 27 *l.*; the Nurses commencing at 11 *l.* and rising similarly to 20 *l.* a year.

A letter was subsequently addressed to Dr. Armstrong, stating our opinion that these sums were not sufficient to secure or retain the services of duly qualified persons, and suggesting that in addition to an increased scale of wages proper arrangements should be made for giving the Attendants and Nurses all reasonable means of relaxation from their anxious and responsible duties.

At the next visit it appeared that the wages of the Nurses had been raised 1 *l.* a year, but no increase has yet been made as regards the Male Attendants.

But there have been other and grave defects in the management of this House. The Case Books have been neglected, the entries relative to the deaths of Patients have not been duly recorded, and the notices of such deaths sent to the Coroner have not been made in strict compliance with the requirements of the statute.

In the Report made on the 15th of August the following passage occurs:

“Since the Visit of the 8th of May, eight Patients, two Men and six Women, have been secluded; these at least are the numbers recorded in the Medical Journal, but we cannot place much confidence in this Register, because one of the Women to-day, whilst making complaints of one of the Nurses, stated that she had been locked up for two days about three weeks ago, complaining also that during that time she had been insufficiently fed, and had not been allowed any water for ablutions. The fact of this instance of seclusion having taken place is not denied, and we are of opinion that the neglect to record it is most reprehensible.”

At the visit of the 14th of December, complaints were made by one of the Female Patients that she had been roughly used and fastened to a chair, the fastenings having only been removed

removed when the visit of the Commissioners to the Ward was expected. This statement proved to be correct.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

We have the satisfaction of stating that the Report of a visit recently made to this house is of a more favourable character.

Peckham
House.

The Reports upon the state of Hoxton House have on the whole been favourable, but there has been some neglect as respects the keeping of the Case Book, and we have had occasion at several visits to give directions for improvements in the clothing, bedding, and other matters of management. The staff of Attendants has been properly kept up, and there have been few changes amongst them. The wages for men vary from 24 *l.* to 28 *l.* a year, and the Women receive from 16 *l.* to 18 *l.*

Hoxton House.

The sanitary state of the Patients has been good, but one case of cholera occurred, and small-pox broke out, one of the Nurses being the first person infected, but the disease did not spread.

For some time past we have been of opinion that various structural alterations and improvements were required at Bethnal House, and the subject has frequently been pressed upon the notice of the Superintendent.

Bethnal House.

In May last the Trustees of the property, having obtained an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed alterations, determined to apply to the Court of Chancery for authority to expend a sum of 2,500 *l.*; but when this authority had been granted, it appeared that the Trustees had no power to pull down or rebuild any portion of the premises, and a fresh application to the Court became necessary. The matter has now however been finally arranged, and the plans have been approved.

The proposed improvements will include a new Infirmary, a range of single rooms and additional Bath-rooms, &c.; and various old and unsuitable Wards will be removed, whereby the Airing Courts will be much improved.

The condition and management of the House during the past year has not been at all times satisfactory. On several visits, the Patients, especially the Women, have been unusually excited. On one occasion they were reported to be "noisy, violent, and disorderly," owing probably to overcrowding, and the want of a sufficient staff of Nurses. The clothing has also been complained of.

In the course of an inquiry relative to the death of a Male Patient who was reported to have died from "an epileptic

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LICENSED
HOUSES.
Bethnal House.

"attack while in a bath," very grave defects of management and neglect of statutory regulations were discovered. The arrangements for supervision during the administration of baths, a matter at all times requiring much judgment and caution, especially in the cases of excited Patients, were most defective. The presence of the Head Attendants at such times was not insisted on, and it appeared that a practice existed of placing the Patients' heads under water.

As regarded the special case under inquiry, although upon a post-mortem examination of the body it was discovered that three ribs were fractured, this fact had not been communicated to the Board with the notice of death; and further, notwithstanding the very important character of this case, no entry whatever respecting it had been made in the Case Book, although a period of seven days had elapsed since the Patient's admission. It followed, that whatever communication had been made to the Coroner on the subject, the provisions of the 19th Section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, could not have been complied with.

Notwithstanding the very severe censure passed upon the Superintendent for this neglect, at a recent visit when a second special inquiry was instituted into certain charges of neglect and ill-treatment made by the husband of a Patient who had died in the Asylum, which charges were not however substantiated, it was found that the Case Book had been again neglected, and that no entry whatever relative to the case had been made.

We shall adopt stringent measures to prevent the recurrence of these irregularities.

Grove Hall,
Bow.

The condition and management of Grove Hall has been generally satisfactory, and various structural improvements have been carried out.

During the Autumn epidemic cholera broke out in the Wards, to which we have referred in another part of this Report.

Camberwell
House.

The new Wards recently constructed at Camberwell House having been completed, and furnished in a very comfortable and suitable manner, and the management of the House having been satisfactory, we have consented, with a view of meeting the present pressure for Asylum accommodation, to extend the License for 15 Male and 10 Female additional Patients, on the condition that there shall be a liberal Staff of Attendants and Nurses in every part of the Building.

Att

At a visit in February 1866, it was observed that the changes among the Male Attendants had been frequent, owing as the Commissioners believed to the inadequate wages allowed, and at their suggestion the payments were at once raised from 20 *l.* to 24 *l.* per annum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
Camberwell House.

The usual Return is given in Appendix (G) of the Work-houses visited during the last year by members of the Board, and of the Patients found in them. Of the former, the number was 352, and of the latter, 7,808. This shows an increase of 100 Houses over those visited last year, and of 1,200 Patients over the numbers then seen.

THE INSANE IN WORK-HOUSES.

The character of the Reports made and transmitted to the Poor Law Board has been substantially not different from that of those in former years. Where the inmates of unsound mind are not so numerous as to require wards for their accommodation apart from the ordinary inmates, nor of such habits or tendencies as to render necessary a treatment not commonly extended to all, the report is generally favourable. And this remark applies to a considerable number of the smaller country workhouses, where the few chronic inmates, employed with the rest in-doors or in the garden and fields, frequently enjoying some indulgences of diet by the consideration of the Medical Officer, and having none of the infirmities incident to the more helpless forms of mental disease, are even less sensible than the ordinary pauper of the structural deficiencies of the house, are not depressed by the narrowness of the airing-yards or the comfortlessness of the day rooms, and on the whole perhaps pass a less complaining life than any other class of the inmates. On the other hand, there has been also frequent favourable report from houses under quite different conditions, where, as in many of the larger towns throughout the kingdom, the inmates of unsound mind collected in the workhouses have become so very numerous as to require special arrangements for their accommodation; and, the principle being admitted of their claim to a kind of treatment other than that extended to the ordinary pauper, though the law admits no such claim, the result of the visitation by Members of this Commission, and of the support given by the Poor Law Board to suggestions made by us which we have ourselves no power to enforce, has been to obtain from the respective Boards of Guardians more liberal arrangements, better dietaries, improved airing-courts, in some few instances careful medical records, and proper paid attendants. To such beneficial results we shall

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have to remark, indeed, grave exceptions, and some have lost ground even in the past year; for workhouse arrangements exist always on sufferance, there is no authority to compel their continued observance, and what is done one year may be undone the next; but it is undoubtedly the case that the condition of patients, as a rule, will on the whole be found most favourable in the very small and the very large houses. Between these, unhappily, there exist the great mass of the Union Houses in town districts, where the numbers of insane poor detained in them are neither small enough nor large enough for the respective advantages indicated, and which are seldom, therefore, as a rule, accorded to them; where patients requiring asylum treatment are detained without anything of asylum comforts; where there are cheerless rooms, insufficient and incompetent attendance, a low diet, no records of the simplest kind, and no provision whatever of healthful exercise for the mind or the body.

Of these contrasted kinds of workhouse lunatic accommodation, a remarkable example is afforded in the same great city by what are called respectively the Old Manchester Workhouse and the New. At the time when they were last visited, in February of the past year, the lunatic wards in the New House contained 241 inmates; and very favourable report was given of their accommodation and general condition, and of the continued efforts made by liberal arrangements to promote their proper treatment and comfort. Of the Old House, on the other hand, containing 34 inmates of unsound mind, very different account was given. Though the building is wholly unsuited for any class of the insane, it is used for the detention, not only of the comparatively limited number named, but for the reception of a larger number for shorter or longer periods, including many of the most troublesome class, who are passed through its wards to asylums; a portion of the patients so admitted, whether temporarily or as permanent inmates of the lunatic wards, being placed to sleep in dark, cold, miserable single cells, without means of warmth, without proper ventilation, and cut off from their day room by a staircase so steep as to be ascended only with the greatest difficulty by any one in weak health. The accommodation in this and other respects was strongly contrasted in the report with that provided by the same authorities for the same class at the New Workhouse, where proper rooms, a good diet, warm clothing, means of employment, opportunities for air and exercise, and comfortable beds, seemed as if designed to show with the greatest impressiveness

ness everything in which the Old Workhouse is most deficient. The result has been that, since a copy of this report was transmitted to the Guardians, assurance has been given through the Poor Law Board that more suitable accommodation for the lunatic class will shortly be provided at the Old House, either by appropriating to them wards now in use for fever cases, or by constructing new wards. Neither plan, however, will entirely or satisfactorily supply what is necessary, unless the determination is at the same time taken not to admit acute or violent cases at all. A suicide occurred in this house not long before the visit referred to; and, though the verdict of the coroner's jury acquitted every one of blame, it was impossible to avoid remarking that blame could not but exist where patients of suicidal tendency were received in a place not only unfurnished with everything necessary to treatment, but accompanied and surrounded by everything that must tend to exaggerate the malady. It cannot be too often or too strongly repeated, that acute, troublesome, or violent patients ought never to be retained in workhouses; that, where even the best accommodation has been provided, the limit should be observed most strictly of retaining none but the chronic and the harmless; and that wherever these rules are relaxed, the consequences can hardly fail to be disastrous.

A remarkable instance, in illustration, has presented itself during the past year, in a workhouse in the immediate vicinity of the same city of which generally a very favourable report had for some years been given. A charge of cruelty to a patient in the Salford Lunatic Wards, preferred by the paid night attendant against the paid day attendant, having reached the Commissioners, inquiry was made at the house by two of their body into the alleged circumstances; and, though the evidence taken failed to establish the particular charge, and gave no reason to suppose that the general efficiency of the arrangements for the care of chronic cases had deteriorated, it disclosed the fact that, besides those quiet patients who formed the bulk of the inmates, not a few had been allowed to obtain admittance of a violent and troublesome kind, and that the manner of dealing with these, when at any time excited or what is called "refractory," adopted upon system by the paid superintendent and his unpaid pauper assistant, was improper in the highest degree, and involved the worst kind of ignorance or dereliction of duty on the part of persons having charge of the insane. Stated in the mildest form, and omitting many details which the Commis-

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sioners conducting the inquiry had no reason to think exaggerated, the system may be briefly described as that of throwing down upon the ground all such patients as were troublesome, and forcibly keeping them there until they should have become quiet. The unpaid assistant described it with much complacency as done always under his master's orders, or by his master himself, and as the only satisfactory system. There was nothing for it, in his opinion, but to "down" a man; to "leg" him down; to trip him up, and hold him down. The patient was never so mad but he found out that way who his masters were, and then he gave over.

The Commissioners nevertheless found it difficult, in recommending the course expedient to be taken with the person under whose direction such a system had been carried out, to exclude from their consideration the circumstance that the man had had to deal with patients requiring the constant attendance to be found only in asylums, prone to acts of sudden violence against which no adequate preventions or safeguards could exist in a workhouse, and who ought never to have been detained in such a house at all. But the steps ultimately taken as the result of their inquiry were at least such as may be expected to obviate this latter evil. The officer of the workhouse was retained, but only after serious admonition and caution at the instance of the Poor Law Board; whose forcibly expressed disapproval of the practices in question, communicated at the same time to the Guardians of the Salford Union, elicited from them not merely the information that they had directed such modes of treatment never again to be resorted to, but the more important assurance that "they had determined to send to a lunatic asylum, and not to retain in the workhouse, any pauper inmate of unsound mind who is of violent and disorderly habits." This was the proper course, and is in all such cases the sole sufficient remedy.

Nor is it to those of "violent and disorderly habits" merely that the rule of exclusion should be vigilantly applied. There is a class of cases which, from their generally quiet character, are too apt to find admission into workhouses; cases of depression or melancholy, in which the suicidal element rarely fails to exist, though very often it is successfully concealed; and there are none for which such houses are so entirely unfit. The rule for their removal to asylums should be peremptory. A man committed suicide in the workhouse of the Ware Union last year, who had been brought into the house on his discharge from the County Asylum ten months previously; who had almost immediately relapsed into a dangerous state of melancholy; but

but as to whom the recommendation of the Medical Officer, THE INSANE IN WORK-
HOUSES. made more than once, for his removal back to the asylum, had been disregarded by the Guardians on the ground of his quiet and harmless demeanour. Unhappily such incidents are not unusual.

Absolutely essential as it is, however, for the safety of such patients, as for the proper treatment of the violent and disorderly, that they should at once be removed, in practice it is extremely difficult to get such removals enforced; and it has been found necessary in a few cases* during the past year to resort to the powers given to members of this Board by the Lunacy Act Amendment Act of 1862. For while it will often happen, as we have seen in the case above-mentioned, that the opinion of the Medical Officer recommending such removal is successfully resisted by the Guardians, it is also a not unusual occurrence that where the Guardians would sanction a removal the Medical Officer himself interposes difficulty. Another of the instances which occurred last year of the former kind, compelled our interference at the Workhouse of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster; where the Medical Officer, whom the Guardians had overruled in his desire to remove two of the lunatic inmates to an asylum, having sent with his quarterly list to this Board a statement that these inmates were unfit to be kept where they were, two Commissioners visited the house and made the necessary order of removal. An instance of the other kind, dating also during the past year, occurred at the Caistor Union House in Lincolnshire; where, in the cases of two idiot youths of the ages respectively of 22 and 18, one reported by the master as violent and dangerous, and the other as subject to excitement during attacks of epilepsy, while of both the Guardians had written to the Poor Law Board that they were in the habit of committing sodomy together,

* These removals by the authority of the Commissioners have not been limited to Lunatic Paupers in Workhouses. By the 32nd and 33rd sections of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, power was given to deal in like manner with Lunatic Paupers residing with their friends; and it was exerted last summer, in the instance of two Idiot children of a labourer living with their father in the cottage of their grandfather, in the Woking District of the Guildford Union. These children having been reported in the Quarterly Return of the District Surgeon as "in a dirty half-starved condition, to all appearance grossly neglected," were visited by two members of this Board, who substantially confirmed the Report, and recommended, in the event of its being found impracticable to provide proper attendance for them in the Workhouse, or to obtain admission for them into any Institution or Hospital for Idiots, that they should be removed to an Asylum. The latter course proving to be necessary, the Commissioners have since made the order, and the old Surrey Asylum being full, and the opening of the new Asylum still delayed, the children were placed in Camberwell House in January of the present year.

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together, and that no means of separation or supervision existed in the house by which it could be prevented, the Medical Officer nevertheless, on the ground that they were harmless, for some time refused to certify for their removal to an Asylum; and it was only upon intimation being forwarded that the Commissioners would themselves make the required order, that the necessary certificates were given.

A further example of a similar nature may likewise be cited from the Reports of the past year, because (in addition to the unavoidable wrong to other inmates arising from the retention of improper cases) it exhibits a grave impropriety of another kind which the practice often involves. At the last visit to the Union House at Worksop a man was found classed as insane who was quite unfit to be mixed with the other inmates. He had formerly been in the County Asylum, had extremely objectionable habits, and was prone to attacks of excitement and violence; at which times the authorities of the house, unable to deal with him, described themselves as having no alternative but to take him before the magistrates for breaches of discipline, and get him sent to prison. Unhappily this is not an infrequent practice, and nothing can be imagined more objectionable. A person in a workhouse, alleged to be insane, is entitled to the same exemption from punishment as the inmate of an asylum; and *à fortiori* if he is a person of that class who ought not to be in a workhouse, because it is probably by that very circumstance, and the consequent inadequacy of his treatment or accommodation, he has been driven to the commission of acts of which the responsibility should rest with others. In this particular case we strongly urged the man's removal; and though this was for some time resisted by the Medical Officer, on the ground that the symptoms of insanity were not sufficiently severe and that "his outbursts of maniacal danger had been less frequent of late," the Guardians ultimately gave way, and he is now again in the County Asylum.

The two last cited cases occurred in small Workhouses, where the imbeciles are mixed with the ordinary inmates, and where, the inconvenience arising from the presence among them of an acute or violent case being at once very sharply felt, the remedy is less difficult than in other circumstances it is too often found to be. This in itself is a strong argument against the propriety of lunatic wards in small houses. Experience having shown that in such houses chronic and harmless imbeciles can be placed to live among the ordinary paupers with a quite satisfactory result, it is our practice to discountenance

as

as far as possible, in such circumstances, the setting apart of any accommodation for this class other than that given to the inmates generally. The effect of such special provision for the most part is to put them under the absolute control of one of the ordinary paupers; to obtain for them none of the special indulgencies that ought to be implied by it; and to deprive them of whatever cheerfulness, or sense of protection, or means of making themselves useful, they might have in the body of the house. It was replied to these objections, during the past year, in the instance of the Workhouse of the township of Holbeck near Leeds, where in March last there were separate wards for five patients of each sex, that the body of the house was unfit for at least two of the five female patients, one of them an idiot girl of excessively dirty habits, and another a girl having incessant fits; and these had been placed accordingly with the rest, under charge of a pauper nurse more than 70 years old. Their proper place, however, would have been with the other sick in the hospital; but as, even for the sick, there was no paid nurse, it became necessary to recommend that such should be provided, and this drew from the Guardians a remonstrance to the Poor Law Board against "having to employ two paid nurses, at a serious expense, for the care of ten male and female idiots." There are occasions, however, in the visitation of workhouses by members of this Board, when suggestions not confined to lunacy matters, but taking in questions affecting their general administration, become unavoidable; and this was one of them. If the sick wards had been under paid attendants it would have sufficed to recommend that the two or three cases requiring special care should be placed in the hospital; but here there was no provision of the kind, although in these wards, at the time of the last visit, there were no less than 17 cases, including four in the infectious wards recovering from typhus, with none but ordinary paupers to wait upon them.

By the authorities of another house, during the past year, the same question which at Holbeck had arisen incidentally, was started in a direct form. The Guardians of the Hatfield Union objected that any remarks made by a Lunacy Commissioner upon the general management of a workhouse, must be out of place, because its officers were not under orders from the Poor Law Board to consider themselves under such superintendence. Upon this we had to refer the Hatfield Guardians, to whom suggestions for the improvement of their ordinary wards had been for some years made without effect by members of this Board, to the special enactment of

the Legislature which imposes upon the Lunacy Commissioners who visit workhouses the duty of inquiring into the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of all persons of unsound mind detained therein; and it became necessary to point out to them that where no special accommodation was set apart for such persons, but they occupied the common wards, were treated only as ordinary inmates, and incurred whatever advantage or disadvantage might be incident to the general management, it devolved on the Lunacy Commissioners, as an unavoidable duty, to take such management within the scope of their inquiry.

That it is often an advantage to the lunatic inmates to be mixed with the ordinary paupers, and treated in the same way, has been already remarked by us; but a difficulty in respect of diet is very apt to occur. Nothing has been so clearly established in the treatment of insanity as the importance of a good supply of nutritious food, whether to promote recovery in the curable, or to prevent deterioration in others; all who are suffering by this terrible disease, whether proper or not to be detained in workhouses, being subject to the exhaustion and waste which attends it in all its forms. This principle is recognised in that article of the Consolidated Orders of the Poor Law Board which gives the Medical Officer of every house control over the diet of the insane as over that of the sick; but nothing is found so difficult as to enforce its adoption, and the most trivial excuse may suffice to evade it. It seems scarcely credible to have to record, in a matter of importance so vital to those it affects, that in the workhouse of a large city containing 69 lunatic inmates, of whom 47 are in special wards, the latter, as two Commissioners found at their last visit, had been deprived for nearly two years of the full diet they previously had enjoyed, and reduced from meat dinners daily to such dinners only twice a-week, because the Guardians had declined to give the necessary instructions for it apart from a written weekly memorandum of its necessity from the Medical Officer; and the Medical Officer had preferred to resign rather than undergo the labour and trouble of writing weekly in his journal the names of 47 persons as entitled to such extras in diet.* It exhibits further the caprices

* Extract from the Report of Commissioners after their Visit to the Norwich Workhouse, on 25 August 1865:—"We have, in conclusion, to state the concern and surprise with which we learnt at this Visit that for the last week or two, in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Medical Officer to comply with the regulations of the House, by entering in his book weekly the several names of

caprices to which lunatics in workhouses are exposed, from the fact that the only treatment to which they legally are entitled therein is that of the ordinary pauper, that the successor to the Medical Officer who, for this and other reasons had resigned, finding it equally inconvenient to make the requisite entries in his register, and the Guardians still declining to submit for the sanction of the Poor Law Board a special diet for their insane inmates, the reduced diet continued to be given up to the period of the visit last February; and, if the recommendation then strongly made has not yet been acted on, is given still.

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This of course was an exceptional case, but the cases of more frequent occurrence give hardly a more favourable illustration of the mere chances that govern what ought to be matter of settled regulation; though it is only just to say, what our previous remarks will have shown, that such cases occur oftenest in small workhouses. Of the larger of those where special wards are provided, a special and reasonably sufficient diet is become almost the rule, subject to but occasional exceptions; and an instance may be named from one of them, that of Charlton near Manchester, where, not in diet merely, but in every other provision for the welfare of the insane, comparison might almost be challenged with even a well-conducted county asylum. But it must be confessed that in the smaller houses, as to diet at least, the rule is generally the other way. Guardians, and very frequently Medical Officers themselves, are less manageable on this than on any other point connected with the treatment of their lunatic inmates; and when any very low ordinary diet is objected to, nothing is more common than a refusal to change it, on the ground that it is as good as the diet of the labouring man in the district; an argument wholly inapplicable as long as the labouring man is free from the particular disease with which insufficient food has perhaps as much to do as anything. At a visit to the Amesbury Workhouse in the past year, objection having been made to a diet where for three days the dinners were pea-soup, for two more suet pudding, and three ounces of cooked bacon for the remaining two, it was stated by the Guardians, with expressions of regret, that however low this

"the occupants of these Wards, the ordinary diet, comprising only two meat dinners weekly, had been substituted for the daily meat dinners which the Patients had had served to them since more than a year ago. We were, however, assured that this dispute being now settled by the Medical Officer's resignation, the extra diet will be immediately resumed."

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this dietary might be in the Visiting Commissioners' opinion, it was higher than the able-bodied labourers in the neighbourhood were able to obtain for themselves; but after conference with their Medical Officer, they had come to the conclusion that for such of the imbeciles as were also epileptic a higher diet might perhaps prove beneficial, and for such therefore it would be ordered. In making similar objections at the Workhouse of Bury in Lancashire, one of the exceptions to the general excellence of the large houses before hinted at, where there are no less than 158 patients, and where what we consider to be an inadequate diet, comprising only nine ounces of cooked meat in a week for each person, is eked out by milk, we had not even so much modified success; being under the necessity of receiving as a sufficient answer the statement transmitted by the Guardians to the Poor Law Board, that "the lunatics and imbeciles had as much food as they could possibly digest, and were fat and flourishing." At another large house in the same county, that of Ashton, where there were 107 patients of unsound mind when last visited, where there is no special paid attendance for them, where all the ill-consequences inseparable from the want of it exist, and where at the visit very many of the class complained to the visiting commissioners of not having enough to eat, our remonstrance has proved hitherto equally unavailing, both as to attendants and diet; nor, as yet, has better success attended such remonstrances against the inadequacy of the dietaries in many of the smaller houses in Norfolk, where, as at Swainsthorpe, Forehoe Hundred, and other places, only one meat dinner is given in the week; and we have objected, without effect, to what we regard as the insufficiency of the diet at Macclesfield, where two meat dinners are given. On the other hand, at the Warminster Workhouse where the same question was raised in the past year, where there were four dinners of bread and cheese, one of soup, and only two of meat, and where, upon amendment of this diet being urgently suggested by us, the Medical Officer expressed his opinion that it might be brought up to the proper point by an extra allowance of tea and bread-and-butter, we pointed out that such extras were no compensation for the inadequate supply of animal food, and a more liberal dietary was at last consented to.

Reserving from present consideration the lunatic wards and inmates of workhouses in the Metropolis, as to which an important measure has lately become law, we have to report to your Lordship that further attempts have been made since the subject was last mentioned by us to bring into operation

operation the 8th section of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111. We formerly had occasion to state that the only proposals made up to that date had reference exclusively to the removals to workhouses of patients belonging to the Unions in which the workhouses were, and that as the section had been explained by the subsequent Amending Act to extend to patients chargeable to other parishes and unions as well as that of the workhouse receiving them, no formal sanction had yet been required to any attempt to give it practical effect in that larger construction of its meaning. Such attempts, however, have since been made. The authorities of the Bristol Borough Asylum have intimated their desire to relieve the pressure upon their space by the removal under it of 24 chronic cases, but the necessary steps to be taken have not yet been agreed to. At the Suffolk County Asylum, a proposition having been made to adapt for the purpose the unused accommodation in the Bosmere and Claydon Union Workhouse at Barham (possessing upwards of 30 acres of land, and constructed for 700 inmates, but seldom having more than 80 and never known to have had more than 127), two members of our Board went over the house, accompanied by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and the character and extent of the changes necessary having been pointed out, the subject has been referred to a Special Committee of the Suffolk Asylum in the hope that arrangements may ultimately be made under the section for reception into the Barham Workhouse of 23 male and 27 female patients. With a similar intention of relieving in some degree the pressure on the asylums in Lancashire, proposals were made the year before last to provide proper accommodation in the Ribchester Workhouse; and after visits by members of our Board, and a subsequent correspondence in which every condition imposed was complied with, the Poor Law Board joined us in giving their sanction to removals under the clause: but on being applied to in August last to approve of certain rules required in consequence for the government of the wards, that Board, without formally withdrawing the sanction already given, expressed an opinion that "any further action had better be reserved" until the proposed new Preston Workhouse should have been built, and the question determined whether a part of that building might not preferably be adapted for the reception of lunatics; and thus the matter for the present is suspended. A fourth case has been a further application from the same county, originating with the Visitors of the Prestwich Asylum, who desire to

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make arrangements for the removal to the Lunatic Wards of the Bolton Union Workhouse of 60 Chronic Patients; but in regard to this proposal, questions of a practical nature were submitted by the Visitors of the Prestwich Asylum, and in connection with them doubts arose as to the precise nature and extent of the powers given by the clause. A communication was thereupon addressed to the Poor Law Board, having reference more particularly to the question whether the Patients after removal to the Workhouse would remain on the books of the Asylum, as the Visitors had assumed; and the reply elicited seemed to us to render it expedient, if possible, to ascertain satisfactorily the exact construction of the clause. Means were taken accordingly to obtain the opinion of Mr. Maule, the Queen's Counsel, and subsequently, through the Home Office, a case was submitted for the joint opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General. These, with the letters from the Poor Law Board, to which reference has been made, are given in Appendix (H.); and while it may be said generally here that the opinions are favourable to the view taken by the Visitors of the Asylum, it seems more important to direct attention to what is said, at the close of their opinion, by the Law Officers of the Crown: "that so much doubt exists
"as to the true effect of the Acts, that we think that further
"legislation is needed in order to define more clearly the true
"position of Chronic Lunatics removed to Workhouses, and
"of the Visitors, Guardians, and others, with respect to their
"Lunatics."

PROPERTY OF
LUNATICS.

As in previous years, so in that just concluded, the result of our inquiry into the pecuniary affairs of Lunatics not so found by inquisition has been the discovery, in not a few instances, of mal-administration, and even of some cases of gross misappropriation. In no instance have our efforts to rectify abuses of this description, when brought to light, been altogether fruitless; in many we are happy to record substantial relief obtained by us for the sufferers. In several of the cases, comforts of which the helpless Insane had upon various pretexts been long deprived, sometimes by strangers, but more often by relatives or connections, were either restored to the persons justly entitled thereto or secured for their enjoyment. Our statutory right to make this inquiry is now so well understood by the public that two individuals only within the past 12 months have attempted to question our authority; nevertheless, rare as direct opposition on this point is, the records of our office show that an
endeavour

endeavour to evade such questionings is common. Indeed, it would scarcely be too much to say that, as a general rule, all the information required is only extorted by a fixed resolve on our part to ascertain the exact amount and position of the property and its past application, whatever may be the labour attendant on the inquiry; and the class of cases to which we direct our investigation are for the most part limited to those where we have reason to believe that the fortune of a Lunatic is very considerable, where his circumstances appear such as to demand an inquisition, and his family object to take that course, or where strong suspicion has arisen that the principal of the property is not safely invested, or that the income is misapplied. On the other hand, where the property of the person certified to be Insane is so small that proceedings by our Board to compel obedience to such strict rules of investment as prevail in the Court of Chancery would practically be injurious to the Lunatic, in other words, where the legal remedy would be worse than the actual evil, we invariably refrain from all interference whatever.

To set forth in this Report the minute results of such investigations into property during the past year is not our intention, nor does it seem expedient. It would involve the analysis of too large a mass of correspondence, and though in some previous Annual Reports that course has been taken, such detailed illustration of our labours in this department of inquiry would appear to be no longer necessary. Retaining our opinion that the importance of constant attention to the subject can scarcely be exaggerated, and that, but for such interference the property of Lunatics not so found by inquisition would frequently be left uncared for, misapplied, or improperly hoarded, we would rather on the present occasion call your Lordship's serious attention to a practical difficulty in connection with it which has sometimes, indeed, proved insuperable; we allude to the present cost of proceedings in Lunacy. Though much has been done of late years to lessen that cost, much more seems to be necessary; and as a step in this direction, we would suggest the propriety of extending the operation of the 12th Section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 86, to cases where the property does not exceed 2,000 *l.*, and where the annual income does not exceed 100 *l.* As we have also been informed that the Lords Justices, in an unreported case, doubted their power under the Lunacy Regulation Act to direct the purchase of a Government Life Annuity, and as that is often a most desirable transaction for a Lunatic of small means,

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we would venture to suggest the removal of that doubt by express enactment. Moreover, when we hear that the cost of a simple petition under the Regulation Act may be estimated at 25 *l.* or thereabouts, and call to mind that in many cases of property which have been brought to our notice within the past year, the amount proposed to be dealt with was below 100 *l.*, we would urge all possible curtailment of the legal expenses of such applications.

The difficulty of obtaining a valid receipt on behalf of a Lunatic for very small amounts of money, when no committee of the estate has been appointed, is a matter which may likewise, we think, engage your Lordship's attention; these sums are sometimes so petty that any proceeding under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 70, would be impossible respecting them; and yet, if no such step be taken, the money is in another way lost to its owner. It might be worth consideration whether County Courts should not be empowered to authorise the payment of these small sums, say under 20 *l.*, to the relatives or friends of the certified Insane, upon such security or undertaking for proper application as the courts might in that behalf direct.

SINGLE
PRIVATE
PATIENTS.

The number of Private Patients under single care, in accordance with the provisions of the 90th Section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, on the 1st January, were 223; and the changes which have taken place in this class during the past year are shown in the following Table:

Single Patients.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1866 - -	97	130	227
Registered during the year - -	38	42	80
	135	172	307
Discharged - - Males. Females.			
Died - - - 37 33	39	45	84
2 12			
Remaining, 1st January 1867 - -	96	127	223
Of whom, found Lunatic by Inquisition, and not visited by Commissioners in Lunacy - - -	22	25	47

Almost daily experience proves to us, however, that these numbers do not at all represent the Patients who ought legally to

to be placed under certificates and visited by us; and we have no doubt that a very large number are still received "to board or lodge" by individuals for profit, or are in like manner taken "care or charge of" by persons other than committees appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The cases of neglect and ill-treatment, alluded to in former reports, and others which from time to time are brought under our notice, lead us to fear that grave abuses still frequently exist in reference to the treatment of this class of the Insane.

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PATIENTS.

By means of the Medical Journals and public papers, we have on several occasions drawn the attention of the medical profession and public generally to the provisions of the law as respects Lunatic Patients placed under single care, pointing out that, according to the interpretation clause of the Act above referred to, a Lunatic means "every Insane person, and every person being an Idiot, or Lunatic, or of unsound mind; and also that any person who receives for profit *to board or lodge* any one Lunatic, or alleged Lunatic, or any person who for profit *takes the care or charge* of a Lunatic, without the order and medical certificates required by the Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

In cases of the more flagrant violation of the law, we have considered it a public duty to take legal proceedings against the offenders. This has usually had the effect of considerably increasing the number of Single Patients placed under certificates, but has hitherto failed in putting an effectual stop to the evil. The active co-operation of magistrates, medical men, and the clergy, in making known the law, ignorance of which is so often pleaded in extenuation of the offence, might doubtless do much to remedy this state of things, to save needless exposure, and to obviate the necessity of taking proceedings which are always of a painful character.

The details and results of the prosecutions, six in number, instituted since our last Report, are hereafter set forth.

In the Scotch Lunacy Act, provision is made, in the 43rd section, whereby no occupier or Inmate of any Private House can keep or detain therein, without an order by the sheriff, any person as a Lunatic, although one of the family, or a relative of such occupier or inmate, beyond the period of a year after the malady becoming apparent and confirmed, and where it has been such as to require during any such period, coercion or restraint, without the occupier or inmate of the house, or the medical person attending the Lunatic, intimating such detention to the Board of Lunacy. A medical certificate is further required, stating the condition of the

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Lunatic, and the reasons why he should remain under private care. The Sheriff has also authority, upon application of the Board, to make any inquiry he may think fit into the cases of Lunatics believed or suspected to be kept in any Private House, but of which no intimation has been received by the Board, and also to grant warrants for their removal to Asylums where such step is deemed necessary or expedient. Any person keeping a Lunatic otherwise than under the authority of the Act, and any medical person attending him beyond the specified period who wilfully neglects to disclose the condition of such Lunatic to the Board, are liable to a penalty or imprisonment.

This enactment gives sufficient powers for inquiry into a large class of important cases otherwise without protection or any hope of ever receiving it, and it may suggest the question whether remedy should not now be applied to such analogous defects in the English law as have been frequently brought under notice in these Reports.

Although cases of cruelty or gross neglect are rare, the condition of the Single Patients visited by us cannot on the whole be regarded as satisfactory, and in several instances we have found it necessary to suggest various alterations in their treatment, and in some cases, their removal to Asylums. The tendency on the part of those taking charge of Single Patients is still, in many cases, to do little for their occupation or amusement; to allow them to get into listless habits, giving them few opportunities of walking or driving out, or of visiting any places likely to relieve the monotony of their lives; to suffer them to pass their time either alone or with an Attendant in their own rooms; and not to encourage so far as is desirable, association with the families in which they are placed.

The most satisfactory cases we meet with are those in which such association is the rule, the Patients living with, and being in every respect treated as members of the family. Where from the Patient's mental condition, or from the family arrangements, this is not found to be practicable, we are of opinion that either the Patient should be removed to an Asylum, or placed under more favourable circumstances elsewhere. Again, so little consideration is often given, not only as to the fitness of an Insane Patient to be treated in a private house at all, but also as to the locality of the house itself, that we not unfrequently find excited and troublesome Patients, requiring ample means of out-door exercise, placed in houses having no gardens attached to them, or situated in crowded

crowded localities where the only opportunity they have for taking exercise is in the public streets; the result being that in many instances they never go out at all.

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The condition of W. K. E. was found to be so unsatisfactory that his brother was strongly urged to remove him to an Asylum, and he was accordingly sent to Grove Hall, Bow. This case was first brought under the notice of the Board in 1864 as that of an uncertified Single Patient, who had been living for upwards of 20 years in the neighbourhood of London, first with a coal merchant, and subsequently with a barber. During the whole period he had worn a strait-waistcoat both by day and night; and although there was no charge of ill-treatment against the parties with whom he lived, the poor character of his accommodation, the fact of his never (or rarely) going out of doors, and his unfitness, by reason of his habits and occasional excitement, for treatment as a Single Patient, induced us to recommend his removal. The effect of this has been that the restraint to which he had for so many years been subjected is now dispensed with; he walks out regularly, and his health has greatly improved.

Case of
W. K. E.

Previous to his removal he only replied by oaths to questions put to him, but now he is free from any excitement, shows much more intelligence than he formerly did, and is cheerful and apparently contented.

Another instance strongly showing the benefit of change, is that of M. L. N., who has been in an imbecile state for 20 years, and for upwards of six had been under single care at Cheltenham. During this period she had been allowed constantly to lie in bed; was stated to become excited if at all opposed; and was kept in a small room with wire guards to protect the window and fire-place. Our efforts to induce the person having charge of her to break through these habits, and to persuade her to dress herself and walk out and associate with the family, entirely failed. In 1861 the Patient's brother was informed that, in the opinion of the Commissioners who visited his sister, her case was better suited for an Asylum than for individual care; and from time to time the unnecessary and injudicious treatment to which she was subjected was brought under his notice. Nevertheless, the strongly expressed opinions of the medical men who attended her, that her removal was uncalled for and likely to be prejudicial to her, as often prevailed to prevent our recommendations being carried into effect. At the last Visit, however, the Commissioners having expressed their decided opinion

Case of
M. L. N.

SINGLE
PRIVATE
PATIENTS.Case of
M. L. N.

that the treatment so long adopted by the person in whose charge M. L. N. was placed, was prejudicial alike to mental and bodily health, and showed her unfitness to have the care of an Insane Patient, after much correspondence and delay M. L. N. was removed to Barnwood House, near Gloucester; and from a report recently received from Dr. Wood, it appears that when the Attendants went for her she offered no opposition to being dressed, came down stairs and stepped into the carriage with evident delight, and this continued during the drive to Barnwood. From the first she has been in one of the best sitting-rooms, and sleeps in an associated dormitory; no difficulty is experienced in getting her up; and she associates, takes her meals, and walks and drives out, with the other ladies. She attends all the entertainments, and is stated up to the present time not to have shown the least disposition to excitement, but, on the contrary, to be pleased with everything.

In the case of a gentleman under private care, one of the two Attendants placed in charge of him was proved to be constantly drunk during the time he was on duty, when he not only gave way to the practice of swearing at the Patient, but was suspected of treating him roughly. This gentleman was at once removed to an Asylum, and the Medical Attendant (who admitted his knowledge of the irregular habits of the Attendant, but considered that the residence of the Patient's wife in the house was a sufficient guarantee for his good conduct) was reprimanded for allowing so discreditable a state of things to go on for some time without putting a stop to it, or bringing it under the notice of the Board.

In several other instances we have found it necessary to urge the removal to Asylums of Patients who, from their habits or propensities, were obviously unfit to remain under private care, and, with few exceptions, our recommendations have been attended to.

CASE OF C. G.,
A LUNATIC
NOT UNDER
PROPER CARE.

In consequence of a communication, received in January 1866, from the secretary of a friendly society, "The Artists' Amicable Fund," drawing attention to the case of C. G., an insane member, to whom 1 l. per week was paid by the society, residing with his mother, at Somers Town, "in a state of abject wretchedness," a special Visit was, on the 24th of the same month, made to the House by a Member of this Board, who examined the Lunatic, and embodied the result of his inspection and inquiries in a Report, from which the following are the material extracts:

"The

"The house appears to be let out in separate rooms, and the outer door remains open during the day time.

"On applying to the tenant of the parlour, I was informed that Mrs. G., the mother, had been dead about five months, and that the wife of the Lunatic had gone away about a fortnight, but that he was still in the house.

"On requesting to see him, I was taken down the kitchen stairs, which were broken and filthy, and told to go into what had once been the front kitchen.

"The door of this room was fastened up, but a small space between two of the upright supports of the wall remained open, through which I with some difficulty entered.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate in describing the miserable state of the room. The walls and floor were broken and filthy, and there was no furniture except a fixed dresser and the bed, in which the poor man was sitting up eating his dinner. The whole of the bedding and the shirt which he wore were so dirty that no semblance of white remained about them, the whole being of a dull copper colour.

"The Lunatic was quite calm, and seemed pleased, though somewhat surprised, at seeing me. He is thin and pale, with a mild and rather intelligent expression of countenance.

"He is entirely deaf and dumb. I wrote a few questions on a slip of paper, which at first he seemed to hesitate about answering; but he gradually gained confidence, and wrote replies.

"Filthy as was the state of the room, the bedding, and the Lunatic's person, the atmosphere was not much tainted; and I was informed that his habits were cleanly, and that he gets up and puts on such rags as he has to go down the back yard to the privy. He is at all times perfectly harmless.

"Whilst I was in the room the wife of his brother entered; and from her, and from the lodger in the front parlour, I learnt that C. G. has been insane about four years; that he is married, and has six children; that up to the time of her death, the mother lived in the house with her son and his wife and children; that since the mother's death the wife, who is also deaf and dumb, had very much neglected her husband; and that about a fortnight ago she went away, turned out by the landlord, and taking with her everything but the bedstead and bedding on which her husband lay.

"Since then the brother's wife has been in the habit of coming three times a day to visit the Lunatic, and bring him food; and, from the statement of the lodger, is very kind to him.

CASE OF C. G.,
A LUNATIC
NOT UNDER
PROPER CARE.

"The condition of the poor man is most pitiable and immediate steps should be taken to remove him to proper care and treatment, under which I do not doubt that he would greatly improve both in mind and body."

Upon reading the above Report, and after an interview with the Lunatic's wife and brother, and the landlord of the house, who attended and were examined, the Board addressed a letter to the Relieving Officer of the District, requesting him to take proceedings under the 68th section of "The Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853," and to send C. G. to an Asylum as a Lunatic not under proper care and control. The result was that C. G., who had been formerly a Patient at Bethlehem Hospital and Colney Hatch Asylum, was removed to St. Pancras Workhouse, and after a few weeks' residence there, and in compliance with repeated communications from this Board, was sent to Bethnal House, and thence, in April, transferred to the Hanwell Asylum. He was discharged from Hanwell as recovered in October; and, having relapsed, was re-admitted in January last, and is still a Patient.

TREATMENT
OF PATIENTS
OF DESTRUCTIVE
HABITS
IN COLNEY
HATCH.

In the Report relative to the Colney Hatch Asylum (Appendix E.), allusion is made to a practice which had existed there of placing certain Male Patients of destructive habits in their rooms at night in a perfectly nude state, and without bed or bedding.

The subject, which had led to a correspondence between this Board and the Committee of Visitors, was brought specially under the notice of the Court of Quarter Session by Mr. H. Pownall, the Chairman, in February last; and the matter is one of such grave importance, that we deem it our duty to report the whole of the circumstances connected with it.

On the 28th of May 1866 an anonymous written communication was addressed to the Board, in which it was alleged that two of the Male Patients had been most cruelly treated, by being locked up at night in single rooms, "without bedding of any kind, with only the bare boards and brick walls, and entirely naked."

One of the Men was stated to have been so treated for ten successive nights, and the other to have been similarly confined during many weeks. It was further alleged that other Patients had been confined in the same manner for longer or shorter periods.

Such a system of treatment being, as we believed, quite unknown in the Asylums of this country—certainly not known

known within our own experience—we found it difficult to give credit to the statements of the writer; but the allegations were of too grave a nature to be passed over, and, with a view of affording the Superintendent, Dr. Sheppard, the earliest opportunity of refuting them, his attendance was requested at a meeting of the Board.

TREATMENT
OF PATIENTS
OF DESTRUCTIVE
HABITS
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The letter having been read, Dr. Sheppard not only admitted that the statements therein contained were substantially true, and that a similar mode of treatment was adopted as a system in cases (of which he said there were many) where Patients were destructive of clothing and bedding; but he defended the practice, on the ground that the skins of these Patients were of such an unnaturally high temperature that they were quite insensible to cold; that all covering was painful and irksome to them; and that if clothing or bedding were allowed they would at once destroy it, and of their own choice remain naked. He said that all medical remedies failed in such cases, and that strong gloves had been tried without success. No entries had been made in the Case Book or Medical Journal when Patients were restrained by means of such gloves, nor had any of the instances of seclusion in a nude state been recorded.

These disclosures were of so startling a kind, and the practice thus brought to our knowledge affected so gravely the character of the Asylum, that we at once addressed a letter to the Committee of Visitors, making them acquainted with all the facts of the case, suggesting an immediate and full inquiry on their part, intimating at the same time that, without seeking in any way to anticipate the result of the inquiry, we, in justice to ourselves, deemed it requisite to state that "in all our experience we had known no class of insane Patients to whom such treatment could properly be applied, or would admit of any kind of justification."

No new facts were elicited by the investigation instituted by the Committee of Visitors. In the Report which they directed him to make to them on the subject, Dr. Sheppard again defended the practice of withholding clothing and bedding from destructive Patients, stating, however, that not more than five cases had been so treated, and that the number of instances in which the system had been resorted to had been greatly exaggerated, neither of the two patients having been actually deprived of all coverings for more than four nights.

On this point several of the principal Attendants were examined by the Committee, who, to the best of their recollection,

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lection, were enabled to confirm Dr. Sheppard's statements. But as no records of the cases had been kept, no very accurate intelligence could be obtained.

In forwarding Dr. Sheppard's Report, the Committee of Visitors concluded their Letter as follows :

"The Committee do not exonerate their Superintendent for the course he has pursued. They feel that he has committed a grave error in omitting to report this treatment to them; at the same time they feel it due to Dr. Sheppard to express their conviction that, in resorting to this treatment, he was actuated solely by the desire to do what in his judgment appeared to be the best and most humane for the patients committed to his care. They have now given positive directions to Dr. Sheppard calculated to prevent any cause of complaint in future; and that no exceptional treatment of any kind whatever be resorted to, without such treatment being submitted to the Committee."

It is satisfactory to be assured that these occurrences will not be repeated, and it is needless to say that the opinions expressed in our Letter to the Visitors are unchanged. We believe that the treatment complained of is not only cruel, but totally unnecessary in any case; and that such a system of dealing with the faulty habits of the Insane, instead of meeting them and subduing them by medical treatment and constant personal attention, would, if carried out, gradually lead to all the old repressive measures which have now happily been almost entirely abandoned. We refer with regret to communications made to some of the leading Medical Journals, since the date of the Letter of the Committee, in which their Superintendent vindicates what had thus been condemned. But while Dr. Sheppard persists in maintaining erroneous opinions, we do not infer that he has any intention to repeat the practices they would justify; and a personal assurance from the Chairman of the Committee has satisfied us that the understanding expressed in their letter will be strictly adhered to.

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Already we have alluded to the frequent occasion that has arisen during the past year for inquiry into cases of alleged violation of the law on the part of Medical Practitioners and other persons, by receiving and taking charge in unlicensed houses of Insane Patients, without Statutory Orders and Medical Certificates.

The only mode of enforcing compliance with the requirements of the 90th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, the enactment applicable to such cases, and of punishing parties for

for infraction of its salutary provisions, is by indictment for a misdemeanour. It is to be regretted that the Act does not give the option of adopting the less circuitous, expensive, and uncertain proceeding by information and summary conviction.

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After full consideration of all the circumstances brought under our notice, we have, in six cases, felt it our duty to direct indictments. The material particulars and results were as follows :

1. In consequence of a communication made to us in September last, to the effect that an Insane Gentleman, uncertified, was residing at No. 18, Notting-hill Terrace under the charge of a man named Aldous, who had formerly been an Attendant in a Private Asylum, a special visit was forthwith made to the house by a member of this Board, who saw and examined the alleged Lunatic, a young man about 22 years of age, and satisfied himself that he was Insane, being restless, utterly lost, and imbecile, muttering incoherently, and apparently in a state of acute dementia.

(1.) Queen v.
Aldous.

The inquiries made into the case elicited the fact that the Lunatic had been removed from home and placed under Aldous's charge by his father in March 1866, and that, in taking this step, he had acted under the advice of Messrs. Haden and Traer, Surgeons, who recommended Aldous as known by them to have had the care of an Insane person. Mr. Haden was then prepared to sign the necessary certificate. Mr. Traer described himself as not at that time satisfied of the insanity of the Lunatic, although he showed incipient symptoms of mental derangement. However, when before the Board on the 1st of October, and subsequently in his deposition, Mr. Traer admitted that for four months previous, at all events in July, he could have signed a certificate. We cannot but consider that both those medical gentlemen acted most culpably in the matter, and that Mr. Traer, who had more especially been the Medical Attendant of the Patient, had made himself virtually a party to the clear violation of the law on the part of Aldous.

Immediately after the Commissioner's visit, the Lunatic was placed under certificates.¹

After a full hearing at Bow Street, before Sir Thomas Henry, Aldous was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, bail being taken ; but, ultimately, the bill was ignored by the Grand Jury, who were no doubt materially influenced by the unsatisfactory and inconsistent character of

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the evidence given before them by the Patient's medical attendant, by the strong appeal of the Lunatic's father, and by the fact that the Lunatic had been placed under certificates, and proper supervision and care thereby insured to him.

(2.) *Queen v. Carter.*

The attention of the Board was in October last drawn by an anonymous communication to the case of a young man alleged to be "locked up, as unfit to be at large," in the house of a carpenter, named Robert Carter, at Buckhurst Hill, Woodford.

As no return had been made respecting him to this office, a letter was addressed to the Relieving Officer of the Epping Union requesting him to make the necessary inquiries into the case. His reply was to the effect, that a young man had been lodging at Carter's house for many months; that he walked about daily until he wandered away, since which he had been kept generally upstairs; that he was half idiotic and harmless, and that his parents or friends resided in London, and were in good circumstances.

In consequence of this information, a member of our Board, accompanied by the Relieving Officer, visited the house and examined the young man referred to, whose mind was found to be so much impaired that he could scarcely comprehend the simplest question. He was subject to epileptic fits. He appeared to be in fair bodily health and condition, but his person and clothing were in the most dirty and neglected state. On the right foot there was an old wound to which his cotton stocking adhered for want of some dressing or plaister. The Visiting Commissioner was informed by Carter's daughter that the wound was the result of an injury in his attempt to escape through the window some weeks before, since which her father had nailed the bars over the window for security. She said that he rarely or never went out of the house, as he could not be trusted; that he had been kept at her father's for three years; and that his father, a person in good circumstances, paid 12s. a week for his board and lodging.

The accommodation provided was of the worst description. The small back bed-room in which the young man was found was in a miserable state of dirt and neglect. In the room was a fire-place, but no fire, a chair, a table, and a bedstead, on which was a bed of chaff or cut straw in the most filthy condition, the ticking being plastered and saturated with fæces and urine. There were no bed-clothes, and across the window were two rusty iron bars, which had apparently been recently

recently fixed up. The Visiting Commissioner further reported as his belief that the unfortunate young man had for some time previous had no other bed to lie on but the filthy straw mattress already described; that he had not during his three years' residence at Robert Carter's been seen by a medical man; and that his own friends only visited him at very distant intervals.

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(2.) Queen v.
Carter.

Upon receipt of the Report of which the above was the substance, a letter was addressed to the Relieving Officers, inquiring what steps had been taken for the removal of the Lunatic to the County Asylum, as "not under proper care and control." The Visiting Commissioner had, on the occasion of his visit, pointed out to the Relieving Officer his duty under the 68th section of "The Lunatic Asylum Act, 1853."

The result was that the Lunatic was duly sent, by order of two Justices, to the Essex County Asylum, and an indictment was preferred, under the 90th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, against Robert Carter for a misdemeanour. The case came on for trial at the Quarter Sessions for the County of Essex on the 2nd of January, when the Defendant pleaded guilty, and, on that ground, severe punishment not being pressed for, was fined 40 s.

In the month of October last the attention of the Board was drawn, by a return made upon the admission of an insane gentleman into Southall Park, a Licensed House in the metropolitan district, to the fact that he had been previously under care and treatment with Mr. George Naylor, a Surgeon, at Dean's Cottage, Hanwell. In the statement subjoined to the Order of admission, which was signed by the father of the Patient, it was stated that he was 27 years of age, that it was his first attack, and that the duration of the existing attack had been about 12 years.

(3.) Queen v.
Naylor.

One of the certificates for his reception into Southall Park was signed by Mr. Naylor at Dean's Cottage, where the Patient then resided, and under the head "Facts indicating Insanity observed by myself," Mr. Naylor's certificate was in the following words: "Inability to hold a conversation, and even at times to give any reply. Inability to wash or dress himself properly; no discrimination in his selection of food."

In reply to a letter addressed by this Board to the Patient's father, he stated that his son had been under Mr. Naylor's care for about a year, but that Mr. Naylor did not receive him at all as a Lunatic, but as a person of weak and imbecile mind.

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(3.) *Queen v.
Naylor.*

Such being the circumstances, Dr. Maudsley, of Lawn House, Hanwell, a physician of great experience in cases of insanity, by direction of this Board visited and examined the Patient, and reported that, in his opinion, he was a demented Lunatic, and utterly unable to take care of himself; that his mental power was almost extinct; and that he muttered incoherently. Dr. Maudsley added many other decided indications of unsoundness of mind, and concluded by stating his opinion that the Patient's insanity, having had its commencement some years back, had passed into complete dementia.

Evidence of a similar character, quite conclusive as to the Patient's insanity, and its chronic nature, was obtained from other medical gentlemen who had from time to time seen and examined him, and, after full consideration of the memorials and explanations of Mr. Naylor, we had no hesitation in directing our solicitor to prefer an indictment against him.

The case was heard at the Bow-street Police Court on the 21st December, when Mr. Vaughan, the sitting Magistrate, committed Mr. Naylor for trial.

The indictment was tried at the Central Criminal Court before the Common Serjeant on the 21st December, when the defendant was convicted, and, to the surprise and dissatisfaction of this Board, was merely required to enter into his own recognizance to appear and receive judgment when called upon. We feel strongly that the case was one of such clear and persistent violation of the law as to call for a penalty of an amount sufficient to deter other Medical Practitioners from similarly infringing its express provisions, of which none can now plead ignorance. Unless the measure of punishment be proportioned to the education and position (professional and otherwise) of defendants, prosecutions are in our opinion useless, if not positively mischievous.

Our attention was specially called in December last to the case of a Lady alleged to be Insane, and as such to have been for several years under the charge of John Hedges Harris and his wife, at Rose Cottage, Feltham, to whom an annual sum, recently raised to 100*l.*, was paid by her brothers for her lodging, maintenance, and care. The result of our inquiries was to satisfy us that the information communicated to us was correct. The insanity of the lady was placed beyond question. It was also abundantly proved that she had, as alleged, been under the charge of Harris and his wife for many years before her death, which took place in 1865, since which he had retained her as a Patient. Harris and his wife

wife had been servants in the lady's family. Upon full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we came to the conclusion that we could not, consistently with our duty, avoid instituting criminal proceedings against Harris, whom we accordingly indicted for a misdemeanour.

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(4.) Queen v.
Harris.

The indictment was tried, on the 27th February, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Baron Channell. The facts were all brought out, the law applicable to Single Patients was carefully and correctly stated by the counsel on both sides, and the propriety of the prosecution was not questioned. It was merely pleaded on behalf of the defendant that he had not knowingly violated the Act, never having been informed by any member of the lady's family that she was of unsound mind, or other than a person of weak intellect, requiring care and kindness.

Mr. Baron Channell, in charging the jury, entered into a very full and elaborate exposition of the law, and observed that the prosecution was a very important one. He stated, as the ruling of the Court, that the jury would be safe in the conclusion that there were no such orders and certificates as would protect the defendant in the reception of the unfortunate lady, and that they might be satisfied by the evidence that he had received her for profit. The jury had, he said, in order to find the defendant guilty, only to satisfy themselves either that he received her knowing her to be a Lunatic, or an alleged Lunatic; or that, at any time subsequent to her reception, he retained the care or charge of her after becoming aware of her infirmity, and without complying with the requirements of the Act.

He concluded his charge as follows: "The Act of Parliament was passed for the protection, not of this or that individual, but of all classes of persons coming within its operation. The prosecution is on public grounds, and for the best interests of society, and therefore, if you are satisfied that, without the authority required by the law, the defendant has retained possession of a Lunatic, or an alleged Lunatic, it will be your duty to find a verdict according to the facts of the case. But if you are not satisfied that he received her as a Lunatic, or an alleged Lunatic, or that he afterwards became aware of her condition, you will acquit him."

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and the defendant was discharged.

In the month of February last we had occasion to inquire into the case of a Lady whom we knew to have been a Pa-

(5.) Queen v.
Smiles.

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(5.) Queen v.
Smiles.

tient in a Metropolitan Licensed House, and in a state of chronic Insanity. The inquiry was suggested by a return made to this office by Dr. Smiles of Ramsgate, eliciting the fact that the Lady referred to had been, in July 1864, placed under Dr. Smiles's care by her late husband; and we were afterwards informed by her daughter that she had ever since resided with Dr. Smiles as a Patient, but without certificates. Dr. Smiles's explanation upon the subject had been most unsatisfactory, and it was only from the daughter of the Patient that we ascertained the whole truth.

In those circumstances we preferred an Indictment against Dr. Smiles, under the 90th section of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, which came on for trial at the last Maidstone Assizes before Lord Chief Justice Bovill. The Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 25 l. In passing sentence the Chief Justice addressed the Defendant in the following terms:

" You have been indicted under an Act of Parliament for an offence which has been stated. Under the advice, the very proper advice of your learned counsel, you have pleaded guilty to the offence of which you have been charged. This Act of Parliament is of a very important nature. It was intended, not only for the protection of persons who, unhappily become Lunatics, and to secure for them proper and humane treatment, which frequently they did not formerly receive, but the object also was that there should be such a supervision and superintendence, and such a security for persons in that unhappy condition, which formerly they did not enjoy. That was one of the main objects of the Act of Parliament, and with this view it was necessary that this provision should be introduced into it. The importance of it was felt to be so great that the Legislature determined that any infringement of the Act should be a criminal offence amounting to a misdemeanour. But the Act of Parliament was also of importance in another point of view. It was known that on many occasions even the most intimate relations and friends of persons were induced to place them in confinement without sufficient cause, and that this was a constant source of mischief and litigation. It was thought that one very great security against any act of that kind would be a provision of the very stringent nature of this Act of Parliament, under which you are charged with the offence imputed to you. Under ordinary circumstances where a complaint is made one might expect to find that there had been some improper motive,

or

or some improper treatment ; but the depositions, which I have carefully looked through, inform me, and I am glad also to find the same from the statement of the learned counsel on both sides, that there is no cause of complaint, that I can discover, in any shape or way as to the treatment of the person who has been placed under your charge. I find everything which induces me to believe that proper attention and consideration, of the very best description, have been bestowed upon the unhappy lady. I find, also, not the slightest ground to suppose that the relations or friends have done otherwise than exercise a wise discretion in placing her under control. Although I am satisfied that in this case there are not those circumstances of aggravation which are sometimes met with, yet there are many others in which the provisions of this Act of Parliament, if infringed, might lead to very serious consequences. I believe that it does become necessary for the Commissioners to take notice of every case in which the provisions of the Act are infringed, and that it was their bounden duty in this case to bring it prominently before the Court. You have endeavoured, as far as possible, to atone to the law for having infringed it, by obtaining the necessary certificates. I feel it necessary, however, for the security of the public, and as a warning to others, to pass a sentence which, if the offence be repeated, will not be by any means the measure of the punishment of those who may hereafter infringe the law. I certainly feel, under the circumstances, the provisions of the Act of Parliament being, in my opinion, so very important, that I cannot do less than sentence you to a fine of 25 l."

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(5.) Queen v.
Smiles.

The above exposition of the Law applicable to Single Insane Patients appeared to us so valuable and important that we took steps for giving it publicity through the medical journals, and for the same reason the remarks of the Chief Justice are also here introduced.

A notice having been transmitted to this Office, in December last, by Dr. Silvester, a retired Physician at Tunbridge Wells, of the reception, as a Single Patient, of an Insane Gentleman, formerly an Inmate of a Provincial Licensed House, from whence he was discharged "not cured," we thought the case one calling for inquiry, and we wrote to the gentleman's father requesting the necessary information. In reply the father stated that his son, immediately after leaving the Private Asylum adverted to, in August 1841, had been placed

(6.) Queen v.
Silvester.

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Queen v.
Silvester.

by him under the charge of his friend Dr. Silvester; and that he had frequently visited him and found that he had "not at any time since recovered from mental delusions, and a continual incapacity to manage and take care of himself." He added, that he was very desirous that his son should remain with Dr. Silvester, where he received every attention and kindness.

The case appeared to us to be one in which we should fail of our duty if criminal proceedings were not instituted, and we accordingly directed an indictment to be preferred against Dr. Silvester for a misdemeanour. But after much correspondence, and in consideration of very special circumstances to which it is unnecessary particularly to advert, we came to the conclusion that the justice of the case would be satisfied; and the main object of the intended prosecution attained by a public apology, and full admission by Dr. Silvester that he had "violated the law by receiving into his house and taking the care and charge of a Patient as a Lunatic without having first obtained the necessary order and medical certificates."

An apology in the above terms, and ending with a solemn promise not again to offend in like manner, was signed by Dr. Silvester, and published in the principal local and two London daily papers, and the several leading Medical Journals.

The great object of these prosecutions being to promulgate the law, and to secure to Single Insane Patients the protection, care, and supervision, so essential and so clearly intended by the Legislature, we have not permitted ourselves to be so influenced by any consideration of kindness or proper treatment they may have received as to abstain from instituting criminal proceedings. Having exhausted all other means of procuring a compliance with the salutary provisions of the Statute, we have thus been driven to prefer indictments against offending parties who cannot plead ignorance of the law, and it is our fixed determination to pursue the same course in future. We consider Medical Practitioners as more especially culpable in so setting the law at defiance, and the higher their position the more necessary, in our judgment, it is to make them examples. We attach much blame also to those members of the medical profession who knowingly connive at a violation of the law by others, and we should be glad if criminal proceedings against them could be taken under the Act.

Several

Several deplorable casualties to Patients have taken place during the past year in Asylums or in Licensed Houses, and have been the subject of investigation by the Visiting Justices and the Commissioners, as well as by the Coroner. We propose, as on former occasions, to mention the material facts elicited by our inquiries, and briefly to state the opinions formed in the respective cases.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

On the night of the 18th of January last, a Female Patient named Mary O'Leary, at the Hanwell Asylum, made a violent attack upon another Patient named Elizabeth Wheatley, who was sleeping in the same dormitory, when Wheatley sustained fractures of seven ribs on each side, and other injuries, from which she died three days afterwards.

Death from
violence at the
Hanwell
Asylum.

Wheatley, a harmless Patient, had been in the Asylum since 1838, and had slept for a length of time in a seven-bedded room in the "West centre basement."

O'Leary was admitted into the Asylum in June 1865, in a state of Mania, and was described in the Order as "dangerous to others." She appears to have been, while in the Asylum, at times excited, and disposed to violence if irritated or opposed. She had slept in the room in question about a month previous to the unfortunate occurrence. From a statement made by Wheatley (who was, in the opinion of Dr. Lindsay, quite able to give a reliable description of what took place), as well as from O'Leary's admission on the following morning, and which she repeated to the two Commissioners who specially investigated the matter on the spot, it appears that on the night of the 18th, shortly after going to bed, O'Leary was annoyed by Wheatley, as she stated, persisting in calling her names. She (O'Leary) got up, pulled Wheatley out of bed on to the floor, and beat and kicked, or either knelt or jumped upon her. Wheatley seems to have subsequently got into bed, where she was found at half-past six the following morning by the Day Nurse, to whom she complained of the injuries she had received from O'Leary. The Nurse neglected to make a special report of the circumstances to any superior officer until the morning visit of the Assistant Surgeon. Wheatley was then examined by him, and shortly afterwards by the Medical Superintendent, and the fractures and injuries were discovered. At first the Patient appeared to go on well under the treatment adopted, but symptoms of congestion of the lungs set in, and she died on the 21st, three days after the injury.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Death from
violence at the
Hanwell
Asylum.

Upon the Coroner's inquisition a verdict was returned that death had resulted "from congestion of the lungs consequent upon the fracture of 14 ribs." The Coroner did not examine O'Leary at the inquest, probably because this could not have been done without asking her questions tending to criminate herself; neither was any statement which could be used as evidence obtained from Wheatley before death, there being no other person present that had sufficient intelligence to describe what occurred. There was consequently no legal evidence available at the inquiry to show that the injuries were caused by O'Leary; her name did not appear in the verdict; and she remains at Hanwell as an ordinary Patient.

During a personal investigation by two Members of our Board, it was ascertained that the dormitory in which the two Patients slept was not visited at all on the night of the 18th by the Night Attendants, and that no Nurse or Attendant slept in or near this basement, which contains three dormitories with an aggregate of 36 beds; also, that in another basement containing 68 Patients, there was the same absence of any Attendant sleeping near, who could give assistance on an emergency. Immediately after the occurrence, but in accordance with a resolution passed some time previously, the Visitors appointed two additional Night Attendants; and for the future, orders have been given that every associated dormitory shall be visited regularly at stated intervals during the night. Nevertheless, we thought it our duty to press upon the attention of the Visitors the necessity of providing still further protection for the Patients sleeping in these basements during the intervals between the visits of the Night Attendants, by placing Nurses to sleep in rooms near the dormitories; and we regret to find that, up to the date of the visit of the Commissioners to this Asylum in December last, no steps had been taken for adopting this very essential precaution.

Homicide at
Vernon House,
Briton Ferry,
Glamorgan-
shire.

In January last, at Vernon House, Briton Ferry, a Male Pauper Patient, named Evan Jones, made a sudden and immediately fatal attack upon another Patient in the same Ward. Both Patients were Imbecile and in feeble bodily health, and they had been placed, together with another Inmate of the same class, under the care of an Attendant in the Infirmary, a small detached building. They were all considered to be harmless Patients, and the Attendant was in the habit of occasionally leaving them alone for a short time,
for

for the purpose of bringing their meals from the kitchen, and for other necessary duties. On the morning of the 27th of January they were in their usual quiet state, and about half-past eight the Attendant left the Ward for the purpose of getting his breakfast. On his return in about 20 minutes he found that Jones had attacked Williams with a chair, had knocked him down, and was still kneeling upon him and striking him on the head with a portion of the broken chair. The Patients were at once separated, and the Medical Superintendent, who arrived immediately afterwards, found Williams to be dead. The bones of the head and face were extensively fractured, and the soft structures and blood-vessels lacerated in such a way as to have caused almost instantaneous death. The clothes, head, and face of the Patient Jones were covered with blood; but he did not appear to be excited, and could not be induced to answer any question as to the attack he had made.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.
Homicide at
Vernon House,
Briton Ferry.

A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned upon the Coroner's inquisition, and the jury coupled with it an expression of opinion, that there was no blame attributable to the Attendant or to those having the management of the Asylum. But, the whole circumstances having been also duly inquired into by our Board, we felt it necessary to inform the proprietor that, in our opinion, the practice which it was admitted existed of occasionally leaving Patients in this Ward without the presence of a single Attendant was most reprehensible, and ought never to be repeated. Although Jones, when placed in the Infirmary a month before the date of the fatal occurrence, was regarded as harmless, he was as late as May 1865 described as "Suicidal and dangerous to others," and this fact should have suggested greater precaution in his management.

On the 15th of August last a Male Pauper Patient named Armstrong, at the Rainhill Asylum, made a murderous attack upon another Patient named Fazakerley, producing fracture of the skull, from which death took place five days afterwards.

Homicide at
the Rainhill
Asylum.

Fazakerley, who was partially imbecile, had been an Inmate of the Asylum for about seven years, had during that time been generally quiet and orderly in his demeanour, and had been regularly employed in various sorts of simple occupation.

Armstrong was admitted into the Asylum on the 28th of June last, and had then a delusion that persons meant to kill him. The delusion appeared to subside shortly after admis-

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Homicide at
the Rainhill
Asylum.

sion, and he was employed as a stoker, a kind of occupation to which he had previously been accustomed; but his delusion re-appeared in about a month, accompanied by excitement, rendering necessary a cessation of occupation, and treatment in the Ward. In the course of a few days the excitement ceased, but the delusion continued, although it was believed to be gradually becoming weaker, and he was again, by his own wish, employed; at first on the land, and subsequently, at the request of Fazakerley, he was permitted to assist the latter, who was looked upon as a quiet trustworthy person, and was often allowed to be at work without being under the direct supervision of an Attendant.

The two men had been thus employed together for about a week when the event occurred. It appears that on the morning in question, they were engaged in removing ashes from the heating apparatus in the basement of the main building, when, according to Armstrong's statement after the occurrence (for there was no third person present), Fazakerley first struck him with a shovel which he was using, and believing that he (Fazakerley) meant to kill him, he (Armstrong) wrested the shovel from him, struck him with it on the head five or six times, and knocked him down among the ashes. The result was that Fazakerley's skull was extensively fractured, and the broken bone driven into the brain. Armstrong, believing that he had killed him, made his escape, and was seen to scale the boundary wall of the estate. He was pursued and brought back about seven hours afterwards in a state of great excitement. Fazakerley was also missing, but the Officers and Attendants, not suspecting any violence, appear unhappily all to have been so impressed with the idea that he had taken upon himself to follow and try to bring back his fellow Patient, that no search was made in the basement at the time, and Fazakerley remained for several hours undiscovered. He was at length found, and removed to the infirmary. Notwithstanding the terrible nature of the injuries, Fazakerley survived five days, but remained perfectly insensible throughout the whole time.

Upon the Coroner's inquisition a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against Armstrong, who was committed for trial, but who, being still insane, has since been removed by a warrant from the Secretary of State to the Broadmoor Asylum. The jury accompanied their verdict by a recommendation that the ash-place, which is under ground, should be better lighted.

A correspondence upon this lamentable case followed between

tween our Board and the Visitors of the Asylum, in which we suggested that an immediate and searching investigation of all the circumstances should be made on the spot by the Committee themselves. We pointed out that a serious error of judgment had been displayed in placing a Patient labouring under the delusion Armstrong had, to work in an out-of-the-way place without responsible supervision, and in company with one other Patient only; also that it was a grave omission not at once to have searched the place where Fazakerley and his companion had been known to be at work, and from whence Armstrong only was known to have escaped; and we further stated that we thought the propriety of any future employment of Patients in this ash-place very questionable, even though it should be better lighted.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.Homicide at
the Rainhill
Asylum.

The Visitors, in communicating to us the result of the special inquiry which they had instituted, expressed their general concurrence in the opinions we had formed, and stated that they had given directions that in future Patients should not be employed in the ash-place.

Among no class of the Insane, in our experience, is a Patient so liable suddenly to become seriously dangerous to others as when he labours under the delusion that he is about to be murdered or injured. By Patients having such delusions, the most violent and even homicidal acts are justified by the delusion of having been done in self-defence. The most vigilant and discreet supervision is consequently at all times necessary in the management of this class.

On the 28th of July notice was received of the death, at the Surrey Asylum, of a Patient named Reynolds, from "Pleurisy and perforation of the lung from fractured ribs."

Death from
fractured ribs
at the Surrey
Asylum.

The Patient, who was 35 years of age, was admitted into the Asylum on the 7th of the previous month, in a feeble state of bodily health, and suffering from melancholia. It appears that, for about 10 days after his admission, he took his food voluntarily, but that after that time he refused it, under the delusion that it was poisoned; and during the last fortnight of his life he resisted so violently taking all nourishment, that three or four Attendants were frequently employed in forcibly feeding him with beef tea, &c. The practice was to place the patient on his back on the floor, where he was held down by three Attendants whilst the fourth administered the food. His struggles and resistance were said to have been excessively violent and prolonged on the 22nd and 23rd of July. On the evening of the 24th

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

Death from
fractured ribs
at the Surrey
Asylum.

symptoms of serious chest-mischief became apparent, and Dr. Biggs found, upon examination, that several ribs were fractured. The Patient became rapidly worse, and died on the following day.

Upon a post-mortem examination it was discovered that the sternum and eight ribs on each side were fractured, and that the right lung was penetrated by the broken bones, causing inflammation, from which the Patient died; and upon the Coroner's inquisition the Jury returned a verdict that death took place from "Perforation of the right lung by a fractured rib, accidentally arising."

A correspondence followed between our Board and the authorities of the Asylum; a full and independent investigation was made into all the circumstances of the case by the Visitors; and a copy of the minutes taken at this inquiry was sent to our Board, coupled with the opinion of the Committee, that "the bones were broken on the 23rd, during the struggle in feeding the Patient, one of the Attendants, with the view of overcoming his resistance, having pressed more heavily upon his chest than the bones would bear." They further stated that they were so dissatisfied with the answers given in reply to their inquiries by three of the four Attendants in question, that they had compelled them to resign their situations. They also informed us that arrangements would in future be made for "placing Patients who might require to be forcibly fed in such a position during the process as would render pressure upon their persons by the knees of the Attendants impossible;" and that such inspection would in future be adopted as would prevent, as far as practicable, a repetition of such a distressing occurrence as that into which they had then inquired.

Upon a review of the circumstances of this case, we informed the Visitors that we considered the use of force upon the floor in feeding the Patient to have been a most unwarrantable proceeding, and that we were strongly of opinion that in every case wherein it may be necessary to use force in administering food to any Patient, it is the duty of one of the Medical Officers to be present.

Scalding of a
Patient in a
bath at the
Cumberland
Asylum.

On the 1st of January a Patient named Fiddler died at the Cumberland Asylum, death having been accelerated by severe scalds sustained in a bath four days previously.

The Patient, whose age was 39, had been in the Asylum about three years, suffering from Dementia with General Paralysis, and had latterly become very feeble, and of dirty habits.

On

On the day in question it was necessary to place him in a bath. This was done by an Attendant named McDonough, who neglected to observe the general instructions as to the use of tepid water in such cases. Hot water, the temperature of which was not previously tested by a thermometer, was used, and the result was a severe scald on the feet, legs, and thighs of the Patient, who died four days afterwards from the combined effects of the injury and brain disease.

CASUALTIES
IN ASYLUMS,
&c.

Scalding of a
Patient in a
bath at the
Cumberland
Asylum.

A verdict to this effect was returned upon the Coroner's inquisition. The whole circumstances, however, seemed to the Board to require the fullest investigation by the Visitors themselves, and we intimated an opinion that dismissal from his situation might hardly be deemed an adequate punishment for the Attendant through whose negligence the scalding took place. In reply, we were informed by the Superintendent that previously to this occurrence the Instructions as to bathing the Patients, issued several years ago by this Board, although embodied in the general rules and regulations for the use of the Attendants, were not, as they manifestly ought to have been, placed prominently in the bath-rooms themselves. This necessary precaution is now taken, and should in no instance be omitted.

The Attendant McDonough was dismissed from his situation, and the question of instituting criminal proceedings against him was entertained by the Visitors, who finding, however, that he had absconded from the neighbourhood, ultimately decided not to prosecute him.

Insanity accompanied by a tendency to self-destruction, is unhappily of frequent occurrence, and too often ends in that form of death even in Asylums.

SUICIDES.

In one such case of the past year, which occurred in the Denbigh Asylum, and which was that of a Patient already known to be suicidal, the notice transmitted by the Superintendent to our office stated that the death had been reported to the Coroner, who did not consider an inquest necessary. This decision being a departure from the usual practice, we requested to be furnished with a statement of the precise circumstances of the death, and with a copy of the entries in the Case Book of the Asylum. From these it appeared that the cause of death, as set forth in the formal notice to our office, viz., "1, epileptic; 2, suffocation," was different from the statement of the same event made (in accordance with the Statute) in the Case Book by the Assistant

Denbigh
Asylum.

SUICIDES.
Denbigh
Asylum.

Medical Officer; and that the law had been further disregarded by transmission to the Coroner, not of the latter, but of the former statement. The entry in the Case Book was to the following effect: "Strangled himself last night with his neckerchief, and was found quite dead. This case on admission was reported to have been insane three days, but his friends have since stated that he had been gradually becoming worse for the last seven years. Cause of death, first, Chronic Mania, seven years; secondly, Strangulation; found dead." Subsequent correspondence with the Coroner made us acquainted with the fact that, after the informal notice of death was sent to him, the Superintendent of the Asylum had called upon him verbally to explain particular circumstances connected with the death, bearing out the opinion he had himself formed as to its cause, which, notwithstanding known suicidal tendency in the Patient, he believed to have arisen from accidental strangulation during epilepsy. These facts, in our opinion, involved very grave dereliction of duty on the Superintendent's part; and believing that his conduct had been the cause of defeating the intentions of the Legislature, we drew the attention of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum to the discrepancy between the notice of death given to the Coroner, and the real facts as stated in the Case Book. The Visitors, "after a full investigation of the subject, cautioned the Superintendent to be more careful for the future in the notices he gives to the Coroner of all sudden deaths."

In a majority of the instances of suicidal deaths, where Inquests have been held during the past year, we have found it necessary to institute further inquiries; and, from information thus obtained, have been unable to avoid the conclusion that the greater number of these painful occurrences were plainly due to neglect of duty on the part of Attendants or Nurses. There can be no safety from their recurrence, except in the most implicit obedience to the directions which should be, and generally are, given by the Superintendents of Asylums in all such cases; namely, never to lose sight of the Patients as long as the tendency to suicide exists, and by all possible vigilance to prevent them from possessing themselves of the means of self-destruction.

In three of the instances to which we are now referring, the Medical Superintendents appear to have so far disregarded the statements of suicidal tendency in the Patients contained in the certificates, as not to have thought it necessary to give any special directions concerning them; and in
only

only two of the entire number of cases of suicide can it be stated that no blame could be attributed to those who had the charge of the Patients, or that the commission of the act might not have been anticipated.

SUICIDES.
Denbigh
Asylum.

Cholera, during its prevalence last year in this country, made its appearance among the Lunatics in Grove Hall, Bow, and in two of the County Asylums, the Devon and the Northumberland.

CHOLERA.

In Grove Hall there were 17 cases of this disease, viz., 14 on the Male, and three on the Female side of the House, between the 19th and 30th July. Seven of the former, and all of the latter proved fatal. Every precaution was at once taken to prevent the spreading of the disease amongst the other Patients, by removing those attacked to unoccupied rooms and to tents supplied by the War Office, by the employment of disinfectants, and by a change in the dietary.

In the Devon Asylum the outbreak was very serious. There were as many as 35 cases of cholera and diarrhœa between the end of September and the first fortnight in October, and of these there were 25 deaths from cholera. All the cases were confined to the Male side of the Asylum; and on the Female side, although overcrowded, there was only one case of simple diarrhœa during the period referred to. The Medical Superintendent was unable to assign any cause for the outbreak, no Patients had been received into the Asylum who would be likely to have brought any infection, and in his opinion the disease "appeared to have arisen spontaneously." It is worthy of remark that cholera on this occasion first broke out in the same Ward on the Male side in which it broke out on a previous visitation, and also that subsequent to the removal of the Patients from this to another Ward there was only one fresh case.

In the Northumberland County Asylum there were four cases, all of which terminated fatally. There were circumstances connected with the last of these cases, as reported to us by the Head Attendant, which in our opinion called for investigation. The statement was to the effect, that the Assistant Medical Officer, on being called to visit a Male Patient late on the night in which he was attacked by cholera, went into the Ward, and within a few yards of the door of the room where he lay, but would not go in and see him; that he left the Patient in the charge of the Attendant without proper directions for his treatment; that he, the Attendant, then called on the Superintendent, who, although informed that

CHOLERA.

that the Assistant Medical Officer had not seen the Patient, satisfied himself by requesting the Assistant Medical Officer to give a draught of medicine which he ordered; and that neither of the Medical Officers saw or examined the Patient until the time of their ordinary visit the following morning, 10 hours afterwards.

The Visitors of the Asylum investigated this charge, and, as the result of their inquiry, and after communication with our Board, they called upon the Assistant Medical Officer to resign at once his office. As regards the Superintendent, who had latterly been unwell, they thought that justice would be sufficiently met by placing on record their opinion, which they communicated to him, that his neglect to give immediate personal attention to the case was most censurable.

**LONDON
SURGICAL
HOME.**

A correspondence, which will sufficiently explain itself, and which is given in Appendix (I.), has passed between the Commissioners and Mr. Baker Brown, the Founder and Principal Surgeon of an Institution called the London Surgical Home.

**DESCRIPTION
AND STATE
OF PAUPER
PATIENTS IN
ASYLUMS.**

With the view of showing the state of the Insane Paupers in the various County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales on the 1st of January last, we issued a circular requesting the Medical Officers of these Institutions to fill up as accurately as possible a Return, distinguishing the probably curable Patients under their charge from the probably incurable, together with a more particular description of the latter class, with reference—

1. To the number of Idiots or Imbeciles from birth or infancy.
2. The number of Imbeciles or Demented not included in the above.
3. The number labouring under other forms of mental unsoundness.
4. The number of the above classes who are excitable, violent, or dangerous.
5. The number who are quiet and harmless.
6. The number of epileptics in the two preceding divisions respectively.
7. The number of Patients affected with general paralysis.

In distinguishing the probably curable from the probably incurable cases, we suggested that those which were regarded as doubtful should be included in the former class, so that the Return may be regarded as in no degree exaggerating the chronic or incurable Pauper population of our public Asylums.

We

We here desire to acknowledge the willing assistance afforded by the Superintendents of the various Asylums in supplying the above particulars. Although different views may be entertained by some of these gentlemen upon certain questions involved in these Returns, they furnish on the whole much valuable information.

DESCRIPTION
AND STATE
OF PAUPER
PATIENTS IN
ASYLUMS.

The point as to which there is evidently the widest difference of opinion, is in reference to such of the chronic or probably incurable cases as may properly be considered "quiet and harmless." Our object was to ascertain the number of Patients who might, from their conduct in the Asylum, be fairly included in this class, irrespective of any consideration as to the liability to change which all classes of the Insane are prone to, or of their fitness for discharge to other care, or of the more general question as to whether any Insane Patient placed under certificates in an Asylum can safely be looked upon as positively harmless.

Having reason to believe that the Superintendents of certain Asylums have to some extent misapprehended our meaning in asking for these Returns, we have little doubt that those classed as "quiet and harmless" are much below the number which, although unfit to be at large or placed in Workhouses, might properly be removed to establishments intermediate in character between the Asylum and Workhouse, remaining still under the protection of the Lunacy Laws.

In the following Asylums the proportion of "quiet and harmless," as compared with the total number of probably incurable cases, is much below the average:

Bucks	-	10	out of a total of	302
Bristol	-	27	"	197
Cornwall	-	42	"	329
Kent	-	69	"	679
Lincoln	-	41	"	499
Abergavenny	-	25	"	393
Notts	-	29	"	306
Stafford	-	24	"	434
Suffolk	-	44	"	330
Sussex	-	28	"	495
Worcester	-	28	"	503

The small number returned as being in the Stafford Asylum is accounted for by the fact of the new Asylum at Burntwood being chiefly used for chronic cases, drafted from the Asylum at Stafford, every description being sent in the first instance to Stafford.

RETURN OF PAUPER LUNATICS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS and REGISTERED HOSPITALS on the 1st January 1867, distinguishing the Probably Curable* and Incurable Cases.

ASYLUM.	Total Number. 1st January 1867.			Probably Curable.			Probably Incurable.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	248	267	515	14	24	38	234	243	477
Bucks	128	187	315	7	6	13	121	181	302
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	132	146	278	6	11	17	126	135	261
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	92	82	174	8	10	18	84	72	156
Chester	238	243	481	5	8	13	233	235	468
Cornwall	174	195	369	17	23	40	157	172	329
Cumberland and Westmoreland	159	119	278	15	14	29	144	105	249
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	175	180	355	14	20	34	161	160	321
Derby	165	167	332	19	13	32	146	154	300
Devon	254	389	643	15	18	33	239	371	610
Dorset	228	214	442	9	8	17	219	206	425
Durham	214	191	405	12	15	27	202	176	378
Essex	250	323	573	37	52	89	213	271	484
Glamorgan	156	122	278	6	12	18	150	110	260
Gloucester	280	311	591	7	13	20	273	298	571
Hants	285	333	618	36	42	78	249	291	540
Kent	304	454	758	34	45	79	270	409	679
Lancaster, Lancaster Moor	450	455	905	54	73	127	396	382	778
" Rainhill	303	356	659	20	53	73	283	303	586
" Prestwich	497	492	989	58	88	146	439	404	843
Leicester and Rutland	170	183	353	10	13	23	160	170	330
Lincoln	245	282	527	15	13	28	230	269	499
Middlesex, Colney Hatch	826	1,210	2,036	45	38	83	781	1,172	1,953
" Hanwell	645	1,078	1,723	26	30	56	619	1,048	1,667
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	208	252	460	27	40	67	181	212	393
Norfolk	168	204	372	38	34	72	130	170	300
Northumberland	141	141	282	64	86	150	77	55	132
Notts	167	177	344	18	20	38	149	157	306
Oxford and Berks	228	282	510	15	32	47	213	250	463
Salop and Montgomery	201	245	446	28	47	75	173	198	371
Somerset	217	271	488	45	55	100	172	216	388
Stafford, Stafford	230	266	496	23	39	62	207	227	434
" Burntwood	155	70	225	2	1	3	153	69	222
Suffolk	157	204	361	13	18	31	144	186	330
Surrey	414	501	915	11	11	22	403	490	893
Sussex	238	299	537	14	28	42	224	271	495
Warwick	187	238	425	10	26	36	177	212	389
Wilts	172	254	426	22	25	47	150	229	379
Worcester	238	332	570	34	33	67	204	299	503
York, North Riding	254	231	485	39	39	78	215	192	407
" West Riding	530	598	1,128	84	128	212	446	470	916
Birmingham	238	293	531	37	52	89	201	241	442
Bristol	110	104	214	8	9	17	102	95	197
Hull	63	63	126	3	6	9	60	57	117
City of London	107	105	212	9	18	27	98	87	185
Norwich	41	55	96	3	9	12	38	46	84
Newcastle-on-Tyne	64	64	128	9	13	22	55	51	106
Northampton Hospital	173	160	333	20	13	33	153	147	300
York Hospital	17	24	41	-	2	2	17	22	39
TOTAL	11,336	13,412	24,748	1,065	1,426	2,491	10,271	11,986	22,257

* Including as "Probably Curable" cases in which the recovery is doubtful.

From the subjoined Table it will be seen, that of the 24,748 Pauper Patients in public Asylums in England and Wales on the 1st January last, as many as 22,257 are returned as probably incurable, only 2,491, or 10 per cent., being considered as offering any hope of recovery. The proportion of probably curable to incurable cases varies materially in different localities. In the Chester Asylum, containing 481 Patients, 13 only are stated to be curable. In the Dorset Asylum, with 442 Patients, 17 are curable. The Surrey Asylum, with 915 Patients, contains only 22 curable cases; and the two Middlesex Asylums, with a total of 3,759, have 139 curable Patients.

DESCRIPTION
AND STATE
OF PAUPER
PATIENTS IN
ASYLUMS.

Among those Asylums in which the proportion of curable cases is above the average, may be mentioned the Essex, in which there are 89; the Hants, 78; the three Lancashire Asylums (with a total of 2,553 Patients) 346; the Northumberland, 150; the Somerset, 100; the Birmingham, 89; the North York, 78; and the West York, 212.

The subjoined Abstract of the Returns (*see* Appendix J.) as to the probably incurable Pauper Patients in County and Borough Asylums and Registered Hospitals on the 1st January, shows that of the 22,257 (10,271 Males and 11,086 Females) Patients of this class, 1,775 (1,013 Males and 762 Females) are congenital Idiots or Imbeciles; 9,803 (4,656 Males and 5,147 Females) Imbecile or Demented, but not from birth or infancy; and 10,679 (4,602 Males and 6,077 Females) labouring under other forms of insanity. Of the above numbers, 3,354 (1,813 Males and 1,541 Females) are epileptics, and 1,126 (842 Males and 284 Females) are the subjects of general paralysis. Of the 22,257 probably incurable cases, 14,620 (6,283 Males and 8,337 Females) are stated to be "excited, "violent, or dangerous;" and 7,637 (3,988 Males and 3,649 Females), or nearly a third of the total number, are classed as "quiet and harmless," and are distinguished as follows:

Idiot or imbecile from birth or infancy	653
Imbecile or demented, but not from birth or infancy - - - -	4,090
Labouring under other forms of mental unsoundness - - - -	2,894
	<hr/>
	7,637
	<hr/>

Of the above, 783 are epileptics.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS (see Appendix J.) of PROBABLY INCURABLE PAUPER CASES in
COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS and REGISTERED HOSPITALS, 1st January 1867.

ASYLUM.	Total Number of Incurables.	Form of Mental Disorder.			Condition.		Epileptics.	Affected with General Paralysis.
		Idiot or Imbecile from Birth or Infancy.	Imbecile or Demented, but not from Birth or Infancy.	Other Forms of Mental Unsoundness.	Excited, Violent or Dangerous.	Quiet and Harmless.		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	477	57	211	209	203	274	80	109
Bucks - - - - -	302	45	62	195	292	10	41	7
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - - -	261	22	22	217	63	198	45	10
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest - - - - -	156	4	27	125	40	116	17	6
Chester - - - - -	468	27	118	323	368	100	65	32
Cornwall - - - - -	329	14	123	192	287	42	43	9
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - - - -	249	12	113	124	181	68	33	10
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	321	21	48	252	74	247	23	11
Derby - - - - -	300	57	75	168	217	83	52	7
Devon - - - - -	610	54	374	182	482	128	78	34
Dorset - - - - -	425	21	101	303	167	258	48	17
Durham - - - - -	378	15	288	75	279	99	27	51
Essex - - - - -	484	52	237	195	329	155	78	28
Glamorgan - - - - -	260	22	174	64	100	160	31	26
Gloucester - - - - -	571	54	276	241	323	248	87	19
Hants - - - - -	540	103	115	322	393	147	90	20
Kent - - - - -	679	28	409	242	610	69	85	27
Lancaster, at Lancaster - - - - -	778	28	597	153	669	109	116	23
" Rainhill - - - - -	586	26	262	298	330	256	60	31
" Prestwich - - - - -	843	18	575	250	700	143	98	78
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	330	81	84	165	244	86	57	6
Lincoln - - - - -	499	72	76	351	458	41	58	13
Middlesex, Colney Hatch - - - - -	1,953	111	1,140	702	1,483	470	357	90
" Hanwell - - - - -	1,667	66	655	946	1,038	629	176	70
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	393	46	28	319	368	25	53	26
Norfolk - - - - -	300	45	117	138	163	137	52	10
Northumberland - - - - -	132	10	73	49	69	63	22	13
Notts - - - - -	306	18	30	258	277	29	44	14
Oxford and Berks - - - - -	463	56	197	210	160	303	94	23
Salop and Montgomery - - - - -	371	43	192	136	253	118	62	28
Somerset - - - - -	388	50	174	164	177	211	78	10
Stafford, at Stafford - - - - -	434	43	64	327	410	24	95	17
" Burntwood - - - - -	222	24	43	155	97	125	36	17
Suffolk - - - - -	330	26	21	283	286	44	25	2
Surrey - - - - -	893	28	794	71	422	471	138	30
Sussex - - - - -	495	40	218	237	467	28	58	6
Warwick - - - - -	389	54	190	145	157	232	64	9
Wilts - - - - -	379	39	114	226	304	75	69	8
Worcester - - - - -	503	75	155	273	475	28	110	20
York, North Riding - - - - -	407	41	120	246	81	326	26	15
" West Riding - - - - -	916	19	461	436	380	536	144	53
Birmingham - - - - -	442	30	237	175	107	335	141	37
Bristol - - - - -	197	24	82	91	170	27	50	8
Hull - - - - -	117	3	53	61	47	70	20	7
City of London - - - - -	185	2	70	113	66	119	31	10
Norwich - - - - -	84	8	19	57	19	65	24	9
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	106	4	102	-	59	47	16	6
Northampton Hospital - - - - -	300	37	70	193	243	57	47	10
York Hospital - - - - -	39	-	17	22	33	6	10	4
TOTAL - - -	22,257	1,775	9,803	10,679	14,620	7,637	3,354	1,126

The following Return shows the actual amount of accommodation provided in Asylums in England and Wales for the Insane poor, and the numbers therein on the 1st January 1867. The new Asylums and additions in progress are elsewhere adverted to.

ACCOMMODATION IN ASYLUMS.

ASYLUM:	Accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1867.									Pauper Lunatics in Asylum, 1st January 1867.			Vacant Accommodation, 1st January 1867.
	In Single Rooms.			In Associated Dormitories.			Total Amount of Accommodation.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	43	43	86	207	247	454	250	290	540	248	267	515	25
Bucks	31	40	71	107	150	257	138	190	328	128	187	315	13
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	32	36	68	113	124	237	145	160	305	132	146	278	27
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haver- fordwest.	22	22	44	84	84	168	106	106	212	92	82	174	38
Chester	40	26	66	200	228	428	240	254	494	238	243	481	13
Cornwall	37	66	103	136	140	276	173	206	379	174	195	369	10
Cumberland and Westmore- land.	26	33	59	133	86	219	159	119	278	159	119	278	—
Denbigh, Anglesea, Car- narvon, Flint, and Meri- oneth.	21	21	42	163	163	326	184	184	368	175	180	355	13
Derby	60	60	120	115	115	230	175	175	350	165	167	332	18
Devon	74	67	141	205	317	522	279	384	663	254	389	643	20
Dorset	60	64	124	180	178	358	249	242	491	228	214	442	49
Durham	33	30	63	158	139	297	191	169	360	214	191	405	*
Essex	66	74	140	187	271	458	253	345	598	250	323	573	25
Glamorgan	38	34	72	128	100	228	166	134	300	156	122	278	22
Gloucester	98	83	181	200	241	440	307	324	631	280	311	591	40
Hants	49	37	86	234	290	524	283	327	610	285	333	618	*
Kent	147	200	347	113	200	313	260	400	660	304	454	758	*
Lancaster, at Lancaster	145	93	238	430	337	767	575	450	1,025	450	455	905	120
„ Rainhill	40	40	80	270	320	590	310	360	670	303	356	659	11
„ Prestwich	80	80	160	420	420	840	500	500	1,000	497	492	989	11
Leicester and Rutland	47	48	95	147	163	310	194	211	405	170	183	353	52
Lincoln	88	88	176	205	205	410	293	293	586	245	282	527	59
Middlesex, at Colney Hatch	255	274	529	578	945	1,523	833	1,219	2,052	826	1,210	2,036	16
„ Hanwell	132	143	275	518	948	1,466	650	1,091	1,741	645	1,078	1,723	18
Monmouth, Hereford, Bre- con, and Radnor.	41	42	83	162	214	376	203	256	459	208	252	460	*
Norfolk	51	49	100	150	184	334	201	233	434	168	204	372	62
Northumberland	22	22	44	120	123	243	142	145	287	141	141	282	5
Notts	56	49	105	135	139	274	191	188	379	167	177	344	35
Oxford and Berks	50	81	131	178	201	379	228	282	510	228	282	510	—
Salop and Montgomery	54	59	113	180	217	397	234	276	510	201	215	416	64
Somerset	53	60	113	177	231	408	230	291	521	217	271	488	33
Stafford, at Stafford	85	75	160	180	196	376	265	271	536	230	266	496	40
„ Burntwood	45	11	56	195	59	254	240	70	310	155	76	231	85
Suffolk	58	60	118	192	169	361	180	220	400	157	204	361	39
Surrey	87	80	167	328	423	751	415	503	918	414	501	915	3
Sussex	34	50	84	205	291	496	239	341	580	238	299	537	43
Warwick	66	76	142	136	165	301	202	241	443	187	238	425	18
Wilts	53	71	124	149	209	358	202	280	482	172	254	426	56
Worcester	41	60	101	193	290	483	234	350	584	238	332	570	14
York, North Riding	49	49	98	210	191	401	259	240	499	254	231	485	14
„ West Riding	175	74	249	446	536	982	621	610	1,231	530	598	1,128	103
Birmingham	63	63	126	240	267	507	303	330	633	238	238	476	102
Bristol	20	20	40	87	87	174	107	107	214	110	104	214	—
Hull	6	7	13	68	64	132	74	71	145	63	63	126	19
City of London	27	35	62	93	95	188	120	130	250	107	105	212	38
Norwich	35	12	47	9	42	51	44	54	98	41	55	96	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	7	66	71	137	69	75	144	64	64	128	16
Northampton Lunatic Hos- pital.	26	50	76	156	127	283	182	177	359	173	160	333	26
York Lunatic Hospital	3	3	6	12	12	24	15	15	30	17	24	41	*
TOTAL	2,876	2,864	5,740	9,237	11,025	20,262	12,113	13,859	26,002	11,336	13,412	24,748	1,417

* Patients in excess of accommodation.

ACCOMMODATION IN ASYLUMS.

From this it appears that, in many counties the vacant accommodation has reached the narrowest limits; some Asylums are quite full, and in several the number of Patients is in excess of the proper accommodation. Thus, in the Kent Asylum there were 98 more Patients than there was proper space for; in the Durham Asylum 45; and in the Hants Asylum, eight. It will be seen that the total number of vacant beds in Asylums in England and Wales on the 1st January last, was 1417, while the Pauper Patients in the various Provincial and Metropolitan Licensed Houses at the same period amounted to 1250.

The ratio to total numbers in which provision is made for the Insane Poor in the various counties of England and Wales, is shown in the following Table:—

COUNTY.*	Pauper Lunatics and Idiots, 1 January 1867.	Accommodation in Asylums.	Ratio of Accommodation to Numbers.
Anglesey, <i>see</i> Denbigh.			
Bedford - - - - -	306	540	63 to 100.
Hertford - - - - -	436		
Huntingdon - - - - -	122		
Berks, <i>see</i> Oxford.			
Brecon, <i>see</i> Monmouth.			
Bucks - - - - -	442	328	74 "
Cambridge - - - - -	407	305	75 "
Cardigan - - - - -	147	212	35 "
Carmarthen - - - - -	255		
Pembroke - - - - -	198		
Carnarvon, <i>see</i> Denbigh.			
Chester - - - - -	891	494	55 "
Cornwall - - - - -	542	379	70 "
Cumberland - - - - -	387	278	55 "
Westmoreland - - - - -	120		
Denbigh - - - - -	228	368	46 "
Anglesey - - - - -	146		
Carnarvon - - - - -	196		
Flint - - - - -	146		
Merioneth - - - - -	77		
Derby - - - - -	575	350	61 "
Devon - - - - -	1,238	663	54 "
Dorset - - - - -	494	491	100 "
Durham - - - - -	673	360	53 "
Essex - - - - -	974	598	61 "
Flint, <i>see</i> Denbigh.			
Glamorgan - - - - -	476	300	63 "
Gloucester - - - - -	989	631	64 "
Hereford, <i>see</i> Monmouth.			
Hertford, <i>see</i> Bedford.			
Huntingdon, <i>see</i> Bedford.			

COUNTY.	Pauper Lunatics and Idiots 1 January 1867.	Accommodation in Asylums.	Ratio of Accommodation to Numbers.	ACCOMMODATION IN ASYLUMS.
Kent - - - - -	1,477	660	45 to 100	
Lancaster - - - - -	4,602	2,695	59 "	
Leicester - - - - -	645	405	59 "	
Rutland - - - - -	39			
Lincoln - - - - -	826	586	71 "	
Merioneth, <i>see</i> Denbigh.				
Middlesex - - - - -	5,655	4,043	71 "	
Monmouth - - - - -	376	459	48 "	
Hereford - - - - -	389			
Brecon - - - - -	126			
Radnor - - - - -	56			
Montgomery, <i>see</i> Salop.				
Norfolk - - - - -	951	532	56 "	
Northampton - - - - -	589	359	61 "	
Northumberland - - - - -	679	431	63 "	
Nottingham - - - - -	614	379	62 "	
Oxford - - - - -	491	510	50 "	
Berks - - - - -	528			
Pembroke, <i>see</i> Carmarthen.				
Radnor, <i>see</i> Monmouth.				
Rutland, <i>see</i> Leicester.				
Salop - - - - -	559	510	72 "	
Montgomery - - - - -	148			
Somerset - - - - -	1,026	521	51 "	
Southampton - - - - -	1,126	610	54 "	
Stafford - - - - -	1,119	846	76 "	
Suffolk - - - - -	771	400	52 "	
Surrey - - - - -	2,117	918	43 "	
Sussex - - - - -	841	580	69 "	
Warwick - - - - -	1,342	1,076	80 "	
Westmoreland, <i>see</i> Cumberland.				
Wilts - - - - -	755	482	64 "	
Worcester - - - - -	745	584	78 "	
York, East Riding - - - - -	421	145	34 "	
" North Riding - - - - -	483	499	100 "	
" West Riding - - - - -	2,256	1,231	55 "	
City of Bristol - - - - -	492	214	43 "	
City of York - - - - -	61	30	50 "	
TOTAL - - - - -	42,770	26,002	61 to 100	

* Two or more counties bracketed denote that there is a joint Asylum for those counties.

In the year 1844, when the Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy was published, the County and Borough Asylums, including the Northampton Hospital, which then, as now, received Paupers, were 16 in number, and contained a total of 4,336 Pauper Patients. The Asylums are now 49 in number, and contain 24,748 Pauper Patients.

Notwithstanding this large increase of provision for Pauper Lunatics, the pressure for further accommodation in many districts

ACCOMMODATION IN
ASYLUMS.

tricts is most urgent. In the counties of Middlesex, Lancaster, and York, this is more especially the case. In Middlesex during the past year a large number of Patients have been refused admission both into Colney Hatch and Hanwell; and on the 1st of January there were 194 Pauper Lunatics belonging to parishes in this county in various Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

In many instances also, the Lunatic Wards of the Metropolitan Workhouses have been much crowded, and great difficulty and delay has occurred in getting acute and troublesome cases removed either to the County Asylums or Licensed Houses.

The restrictions also as to the nature of the cases now received both into Hanwell and Colney Hatch, with the view of providing for the treatment of recent and curable cases, and also the refusal to admit Patients into Colney Hatch who were brought from any district in which cholera prevailed, have had the effect of closing the doors of these Asylums against large numbers, and consequently of crowding the Metropolitan Workhouses with Patients in many instances troublesome and excited to a degree which has rendered their proper care and treatment in such houses quite impossible. Not only, however, is it in recent and acute cases that this is felt, but the greatest embarrassment has frequently been caused in the Workhouses of the Metropolis by the difficulty which has for a length of time been experienced in dealing with the chronic Insane, more especially those affected with epilepsy or paralysis, who by reason of their violence and excitement not unfrequently most urgently require Asylum treatment.

The further extension of either Hanwell or Colney Hatch seems to be out of the question; and though we have pressed upon the consideration of the Visitors the necessity of making further provision for the Pauper Lunatics of the county, we are not aware that any decision has been come to on the subject beyond that of endeavouring to meet the emergency by discharging from Hanwell such of the Patients who do not belong to Middlesex, and removing to Workhouses the quiet and harmless idiotic and imbecile cases.

In Lancashire it is proposed to enlarge the Rainhill Asylum, and also to relieve the existing pressure by bringing into operation the 8th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, and sending to the Lunatic Wards of the Bolton and other Workhouses certain of the chronic quiet cases now in the Asylums. The difficulties however which beset the practical operation of this clause, and which have elsewhere been

been adverted to, render it very doubtful whether it can be relied upon as a means of affording any great amount of relief to County Asylums, or of enabling Visitors properly to provide for their Insane without building. The provision in the 8th section, that the arrangements in the Workhouse for the reception and care of the Patients sent from an Asylum shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy and President of the Poor Law Board, no doubt secures for them an amount of care which we otherwise had no power of insisting upon, and so far Patients thus removed to Workhouses are likely to be placed under more favourable circumstances than if sent (as many are) under the ordinary powers of discharge possessed by the Visitor. Still we do not think that even if the difficulties as to the working of the clause of the Act above referred to should be removed by legislation or otherwise, it would be at all desirable to carry out its provisions on such a scale as would in some counties be necessary to afford any material relief to the County Asylums.

ACCOMMODATION IN
ASYLUMS.

In our last (as in the present) Report we have adverted to the creditable condition of the Lunatic Inmates in some of the larger Workhouses, and we have stated that where such proper provision is made a larger proportion of Imbeciles and chronic cases may, without impropriety, be retained in them, and the pressure for increased accommodation in Asylums be proportionably reduced. The satisfactory state of the Wards in such Workhouses, however, in itself an exception to the prevailing character of Workhouse accommodation, has arisen (excepting in two instances sanctioned under the provisions of the 8th section of the Act) from the liberal policy of the Guardians themselves, and from their willingness to adopt suggestions from time to time offered by us, and not from any absolute power possessed by us to enforce such suggestions. Indeed, the observations from time to time made in our Reports as to the condition of the Insane in Workhouses in England and Wales, have shown how powerless this Board is to remedy the many defects of treatment or accommodation observed in them, and how ineffectual our efforts not unfrequently are to secure for the Insane Inmates proper care. In the existing state of the law, therefore, as regards the Pauper Insane in Workhouses, we regard with much uneasiness the manifest tendency there is in many counties to relieve the pressure on the Asylums, and to avoid building, by removing to Workhouses their harmless chronic cases, and thus placing Patients who

LUNATIC
WARDS IN
WORKHOUSES.

LUNATIC
WARDS IN
WORKHOUSES.

have hitherto been considered fit inmates of Asylums, and have been surrounded by all the protection of the Lunacy Laws, under the irresponsible care of Guardians, and subjected to treatment in every respect inferior to what they had been accustomed to in the Asylum.

We think this a decidedly retrograde step, so far as the Legislative care and protection of the Insane is concerned, and that its general adoption would not only be a great wrong and injustice to the Patients themselves, but contrary to the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, which required additional Asylums to be built in Counties and Boroughs in which the existing Asylums are inadequate. We apprehend that the provision of the 8th section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act was only meant to meet temporary pressure in Asylums until permanent additions could be made, and not intended as a means of providing generally for the Chronic Lunacy of the country, or of relieving Counties and Boroughs from the obligations imposed upon them by the Act to provide in other ways for their Insane Poor.

SINGLE
PAUPER
PATIENTS.

In Scotland the practice of placing the harmless and incurable Insane Poor as Single Patients in private Houses has been followed for some years, and is considered to work well. In the year 1859 as many as 1,877 were thus boarded out; since which period the numbers have gradually diminished, and in the year 1866 they had fallen down to 1,568, while those in Asylums had increased in number. These Patients are visited annually (or in special cases more frequently) by the two Deputy Inspectors; and since this has been the practice their condition appears to have considerably improved. The application of this system, as a means of relieving the Asylums in England and Wales of their harmless Chronic Patients, and thus providing for the reception of recent and curable cases, has been strongly advocated in some quarters; the fact, however, being apparently overlooked, that there are here already upwards of 6,600 of the Pauper Insane so residing either with their friends or with strangers as Single Patients. The amount of out-door relief given to these Patients varies considerably, according to the circumstances of individual cases; but is often too low to ensure for them the care and amount of food they require.

Under the 66th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," single Pauper Patients are required to be visited once a quarter by the Medical Officer of the Parish or Union, who is to prepare a list containing the name, sex, and age of

of the Patient, and the form and duration of the mental disorder; stating also if the Patient is idiotic, whether so from birth or not, where and with whom resident, the date of his visit, in what condition the Patient was found, and whether ever restrained, and, if so, why, by what means, and how often. The Medical Officer has also to declare whether the Patients are properly taken care of, and may properly remain out of an Asylum. These Returns are carefully examined in this Office, and steps are promptly taken to inquire into any cases of an unsatisfactory character; and if there is reason to suppose that they are unfit to be under single care, or are neglected or improperly treated, steps are at once taken to have them removed to Asylums. We have strong reasons for doubting whether the system could advantageously be extended so as to afford any material relief to the County Asylum, or that it works so satisfactorily in this country as to render its more general adoption at all desirable.

SINGLE
PAUPER
PATIENTS.

In the enlargement of existing County Asylums, as well as in the erection of new ones, it has been our practice to advocate, as far as possible, the construction, for the more quiet and trustworthy Patients, especially those employed on the Farm or in the Laundry and Workshops, of inexpensive associated accommodation, homely in character and simple in architecture.

CHRONIC
PATIENTS IN
ASYLUMS.

The detached blocks erected at the Kent, Devon, Chester, Prestwich, Nottingham, Glamorgan, and Wakefield Asylums, and the associated accommodation provided in many others in connection with the Laundry or Workshops, have proved most successful; and all our experience points to the manifest advantage which not only the quiet working Patients derive from this description of accommodation, but even some of the less orderly and tractable.

Within certain limits such a plan of extension may, no doubt, be still carried out in many counties, but in others the limit has been reached, and further additions are not practicable.

So long since as 1844 the attention of the Commissioners who were appointed to report upon the condition of the various public and private Asylums in England and Wales had been specially directed to the accumulation of chronic cases which was, even at that period, taking place in most of the County Asylums. They state, at p. 92, "In a certain proportion of cases the Patient neither recovers nor dies, but remains an incurable Lunatic, requiring little medical skill in respect

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“to his mental disease, and frequently living many years.
 “A Patient in this state requires a place of refuge; but his
 “disease being beyond the reach of medical skill, it is quite
 “evident that he should be removed from Asylums instituted
 “for the cure of Insanity, in order to make room for others
 “whose cases have not yet become hopeless. If some plan
 “of this sort be not adopted, the Asylums admitting Paupers
 “will necessarily continue full of incurable Patients, and
 “those whose cases still admit of cure will be unable to ob-
 “tain admission until they themselves become incurable, and
 “the skill and labour of the Physician will then be wasted
 “upon improper objects.

“Under these circumstances it seems absolutely necessary
 “that distinct places of refuge should be provided for Lunatic
 “Patients who have become incurable. The great expenses
 “of a Lunatic Hospital are unnecessary for incurable Pa-
 “tients; the Medical Staff, the number of Attendants, the
 “minute classification, and the other requisites of a Hospital
 “for the cure of disease, are not required to the same extent;
 “an establishment, therefore, upon a much less expensive
 “scale would be sufficient.”

In the “Suggestions for the Amendment of the Law,” at p. 205 of the same Report, it was recommended, “That in the
 “more populous counties, such as Middlesex and Lancashire,
 “separate receptacles be established for chronic cases, to be
 “conducted in a manner adapted to the wants of the Patients,
 “but upon a less expensive scale than the present County
 “Asylums.” In the legislation which took place upon this Report (8 & 9 Vict. c. 126), the above suggestions were embodied in the 27th section of the Act; and by the 8th section of the same Act power was given to the Justices, with the consent of the Poor Law Commissioners and Guardians, to use a Workhouse for the reception of Chronic Lunatics. Neither of these provisions, however, was at that period acted upon, and in the Act passed in 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97) both were omitted.

In view of the evident tendency there is to convert Workhouses into Asylums, we think that the question of relieving the Asylums in many counties of the harmless Idiots, Imbeciles, and Epileptics, by the erection of establishments for these classes of a less expensive character than heretofore, and thus rendering the present Asylums effective for the reception of curable cases and such as require special care, can no longer be avoided.

We are of opinion that, for the classes above alluded to,
 buildings

buildings of a simple style, intermediate in character between the Workhouse and the Asylum, and consisting chiefly of cheerful, spacious, and well-ventilated Day Rooms and Dormitories, might be constructed at a comparatively moderate cost. Without also any diminution in the substantial comfort and well-being of the Patients as respects clothing, diet, or care, we believe that the cost of maintenance would be less than in the County Asylum, and need be little more than that in the Lunatic Wards of the best regulated Workhouses. The disinclination which is naturally felt by many of the Superintendents of Asylums to sanction the discharge of chronic cases to Workhouses would, no doubt, be considerably modified if proper receptacles were provided for them, subject, as they would be in every respect, to the protection of the existing Lunacy Laws, and under the direct management and supervision of the Magistrates.

By this means, also, we think that facilities would be afforded for relieving Workhouses of cases which do not admit of being properly taken care of therein, more especially the idiots and certain of the epileptics.

In our 19th and 20th Reports we adverted to the objectionable and injurious practice of associating Idiots with the ordinary inmates of County Asylums, and the importance of placing them in Institutions better adapted for their systematic education and training. In these respects the Idiots in Workhouses are in no better position; and in our visitations we have constantly had to regret the want of better provision for this class. We have also little doubt that those receiving out-door relief as Single Patients are, in many instances, in a still more deplorable and neglected state.

This difficulty of properly providing for the care of Idiots in Workhouses has frequently been brought under our notice, and in the early part of the year a memorial upon the subject was addressed by the Guardians of the Sudbury Union to the Poor Law Board, and forwarded to us for our observations. Other communications to the same effect were also stated to have been received from the Guardians of various Unions.

The Memorial recited the large number of Pauper Idiots in the country; the difficulty of properly taking care of them in cottages; the inexpediency of associating them with Lunatics in Asylums; and the impossibility of procuring their admission into Idiot Asylums supported by voluntary contributions. The Guardians suggested that, whether the remedy were to be found in providing for the special care of this class

CHRONIC
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ASYLUMS.

in Workhouses (which they admit to be full of difficulty), or by making terms with Idiot Asylums already existing or hereafter to be formed, or by the establishment of independent receptacles for Idiots, it was the duty of Government to interfere in aiding this neglected class.

Should Asylums of the simple description above alluded to be erected, it is most important that special arrangements be made in them for the instruction of such of the Imbeciles and Idiots as are capable in any way of benefiting by it.

In the Supplement to our 12th Report (April 1859), the establishment of Auxiliary Asylums was suggested as the only effectual remedy for the evils attending the detention of Lunatics in Workhouses.

"Metropolitan
Poor Act,
1867."

We have now to state that in the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, provision is made for the establishment of District Asylums for the reception and care of the Insane Poor, of the class now usually detained in Workhouses in the Metropolis.

These Asylums are to be considered as Workhouses within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts, and will, it is to be hoped, provide a remedy for the present defective and objectionable arrangements for the Insane that exist in too many of the Metropolitan Workhouses.

Whilst the Bill was passing through Committee in the House of Lords, Lord Shaftesbury drew attention to the fact that, although the intended Asylums were to be considered as Workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, they would in fact be Asylums, containing from 500 to 1,000 Patients, for whose detention there would be no legal authority, and that there ought therefore to be a definition of the persons who might be confined in the new buildings, and the same protection against the detention of Sane Persons which was provided in the case of County Asylums.

Lord Devon, who had charge of the Bill, promised on behalf of the Government that these observations should receive full consideration, and we trust that the question will be dealt with in the present Session by the requisite supplementary legislation.

CHANGES IN
THE BOARD.

Among the changes of the past year are to be recorded the resignation of one of our Colleagues, Mr. Samuel Gaskell, and the appointment, as his successor, of Mr. John Davies Cleaton, who for some years had been Medical Superintendent of the West

West Riding Asylum at Wakefield. It was matter of much regret to us that the state of Mr. Gaskell's health had become such as in his own opinion to render his resignation necessary. He had discharged the duties of a Member of this Commission for upwards of 17 years; and had rendered to it, with unsurpassed ability and zeal, services to which his previous knowledge and experience in Lunacy gave peculiar value. We have to add that the other vacancy in our Board, previously occasioned by the death of Mr. Robert Gordon, has been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, M.P. as one of the unpaid Members of the Commission.

CHANGES IN
THE BOARD.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips,*
Secretary.

CHAMBERS IN
THE BOARD.

West Riding Asylum at Wakefield. It was matter of much regret to us that the state of Mr. Gaskell's health had become such as in his own opinion to render his resignation necessary. He had discharged the duties of a Member of this Commission for upwards of 17 years; and had rendered to it, with unimpaired ability and zeal, services to which his previous knowledge and experience in Lunacy gave peculiar value. We have to add that the other vacancy in our Board, previously occasioned by the death of Mr. Robert Gordon, has been filled up by the appointment of the Hon. Dudley F. Forster, M.P. as one of the unpaid Members of the Commission.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS CONFINED IN ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES,
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.						Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	M.	F.	Total.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlesey, Baldock	W. Denne (Surgeon)	-	-	-	243	291	534	534	59	75	134	26	53	79	24	31	55		
Bucks	Stone, near Aylesbury	John Humphry (Surgeon)	-	-	4	133	103	236	301	36	50	86	21	18	39	16	13	29		
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Falbourn	Dr. G. W. Lawrence	-	4	4	8	136	155	291	40	50	90	29	48	77	9	24	32		
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen	F. Wilton, (Surgeon)	-	-	-	60	39	99	99	52	64	116	6	11	17	2	10	12		
Chester	Chester	Dr. H. L. Harper	-	-	1	229	244	473	474	67	70	137	40	54	94	16	27	43		
Cornwall	Bodmin	Dr. Richard Adams	-	18	15	33	174	193	367	400	47	94	21	30	51	15	21	36		
Cumberland and Westmoreland.	Near Carlisle	Dr. T. S. Clouston	-	-	-	132	107	239	239	40	34	74	6	19	25	6	13	19		
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	G. T. Jones (Surgeon)	-	9	10	19	138	154	292	311	108	88	196	32	44	76	22	41	63	
Derby	Mickleover, near Derby	Dr. John Hitchman	-	3	1	4	168	170	338	342	36	37	73	16	25	41	14	21	35	
Devon	Exminster	Dr. G. J. S. Saunders	-	-	-	284	406	690	690	79	73	152	39	56	95	33	30	63		
Dorset	Near Dorchester	J. G. Symes (Surgeon)	-	8	6	14	215	182	397	411	43	67	110	17	19	36	10	12	22	
Durham	Sedgefield nr. Ferry Hill	Dr. R. Smith	-	-	-	196	186	382	383	59	62	121	21	41	62	19	36	55		
Essex	Brentwood	Dr. Donald Campbell	-	-	-	236	318	554	554	73	96	169	39	54	93	36	49	85		
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Dr. D. Yellowlees	-	-	-	132	95	227	227	49	41	90	12	14	26	11	11	22		
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller (Surgeon)	-	1	3	4	277	309	586	75	64	139	35	42	77	22	35	57		
Hants	Knole, near Fareham	Dr. J. Manley	-	2	-	2	273	314	587	589	78	85	163	27	35	62	22	32	54	
Kent	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Dr. W. P. Kirkman	-	-	-	325	430	755	755	93	93	186	81	46	127	31	40	71		
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	J. Broadhurst (Surgeon)	-	-	-	385	451	836	836	146	82	228	33	49	82	27	41	68		
"	Rainhill, near Prescott	Dr. T. L. Rogers	-	-	-	301	356	657	657	69	63	132	37	31	68	30	26	56		
"	Prestwich, near Manchester.	Joseph Holland (Surgeon)	-	-	-	467	495	962	962	174	150	324	84	104	188	42	74	116		
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck (Surgeon)	-	24	28	52	165	174	339	391	30	48	78	13	26	39	10	17	27	
Lincoln	Bracebridge, n ^r Lincoln	Dr. E. Palmer	-	-	-	-	236	266	502	502	72	62	134	28	24	52	23	20	43	
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Dr. E. Sheppard	-	-	-	812	1,214	2,026	2,026	198	144	342	74	69	143	56	58	114		
"	Hanwell	W. G. Marshall (Surgeon).	-	-	-	-	629	1,064	1,693	1,693	153	196	349	58	93	151	34	74	108	
"	"	Dr. W. C. Begley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	"	Dr. J. M. Lindsay.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon and Radnor.	Abergavenny	Dr. D. M. McCullough	-	-	-	196	256	452	452	91	72	163	53	55	108	29	37	66		
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	Dr. W. C. Hills	-	-	-	171	211	382	382	43	66	109	21	53	74	20	46	66		
Northumberland	Cottinwood, nr. Morpeth	R. Wilson (Surgeon)	-	-	-	137	138	275	275	23	32	55	6	14	20	6	14	20	6	
Notts	Nottingham	Dr. W. P. Stiff	-	-	-	163	175	338	338	52	50	102	23	31	54	19	24	43	19	
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford	W. Ley (Surgeon)	-	-	-	220	253	473	473	67	89	156	32	34	66	22	30	52	24	
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, n ^r Shrewsbury	H. R. Ley (Surgeon)	-	-	-	193	229	422	422	56	66	122	22	24	46	18	21	39	50	
Somerset	Wells	Dr. R. Boyd	-	-	-	222	254	479	480	79	106	185	50	66	116	37	50	87	134	
Stafford	Stafford	Dr. M. N. Bower	-	-	1	1	225	254	479	480	79	106	185	50	66	116	37	50	87	
"	Burntwood nr. Lichfield	Dr. R. A. Davis	-	-	-	217	252	469	469	126	135	261	62	92	154	30	77	107	134	
Suffolk	Melton, nr. Woodbridge	Dr. J. Kirkman	-	-	-	136	59	195	195	31	15	46	5	3	8	4	1	5	5	
Surrey	Near Tooting, S.	Dr. J. S. Biggs	-	-	-	162	211	373	373	40	64	104	24	36	60	17	33	50	17	
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Dr. C. L. Robertson	-	-	2	2	4	231	275	506	510	70	89	159	23	33	56	17	14	41
Warwick	Hatton, near Warwick	Dr. W. H. Parsey	-	-	3	5	8	178	215	393	401	42	63	105	14	26	40	12	23	42
Wilts	Near Devizes	Dr. J. Thurnam	-	-	-	166	246	412	412	58	62	120	28	29	57	19	27	46	28	
Worcester	Porick, nr. Worcester	Dr. J. Sherlock	-	-	-	211	329	540	540	76	79	125	19	53	72	18	28	46	28	
York, N. Riding	Clifton, near York	Dr. T. B. Christie	-	-	4	15	19	256	215	69	77	146	35	44	79	28	39	67	67	

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1867, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1867.																								Average Number Resident during 1866.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.									
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
28	46	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	267	515	515	14	24	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	246	274	520	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.			
20	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	128	187	315	323	7	6	13	1	-	1	4	-	4	2	-	2	131	179	310	Bucks.			
18	15	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	132	146	278	279	-6	11	17	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	-	4	144	162	306	Cambridge & Isle of Ely.			
14	10	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	82	174	174	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	80	69	149	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.			
18	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	243	481	481	5	8	13	-	-	-	6	1	7	13	9	22	227	239	466	Chester.			
27	14	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	16	33	174	195	369	402	17	25	42	2	1	3	8	5	13	3	2	5	193	211	404	Cornwall.			
7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	119	278	278	15	14	29	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	5	9	134	110	244	Cumberland and Westmoreland.			
38	18	56	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	10	20	175	180	355	375	8	12	20	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	174	188	362	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.			
23	16	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	165	167	332	335	19	13	32	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	1	3	166	163	329	Derby.			
70	34	104	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	389	643	613	15	18	33	-	-	-	8	-	8	5	6	11	275	399	674	Devon.			
12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	18	228	214	442	460	6	5	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	3	7	235	199	434	Dorset.			
20	16	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	214	191	405	406	12	15	27	-	-	-	5	3	8	26	15	41	209	189	398	Durham.			
20	37	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	323	573	573	37	52	89	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	3	11	239	324	563	Essex.			
13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	122	278	278	6	12	18	-	-	-	5	1	6	10	2	12	145	110	255	Glamorgan.			
37	20	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	280	311	591	595	5	8	13	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	2	7	283	313	596	Gloucester.			
40	30	70	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	285	333	618	620	36	43	79	-	-	-	11	4	15	9	1	10	280	324	604	Hants.			
33	23	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304	454	758	758	34	45	79	1	-	1	14	3	17	6	1	7	317	438	755	Kent.			
48	29	77	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	455	905	905	54	73	127	-	-	-	6	6	12	67	70	137	413	452	865	Lancaster: Lancer Moor.			
30	32	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	356	659	659	20	53	73	-	-	-	6	3	9	80	88	168	303	354	657	Lancaster: Rainhill.			
60	49	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	497	492	989	989	58	88	146	1	-	1	5	3	8	75	51	126	487	497	984	Lancaster: Prestwich.			
14	16	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	47	170	183	353	400	10	13	23	2	-	2	11	1	12	2	-	2	193	204	397	Leicester and Rutland.			
35	22	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	282	527	527	13	13	26	-	-	-	8	2	10	6	1	7	241	273	514	Lincoln.			
110	79	189	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	826	1,210	2,036	2,036	33	58	71	2	-	2	10	1	11	77	164	241	818	1,210	2,028	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).			
79	89	168	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	645	1,078	1,723	1,723	14	30	44	-	-	-	5	15	20	83	136	219	636	1,072	1,708	Middlesex (Hanwell).			
26	21	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	252	460	460	27	40	67	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	4	11	206	255	461	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.			
25	20	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168	204	372	372	22	24	46	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	4	8	174	215	389	Norfolk.			
13	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	141	282	282	64	86	150	-	-	-	3	1	4	17	9	26	142	142	284	Northumberland.			
25	17	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	177	344	344	18	20	38	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	-	3	168	179	347	Notts.			
27	26	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	282	510	510	8	19	27	-	-	-	5	3	8	4	2	6	221	262	483	Oxford and Berks.			
26	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	245	446	446	28	47	75	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	4	9	192	236	428	Salop and Montgomery.			
37	24	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	271	488	488	46	52	97	-	-	-	5	1	6	2	1	3	220	271	491	Somerset.			
51	29	80	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	266	496	496	23	39	62	-	-	-	10	2	12	10	1	11	225	259	484	Stafford.			
7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	70	225	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	147	60	207	Stafford, Burnatwood.			
21	35	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	204	361	361	14	10	24	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	156	206	362	Suffolk.			
43	22	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	501	915	915	11	11	22	-	-	-	9	8	17	44	82	126	406	501	907	Surrey.			
40	30	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	238	299	537	543	14	28	42	-	-	-	8	3	11	4	7	11	239	296	535	Sussex.			
19	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	187	238	425	432	10	25	35	1	-	1	12	3	15	9	17	26	187	226	413	Warwick.			
24	25	49	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	254	426	426	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	1	5	11	20	31	166	249	415	Wilt.			
30	23	53	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	332	570	570	34	33	67	2	1	3	8	3	11	10	3	13	221	337	558	Worcester.			
35	23	58	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	9	14	254	231	485	499	23	23	46	-	-	-	9	3	12	23	26	49	254	243	497	York, N. Riding.			

Included in Total Lunatics.

(continued)

Appendix to Twenty-first Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (C)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUM		R OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.					Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.						
			PRIV	E.	PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	M.	F.	Total.	Total Number			Number Recovered.				
					M.	F.	Total.					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
York, W. Riding	Wakefield	Dr. J. C. Browne	-	-	-	51	531	593	1,124	1,124	189	182	371	73	99	172	58	89	147
Birmingham	-	T. Green (Surgeon)	25	26	51	227	289	516	567	567	137	126	263	75	95	170	52	77	129
Bristol	Stapleton, nr. Bristol	Dr. H. O. Stephens	1	2	3	105	101	206	209	209	42	32	74	23	21	44	18	14	32
Haverfordwest	-	E. P. Phillips (Surgeon)	-	-	-	12	15	27	27	27	-	-	-	12	15	27	-	-	-
Hull	-	F. W. Casson (Surgeon)	-	-	-	61	61	122	123	123	20	25	45	10	18	28	8	15	23
London (City of)	Stone, near Dartford	Dr. O. Jepson	-	-	-	39	53	92	92	92	112	108	220	3	2	5	1	1	2
Norwich	-	S. H. Macpherson (Surgeon)	-	-	-	56	53	109	110	110	19	25	44	10	15	25	5	8	13
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Bensham, nr. Gateshead	Dr. H. G. Stewart	-	-	-	39	54	93	110	110	19	28	47	6	12	18	5	11	16
TOTAL			109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	23,643	3,412	3,477	6,889	1,456	1,898	3,354	1,000	1,400	2,460

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.																		
COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.							Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
			Devon	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	Lyle, T. (Surgeon)	30	37	67	-	-	-	67	4	11	15	2	16	18
Gloucester	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Dr. A. J. Wood	33	30	63	-	-	-	63	15	13	28	11	12	23	4	6	10
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	H. F. Hargood (Surgeon)	24	25	49	-	-	-	49	14	14	28	12	8	20	8	5	13
"	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	G. W. Mould (Surgeon)	57	57	114	-	-	-	114	28	29	57	15	22	37	11	18	29
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	F. D. Walsh (Surgeon)	31	43	74	-	-	-	74	19	11	30	14	11	25	7	4	11
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Dr. Jas. Ellis	52	90	142	-	-	-	142	35	79	114	33	86	119	15	56	71
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	C. M. Gibson (Surgeon)	27	51	78	-	-	-	78	6	8	14	3	8	11	3	5	8
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	J. Bayley (Surgeon)	38	50	88	176	162	338	426	50	61	111	33	43	76	28	34	62
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppiece, Nottingham.	Dr. W. B. Tate	28	24	52	-	-	-	52	10	8	18	9	9	18	5	5	10
Oxford	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Thomas Allen (Surgeon)	28	28	56	-	-	-	56	2	2	4	2	-	2	1	-	1
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Dr. J. D. Hewson	68	62	130	-	-	-	130	12	16	28	9	9	18	3	3	6
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Dr. W. R. Williams	121	156	277	-	-	-	277	87	109	196	87	119	206	49	70	119
"	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Dr. J. L. H. Down	298	134	432	-	-	-	432	45	20	65	21	8	29	1	-	1
York	York Lunatic Hospital	Dr. F. Needham	74	58	132	19	23	42	174	24	15	39	11	13	24	7	9	16
"	Retreat, York	Dr. J. Kitching	49	82	131	-	-	-	131	6	15	21	4	10	14	3	10	13
			958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	357	411	768	266	374	640	145	231	376
Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.			157	-	157	-	-	-	157	37	-	37	11	-	11	-	-	-
Fort Pitt, Chatham			19	-	19	-	-	-	19	172	-	172	169	-	169	11	-	-
State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.			323	98	421	-	-	-	421	35	8	43	4	2	6	4	2	6
			499	98	597	-	-	-	597	244	8	252	184	2	186	15	2	17

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1867.																		Average Number Resident during 1866.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.	Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.								
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
117	78	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	598	1,128	1,128	84	128	212	—	—	—	8	4	12	11	15	26	514	604	1,118	York, W. Riding. Birmingham. Bristol. Haverfordwest. Hull. London (City of). Norwich. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
48	31	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	22	50	238	293	531	581	43	55	98	—	—	—	4	9	13	2	7	9	268	322	590	
15	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	110	104	214	216	8	9	17	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	5	11	111	106	217	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	63	126	126	3	6	9	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	5	62	61	123		
2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	105	212	212	9	18	27	—	—	—	3	4	7	15	17	32	—	—	—	
6	8	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	55	96	96	3	9	12	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	40	56	96		
5	6	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	64	128	128	9	13	22	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	62	60	122		
1,164	1,124	2,288	9	3	12	—	—	—	107	109	216	11,146	13,228	24,374	24,590	962	1,341	2,303	12	2	14	256	103	361	689	791	1,480	—	—	—	

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1867.																					Average Number Resident during 1866.			HOSPITAL.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.								
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																											
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.				
1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	26	57	-	-	-	57	2	3	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	61	St. Thomas's Hospital.			
8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	59	-	-	-	59	4	5	9	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	30	33	63	Barnwood House.			
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	29	51	-	-	-	51	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	26	49	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.			
10	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	61	121	-	-	-	121	7	8	15	3	3	6	-	1	1	-	-	60	60	120	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.			
4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	42	74	-	-	-	74	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	30	39	69	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.			
5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	78	127	-	-	-	127	19	34	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	84	134	St. Luke's Hospital.			
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	49	77	-	-	-	77	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	49	77	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.			
22	24	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	46	82	173	160	333	415	25	16	41	3	1	4	4	2	6	1	-	1	209	210	419	Northampton Hospital.		
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	22	50	-	-	-	50	4	4	8	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	54	Nottingham Hospital.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	30	53	-	-	-	53	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	29	28	57	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.			
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	67	135	-	-	-	135	9	14	23	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	70	65	135	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.			
13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	138	246	-	-	-	246	82	106	188	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	109	144	253	Bethlehem Hospital.			
24	7	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	139	437	-	-	-	437	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	291	133	424	Asylum for Idiots.			
9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	56	136	17	24	41	177	6	6	12	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	95	79	174	York Lunatic Hospital.			
2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	83	132	-	-	-	132	1	6	7	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	49	84	133	Retreat, York.			
108	69	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	896	1,842	190	184	374	2,216	171	220	391	40	29	69	4	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	-			
13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	170	-	-	-	170	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-	163	Royal Naval Hospital.			
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	Fort Pitt.			
12	6	18	1	1	2	-	-	-	342	98	440	-	-	-	440	59	25	84	-	-	-	342	98	440	20	12	32	328	98	426	State Criminal Asylum.		
27	6	33	1	1	2	-	-	-	532	98	630	-	-	-	630	83	25	108	-	-	-	342	98	440	20	12	32	-	-	-			

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.			To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.							Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.							
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Acton	-	-	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	East	-	The Friars	Mrs. Nesbitt	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1
Bethnal Green	-	-	*Bethnal House	Dr. John Millar	-	-	67(e)	73	140	73	135	208	348	147	156	303	99	111	210	27	50
Bow	-	-	*Grove Hall	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	-	-	245	63	308	11	77	88	396	93	81	174	41	62	103	17	32
Brixton	-	-	Effra Hall	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	3
Brompton	-	-	Clarence Villa	T. Forder (Surgeon)	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	Earl's Court House	Miss Burney and Dr. R. G. Hill	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	6	6	-	3	3	-	1
Brook Green	-	-	Montague House	Mrs. Roy	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell	-	-	*Camberwell House	Dr. J. H. Paul	-	-	50	83	133	84	113	197	330	93	105	198	58	61	119	14	21
Chelsea	-	-	Blacklands House	Dr. Sutherland (b) & E. Hall (Surg.)	-	-	25	-	25	-	-	-	25	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-
"	-	-	Elm House, G, Upper Church-street.	F. A. B. Bonney (Surgeon)	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	1
Chiswick	-	-	Manor House	Dr. Take	-	-	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	9	6	15	5	4	9	4	8
Clapham	-	-	The Retreat	John Bash (Surgeon)	-	-	9	9	18	-	-	-	18	4	4	8	2	4	6	-	3
Clayton, Upper	-	-	Brooke House	Dr. H. Monro and Dr. G. G. Gardiner.	-	-	31	36	67	-	-	-	67	24	19	43	16	18	34	9	10
Fulham	-	-	Munster House	C. A. Elliott	-	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	28	10	-	10	5	-	5	2	-
"	-	-	Normand House	Miss Talford	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	Otto House, North End	Dr. Sutherland (b) & Miss E. Dixon	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1
Hackney	-	-	London House	Dr. Oxley (b) and Mrs. Ayre	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-
"	-	-	Pembroke House	Dr. Williams	-	-	124	14	138	-	-	-	138	7	-	7	5	-	5	2	-
Hammersmith	-	-	Upper Mall House	Mrs. Gale and Mrs. Cote	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
"	-	-	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow and Dr. Winn	-	-	35	15	50	-	-	-	50	13	8	21	11	6	17	5	6
Hanwell	-	-	Lawn House	Dr. H. Mandaley	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	7	7	-	4	4	-	-
"	-	-	Kent Lodge	F. Waite	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsburgh	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes	-	-	Hayes Park	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow	-	-	3	12	15	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
"	-	-	Wood End Grove	Dr. G. J. & H. Stilwell and Mrs. Fenton	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1
Hendon	-	-	Hendon House	Miss Dence	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-
Hillingdon	-	-	Moorcroft House	Dr. G. J. & H. Stilwell	-	-	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	9	-	9	5	-	5	1	-
Hoxton	-	-	*Hoxton House	Dr. W. J. Hunt	-	-	34	51	85	56	106	162	247	50	53	103	26	34	60	8	14
Isleworth	-	-	Wyke House	Dr. E. Willett	-	-	23	15	38	-	-	-	38	6	4	10	8	1	9	4	-
Kensington	-	-	Kensington House	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	-	-	25	26	51	-	-	-	51	10	4	14	10	8	18	4	1
Kilburn	-	-	51, Priory Road	G. Mosley (Surgeon)	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leyton	-	-	Great House	Mrs. Woods	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	-
Peckham	-	-	*Peckham House	Dr. Armstrong	-	-	34	40	74	64	178	242	316	78	111	189	56	89	145	14	23
Southall	-	-	Southall Park	Dr. Steward and Mrs. Vickers	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	-	19	2	4	6	-	4	4	-	1
"	-	-	The Shrubbery	Dr. and Mrs. Steward	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
"	-	-	South Lodge	Mr. E. Harvey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stoke Newington	-	-	Grove House	Dr. Atkins	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	-	Northumberland House	Mrs. Birkett	-	-	30	25	55	-	-	-	55	12	10	22	6	5	11	3	6
Sunbury	-	-	Halliford House	Dr. Seaton	-	-	6	12	18	-	-	-	18	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	2
Twickenham	-	-	Twickenham House	Dr. H. W. and Mrs. Diamond	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
				Licensed 7 November 1866																	
				857	678	1,535	288	609	897	2,432	573	622	1,195	359	442	801	117	167			284

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

(a) Excluding one Male Private Patient who should have been stated as discharged in last year's Return.

(b) Since dead.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1867.															Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1866.			HOUSES.							
Total Number.			From Suicide.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.															
			Act committed in Asylum.		Act committed before Admission.																																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	11	1	6	7	Derwentwater House.			
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	8	8	The Friars.				
30	30	60	1	—	1	—	—	—	64	74	138	85	149	234	372	26	61	87	8	9	17	1	—	1	13	18	31	160	240	400	135	213	348	Bethnal House.			
42	23	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	70	328	8	66	74	402	16	14	30	6	2	8	1	—	1	1	9	10	270	140	410	258	132	390	Grove Hall.			
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	—	—	—	22	—	2	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	26	—	23	23	Effra Hall.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	Clarence Villa.			
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	21	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	22	22	Earl's Court House.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	11	—	11	Montague House.			
32	25	57	—	1	1	—	—	—	56	105	161	81	110	191	352	11	19	30	5	6	11	3	—	3	10	9	19	154	229	383	130	203	333	Camberwell House.			
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	24	—	24	Blacklands House.			
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	9	9	Elm House.			
3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	25	—	—	—	25	4	2	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	30	14	11	25	Manor House.			
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	19	—	—	—	19	2	3	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	28	9	9	18	The Retreat.			
3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	36	72	—	—	—	72	11	11	22	10	9	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	78	35	33	73	Brooke House.			
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30	—	—	—	30	4	—	4	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	30	—	30	Munster House.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	9	9	9	Normand House.		
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	2	2	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	—	27	27	Otto House.			
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	13	13	13	London House.		
8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	14	137	—	—	—	137	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	16	146	123	14	137	137	Pembroke House.		
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	5	5	5	Upper Mall House.		
4	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	33	15	48	—	—	—	48	10	9	19	7	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	20	62	35	14	49	49	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	5	5	5	Lawn House.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	Kent Lodge.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	9	9	9	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	14	—	—	—	14	—	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	19	3	12	15	Hayes Park.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	19	—	2	2	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	18	18	18	Wood End Grove.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	11	11	11	Hendon House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46	—	—	—	46	8	—	8	19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46	43	—	43	43	Moorcroft House.	
24	22	46	—	1	1	—	—	—	34	45	79	56	109	165	244	5	8	13	2	4	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	90	150	250	85	158	244	244	Horton House.		
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	18	37	—	—	—	37	1	2	3	7	3	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	25	30	45	21	17	38	38	Wyke House.		
1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	19	43	—	—	—	43	4	—	4	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	33	63	25	21	46	46	Kensington House.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	51, Priory Road.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	10	10	10	Great House.	
24	21	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	32	65	63	187	250	315	15	34	49	3	2	5	—	1	1	1	—	1	100	220	320	95	212	307	307	Peckham House.		
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	20	—	—	—	20	5	3	8	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	27	11	8	19	19	Southall Park.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	1	1	1	The Shrubbery.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	2	2	South Lodge.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	16	5	2	7	7	Grove House.	
4	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	29	61	—	—	—	61	1	2	3	8	8	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	35	35	70	34	27	61	61	Northumberland House.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	18	—	—	—	18	2	5	7	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	22	6	12	18	18	Halifax House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	12	—	—	—	12	—	2	2	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	15	1	11	12	12	Twickenham House.	
188	145	333	1	3	4	—	1	1	878	701	1,579	293	621	914	2,493	126	199	325	106	88	194	10	1	11	25	36	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.									Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.					
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.					Number Recovered.					
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	H. Harris, (Surgeon)	13	10	23					23	3		3	3	1	4	2	1	3	
Bucks	Winslow Hall, Winslow	Dr. T. Boisragon	3	5	8					8										
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Drs. T. and F. K. Dickson	17	16	33					33	12	12	24	9	11	20	5	9	14	
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	S. Langworthy (Surgeon)	17	15	32					32	9	2	11	8	5	13	6	4	10	
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Dr. D. Mackintosh	29	14	43					43	4	6	10	2	1	3	1		1	
"	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	C. D. and W. Garbutt	30	24	54	12	11	23		77	41	29	70	42	26	68	14	9	23	
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	W. Millard	55	20	75					75	10	6	16	6	3	9				
"	Essex Hall Cottage, near Colchester.	W. Millard, and Mrs. Betts	12	11	23					23	2	2	4		1	1				
"	Witham	T. M. Tomkin (Surgeon)	5	6	11					11	7	1	8	3	2	5	2		2	
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge (Surgeon)	7	3	10	29	46	75		85	12	8	20	22	32	54	2	7	9	
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Dr. J. G. Davey	11	12	23					23	2	3	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	
"	Fairford House, Fairford	Daniel Iles	27	21	48					48	1	6	7	1	5	6	1	4	5	
"	The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Iles	Licensed 16 October 1866									1	1							
"	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Dr. W. H. O. Sankey	9	12	21					21	4		4							
"	Moorend House, Charlton, near Cheltenham.	Mr. T. Holme		1	1					1		2	2							
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Mrs. E. J. Burnett	18	19	37					37	3	6	9	1	5	6		2	2	
Herts	Harpden Hall, near St. Albans.	A. G. Rumball	3	1	4					4	1		1							
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Dr. F. M. Smith	5	3	8					8		2	2		2	2		1	1	
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	W. Harmer, and W. M. Harmer (Surgeon.)	12	3	15					15	4	2	6	3		3				
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	S. W. Newington (Surgeon)	2	1	3					3				1		1				
"	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Dr. T. H. Lowry	16	8	24					24	4	4	8	6	5	11	2	2	4	
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	E. A. Bennett (Surgeon)	8	6	14					14	6	8	14	3	5	8	2	4	6	
"	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Mrs. Lomas, and D. H. Lomas	9	6	15					15	2	6	8		2	2		1	1	

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

(continued)

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.								Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.				Number Recovered.								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Lancaster—continued.	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Newton-le-Willows.	Dr. E. Lister - - -	40	31	71	58	37	95	166	129	157	286	122	78	200	52	49	101				
" - - -	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	J. Owen, and H. Owen (Surgeon).	20	22	42	-	-	-	42	8	9	17	5	9	14	1	4	5				
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	W. P. Nichols, and J. F. Watson (Surgeons).	30	27	57	-	-	-	57	7	14	21	7	6	13	4	5	9				
" - - -	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	T. J. C. Rackham - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	17	1	3	4	1	2	3	-	1	1				
Northampton - - -	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Dr. Thomas Prichard - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	31	7	5	12	4	6	10	2	4	6				
Shropshire - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	W. Hyslop - - - -	13	1	14	-	-	-	14	4	-	4	3	1	4	2	-	2				
" - - -	Grove House, All Stretton.	Mrs. Bakewell - - - -	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	1	1				
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, near Bristol.	Dr. F. K. Fox - - - -	41	41	82	-	-	-	82	21	18	39	13	10	23	6	7	13				
" - - -	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Dr. G. Rogers - - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	46	4	2	6	3	-	3	3	-	3				
" - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	J. Terry (Surgeon) - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	31	2	3	5	2	4	6	2	1	3				
" - - -	Upper House, Combe Down, Bath.	Miss B. Long - - - -	Licensed 2 January 1866 -						-	5	2	7	1	-	1	-	-	-				
" - - -	Amberd House, near Taunton.	Dr. F. H. Woodforde - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	2	2				
" - - -	Downside Lodge, Midsomer Norton.	Miss M. Short - - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Stafford - - -	Moat House, Tamworth.	J. F. Woody (Surgeon) - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1				
" - - -	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Mrs. Moore - - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-				
Suffolk - - -	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Mrs. Chevallier - - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
" - - -	The Grove, Ipswich -	Dr. B. Chevallier - - -	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-				
" - - -	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Mrs. Shaw - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-				

* Houses in which paupers are received.

Appendix (A.)—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1867.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1866.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.									
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
38	20	58	1	1	2	-	-	-	41	28	69	26	99	125	194	15	35	50	3	-	3	2	1	3	5	2	7	103	145	250	100	108	208	Haydock Lodge.
5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	35	-	-	-	35	5	5	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	52	17	18	35	Tae Brook Villa.
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	33	59	-	-	-	59	3	10	13	3	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	30	35	65	28	30	58	Heigham Hall.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-	17	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22	11	7	18	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	33	-	-	-	33	5	5	10	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	17	41	16	15	31	Abington Abbey Re- treat.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	18	14	1	15	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	12	12	Grove House.
2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	46	93	-	-	-	93	14	14	28	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100	45	45	90	Brislington House.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	-	-	-	45	7	2	9	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	50	25	20	45	Longwood House, near Bristol.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	29	-	-	-	29	1	2	3	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	16	15	31	Bailbrook House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	Upper House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	17	17	Amberd House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	Downside Lodge.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	4	4	Moat House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	9	9	Barr House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	3	7	Aspall Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	5	-	5	The Grove.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	3	5	Belle Vue House.

(continued)

(continued)

H 2

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.									DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1866.			Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham.	G. F. and E. T. Farnivall, and L. R. H. Rouse (Surgeons).	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	
"	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	T. J. Sells, and W. S. Wilson (Surgeons).	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	
"	Church-street, Epsom	G. Stilwell (Surgeon)	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Dr. Samuel Newington	31	25	56	-	-	-	-	56	12	4	16	5	3	8	3	2	5	
"	Church Hill House, Brighton.	Mrs. Foreman	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Dr. G. Bodington	6	10	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	
"	Burman House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dr. G. Fayrer	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	21	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	
"	Arden House, Henley-in-Arden.	G. R. Dartnell (Surgeon)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	Dr. G. Fayrer and Mrs. Phillips	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	2	2	
"	Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common.	Miss A. Darke	-	-	Licensed, 3 July 1866						-	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	
Wilts	Laverstock House, near Salisbury.	Drs. J. S. Bushman, and S. L. Haynes, and Josh. Haynes.	26	29	55	-	-	-	-	55	5	8	13	7	6	13	4	3	7	
"	*Fisherton House, near Salisbury.	Dr. W. C. Finch, W. C. Finch, Jun. (Surg.), & Dr. J. A. Lush	188	70	258	65	45	110	368	44	64	108	12	14	26	9	12	21		
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavings, Devizes.	Dr. C. Hitchcock	17	15	32	-	-	-	-	32	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Kingsdown House, Box	Dr. Jos. Nash	14	23	37	-	-	-	-	37	7	6	13	4	6	10	2	4	6	
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	F. I. Bennett (Surgeon)	15	12	27	-	-	-	-	27	2	3	5	1	2	3	-	1	1	
York, E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Mrs. Campbell	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	
"	Dunnington House, near York.	R. H. Hornby	20	15	35	-	-	-	-	35	2	5	7	-	5	5	-	2	2	
York, N. R.	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Mrs. Tose	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	
York, W. R.	Mount Stead, near Leeds	S. Smith (Surgeon), and Dr. G. P. Smith.	7	14	21	-	-	-	-	21	8	7	15	5	10	15	4	1	5	

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

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(continued)

Appendix to Twenty-first Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.									Admissions during the Year 1866.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1866.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.					Number Recovered.						
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
York, W.R.—cont.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, near Bentham.	James Parker - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	*Grove House, Acomb, near York.	Robert Pearson - - -	12	9	21	-	-	1	1	22	4	7	11	6	4	10	4	2	6		
"	Lime Tree House, Acomb, near York.	Samuel Nelson (Surgeon) -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	
York, City	Lawrence House, York	W. Pamphrey - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS - - -			907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	406	460	866	318	302	620	140	165	295			

* Houses in which Paupers are received.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1866.							Admissions during the Year 1866.			Discharges during the Year 1866.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.								
								Act committed before Admission.																				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
County and Borough Asylums - -	109	120	229	10,652	12,762	23,414	23,643	3,412	3,477	6,889	1,456	1,898	3,354	1,000	1,460	2,460	1,464	1,124	2,588	9	3	12	-	-	-			
Registered Hospitals - - -	958	927	1,885	195	185	380	2,265	357	411	768	266	374	640	145	231	376	108	69	177	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	857	678	1,535	288	609	897	2,432	573	622	1,195	359	442	801	117	167	284	188	145	333	1	3	4	-	1	1			
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	907	720	1,627	164	140	304	1,931	406	460	866	318	302	620	140	155	295	121	71	192	2	1	3	-	-	-			
	2,831	2,445	5,276	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,271	4,748	4,970	9,718	2,300	3,016	5,415	1,402	2,013	3,415	1,881	1,409	3,290	12	7	19	-	1	1			
Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.	499	98	597	-	-	-	597	244	8	252	184	2	186	15	2	17	27	6	33	1	1	2	-	-	-			
TOTALS - - -	3,380	2,543	5,873	11,299	13,696	24,995	30,868	4,992	4,978	9,970	2,583	3,018	5,601	1,417	2,015	3,432	1,908	1,415	3,323	13	8	21	-	1	1			

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1866.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1867.																				Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1866.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.			Act committed before Admission.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.										
			Act committed in Asylum.	M.	F.																							T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	3	7	Greta Bank.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	21	-	1	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	11	12	23	Grove House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	5	1	6	Lime Tree House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	5	9	Lawrence House.		
121	71	192	2	1	3	-	-	-	914	735	1,649	124	212	336	1,985	169	189	358	94	50	144	157	36	193	57	18	75	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1867.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
107	109	216	11,146	13,228	24,374	24,590	962	1,341	2,303	12	2	14	256	105	361	689	791	1,480	County and Borough Asylums.
946	896	1,842	190	184	374	2,216	171	220	391	40	29	69	4	4	8	1	-	1	Registered Hospitals.
878	701	1,579	293	621	914	2,493	126	199	325	106	88	194	10	1	11	25	36	61	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
914	735	1,649	124	212	336	1,985	169	189	358	94	50	144	157	36	193	57	18	75	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,845	2,441	5,286	11,753	14,245	25,998	31,284	1,428	1,949	3,377	252	169	421	427	146	573	772	845	1,617	Naval, Military, and State Criminal Asylums.
532	98	630	-	-	-	630	83	25	108	-	-	-	342	98	440	20	12	32	
3,377	2,539	5,916	11,753	14,245	25,998	31,914	1,511	1,974	3,485	252	169	421	769	244	1,013	792	857	1,649	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)

Appendix (B.) NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of PROPRIETORSHIP, since the date of the last Report.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New License:

The Grove, Southall. To Mr. Edmund Harvey.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

(1.) Upper Mall House, Hammersmith. Mrs. Frances Cotes has become Co-licensee.

(2.) Wood End, Hayes. Dr. Henry Stilwell has become Co-licensee, in place of Dr. Conolly, deceased.

(3.) Otto House, Fulham, and Blacklands House, Chelsea. We have to notice the decease of Dr. A. J. Sutherland, the Proprietor.

(4.) London House, Hackney. By the decease of Dr. W. Oxley, Mrs. Ayre has become the sole Licensee.

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses:

- (1.) The Croft House, Fairford. To Mrs. Ellen Matilda Iles.
- (2.) Dorridge Grove, Knowle Common, Warwickshire. To Miss Anne Darke.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

- (1.) Plympton House, Plympton. Mr. Southmead Langworth has become sole Licensee.
- (2.) Westbrook House, Alton. Mrs. Jane Burnett has become sole Licensee, *vice* Dr. Burnett.
- (3.) Stretton House, Church Stretton. Mr. William Hyslop has become sole Licensee, *vice* Dr. Bakewell, deceased.
- (4.) Grove House, All Stretton. Mrs. Bakewell is now the sole Licensee.
- (5.) Brislington House, near Bristol. Dr. F. K. Fox is now the sole Licensee.
- (6.) Droitwich Asylum. Mr. F. J. Bennett is now the sole Licensee of this Asylum.
- (7.) Church Hill House, Brighton. Mrs. Foreman is now the sole Licensee.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	4 - ³ / ₄	- 9 ³ / ₄	3 1 ³ / ₄	- 11	- - ³ / ₄	- 2	- 2 ³ / ₄	1 5
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - -	5 7 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	3 10 ³ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 5 ³ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ⁵ / ₈	- 10 ⁵ / ₈
Cardmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Cardmarthen - - - - -	6 4 ³ / ₄	1 5	2 11 ¹ / ₄	1 10 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2	- 9 ¹ / ₄	- 3
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - - - -	4 6	- 9 ¹ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 8	- 3 ¹ / ₄
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ³ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₄	- 8	- - ³ / ₄	- 1	- 8	- 2
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - - -	5 - ¹ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₈	2 3 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₈	1 - ⁵ / ₈
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	4 6 ¹ / ₄	- 11	1 5	- 8	- - ³ / ₄	- - ³ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 7
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - -	5 - ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 4 ³ / ₄	1 -	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ³ / ₄	- 1
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	4 10 ³ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 10	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 6	- 6
Dorset - - - - -	Near Dorchester - - - - -	3 8 ¹ / ₄	- 8	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 8	- - ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- -
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield, near Ferry Hill -	3 1 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₄	1 9	1 - ⁷ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₄	- 6	2 5 ¹ / ₄
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	5 3 ¹ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	1 11 ³ / ₄	1 2	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- -
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	5 9 ³ / ₄	1 1 ⁵ / ₈	2 4 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 6 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄	1 5 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ³ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄
Hants - - - - -	Knole, near Fareham - - -	5 2 ¹ / ₄	- 7	1 5	- 10	- 1	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₄
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone -	5 2 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	2 -	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 1	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ³ / ₄
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - - -	4 3 ³ / ₈	- 7 ³ / ₈	1 6 ³ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 6 ⁵ / ₈	- 1
" - - - - -	Rainhill, near Prescot - - -	4 10	1 2 ³ / ₄	1 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	- 1 ³ / ₄	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	Included with Provisions.
" - - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester -	4 8 ⁵ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₈	1 5 ³ / ₈	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 1	- - ¹ / ₄	- 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 4
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	Leicester - - - - -	5 3 ¹ / ₄	- 9 ¹ / ₄	1 9	- 9	- - ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- -	- -
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln -	4 5 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₄	- 10	- 2	- 1	- 4	- 3 ¹ / ₄
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - - -	4 10 ¹ / ₄	- 11 ³ / ₄	2 2 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ¹ / ₄	- - ¹ / ₄	- 2	- 7	- 3 ¹ / ₄
" - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	4 11 ¹ / ₄	1 - ¹ / ₄	2 - ¹ / ₄	- 8	- - ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₄

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1866.

Account.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
- 8½	2 10½	8 7½	8 3	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Account - -	- - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Bucks.
- 3½	- 8½	9 6	9/4 and 8/9	10/1, 11/3, and 14/-	15/ and 12/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance, and Building and Repairs.	
- 3½	- 7½	9 2½	9 6	13 -	14 -	Building - - -	Maintenance - - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 8½	- 2½	14 4½	12 -	16 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Cardmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- 2½	- 1	9 1	9 4	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Chester.
- 2½	- 1	8 9½	8 9	10 6	From 10/- to 31/6	Improvements - - -	Improvements - - -	Cornwall.
- 4½	- 6½	10 -½	8/9 10/6 and 9/11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 2½	- 2½	8 6½	8 2	12 10	From 12/6 to 42/6	Furnishing - - -	Establishment Account -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 2½	- 2½	9 11½	9/9 and 12/1	12 -	12/ and 14/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 3½	- 1½	9 6½	9 9	13 3	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - -	Devon.
- 4½	- - -	7 1½	7 -	From 11/ to 12/6	From 10/ to 14/	Furnishing and Building -	Furnishing and Building -	Dorset.
- 1½	- 6½	9 8	9 6	12 -	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 2	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	10 3½	10 3	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Essex.
- 7½	- -½	11 5	12 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Glamorgan.
- -½	- 4	8 8½	8 6	12 -	12 -	Building - - -	Maintenance - - -	Gloucester.
- 3½	- 11½	8 5½	8 2	10/2, 11/2, and 14/	12/ and 14/	Building - - -	Building - - -	Hants.
- 7½	- 1½	10 9½	10 6	13 8½	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - -	Kent.
- 1½	- -½	7 10	7/7 and 8/2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Lancaster Moor.
- 2½	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	9 10	9/4 and 9/11	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	" Rainhill.
- 3	- - -	9 4	8/2, 9/4, and 9/11	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - -	" Prestwich.
- 7½	- 8	8 8½	8 -	14 -	From 15/ to 42/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 2½	- 1½	8 8½	8 8½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Lincoln.
- 3	- -½	10 2½	9 11	14 -	- - -	General Funds - - -	- - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
- 3½	- -½	10 1½	9 10½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	" Hanwell.

Appendix (C.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny - - -	<i>s. d.</i> 4 5½	<i>s. d.</i> 1 -	<i>s. d.</i> 1 9	<i>s. d.</i> - 8	<i>s. d.</i> - 1½	<i>s. d.</i> including wine, &c. - ½	<i>s. d.</i> - 2½	<i>s. d.</i> - 4½
Norfolk - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich - -	5 2½	- 9½	1 6½	- 10	- ½	- ½	- 1½	Included with Provisions, - 1½
Northumberland - - -	Cottingham, near Morpeth -	5 4½	- 11½	2 2	- 10½	- 1½	- 1½	- 7½	- 3
Notts - - -	Nottingham - - -	4 8	- 8½	1 8½	- 8½	- ½	- ½	- 5½	- 3½
Oxford and Berks - - -	Littlemore, near Oxford - -	5 1½	- 11½	1 8½	1 6	- ½	- ½	- 6	- 1½
Salop and Montgomery - - -	Bicton, near Shrewsbury - -	4 8½	1 6½	1 8½	- 10½	- 2½	including wine, &c. - 1½	- 3½	- 1½
Somerset - - -	Wells - - -	4 -½	- 11½	1 5½	- 10	- 2	- 1½	- 9½	- 7½
Stafford - - -	Stafford - - -	4 9½	- 7½	1 9	- 9½	- ½	- 1	- 4½	- 4½
" - - -	Burntwood, near Lichfield - -	5 7½	- 1½	1 10½	- 10½	- ½	- 1½	- ½	- 8½
Suffolk - - -	Melton, near Woodbridge - -	4 5	1 1½	1 3½	- 8½	- 1	- 1	- 6½	- -
Surrey - - -	Near Tooting, S. - - -	4 -	- 10½	2 -½	1 4½	- ½	- 2½	- 2½	- 9½
Sussex - - -	Hayward's Heath - - -	3 8	- 7½	2 -½	1 4½	- 1	- 3½	- 2½	1 1
Warwick - - -	Hatton, near Warwick - - -	4 8	- 8½	1 9½	1 1	- ½	- ½	- 3½	- 5½
Wilts - - -	Near Devizes - - -	3 9	- 7½	1 8½	- 11½	- ½	- 1½	- 5½	- 5½
Worcester - - -	Powick, near Worcester - - -	3 7½	- 8	1 8	- 9½	- 1½	- 3	- 5½	- 5
York, N. Riding - - -	Clifton, near York - - -	5 6½	- 10½	1 10½	- 10½	- ½	- 4½	- 8½	- 9½
" W. Riding - - -	Wakefield - - -	5 5½	(a) 1 3½	1 6½	- 11½	- 1½	- 1½	- -	- 5½
Birmingham - - -	- - -	4 8½	- 8½	1 2½	- 9½	- ½	- ½	- 3½	- -
Bristol (Stapleton, near Bristol) -	- - -	5 5	- 4½	2 11	1 3½	- 2½	including wine, &c. - 3	- 6	- 3½
Hull - - -	- - -	3 10½	- 8½	2 3½	- 10	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 1½

(a) Including bedding.

Appendix (C).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1866—continued.

Account.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Miscellaneous.								
- 11½	- 1½	9 6½	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 3½	- 2½	8 8	8 10½	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Norfolk.
- 1½	- 2½	10 2½	9 11	9 11	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Northumberland.
- 1½	- ¾	8 8½	8 6	12/ and 14/	- - -	General Funds - - - -	- - - -	Notts.
- 4½	- 1½	10 4½	10 1½	12 5½	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Oxford and Berks.
- 3½	- ¾	9 7½	8/9 and 9/4	12/3 and 14/	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 2½	- - -	9 3	8 2	13 5	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	Somerset.
- 1½	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	8 11½	9/9, 9/2, 9/6 and 10/	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Stafford.
- 3	- 8½	9 11½	9 5	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	" Burntwood, near Lichfield.
- 5½	- - -	8 8½	8 9	12 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Suffolk.
- 1½	- 3½	9 4½	9 -	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Surrey, S.
- ¾	- - -	9 4½	9 9	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
- 2	- 4	8 10½	8/9 and 9/-½	14 -	10/9½ and 11/1	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Warwick.
- 8½	- 3½	8 6½	8 2	11/2 and 12/2	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - -	Wils.
- 3½	- 2½	8 -½	7 6	12 6	15 -	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance - - -	Worcester.
- 3½	- 9½	10 6½	7 7	12/3, 12/10, and 14/	12/10, 14/7, 21/-, and 31/6	Additions and Improvements -	Additions and Improvements.	York, N. Riding.
- 3½	- 5½	9 10	9/ and 9/6	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	" W. Riding.
- 4½	- 5½	7 8	8 6	14 -	From 8/9 to 21/	Improvements - - - -	Improvements - - -	Birmingham.
1 2½	- 2	12 -½	12 -	14 -	20 -	General Funds - - - -	General Funds - - -	Bristol.
1 -¾	- 1	9 6	10 6	12 6	- - -	Banker's Account - - -	- - - -	Hull.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON:						
St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	695 - -	382 8 9	1,396 12 8	205 6 2	20 5 3	247 6 -
GLOUCESTER:						
Barnwood House, near Gloucester.	467 6 5	666 15 5	2,014 16 4	375 0 -	20 16 9	251 8 -
LANCASTER:						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	160 - -	521 7 10	1,236 15 -	363 4 6	7 5 3	272 14 2
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle (a).	1,117 11 9	1,376 6 3	3,612 9 7	650 15 -	18 5 11	395 3 8

(a) These accounts are for the year ending 24th June 1866.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1866.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
178 10 9	239 12 -	3,366 1 7	Stationery, printing, &c. - - 44 3 1½ Artisans - - - - - 80 8 6 Rates, taxes, and water supply - 60 - 9 Miscellaneous - - - - - 54 19 7½ TOTAL - - £. 239 12 -	1 1 2½
342 18 8	569 16 7	4,709 4 2	Laundresses - - - - - 227 5 - Books, printing, stationery, &c. - 75 16 5 Carriage, insurance, water, and mis- cellaneous. 151 7 1 Gardens and grounds, &c. - - 115 8 1 TOTAL - - £. 569 16 7	1 10 4
95 10 7	667 13 7	3,324 10 11	Stationery - - - - - 40 6 - Incidental expenses - - - - 292 19 - Repairs - - - - - 325 15 4 Fire Insurance - - - - - 9 5 - Water rate - - - - - 9 8 3 TOTAL - - £. 667 13 7	1 1 6
494 7 1	3,589 8 3	11,254 7 6	Patients' clothing, expenses at sea- side, &c. 1,443 17 3 Repairs, painting, &c. - - - 497 12 11 Farm, less articles, sold and con- sumed. 483 17 6 Stationery, printing, &c. - - 104 2 2 Carriage, postage, &c. - - - 282 12 5 Horses and carriages for patients - 201 3 1 Rates, taxes, and insurance - - 198 8 11 Interest and law charges - - 127 16 7 Soap - - - - - 61 9 9 Sundries - - - - - 188 7 8 TOTAL - - £. 3,589 8 3	1 16 -¾

Appendix (D).—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LINCOLN:						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	297 - -	502 16 6	1,477 7 6	230 - 6	14 16 -	213 17 1
MIDDLESEX:						
St. Luke's Lunatic Hospital.	1,130 2 -	1,056 4 9	3,614 1 3	624 1 3	58 12 2	643 5 11
NORFOLK:						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	314 - -	181 8 -	1,198 10 10	160 15 6	(a)	107 - 9

(a) Included in medical officer's salary.

during the Year ending 31 December 1866—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
169 12 9	125 19 5	3,031 9 9	Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 11 17 2 Soap, starch, &c. - - - 45 14 2 Books, newspapers, stationery, &c. 29 - 3 Printing and advertising - - 18 9 10 Straw - - - - - 2 - 6 Patients' amusements - - - 8 4 6 Sundries - - - - - 10 13 - TOTAL - - £. 125 19 5	- 16 11
482 15 8	667 14 5	8,276 17 5	Pension to late Steward and Matron. 1 - - Books, stationery, printing, advertising, &c. 187 11 5 Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 50 7 11 Soap, soda, &c. - - - - 192 13 - Patients' amusements, carriage, &c. 72 7 8 Gardener - - - - - 22 4 - Miscellaneous - - - - - 42 10 5 TOTAL - - £. 667 14 5	1 3 9
57 10 -	218 10 4	2,237 15 5	Gardener and labour - - - 45 4 5 Washwoman and assistant - - 36 3 8 Brushes, &c. - - - - 22 5 1 Books, stationery, &c. - - - 16 1 8 Baking, straw, &c. - - - - 49 8 9 Carpets, mats, &c. - - - - 25 5 5 Miscellaneous - - - - - 24 1 4 TOTAL - - £. 218 10 4	- 11 2

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTON:						
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	1,588 15 -	1,498 11 3	6,340 13 10	941 11 6	91 13 6	934 2 -
NOTTINGHAM:						
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	450 - -	391 10 2	1,440 1 11	270 10 6	40 3 -	246 11 6
OXFORD:						
Warneford Lunatic Asylum, near Oxford.	420 - -	395 6 5	1,295 19 3	205 10 -	10 1 4	211 3 7½

(a) Less by receipts, 37 l. 1 s. 10 d.

during the Year ending 31 December 1866—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
990 10 8	1,882 11 6	14,268 9 3	Gratuity to secretary - - - 50 - - „ an old servant - - - 20 - - Clothing - - - - - 1,409 18 9 Books, stationery, stamps, &c. - 254 - 6 Incidentals - - - - - 79 10 9 Keep of carriage horse - - - 25 - - Gardener - - - - - 34 1 6 TOTAL - - £. 1,82 11 6	- 13 -½
417 2 9	841 1 1	4,097 - 11 (a)	Water - - - - - 35 4 6 Garden - - - - - 181 5 6 Books, stationery, &c. - - - 78 5 7 Pew rents - - - - - 17 6 8 Rent-charge and insurance - - 17 7 2 Repairs, &c. - - - - - 373 5 6 Tithe redemption - - - - - 68 5 - Sundries - - - - - 70 1 2 TOTAL - - £. 841 1 1	1 9 -
207 12 9½	250 9 6½	2,996 2 11½	Books, stationery, and printing - 33 12 - Annuity - - - - - 50 - - Laundry stores - - - - - 27 9 11½ Farm-yard, garden, and labour - 66 1 2 Law expenses - - - - - 20 13 6 Incidental and miscellaneous - 52 12 11 TOTAL - - £. 250 9 6½	1 - 2½

during the Year ending 31 December 1866—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
596 16 2	3,996 11 1	11,400 13 5 (a)	Farm and grounds, including rent - 1,402 12 - Stationery - - - - 134 15 5 Rates and Taxes - - - - 52 6 11 Land tax - - - - 2 8 6 Mops, brooms, &c. - - - - 32 15 9 Attendants' clothing - - - - 75 6 - Patients' clothing (reimbursed) - 1,271 8 9 Building and repairs - - - - 924 14 2 Insurance - - - - 33 17 1 Incidentals - - - - 62 4 6 Funeral expenses (not reimbursed) 4 2 - TOTAL - - £. 3,996 11 1	1 4 6
029 11 9	1,795 8 1	15,100 11 -	Washing - - - - 896 17 - Printing and stationery - - 267 18 7 Books - - - - 43 8 - Incidentals - - - - 587 4 6 TOTAL - - £. 1,795 8 1	1 2 10½
137 16 4	5,517 8 4	17,819 13 8	Clothing - - - - 2,120 12 11 Washing - - - - 616 6 7 Office salaries and wages, printing, advertisements, postages, stationery, travelling, &c. - - - 2,780 8 10 TOTAL - - £. 5,517 8 4 (b)	- 12 7½

(b) See Note on page 108.

Appendix (D).—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
YORK:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hos- pital (a).	876 - -	805 2 6	3,589 7 5	557 16 6	22 7 1	344 15 9
The Retreat, York (b)	1,100 - -	1,116 3 2	3,847 11 4	284 - 6	38 8 1	511 7 8

(a) These accounts are for the year ending 31 May 1866.

(b) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1867.

During the Year ending 31 December 1866—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).			TOTAL.			* Extras and Miscellaneous.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
37 15 5	2,605 4 11	9,488 9 7		Clothing for contract patients	-	396 17 11	1 1 -					
				Printing, books, and stationery	-	89 6 3						
				Water	- - - - -	61 14 8						
				Soap	- - - - -	67 10 4						
				Carriage and horses	- - -	70 - -						
				Repairs and alterations	- -	1,681 2 6						
				Taxes and insurance	- - -	238 13 3						
				TOTAL - - £.			2,605 4 11					
10 10 6	379 18 4	7,587 19 7		Soap	- - - - -	67 - -	1 1 3½					
				Printing and library	- - -	95 12 10						
				Carriage and horses	- - -	160 - -						
				Incidentals	- - - -	57 5 6						
				TOTAL - - £.			379 18 4					

Appendix (D.)

NOTE. (Earlswood Asylum, p. 104.)

We have been requested to state that it is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and of artisans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity, accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organisation is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, together with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of Institution.

Appendix (E.)

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

31 August 1866. Appendix (E.)

YESTERDAY and to-day we have visited every part of this Asylum and seen all the Patients. The numbers are 528, being in the Male Division 239, and in the Female Division 289, of which there are belonging to the County of Hertford 256, to that of Bedford 169, to that of Huntingdon 80, and to the Borough of Bedford 23. Not included in these numbers there are at present away six Male and three Female Patients; the period of probation for all cases "on trial" being two months, the final discharge being conditional on perfect recovery, and during the whole time of absence a payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week being considerably secured to each Patient.

Since the Asylum was visited on the 16th of last November, 108 Patients have been admitted, 47 Males and 61 Females; 46 have been discharged, 18 Males and 28 Females, all of whom had recovered except one Male; and 71 have died, 31 Males and 40 Females. Two had died suddenly in epileptic fits, but inquests were not required; and the unfavourable character of a very large proportion of the cases received will be indicated by mention of the principal causes of death. There were 18 from paralysis, 16 from general debility, 15 from epilepsy, and 12 from diseases of the lungs. This also accounts for the large mortality.

The prevalence of Patients of this class renders much more grave the inconvenience incident to the present crowded state of the Asylum, especially on the Female side. The Day Room accommodation is small for even the ordinary complement of inmates; and, with the existing excess in the Wards of 23 (on the books there is an excess of 32), there are no means for a better distribution of the least favourable cases. We were not surprised, therefore, to find much noise and discomfort in 5 and 6 Wards among the Women; which, in this respect, as well as in the aspect of the Wards themselves in matters of ornament and cheerfulness, contrasted strongly with the rest of the Asylum. The corresponding Wards on the Male side have similar defects, but on the whole the inmates were quiet and orderly; and in both divisions the state of the clothing generally was good. Every part of the building was in clean and proper condition, and the persons of the Patients of every class showed that, for the most part, they are fairly attended to.

In connection chiefly, however, with the 5 and 6 Wards on both sides, we would press upon the Committee three considerations that seem to us urgent, even apart from the immediate necessity of making provision for additional numbers. The first is, that on the Female side there should be two more Nurses, one for the Infirmary, where now there are only two for 43 Patients, and one for the so-called Refractory Ward, where there are never more than three for 55 Patients

Appendix (E.) of the worst class, and to-day there were only two. The second is that in both divisions these Wards should be made more cheerful, by more prints and other inexpensive matters of ornament or domestic furniture; above all, by the provision of some in-door games, of which at present there are literally none. The third, and not the least important, is that the 5 and 6 Airing Courts on both sides should be planted and rendered less entirely unsuitable for their purpose than they now are. Something, indeed, is done by proper and liberal arrangements for exercise in and beyond the Asylum-grounds to correct the marked deficiency in this respect, but to a full two-thirds of the inmates of both sexes these arrangements cannot apply, and the need for exercising grounds less dull and depressing is very great.

Of the cleanliness and order of the Dormitories throughout the Asylum, of the proper condition of the bedding without exception, and generally of the good ventilation, we have to report most favourably; but, in a majority of instances, where beds are now laid on the floor, low padded bedsteads might with advantage be substituted; where the former are continued, a second mattress should be placed underneath; and too many straw beds are still used; there being on the Men's side 47 and on the Women's 32. The principal result of this will always be to abate the vigilance by lessening the trouble and responsibility of Attendants, and in the same degree to leave uncorrected the objectionable habits of Patients. Thus, notwithstanding the Night Watch in both Divisions, there were reported last night on the Women's side 13 wet and dirty cases, and on the Men's 36.

Adverting to subjects remarked upon at the last visit, we have still to note an insufficiency in the number of papers and illustrated periodicals lying on the tables in the Wards; and though we strongly approve the practice of the Chaplain in selecting books and lending them himself to Patients most likely to profit by them, we think that by putting small book-cases in each Ward and rendering the contents of the General Library more readily accessible in turn to the inmates of each, the plan would be found to work more satisfactorily. Printed rules have now been placed in all Bath-rooms, and we trust that, as the water supply is abundant, directions will be given to change the water for each Patient. As yet no arrangement is made for elementary instruction; but the Chaplain has made considerable addition lately to his Bible and Singing Classes; and, among other zealous services for the welfare of the inmates, we have great satisfaction in observing his successful establishment of a Sunday School for the Attendants' children.

The regular attendance at the Church services presents, we think, a rather small average of Patients, numbering of both sexes at the morning service 146, and at the evening 98. Attempt should be made to increase this as far as practicable. The numbers employed appear about the same as formerly, including of the Men 155, 60 of whom work on the farm and garden, 11 in the shops, and 84 in the Wards or other offices; while of the Women regularly occupied, 56 are in the Laundries and Kitchen, 47 at needlework, 2 at straw work, and 68 are Ward-helpers, making 173 altogether. It seems strange that in these counties more should not be regularly engaged

engaged in straw plaiting; but we are assured that many pursue it as a leisure occupation in the Wards, and it would be desirable to extend it to larger numbers. Appendix (E.)

As to other matters of statutory inquiry, it is to be added that restraint is never employed here, and that the instances of seclusion since the last visit have extended over 36 Patients. The numbers under treatment to-day are 12 Males and 23 Females, but the majority are for ordinary and slight disorders. Generally, we observe deficiencies in the keeping of the medical and other records, but this is accounted for by late changes in the Assistant Medical Department, taxing too greatly the exertions of the Superintendent. Mr. Denne has now an Assistant, Mr. Bailey, who seems interested in his duties, and we are assured that immediate attention will be given to all arrears.

We ought not to have omitted to mention, speaking of the instances of seclusion, that the rooms employed for the purpose require better ventilation, and that the frequency of such instances here, in our opinion, arises mostly from the inadequacy of the exercising grounds.

To that indeed, and the crowding of the Wards, we attribute mainly the defects observable in this otherwise well-administered and ably-conducted Asylum; and in whatever mode it may seem right to the Committee to provide further accommodation, whether by additions to the main building that might provide also a Recreation Hall now much wanted, or by detached cottage or farm buildings of a comparatively inexpensive kind, it has become clear that enlargement in some form or other cannot any longer be delayed.

BUCKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

6 June 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the last visit, 13th June 1865, and their present numbers, are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	39	54	93
Discharged and removed -	27	17	44
" of whom recovered	16	14	30
Died (all from ordinary causes)	17	9	26
Present numbers on books -	130	181	311
" of whom private -	4	4	8
" absent on trial -	1	-	1

Appendix (E.) The present weekly charge for Pauper Patients is 9s. 4d.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably, as on previous visits, of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the Patients of both sexes, and all classes, and their clean and neat personal condition.

We found one Female Patient in seclusion, after an attack of epileptic mania.

According to the Weekly Journal, since the last visit, 8 Male and 13 Female Patients have been secluded, during periods of violent excitement, the former altogether on 14, and the latter on 45 occasions.

The sanitary state of the Asylum appears to be good, the Patients last registered as under medical treatment, for mental or bodily ailments, having been 17 in number, viz., 6 in the Male Division and 11 in the Female.

The Ward Returns, applicable to the day before our visit, showed that 79 Male Patients and 97 Females were usefully employed.

The Chapel attendance on Sunday, the 3rd instant, was 77 on the Male side and 90 on the Female.

The several Corridors and Day Rooms, Dormitories, and Single Sleeping Rooms, Beds and Bedding, all of which we inspected, were clean and in the best order, and, being well furnished and suitably decorated, had a comfortable and cheerful aspect.

The Asylum throughout was in a very creditable state, and the Garden and Airing Grounds appeared to be well and carefully kept.

In reference to the last Report, we have to state that the improvements therein mentioned as in progress, have, for the most part, been completely carried out, and that the new Female Building has, for some months past, been occupied.

The Sculleries objected to, have not, as yet, been done away with altogether; but an additional Scullery has been provided in the Female Division, by the conversion, for that purpose, of a passage leading from the gallery to the kitchen.

No steps have yet been taken towards enlarging, as recommended, No. 6 Airing Court.

The Ironing and Folding Room is about to be considerably extended (which was much needed) by adding thereto the adjoining portion of the Drying Ground, not required for that purpose. At the same time an additional Drying Closet will be formed.

A Room is also about to be provided for Cleansing and Drying Mattresses in the Female Division, there being at present only one room of that kind for both Divisions.

Some of the Dormitories are still overcrowded, but Dormitories are no longer used as Day Rooms.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

23 February 1866.

THIS Asylum now contains 296 Patients, viz., 134 pauper Men, and 156 pauper Women; and three Men and three Women Private Patients. There is also one pauper Woman on the books, who is absent on trial.

At

At the last visit in March 1865, the whole number of Patients was 284; and since then 34 Males and 52 Females have been admitted; 20 Males and 24 Females have been discharged; and 13 Males and 15 Females have died.

Of the Patients who were discharged, 38 were considered to be recovered.

The out-county Patients belong to the following places:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Ipswich - - - - -	18	35
King's Lynn - - - - -	8	-
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	4	-
Yarmouth - - - - -	1	-
TOTAL - - - - -	31	35

The new Ward on the Women's side has been completed, and was occupied by Patients on the 22nd of January. It now contains 20 Patients. The rooms are still incomplete as respects colouring, painting, and furnishing; but the accommodation afforded is of a very good and convenient description.

Nothing has been done towards the enlargement of the Male Division; but as we find that there are now only five vacancies for Men, it seems desirable that the proposed new buildings should be commenced at once.

We hope that whilst the building operations are in progress, and the "plant" of the contractors on the ground, the Committee will take into consideration whether it would not be desirable to provide a general recreation room.

On the 11th of last October 27 acres of land were added to the property of the Asylum.

We have to report very favourably of the condition of all the Patients; they were remarkably free from excitement during our visit, and we found no one secluded.

Restraint is not employed, but the Register shows that since the last visit 14 Women have been secluded on 31 occasions, and four Men on 10 occasions.

The Clothing and Bedding were throughout in good condition, and the Wards clean and properly ventilated.

The arrangements for occupation and amusement are the same as usual; about 40 Men work regularly on the land; and there are eight shoemakers, 11 tailors, four carpenters, one plumber, and a number of other Male Patients, who are employed in various ways, making altogether 106 out of 138 who are provided with some useful occupation.

Appendix (E.)

Of the Women, about 15 or 20 are regularly employed in the Laundry, 9 in the Kitchen, 30 assist in the Wards, and nearly 40 occupy themselves with needlework, &c.

The Chapel, which accommodates about 173 Patients, is generally quite full on Sunday, the numbers of each sex being nearly equal. On week days from 60 to 70 Patients attend the daily prayers.

We noticed a somewhat large proportion of old and feeble cases among the inmates, but the general health seems to be good.

The deaths since the last visit have all been from ordinary causes. An inquest was held in one case.

We saw the dinners, consisting of boiled beef and cabbage; the food was excellent, and well served.

We have suggested that rules for bathing should be printed, and hung up in the Bath Rooms. We are informed that the Matron, Miss Bryan, has given notice of her intention to resign her situation.

We are glad to be enabled again to report very favourably of the condition and management of this Asylum.

JOINT-COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

26 April 1866.

THE Asylum for the United Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, was opened for the reception of Patients on the 26th September last, and the admissions, discharges, and deaths have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	87	78	165
Discharged recovered - -	-	2	2
Died (all from ordinary causes)	7	4	11

The Patients are now 152 in number, viz., 80 Males, and 72 Females.

We have to report very favourably of their general personal condition and demeanour, but a better supply of clothing is required in the Male Division. It is, we think, desirable on every account, that Male Patients in Asylums should each have a second suit for Sundays.

At the time of our visit, one Male Patient, an epileptic, and two Females, on account of their violent excitement, were in seclusion.

According to the Medical Journal, the instances of seclusion since the opening of the Asylum have been very few.

The sanitary state of the Asylum appears to be good, the Patients last registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments being only

only 3 in the Male, and 4 in the Female division. On the Sunday prior to our visit Divine Service in the Chapel, morning and afternoon, was attended by 42 Male and 37 Female Patients. The Chapel is about to be licensed by the Bishop, and an organ and Communion-plate have been ordered by the Committee of Visitors.

The latest Ward Returns relative to employment show the following results:—

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Garden and Land -	21	Workroom - -	32
Bakehouse and Brew-house - - -	1	Laundry and Wash-house - - -	10
Kitchen and Laundry	2	Assisting Attendants -	3
Tailors' Shop - -	2		
Assisting Attendants -	10		
Total - -	36	Total - -	45

The arrangements for amusement and recreation, in-door and out-door, can only be considered as commenced. The Men amuse themselves with football, and the Patients of both sexes are assembled weekly for dancing. There is as yet a great deficiency of games and other means of amusement, and of illustrated and other publications of an interesting character, which should be systematically distributed through the Wards, and constantly accessible to the Patients. We strongly recommend an immediate and liberal outlay for these purposes. Amongst other means of amusement, we suggest the introduction, in both divisions, of bagatelle boards, for the purchase of which a trifling grant has, as we are informed, already been made.

In reply to our inquiries, we are informed that the contractor is under an obligation to deliver up the buildings to the Visitors in November next, but that in the contract are not included the Farm Buildings, walls of Airing Courts, or Dead and *Post-mortem* House, for which a site was indicated in the original plans. In reference to the latter, orders have, as we are informed, been given.

In the course of our inspection we had occasion to notice the very defective state in which the works have been as yet left by the contractor, a subject which, we find, has had the special attention of the Committee, and been the subject of communication with Mr. Brandon, the architect.

The defects to which we specially advert are the following:—

1st. The pointing of the external walls towards the south-west has been washed out by heavy gales and rain, so as to render the interior in such parts damp and untenable. We may instance, amongst other rooms, the Dormitories with that aspect in both divisions,

Appendix (E.) sions, from whence it has been found necessary to remove the beds into the neighbouring Corridors.

2nd. The plaster of the ceilings in many parts has given way, and, in the existing circumstances, cannot be repaired without a circuitous communication with the architect.

3rd. The door-frames, as to a large number, have not been properly fixed, and the plastering around them is separated and cracked.

We have further to advert to the escape of gas, which we observed in several parts.

As respects the interior of the Asylum generally, it is still in a most unfinished and comfortless state, in reference to the want of suitable furniture of a domestic nature, such as backed benches, tables, chairs, &c. There is also, throughout, an almost total want of papering, painting, or colouring of the walls, and of decorations of any kind. We found the several corridors and rooms clean, and the ventilation, with some exceptions, good. The beds and bedding were in proper order, but we suggest the substitution of hair or flock, generally, for the coir at present used for a large proportion of the beds and pillows.

Externally the Airing Courts, Grounds, and Roads of Approach are still in a most unfinished state; and we strongly recommend the employment of any paid labour which may be required to put them into a proper condition.

The old dilapidated Farm Buildings are quite unfitted for the purpose, and we suggest their removal and the construction of new Farm Buildings upon a suitable site.

The unfinished building, known as the Job's Well Mansion, will, in our opinion, be ultimately available, with advantage, for the accommodation of a number of Male Patients, working on the Farm and Grounds. This will, no doubt, be shortly required, inasmuch as the present buildings are only calculated to contain about 212 Patients.

With a view to the further comfort and well-being of the Patients, and the better working of the Institution, we submit for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors:—

1. The appointment in each division of a special Night Attendant.
2. The suspension, in every Bath Room, of printed Regulations for the guidance of the Attendants, and such arrangements as may ensure for every Patient a change of water.
3. The construction of Urinals in the Male division.
4. Rustic Summer-houses or Sun-shades in all the Airing Courts.
5. The laying out of a Drying Ground.
6. The better ventilation of the Larder.
7. The casing of the Circulating Steam-pipes in the Hall.

We are informed that an Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, and will shortly enter upon his duties. We think that the Superintendent should be invested with full powers to order such

such repairs as he may deem immediately necessary, and also generally to carry out what he may consider requisite for the proper care and treatment of those under his charge. Appendix (E.)

CHESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

19 July 1866.

THIS Asylum contains 474 Patients, of whom 227 are Males and 247 are Females. During our visits yesterday and this day, we have seen them all, and have inspected every part of the Establishment. With a very few exceptions in the Female Division, the Patients were remarkably free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. As regards their clothing and personal appearance, we can, on the whole, report favourably; but, we think, that more attention should be given to some of the worst cases in the Male Division, and efforts be made to diminish the number of "skeleton" dresses.

The bedding throughout was in the best order, and, owing to the care and attention bestowed upon the Patients during the night, the number of wetted or soiled beds has been reduced to a daily average of about three in each division.

All the Wards were clean and well furnished. In the Bath Room and Lavatory attached to No. 2 Female Ward, we perceived an unpleasant odour; but, generally, the ventilation was good and the air pure. Some changes are proposed in the Lavatories, and in one of them the fixed basins have been removed. They will ultimately be done away with altogether, and the means for personal washing will be provided in the several Dormitories and single rooms.

As regards the Baths, we recommend that Rules for the guidance of the Attendants in bathing the Patients should be drawn up and printed, and a copy be hung up in every Bath-room.

Some of the rooms in the Female Division seemed rather crowded; we have therefore made inquiries as to the present amount of vacant accommodation, and we find that there are now only seven vacancies in the Female and 13 in the Male Division, although since our last visit in February 1865, 56 Patients belonging to the county of Stafford and city of Chester have been removed. It seems therefore to be necessary that immediate steps should be taken to provide for the wants of the county, especially as all the neighbouring Asylums are full; and we are glad to learn that the subject has been under the consideration of the Justices in Quarter Session, and that several sites in the more populous division of the county have been examined.

We are strongly of opinion that no further enlargement of this Asylum would be desirable.

The occupations and amusements have been reported by us on former occasions, and we find that the general arrangements are the same as usual.

The Chaplain still continues to give instruction in the school, and

Appendix (E.) about 40 Patients of each sex attend regularly with very satisfactory results.

Divine Service is performed as usual. About 130 Patients of each sex are present at each of the services on Sunday, and from 70 to 80 attend the daily prayers.

There has been no instance of restraint since the last visit, and seclusion has been employed in two cases only.

Although the general health is good, and we found very few patients in bed, there are many old paralytic and very feeble cases in the Wards, and we are sorry to learn that, from some of the unions, Patients are still sent in a very feeble and exhausted condition. Indeed, in almost every instance, the newly-admitted Patients are in a low, under-fed state, and it is found necessary at once to place them upon extra diet and to give them stimulants.

The total number of admissions since the last visit has been 212, of whom 110 were Men, and 102 Women; 80 Men and 60 Women have been discharged, and 30 Men and 22 Women have died.

The deaths all appear to have been from ordinary causes, except in the case of a man who died from the effects of "acute mania accelerated by fractured ribs." A Coroner's inquest was held, and all the details of the case were transmitted to the Board.

At the last visit, we recommended some increase in the number of the Attendants, and we find that one additional Nurse has been engaged and is employed in No. 2 Ward, which is used as a kind of reception or Probationary Ward.

The present staff of Attendants consists of 19 in the Male, and 17 in the Female Division. These numbers include the Head Attendants, and also two Women who assist in the Male Ward, and the two Laundry-maids on the Women's side.

We had an opportunity of seeing the Patients at dinner, and had every reason to be satisfied with the quality of the food and the manner in which it was served.

We can again report very favourably of the condition of this Asylum.

Dr. Harper succeeded Dr. Brushfield in March last, and the Institution has lost none of its efficiency since he has had charge of it.

CORNWALL COUNTY ASYLUM.

25 April 1866.

WE have officially visited this Asylum, and personally examined all the Patients except two who are absent on trial, viz., one of each sex. The total number now in the house is 411, of whom 176 Males and 199 Females are paupers, and 19 Males and 17 Females are of the private class. We found all these Patients in a very satisfactory state to-day. They were remarkably free from excitement, and personally clean and well-clothed. We noticed, indeed, a general improvement in their demeanour, and also a corresponding improvement in the condition of the Wards, the majority of which, now present a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The changes in

in progress at the date of our colleagues' last visit are still going on, and various improvements have been carried out. A number of wooden sashes have been substituted for the old iron frames. New Baths have been fitted up, and Sculleries have been placed in two of the Galleries. Some of the Water-closets have been altered, and a considerable quantity of additional furniture and crockery has been supplied. It is intended that these improvements shall gradually be made throughout, and painting will shortly be commenced in several of the Wards. We hope, also, that a number of the old painted bedsteads will at the same time be attended to. The Wash-house has been improved, and orders have been given to enlarge the Laundry, a change greatly needed. It would be well, we think, if Reception and Distribution-rooms were attached to this department, and also an open shed with a tank for soaking foul beds and linen. The number of dirty beds is greatly reduced, the return for last night being only eight in each division. The bedding to-day was all in the best order, though some of the mattresses are still liable to the old complaint of being too hard for aged persons. Owing to the want of proper workshops, however, it is found difficult to unpick and re-stuff the mattresses as often as would be desirable. The want of good workshops, indeed, is evidently felt in every department, and we take leave again to urge the subject upon the consideration of the Visitors. Besides the great advantage which many of the Men would derive by being provided with the means of useful occupation, we have no doubt that their labour would benefit the institution in a financial point of view. We are informed that, at the present time 110 of the Men, and 150 Women are usually employed in various ways. The arrangements for Divine Service are the same as before, and on Sunday the chapel is quite filled at each of the services; but the want of more room continues to be felt. This, indeed, is not surprising, as the Asylum which was considered overcrowded at last visit, contains 37 more Patients than it did at that time.

It seems difficult, indeed, to imagine how any more Patients can be admitted, until the new building for Private Patients is completed. The works will be given up by the contractor at Midsummer next, and from the forward state of the building it would seem that no very long delay need take place before bringing it into use. We would, therefore, suggest that the laying out and planting of the ground should at once be proceeded with, and that the necessary contracts for the supply of furniture and fittings should be made without delay. In providing a staff of Attendants for this department, it will, of course, be necessary to appoint superior persons to act as Head-attendants, and Matron or companion to the ladies; and it is a matter for consideration whether there is any proper accommodation in the said building for these officers. The addition of 60 Private Patients to the population of the Asylum will, we think, render it absolutely necessary that the long-delayed appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer should be made.

We had the advantage of meeting some members of the Committee of Visitors to-day, and with them going over the new building; we suggested that glazed doors should be substituted for the

Appendix (E.) — proposed iron gates at the top of the stairs in each division, and that, if possible, the glazed light in the floors of the upper galleries should be removed.

The changes since our colleagues' visit on the 3rd of February 1865, have been as follows, viz. :—

Admitted 63 Males and 50 Females of the Pauper class, and 9 Males and 13 Females Private Patients.

Discharged 21 Males and 19 Females, Paupers; and 6 Males and 9 Females Private Patients.

Died, 24 Males and 15 Females, Paupers; and 2 Males and 1 Female of the private class.

Of the whole number of Patients discharged, 42 were recovered.

The causes of death call for no special remark, except in the case of a Female, who was scalded in drawing some water.

The particulars of this accident have been communicated to our Board.

There are a number of weak, old cases now in the house, but the general health is very good; seven Male and nine Female Patients are now under medical treatment.

There has not been much seclusion, and no case of restraint is reported; but we found an old man wearing muffle-gloves to-day, to prevent him from picking his skin, and we think the fact should be recorded in the Medical Journal.

We have suggested that a thermometer should be provided for every Bath Room, and that Rules for the guidance of the Attendants in bathing the Patients should be drawn up, and when approved by the Committee, be printed, framed, and hung up in each Bath Room.

Chests of drawers are much needed in the Lower Galleries of the detached building, and we think that all the Nurses' and Attendants' rooms should be furnished with drawers, and that the Nurses' rooms should be papered. Our experience has shown us that it is only by providing Attendants and Nurses with proper comforts, and allowing them liberal wages, that the services of competent persons can be retained.

In conclusion, we are glad to report the Asylum in a much improved and still improving condition.

Fully concurring in opinion with the Visiting Commissioners as to the necessity for the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer, we addressed a letter to the Visitors, pressing the subject upon their early consideration. In reply, they stated that the matter should receive their attention; but we believe that no appointment has yet been made.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ASYLUM.

Appendix (E.)

4 August 1866.

SINCE our last visit in the month of February 1865, the following changes have taken place, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	28	39	67
Discharged - - - -	13	23	36
Died - - - - -	10	10	20

Of the 67 Patients admitted, four of the Male, and five of the Female sex, were re-admissions.

Of the Patients discharged, 11 Males, and 19 Females, were recovered.

Four of the deaths were from dysentery, and occurred in the month of March 1865, when five of the Female Patients were attacked. The other fatal cases were from general paralysis (in one instance combined with a scald) and other ordinary diseases.

The general bodily health of the Patients is now good, but three of the inmates are suffering from diarrhœa, one of the cases presenting dysenteric symptoms. Every attempt seems to have been made to discover the cause of this tendency to dysentery and diarrhœa amongst the Patients, and arrangements have been made for the flushing and deodorising of the drains with carbolic acid.

We have examined all the Patients to-day, and inspected the Wards and Offices. There are 132 Men and 110 Women.

The Men were very quiet and orderly, but some of the Women in No. 1 Ward, were noisy and excited. We noticed a great improvement in the clothing of the Women in this Ward, and were glad to observe how much had been done to give the Gallery and Day-room a more comfortable appearance. Similar improvements have been made in No. 1 Male Ward, and much painting and papering has been done throughout. One of the Dormitories in the Female Division was entirely papered by the Women themselves.

The House is greatly overcrowded, for it contains four Men and six Women more than at our last visit. Every expedient has been adopted to find room for the Beds, and for some time past two Women have been placed to sleep in one of the Lavatories, which in the meantime is not used for its original purpose.

The new building for Women is almost completed, but everything is now nearly at a standstill, owing to the strike in the building trade. A few of the Contractor's Apprentices are however still at work, and it is hoped that, ere long, at least a portion of it may be rendered habitable.

Appendix (E.)

Some of the furniture has already been prepared, and the inmates of the Reformatory are engaged in making a stock of new clothing.

There are now 22 Patients at Dunston Lodge and elsewhere belonging to the United Counties.

With reference to the arrangements for occupation and amusement, we have nothing new to report. About 108 of the Men work on the land, or at trades, and in assisting in the Wards. Of the Women, between 60 and 70 are regularly employed in the Kitchen and Laundry, or in needlework and household duties. We noticed a fair supply of Books, &c., in the several Wards, and meetings for dancing and recreation are stated to be held once a fortnight.

The present staff of Attendants consists of eight ordinary, and one Head Attendant; and in the Female Division there are, besides the Head Nurse, seven ordinary Nurses.

The Men's Airing-ground is planted with flowers, and much better kept than the Women's, and we think that the latter should be better attended to.

The beds, bedding, and clothing were clean, and in excellent order, and the rooms throughout properly ventilated.

We saw the Patients at dinner; they all behaved in the most quiet and orderly manner. The food consisted of soup and bread, which we tasted, and thought very good; we noticed, however, that many of the Patients, especially of the Male sex, refused to eat it.

We met Mr. Page, the Consulting Medical Officer, who is now attending the Asylum during the absence of Dr. Clouston, who left on the 31st of last month for a fortnight's holiday. No arrangements have however been made for the residence of any Medical Man in the building.

As the visits made by Mr. Page must necessarily be very limited as to their duration, the Patients are left during the greater portion of the day without medical supervision and assistance. It is ordered that in case of sudden illness or accident, Mr. Page shall at once be sent for; but we do not think that the present arrangement carries out the intention of Rule 9, relating to the duties of the Medical Superintendent, nor that it is proper to allow the Asylum at any time to be without a resident Medical Officer.

The Matron and Steward assisted us in our visitation with such information as they could afford; and we are glad to report that we found the Asylum in a satisfactory and improved condition.

Upon the above entry being read at the Board, a letter was directed to the Committee of Visitors, conveying our opinion that the provision made for the medical care of the Patients during the occasional absence of the Superintendent, was quite inadequate, and failed to carry out the intention of the general rules of the Asylum concerning his duties, among which residence was paramount. We expressed

expressed a hope that the Committee would in future make such provision as would prevent the possible recurrence of an arrangement so objectionable; and we are glad to state that an Assistant Medical Officer has since been appointed.

Appendix (E.)

DENBIGH COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 May 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited on the 10th of April 1865, there have been 166 admissions, 119 discharges, and 58 deaths: under the first head, 96 Males and 70 Females; under the second, 56 Males and 63 Females; and under the third, 33 Males and 25 Females; of the admissions, 17 belonging to the Private class; of the discharges, 11; and of the deaths, 2. The deaths have all been from ordinary causes, the principal being general paralysis, phthisis, and old age; but though three of the deaths were sudden, only one inquest was thought necessary, in the case of a Patient whose death resulted from the manner in which he had been brought to this Asylum from the Wrexham Union, and of which the circumstances were stated to our Board.

The numbers in the Asylum to-day are 347, being in the Male Division 166, and on the Female side 181, of whom 10 Men and 11 Women belong to the Private class; and all of whom, except a man reported to have escaped this morning out of the field in which he was employed with others, we have seen at our visit. They were generally very quiet; one or two of the Women were a little noisy, but there was nothing to be called excitement on either side. We were sorry to observe several in bed, and some serious cases; but these were chiefly of Patients aged or paralysed, and there does not seem to be any special illness in the House.

The new Wards, built for 75 Patients on each side, now contain about 108 altogether, or 63 Women and 45 Men. This does not seem to us, however, any good reason for the generally unfinished condition of these Wards, in respect of furniture and other matters; the discomfort being as great to the inmates as if the Wards were fully occupied. As yet they are not more than half furnished, and some portion of the work connected with the new Buildings, such as the very necessary and important enlargement and turfing of Airing Courts, appears now to be in progress only on the Female side, having been stopped altogether on the other. We regret this, and think it very desirable that all the Works, including the furnishing, papering, and painting, and re-laying out of the Courts, should be resumed, and finished in both divisions, including tables, benches, and bedsteads. Thus far, the furniture supplied (some part of which has been made by Patients) is of a good homely, serviceable sort; and the arm-chairs, chests of drawers, wash-stands, and single tables, are suitable, and such as will contribute to comfort. We very strongly recommend that carpeting be placed in the Day Rooms and Dormitories on both sides; that matting or linoleum be placed

Appendix (E.) placed in all the Corridors where the floors are tiled, and that the Recreation Rooms on both sides be better decorated, and made more fit for the use they are put to. A recommendation was made at the last visit for assimilating the Female Recreation Room to the Work-room adjoining, by putting a *dado* or skirting round the former; and in repeating this, we hope that both rooms will be plastered in the upper part of the walls, and painted. It would also add greatly to the cheerfulness of the larger room, if (as might be done at a small cost) windows were opened in the west wall. Another recommendation then made, for hand-rails throughout the Building, old and new, we again strongly repeat. This would earlier have been attended to, we are assured, but that the smith employed has been engaged with the Lavatories, which have been supplied since the last visit; and we were glad to see the new General Bath Rooms on both sides constructed since then, and where there will be additional comfort when the proposed partitions are placed between the baths. We take the opportunity of suggesting that printed Rules, to be strictly observed in bathing the Patients, should be placed in all the rooms, and that one of them should be an instruction to change the water for every Patient. The additions, made since the last visit, to the water supply, for which the excavations appear to have been made wholly by the Attendants and Patients, will enable this to be effected without inconvenience; and whenever it is possible, we consider it to be essential. Other recommendations made at the last visit have received attention. The defects in the Water-closets have been remedied. The windows throughout have been made to open, and the staff of Female Attendants has been increased by three. We still doubt, however, whether two Nurses are sufficient for the 30 very troublesome Women in No. 4 Ward, and we suggest the addition there of one more Nurse. In connection with this subject, we notice with pleasure the Resolution of the Committee to allow a uniform of good material, in addition to the usual wages, to the Attendants in both divisions.

The records of employment show the usual returns, and that about 113 Men and 98 Women are working regularly, and others occasionally assisting. The numbers attending Chapel during the two services on Sundays are between 110 and 120 of each sex; and we have much to regret that the intention of enlarging the Chapel has, for the present, been abandoned. We saw dinner served in the General Dining Halls to-day, about 70 Patients sitting down in each, and all very orderly. The night-watch continues very effective; the return of last night, notwithstanding the many feeble and helpless, showing only one wet and one dirty case on the Female side, and only one wet case among the Men. We wish the few straw beds remaining could be dispensed with altogether; but as long as they are used, we think that under-blankets should be put upon them. The returns of seclusion show only 16 instances on the Female side, and seven on the Male side, being confined to five Men and six Women.

Everything we have seen at this visit confirms the impression stated on former occasions, that the inmates of this Asylum are treated very kindly, and, upon the whole, that very proper provision

sion is made for their comfort. We only hope that an early completion of the works in progress may strengthen the means at Mr. Jones's disposal for continued and increased efficiency in the performance of the duties which he discharges in general so satisfactorily.

Appendix (E.)

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

22 May 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited on the 12th April in last year, 88 Patients have been admitted, 41 Males and 47 Females; 49 have been discharged, 15 Males and 34 Females; and 42 have died, 25 Males and 17 Females. Of those discharged 35 had recovered, and only seven were not improved, six of whom belonged to the Derby Union, and were taken to Haydock. Of Patients chargeable to the borough, there are not more than 35 now here, some having been thus discharged, and none having been received for 18 months. Among the Male Patients there have been two accidental deaths from choking, and two sudden deaths from paralysis and epilepsy; in all of which inquests were held. In the two latter cases the Patients were found dead in the night; in the two former, medical assistance was promptly rendered, but without effect. The rest of the deaths were from natural causes, the principal being from general palsy, epilepsy, and pulmonary disease. The numbers in the Asylum to-day are 334; on the Male side 168, and on the Female side 166. We have seen them all at our visit, and have to speak, as usual, very favourably of their personal condition and freedom from excitement. There are an unusual number of bad and troublesome cases among the men, and among the women not a few; but all proper means are taken to amuse and interest them; and in general the state of all the Wards and Corridors was equally creditable to the Nurses and Attendants, and to the Patients themselves. Abundant as the supply is everywhere, but especially in the Women's Division, of matters of ornament that might easily be injured or broken, no wilful damage of this kind was reported to us; and the influence otherwise of the habits of self-restraint and good conduct so imposed upon the Patients is evidently very beneficial.

Throughout the Female Wards, which were singularly clean and cheerful in every part, we saw an excellent dinner of boiled beef and potatoes, with beer, comfortably served to-day, and apparently much enjoyed by the Patients.

The bedding in the various Dormitories and single rooms is of the best kind, and we found it everywhere in good order, blinds, curtains, and carpeting adding much to the comfort. But the larger Dormitories are overcrowded; and when the additional accommodation now in progress of construction shall have been completed, at least as many as 12 beds in each division must be considered as bespoken for the present inmates, out of the 35 fresh beds in each that will then be available. We saw to-day the beginning of the

Appendix (E.) new buildings, which the contractor has engaged to complete by Michaelmas.

The arrangements for regularly employing the Inmates for exercise beyond the Grounds, and for outdoor and indoor amusements, continue to be as formerly reported. The Whitsuntide entertainment, including races for prizes, dances, and other games, and at which more than 70 are expected to take part, is to take place to-morrow; and the grounds prepared for it, being excellently kept, and provided with tents or sunshades, are well suited to the purpose. These sunshades add so greatly to comfort in this weather, that the Airing Courts generally should be supplied with them. We must also again recommend handrails to the staircases used by Patients, having recent experience of grave accidents arising from the absence of them; and we must once more bring under the notice of the Committee the desirability, on every account, of building a Chapel, and appropriating the room now used for religious service as an addition (greatly needed) to the Recreation Room.

The chapel attendance is necessarily limited by the inadequate space, averaging from 70 to 80 of each sex, and being then excessively crowded. About the same number on each side are regularly employed. The Seclusion since the Visit 13 months ago has comprised 15 Men on 29 occasions, and 16 Women on 52; but the periods have been for the most part very brief. Two were in seclusion to-day, one in each division. Adverting to the two epileptic and paralytic Patients (both Males) already mentioned as having been found dead in the night, we find that the duty of night watching in the Male Division is discharged by an ordinary attendant; and we are of opinion that here, as on the Female side, there ought to be a (specially paid) Night Attendant.

It is very satisfactory to us to find that Dr. Hitchman, by whose efficient service this Asylum has been brought to its present most creditable state, has now a regular Assistant Medical Officer, whose special duty it will doubtless be to attend very carefully to the Case Book, and to whom it ought to be made an instruction to fill up those deficiencies in it which appear to exist, as well in regard to Patients now here as to others who have died or been discharged.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

17 August 1836.

UPON our Visits to the Asylum yesterday, and this day, we have inspected it in all its departments; and, with the exception of a Boy at the Idiot Asylum, Star Cross, and two out of six Women on trial, with artizans in the village, have seen all the Patients.

We

We have to report the following, as the changes in the Patients, Appendix (E.) since the last visit, 18th July 1865, and their present numbers:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	91	98	189
Discharged and removed -	59	68	127
" of whom recovered	38	41	79
Died - - - -	41	32	73
Present number on the books -	284	388	672
" of whom chargeable to Exeter - - - -	15	10	25
" to Plymouth -	17	18	35
" Other non-contri- butory boroughs - - -	16	22	38
Criminal Patients - - -	9	1	10

In reference to the deaths, the only cases calling for special notice, are the following:

Three epileptics, and one Patient suffering from bronchitis, were found dead in bed; one Male Patient was suffocated by food getting into the larynx; and another Male Patient died from fractured ribs.

In the last case only (the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board) was an inquest held.

According to the verdict, the evidence did not show when, where, or how the injuries were sustained; and the Coroner specially certified "that the deceased received due care and attention, and that the fractured ribs (if they became fractured during his residence in the Asylum) were not attributable to any act or omission on the part of any of the officers."

The present weekly charge for ordinary Patients is 10*s.*, and for Borough Patients, 13*s.* 6*d.*

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory. There has not, since the last visit, been any case of disorder of an epidemic character. We found 10 Women and 8 Men in bed.

As respects religious services, we have merely to repeat what has been stated in previous Reports, that the Chapel, which will properly accommodate only about 100 Patients, is wholly inadequate and unsuited to its objects, and that the erection of a detached Chapel, capable of containing at least two-thirds of the Patients, is a matter of urgent importance.



Appendix (E.) The Ward returns relative to employment, show the following results:

MALES.			FEMALES.		
		—			—
Agricultural	- -	46	Needlework and knit-		
Trades	- - -	39	ting	- - -	108
Wards, &c.	- -	100	Laundry Department		37
			Wards, &c.	- -	57
			Kitchen	- - -	20
TOTAL	- -	185	TOTAL	- -	222

All the Patients' clothes, the Men's shoes, and the Women's cloth (but not leather) boots and shoes, are made in the Asylum.

We think that a larger number of Male Patients might, with benefit, be instructed in trades.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last Visit, 19 Men and 25 Women have been secluded, generally for short periods, the former altogether on 27, and the latter on 46 occasions.

The arrangements for out-door exercise and recreation continue as previously reported; and the same may be said generally as respects the matters of statutory inquiry.

The personal condition of many of the Patients, as to clothing and otherwise, was not satisfactory; and there was, at the time of our visits to what are known as the "Refractory" Wards, much noise and excitement.

We think that the disturbance and discomfort to which we refer is, in great measure, to be attributed to the congregation, in excessive numbers, of Patients of the worst class in the same Ward (*e. g.* in No. 3 Male Ward, 47; and in No. 6 Female Ward, 50); to the cheerless aspect of the Galleries, and want of means of amusement and occupation, and to the insufficient staff of Attendants. We suggest the addition of one Attendant in each of the Wards noticed, and also in Nos. 2 and 6, on the Male side, and 5 on the Female.

We further submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, the expediency of allowing the Attendants longer and regular holidays, and board wages during their absence from the Asylum.

In reference to the three recommendations more especially pressed upon the Committee after the last Visit, we have to report as follows:

1. The waterclosets throughout the main building have been, or are in course of being, enlarged to double their former size; those in the Female Division being completed.

2. No

2. No steps have as yet been taken towards substituting boarded Appendix (E.)
for asphalte floors.

The floors of all the Galleries and Day-rooms in the Female Division of the old building, and all but two in the Male, are of asphalte; the strong objections to which material are fully recognized by the Chairman and Committee. We trust that no further delay will take place in carrying out the improvement so urgently required, and that, if necessary, special application for a grant for this and other similar purposes, will be made to the Justices in Quarter Session.

3. The high circular Dormitory windows noticed have not been lowered, as suggested, nor have any directions been given on the subject.

The only improvement in the Laundry Department (which is very inadequate to the wants of the Asylum) has been the addition of a Sorting-room.

No. 1 Female Gallery has been materially enlivened by a cheerful paper and other renovation, and some painting and papering have been done in other parts.

Much requires to be done in these respects throughout the interior generally. The walls in many parts of the main building have an aspect of dilapidation, and the damp has penetrated through several of the external walls of the detached houses.

The Bath-rooms and Baths in the old building are quite insufficient for so large an Institution. Owing to the inadequate means of supply and distribution of hot water, it is found necessary to bathe as many as four Patients, as the general rule, in the same water.

A Bath-room which, owing to its position at a great distance from the boiler, will not be available for other than especial medical purposes, has been constructed at the end of the open circular ambulatory on the Female side, and materially obstructs the view of the country, which was previously enjoyed by the Patients. We strongly recommend the Visitors not to carry out their present intention of constructing a corresponding Bath-room on the Male side.

The new Farm Buildings, which are nearly completed, are very convenient and good.

In connection with them, accommodation of a superior kind is in course of being provided, by the erection of a building of two storeys, with every convenience for 21 Male Patients, at an estimated cost of 550*l*. Owing partly to misapprehension, but mainly to a desire on the part of the Committee to expedite the works, the building has been commenced without the Plans and Estimate having been submitted to our Board, with a view to the approval of the Secretary of State.

Directions have been given for the transmission of the Plans.

We have to report very favourably of the clean and proper order of the several Wards and Rooms, Beds and Bedding.

We again press upon the attention of the Visitors the several other suggestions contained in the last Report, which have not been as yet adopted.

The Asylum is now actually full, there being scarcely any vacant Bed in either Division. In fact, the Dormitories, generally, are

Appendix (E.) overcrowded, although no mattresses are any longer for that reason placed on the floor. It is calculated that the Patients now in the Asylum exceed in number, by upwards of 30, the maximum amount of accommodation.

We are informed that Plans were prepared, and the necessary money voted, for an extension of the detached Female Building for 40 additional Patients, and that no further steps have been taken in the matter, in consequence of the uncertainty of the retention of the Plymouth Patients, as to which the existing contract will terminate in September next.

Having regard to the wants of the County, and the probably progressive increase of Pauper Lunatics requiring accommodation, we are of opinion that the proposed extension should be carried out.

Any plan of enlargement, however, ought to include a general Dining and Recreation Hall, and also the construction of spacious and cheerful Day-rooms in connection with the Galleries in the main Building. The Asylum continues to be under active and judicious management.

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUMS.

14 and 15 February 1866.

WE have visited the Asylums at Forston and Charminster, and have seen all the Patients in both buildings.

They are 416 in number, viz., 228 Men and 188 Women, of whom 221 Men and 182 Women are paupers; the rest are of the private class. Forston contains 70 Males and 25 Females. We found them all free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion.

The Patients here were clean in person, and their clothing was good; but some of the shoes were old and thin, and quite unfit for use out of doors. Some thick boots are kept for the men who work on the land; but besides the shoes actually in use there was not a single pair in store. It is desirable also that a larger stock of general clothing should be kept in the wards at Forston. Most of the Patients now there are imbecile or demented, with little capacity for useful occupation. We think, however, that greatly increased means for amusing them, and rousing them from their apathy, should be supplied, and that small matters of ornament and domestic furniture should at once be provided. The wards have now a very bare appearance. There are hardly any books, and only one pack of cards. Bedside carpets or mats are much needed in the male wards, where the floors of the rooms are composed of tiles. The means for personal washing are insufficient, there being only four basins for the 70 Male Patients.

We pointed out to Mr. Clarke the impropriety of allowing two Male Patients to sleep unattended in one room, which has been the case in one instance for two or three weeks past.

Owing to some defect in one of the boilers several of the day-rooms were very cold, the thermometer marking only 49°. As these rooms contain fire-places, we think that fires should be lighted in them whenever similar accidents to the heating apparatus occur.

The dinner given at Forston yesterday consisted of meat-puddings

dings, with carrots, but no bread was allowed. The food was of Appendix (E.)
excellent quality, and well cooked.

The present staff of attendants at Forston consists of four Male Attendants, and two Nurses. There is also a blacksmith who sleeps in one of the wards, and is present during meals. On the Women's side there is a Head Nurse or Housekeeper, and a Kitchen Maid.

There were two Women secluded at Charminster during our Visit, owing to maniacal excitement; but all the other Patients were in a quiet, comfortable condition, and they seemed generally contented.

The clothing was clean and good, and all the wards in excellent condition.

The bedding throughout was in the best order. We suggest, however, that under-blankets should be placed over the straw mattresses used for Patients of dirty habits. The number of wet beds is now small, the return for last night showing only three in the Male, and five in the Female Division.

There is still no Night Attendant for the Women's wards. The staff at Charminster consists of one Male, and one Female Head Attendant; 10 Male Attendants, and the Porter who assists them; eight Nurses, three Laundry Maids, and three Kitchen Maids.

The attendance at chapel seems to average about 150 on Sunday, and 100 on week days; and the proportion of Patients who are usefully employed is nearly the same as at the date of our colleagues' Visit. Since then 111 Males and 69 Females have been admitted, of whom six Men, and three women were Private Patients; 15 Men, and 24 Women have been discharged, of whom 28 were recovered, and 13 Men and nine Women have died from ordinary causes. The general health through the winter has been very good. Last week 15 Males and nine Females were reported to have been under medical treatment. The records of seclusion show that three Men, and six Women have been secluded, the former on 29, and the latter on 115 occasions; all for acute mania.

Of the Pauper Patients now in the two Asylums, 60 belong to the Counties of Oxford and Berks, 32 to the United Counties Asylum at Abergavenny, and 18 to the Borough of Poole.

We have to recommend that Rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the Patients be printed and hung in every bath-room, that thermometers be also kept in them, and that the shower-baths be kept locked.

We are glad to learn that a second Assistant Medical Officer is about to be appointed.

The greatest annoyance and discomfort has lately been experienced in consequence of the rain penetrating through all the western and southern portions of the new Building; the means hitherto adopted to prevent this have not proved successful, and the subject will again be taken under consideration at the next meeting of the Visitors.

We are glad to be enabled again to report favourably of the condition and management of this establishment. We think, however, that steps should at once be taken to restore Forston to its former comfortable state.

The various books are kept with much care and attention.

DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

19 July 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited on the 9th November last, 87 Patients have have been admitted, 41 Males and 46 Females; 45 Patients have been discharged, 17 Males and 28 Females, 14 of the former and 25 of the latter being entered as having recovered; and 16 Males and 13 Females, 29 Patients altogether have died. No occasion has arisen for an inquest, all the deaths being from ordinary causes, of which the principal were general paralysis, epilepsy, and disease of the brain. The health of the Asylum at present seems tolerably good. We observed 21 in bed as we passed through the Wards, 13 in the Female Division, and 8 among the Men; but there were not many serious cases, and no death from diarrhoea or dysentery has been reported since the last Visit: 16 Males and 19 Females are entered as under treatment.

On the books of the Asylum to-day there are 406 Patients; 214 Males and 192 Females, of whom 5 of the former and 9 of the latter are now absent on leave. All of the 392 who are here we have seen at our Visit; and making allowance for the overcrowding of some of the Wards; we have on the whole to report favourably as to the absence of excitement. Manifestly, however, the necessity for enlarging the Asylum is become urgent, and active measures are to be immediately taken with this view. Three weeks ago notices were sent to the various Unions that no fresh cases could be admitted, and admission has been refused accordingly in two cases since. But it may be worth consideration in these circumstances, whether it would not be the more advisable course pending the erection of the proposed additional buildings, to make a selection from the old chronic cases now here for removal to Haydock Lodge, or elsewhere, leaving the vacancies to be supplied by Patients suffering from recent attacks, and withdrawing the prohibition referred to.

The personal appearance of the Inmates to-day as to dress, and otherwise, was not unsatisfactory; but to this there were several exceptions, in the Male division especially, and it would be very desirable, we think, if the men were provided with separate suits for Sunday. They should also be enabled to change their body-linen more than once a week. We were glad to learn that it is the intention shortly to supply night-dresses to the Inmates of both divisions.

We regretted to observe, on the other hand, that nothing has been done to supply the various deficiencies in the Wards and Dormitories remarked upon at the last Visit. In the entry last made in this book before this, which we are now writing, one of the Committee of Visitors directed attention to the offensive smells arising from overcrowded Dormitories, and to the scantiness of furniture apparent on the men's side, which communicated a naked and desolate appearance to the Wards. That was more than three months ago, but the remedy is still delayed. We are informed that curtains have been ordered, and will shortly be put up everywhere; but on the Women's side as well as the Men's, there are other grave deficiencies,

deficiencies, for which we cannot hear that any amendment is yet proposed. The accommodation for the sick on both sides is defective, not only in what would contribute to the cheerfulness of the rooms, but in what is absolutely needed for their comfort, such as chairs, small tables, night commodes, &c. In the Wards occupied by the more troublesome Male Patients, there were nothing but long fixed benches and bare tables. The amusement provided by means of reading or indoor games, for those who cannot take part in the general and outdoor entertainments, seems to us very inadequate. There is no bagatelle table for the women, and the only one supplied for the men is just now out of repair. There is a billiard table, but not many seem able to take part in the game.

Adverting also to other matters alluded to at the last Visit, we do not find that there is any improvement in the arrangements for personal washing; or that anything has been done to remedy the defects in the waste and supply pipes connected with the Baths (whereby the change of water for each Patient desired by Dr. Smith is impracticable, and three or four still have to use the same water); or that instructions for bathing have yet been prepared or placed in the Bath-rooms; or that the Airing Courts are other than they then were, unplanted and unprovided with seats and sunshades.

We saw the dinner served to about 100 of the women and upwards of 150 of the Men, each division occupying the Dining-hall successively. It was very well served, and the conduct of the Patients was orderly; but the dinner, which consisted of salt fish and rice, did not seem to be generally liked, and we were told that there is an average of more than 12 who always refuse to take it. Water continues to be given exclusively, except in the instances where extras have been ordered by Dr. Smith, and on this list to-day there were 39.

The arrangements for employment, out-door exercise, and amusement, and religious worship, appear to include the usual number of Patients of both sexes. A pic-nic on the farm is being held this afternoon; a dance is given every Monday, and there are walking parties beyond the grounds, principally on Sundays for the working men, but daily for the women. Those who regularly take part in such recreation are nearly 100 of each sex, and about the same number are employed. The attendance at Chapel appears to average the same number of Men, and from 70 to 80 Women. We have learnt with much satisfaction that the suggestion made at the last Visit for a renewal of the classes for instruction, has been since acted upon; and that between 30 and 40 of both sexes now attend the classes which are held on one evening in each week, a School-master from Sedgefield being paid to attend.

We think it right to mention, in conclusion, with much approval, an incident that occurred lately, when, upon one of the Attendants being seen to strike a Patient, he was, by order of Dr. Smith, taken promptly before the magistrates, fined, and dismissed. We take the opportunity of adding, that in Nos. 1 and 2 Wards on the Female side, the staff of Nurses seem to us insufficient in the one, 30 of the worst Patients having only two nurses, and the other 53 Patients being attended to also by only two.

Appendix (E.) In the absence of Dr. Smith, every necessary service was given to us at our Visit by Dr. Campbell, the Assistant Medical Officer; by the Matron, Miss Duce, and by the Clerk and Steward, Mr. Macklin. From the latter we learn that the plans for enlargement of the Asylum are now on their way to Whitehall-place; and that the Committee of Visitors, by a recent most judicious purchase, have become the owners of 39 acres of adjoining land in front of the present building.

There has been only one instance of seclusion since the last visit, and there has been no restraint.

ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

11 June 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the last Visit, 16 June 1865, and their present numbers, are set forth in the following tabular statement:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	63	96	159
Discharged - - - - -	36	55	91
„ of whom recovered -	33	52	85
Died (all from ordinary causes) -	23	30	53
Present numbers on books - -	236	327	563
„ of whom absent on trial -	-	5	5

Inquests have been held in the cases of two Male Patients, who died from epilepsy, one of them while walking out.

Amongst the causes of death were the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Epilepsy - - - - -	4	1	5
General paralysis - - - -	8	1	9
Ordinary paralysis - - - -	2	16	18
Phthisis - - - - -	4	-	4

Of the Patients discharged during the year 1865, 89 in number, 62 were, to their great comfort and benefit, assisted from the Benevolent Fund to the amount of about 42*l*. To this fund the Governors of

of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts have, by a series of donations, contributed upwards of 300 *l.*; and the stock standing in the names of the Trustees now amounts to 650 *l.* Consols. On the day of our Visit two Male Patients were discharged by the Committee, who granted them 1 *l.* each, for which they expressed themselves to us very thankful. It is to be observed that these gratuities are independent of the statutory allowances to Patients absent on trial.

According to the last Ward Returns the Patients attending Divine Service in the Chapel were:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Sundays - - - -	93	111	204
Week days - - - -	35	36	71

The Chapel will accommodate 266 Patients. The Holy Communion, which is administered quarterly, is attended by about 10 Patients of each sex.

The records of Employment show the following results:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and farm -	60	Needlework, &c. -	69
Bricklayers, carpenters, &c. - - -	4	Laundry department -	26
Tailors - - -	5	Kitchen - - -	6
Shoemakers - -	7	Household work -	59
Household and other work - - -	58		
TOTAL - - -	134	TOTAL - - -	160

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, the Patients last registered as under medical treatment, for bodily ailments or their mental malady, being 13 in the Male Division and 20 in the Female.

We found nine Male Patients and 17 Female in bed; one of the latter being under surgical treatment for a fracture of the leg sustained during an epileptic fit.

At the time of our Visit one Male Patient was in seclusion during a paroxysm of epileptic mania.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last Visit, 11 Male and 8 Female Patients have been secluded, with the exception of one of the former and two of the latter, on very few occasions.

During the same period it was found necessary once to restrain,
by

Appendix (E.) by a strait-waistcoat, for four hours, a very violent and destructive Male Patient, since transferred to the Worcester County Asylum.

We have to report most favourably, as upon previous visits, of the personal condition and demeanour of the Patients generally, very few of whom were at all excited. The Attendants and Nurses appear to be of a superior class, and efficient. The services of good Attendants is no doubt secured in great measure by a liberal scale of wages.

The Head Attendants, in the Male and Female Divisions, respectively, at present receive 37 *l.* and 30 *l.* per annum.

The ordinary Attendants receive as follows:—

Male Division:

Three	-	-	-	32 <i>l.</i> each.
Two	-	-	-	30 <i>l.</i> „
Thirteen	-	-	-	28 <i>l.</i> „

Female Division:

Seven	-	-	-	20 <i>l.</i> each.
Seventeen	-	-	-	18 <i>l.</i> „

The Night Attendance is reported to be followed by very satisfactory results.

The establishment of Officers and Servants generally is upon a liberal scale.

The several Wards and Rooms, Beds and Bedding, were found by us in creditable order.

The annual renovation, in the way of painting, colouring, and otherwise, are in progress, having been commenced on the Male side.

The Recreation Hall has been extended to double its original size, by the means described in the last Report, viz., by substituting sliding-panels for the walls of the adjoining Needle-room, and Male Attendants' Dining-room.

Dr. Gilland, late House Surgeon of the Glasgow Asylum, has succeeded, as Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Harrison, who has obtained the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Adelaide, South Australia.

We are glad to record that the Committee of Visitors have shown their appreciation of Dr. Campbell's valuable services to the Asylum, by raising his salary from 600 *l.* to 800 *l.* per annum.

The general result of our Visit has been very satisfactory.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

24 April 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the 19th April 1865, the date of the last visit of the Commissioners, and their present numbers, are shown by the following tabular statement:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	111	89	200
Discharged recovered - -	12	13	25
„ not recovered -	2	-	2
Died (all from ordinary causes)	7	2	9
Present numbers on book -	141	103	244

The rate of mortality during the year 1865 was only 4·4 per cent. upon the average numbers resident. The sanitary condition of the Asylum is very good. We found only one Patient, a Male epileptic, in bed.

We have to report very favourably of the state of the Patients generally, and their quiet and orderly demeanour. With few exceptions they were free from excitement.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last Visit, five Male Patients and one Female have been subjected to mechanical restraint at night, three of the former by means of gloves to prevent them from tearing their bedding, one for surgical reasons, and the fifth as a precaution against his suicidal propensity; and the Female, to prevent her from pushing her hand down her throat.

The instances of seclusion have been very rare. The Patients industrially employed average 90 in the Male and 88 in the Female Division. The attendance at Divine Service in the Chapel on the Sunday before our visit was 171; viz., 93 Males and 78 Females. Prayers are read daily by the Chaplain in the Dining-hall.

The periodical entertainments are as follows; viz., on Tuesday evenings, Singing Class; on Thursday evenings, Dancing and Singing; and on Saturday, Cricket.

The present supply of amusing publications is very insufficient, but we are informed that 20*l.* has been placed at Dr. Yellowlees' disposal for the purpose. A like sum has been voted for the purchase of framed prints, &c. The reason assigned for the walls of the Day-rooms having been hitherto left bare, and without decorations of any kind, is, that the chimnies generally, owing to their faulty construction, smoke. This is a matter requiring an immediate remedy, and has already, as we learn, been under the special consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

As respects the interior of the Asylum generally, we were disappointed to find that little or nothing has been done since the last Visit

Appendix (E.) Visit in the way of painting, colouring, or papering. The corridors and rooms, consequently, present a very bare aspect. These observations apply equally to the main Building, and the detached Blocks, from which all the Patients who occupied them at the time of the last Visit, have, for the present, been removed into the main Building. This Building may now be considered as full, there being only four vacant beds in the Male and two in the Female Division. In consequence of the preponderance of the number of Male Patients over that of the Females, two Dormitories, containing together 16 Patients' beds, properly belonging to No. 1 Female Ward, have been appropriated to the Men.

In these circumstances we strongly recommend that a sufficient number of workmen be at once engaged, to complete for occupation the Workshop Block, which is calculated to accommodate 52 Male Patients. As soon as the necessary painting, colouring and papering in this Block shall have been finished, we suggest that no time should be lost in carrying out similar arrangements throughout the remainder of the Asylum.

The arrangements for bathing, and the construction of the Baths, are very satisfactory. In respect to these, however, we think it desirable that the water should be changed for every Patient, and that the several baths should be screened off by curtains; also that printed Regulations should be hung up in each Bath-room, for the guidance of the Attendants.

We have to report the following improvements since the last Visit:

1. The enlargement of the Day-room and Dormitory above, in Male Ward No. 4, by the removal of two single sleeping-rooms on each floor.

2. The embankment of the River by the labour of the Patients, which will effectually prevent the floods, which had been experienced.

3. The trenching the Garden and laying out the Grounds, in which much progress has been made.

4. Handrails and glazed doors to all the staircases.

We are informed that an abundance of carpeting for bed-sides has been ordered, and that 60 seats are about to be placed in the Airing Courts, in some of which sunshades are required.

The present staff of Attendants consists of 10 on the Male side, and 7 on the Female, and we are glad to learn that Dr. Yellowlees has been empowered to increase their wages, at his discretion, up to 30 *l.* in the former, and 16 *l.* in the latter division.

At present there are no special Night Attendants, but the ordinary Attendants are placed to sleep in several Dormitories.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the Patients of faulty habits are very few in number, there having been, on the night before our Visit, four wet beds only in the Male and one in the Female Division. This, however, does not, in our opinion, dispense with the necessity of regular night supervision, which, as respects cases of epilepsy, and on every account, is most desirable, and generally

rally found essential. In the course of our inspection, we noticed a want of blinds or curtains to the windows of the Dormitories, and the upper portions of those of the Day-rooms with a southern aspect. Appendix (E.)

In conclusion, we trust that the necessity for relieving Dr. Yellowlees of some of his present laborious duties, by the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer, will shortly receive the favourable consideration of the Visitors.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

1 November 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited by the Commissioners between 18 and 19 months ago, on the 13th of April in last year, there have been 232 admissions, 149 discharges, and 86 deaths; the proportions of Male and Female Patients being, under the first head, 113 and 119, under the second, 64 and 85, and under the third, 50 and 36. There were 113 recoveries among the discharges. Among the deaths there was nothing unusual, and no inquest has been found necessary; the principal causes having been general palsy and epilepsy; diseases of the heart, lungs, and brain; exhaustion after mania, and senile decay. Small-pox broke out in one ward some little time ago, but the cases were promptly removed into an upper ward; and, notwithstanding the absence of any means of thorough isolation here, the disorder, being of a mild form, did not extend beyond the first seven Patients attacked. As many as 95 (35 Males and 60 Females) are entered as under treatment to-day, and there appear to be some serious cases; but the majority are for slight disorders. There is an unusual proportion of old and troublesome Patients, among the Women especially.

The numbers now on the books are 608, of whom nine are absent on leave; the Inmates of the Male division whom we have seen to-day, being 289; and of the Female division, 310. Upon the whole, they were in a satisfactory state. The exceptions were chiefly in the lower wards on the Female side, especially Nos. 14 and 15. Something has been done since the last Visit to make these Wards more comfortable, but a great deal more remains to do; the Day-rooms are still extremely defective, "lower 14" particularly so; the clothing of the Inmates should be better, and better attended to; and we should recommend the experiment of distributing some of the cases over other parts of the house. The corresponding Wards on the Male side are by no means so marked a contrast to the general character of the rest of the Asylum. The efforts to render them more cheerful, in spite of their structural defects, have been much more successful; and no excitement was observable in any part of this division. With the exceptions named, and a few in the other wards, the clothing on both sides was very good; and generally on the Male side we thought the supply of books, and other means of indoor amusement, better than usual.

In some matters, named at the last Visit, and others bearing on
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Appendix (E.) the comfort of the Patients, additions and improvements have been made since that date. What was then in progress in Corridors 4 and 14 has been completed, the stone floors being replaced by wooden ones, and the sides painted. A new Skittle-ground has been built. A Theatre has been erected in the Ball-room, where a performance (of which the dress-rehearsal takes place to-night), will be given early next week. Much new matting and carpeting has been laid in various places; the latter with good effect in some of the single Sleeping-rooms. Some of the Female Wards have been supplied with aviaries and flower-stands. In several of the Airing-courts, trees have been planted; and there is a new Terrace in No. 8. Earthenware utensils in place of gutta-percha are a change for the better, and by substituting ordinary mugs for tin-cans, and steel knives and forks for those of bone in use in some of the wards, dinner is everywhere more comfortably served. Such as we saw to-day consisted of beef and mutton, with vegetables and beer, of excellent quality.

Another change, since the last Visit, cannot but contribute to the still more efficient performance of the duties, which, in difficult instances here, the Medical Superintendent has hitherto discharged with great zeal and ability. A permanent second Assistant Officer has been appointed; and by the relief thus afforded to the principal Medical Assistant, we were glad to find to-day, that all the numerous blanks in the Case Book observed upon in the last entry, have been carefully and fully entered up by Mr. Simpson. With satisfaction we observed, also, that the wages of the Female Attendants have been increased, beginning now at 12 *l.* instead of 9 *l.* a year.

The numbers of Patients regularly occupied are 382, or 175 Men and 207 Women; 108 of the former being engaged on the Farm and Garden, or in the Workshops; and 125 of the latter in needle-work, or in the Laundry and Kitchen. The size of the Chapel restricts the number of those attending the religious services to 230. We were glad to find the Schools in both divisions still continued; 41 Patients of both sexes attending them. The provision of outdoor and associated amusements during the past year, judging by the record duly kept, has been liberal, as many as 350 at a time taking part in them; and in connection with this subject should be mentioned the excellence of the musical band, which is formed of Attendants, assisted by one Patient, and for which several new instruments have been lately purchased. The same arrangements as formerly are made for exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, and the praiseworthy practice is continued and encouraged, of permitting Patients capable of the enjoyment of such privilege to pay visits of a few days or weeks to their relatives; as many as 100 having thus, during the last 12 months, paid two or three visits to friends. In the same interval, also, between 30 *l.* and 40 *l.* have been given from the Adelaide Fund to Patients discharged on trial; and it would be very desirable, we think, to increase such allowances to convalescent Patients under the authority given by the statute.

Two Women were secluded to day; and the entire number of instances of seclusion since the last Visit, all of them for brief periods, appears to have been about 100, applies to nine Male and

19 Female Patients. Among the improvements recently made, we omitted to mention the supply of indicators to the baths, and in some of the Wards a better supply of hot-water by means of new tanks; but we avail ourselves of this omission very strongly to recommend such change in the bathing arrangements as will admit of fewer than four Patients being placed in the same water. We repeat the suggestion, also, that the body-linen of the Patients should be changed twice instead of once a week.

In conclusion, we direct attention to the fact that, there being now 608 Patients on the books, it could only be by complete occupation of every available corner of space that room for as many as 17 more beds could be obtained.

HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

20 and 21 June 1866.

THIS Asylum now contains 610 Patients, of whom 280 are Males, and 330 are Females.

At our Visit yesterday we saw and spoke to all of them, and inspected their Wards. We found four of the Men and one Woman secluded in single rooms, and a few of the Women were rather noisy and excitable, but generally the Patients were in a quiet state. The clothing was good and clean, but we thought the proportion of strong dresses rather large, and we suggest that as few as possible of them should be used.

The bodily health of the inmates is on the whole good, and the mortality since the last visit, on the 15th of December, has not been large, the deaths recorded amounting to 38, and all from ordinary causes.

There still remains in the Asylum a large proportion of old, feeble, and epileptic cases; and as many as 37 Male and 61 Female Patients were last week under medical treatment.

The sick seem to be well and carefully attended to.

The records of Seclusion since our last Visit show that 28 Men and 22 Women have been secluded, the Men on 81 occasions, and the Women on 34 occasions. With respect to mechanical restraint, it appears that it has been employed in only one instance. We found two epileptic Women who were loosely fastened in their chairs, to prevent them from falling forward; this Doctor Manley does not consider to be restraint within the meaning of the Act, and he has not been in the habit of recording it. We however, are of opinion, and have always recommended, that restraint of this description should be reported, and we suggest that such should be the custom in this Asylum.

The persons of the Patients were clean. It has not been found practicable to change the body-linen more than once a week, but we hope this will ultimately be done. Attention should we think be given to the system of bathing, so as to secure fresh water to each Patient. In answer to our inquiries, we were told that about two or three Patients used the same bath.

Appendix (E.) We have suggested that Rules for the guidance of the attendants in bathing the Patients should be drawn up and printed, and that copies should be hung up in every bath-room. We think also that it should be specially ordered, that the Head Attendant and House-keeper should be present when the Patients are bathed.

The usual arrangements are made for occupation and amusement, and during the winter the in-door recreation and meetings were carried on with spirit. About 100 Patients of each sex were lately taken to the seaside at Hill Head for a picnic, and are stated to have been most orderly.

The attendance at Chapel is generally about 120 of the Male and 130 of the Female sex.

With respect to employment, we learn that 168 Men and 173 Women are regularly and usefully occupied. All the requisite vegetables are grown on the land, and the whole of the clothing, shoes, &c., are made on the premises.

The Wards were throughout clean and well-ventilated, and the bedding in excellent order. In some of the smaller dormitories the beds were too near together, and generally the Asylum in our opinion is overcrowded.

Plans have been made for converting the D Gallery into a Dormitory, and it is intended that the 40 Patients who now occupy this Ward during the day shall be removed to the Ward below. We doubt whether this Ward has sufficient space for so large a number of Patients, and we think that before the change is made the cubical contents should be ascertained. Some further enlargement of the Day-rooms will we think be necessary. It seems important that communications should be made at once to the authorities of Portsmouth and Southampton, to ascertain whether they propose to build an Asylum for their Borough Patients. Should it be determined that the present arrangement is to continue, some considerable enlargement of this building will be absolutely necessary.

The Chapel greatly needs enlargement, and considering the great want of a general Dining and Recreation Hall, we suggest for the consideration of the Visitors whether the present Chapel might not be used for that purpose, and a new Chapel of adequate size be erected elsewhere.

We were again struck with the bare appearance of the Wards appropriated to the more troublesome class of Patients, and we suggest that efforts should be made to bring them into closer resemblance with those used by the tranquil and orderly.

The Asylum continues to be managed very carefully, and we were glad to hear many of the Patients speak most gratefully of the kindness they had been treated with by Dr. Manley and the officers under him.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM.

7 December 1866.

WE visited the Asylum yesterday; we saw all the Patients, and inspected the Wards and Offices.

The Building now contains 761 Patients, of whom 305 are Men and 456 Women. These numbers, according to the nominal accommodation, leave 19 vacant beds in the Male Division, but the Women's Wards are quite full.

During the year the Male Wards have also been quite full, and 26 Male Patients have been refused admission. Applications for the admission of 23 Women have also of necessity been refused. An arrangement has been made with the City of London Asylum under which 39 Men have been sent to that Institution, and negotiations are in progress for the reception of a larger number, including a few Females.

Since the completion of the Superintendent's house, the rooms which he occupied in the Main Building have been converted into a Ward for Women; and Wards Nos. 4, 18, and 19, belonging to the Male Division, have also been appropriated for the use of Patients of the Female sex.

Two Wings, each calculated to accommodate 50 Patients, are now in course of erection, and it is hoped they may be completed in the Autumn of next year. These Wings form part of the general plan of enlargement, and will be attached to the "Additional Building."

Various changes and improvements have been made since the last visit.

Several Wards have been painted and coloured. Pictures, birds, and a variety of ornaments have been introduced, and additions have been made to the Library. The supply of books is, however, still inadequate.

The staff of Attendants has been increased two additional men; and seven new nurses have been engaged, including a night nurse. The present staff is as follows, viz:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Attendants - - - -	23	26	49
Ditto, Night - - - -	1	2	3
			—52
Servants - - - -	9	18	27
Artizans - - - -	15	-	15

Appendix (E) We found the Male Patients in a very quiet and orderly state; most of the Women were also free from excitement, but in No. 9 Ward some of the Patients were noisy and disorderly. This, to some extent, must be attributed to the state of the weather, which for several days past has prevented the Female Patients from taking exercise out of doors; but the main cause of the unsatisfactory condition of these Women is, we think, the bad construction of the Ward they inhabit, and the want therein of the usual means of occupation and amusement. We have known so much benefit follow the removal of excited and troublesome Patients to other Asylums, that we suggest when the arrangements with the City Asylum are completed, that, if possible, a few of the worst of these cases should be sent there. Amongst the Women of this class we specially noticed M. F. H., a criminal sent from Maidstone Gaol in December 1864.

This Patient is at times so greatly excited, and the cause of so much disturbance to the other inmates of her Ward, that we strongly recommend that application should be made to the Secretary of State for her removal to Fisherton.

The clothing was clean, and some improvements have been made in the Women's dresses; but more should, we think, be done as regards the supply of woollen gowns. We found the bedding in a clean state. The number of beds wetted or dirtied is still very large. The return for last night is as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Wet - - - - -	50	40	90
Of these also dirty - - -	37	10	47

The night Attendants are three in number, one in the Male, and two in the Female Division. They are employed in the main building only. In the additional building, with 268 Patients, no system of night attendance is in force. We think that there should certainly be a night Attendant of each sex for this department, and that for the old Building Dr. Kirkman should be authorised to engage any number of persons he may deem requisite for the purpose of correcting these faulty habits among the Patients.

The Wards were generally in good order, and, considering their defective construction in some respects, properly ventilated. With the water-closets in their present position it is not possible to preserve the air in a pure state. A remedy has been attempted by the introduction of earth-closets, but when the proposed additions are completed, we hope that the position of the water-closets in the old Building will be changed.

Some new baths have lately been introduced. As regards the bathing of the Patients, we have to recommend that Rules for the guidance of the Attendants be drawn up, and that a copy be hung up in every bath-room.

We

We have suggested that fireplaces should be constructed in the day-rooms wherever practicable, and that hand-rails should be fixed in the staircases. Appendix (E.)

We have also to recommend that something should be done to secure drier paths in the Airing Courts, so that the Patients may be taken out more frequently in wet weather.

Since our Colleagues' visit a year ago, 193 Patients have been admitted, 138 have been discharged, and 56 have died. Of the Patients discharged, 87 were reported as recovered. The deaths were attributed to the following causes:—

Paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	7
Disease of the Heart	-	-	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy and Apoplexy	-	-	-	-	-	9
Exhaustion	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other Causes	-	-	-	-	-	17
Choking	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	56

In the latter case an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The mortality on the average numbers resident has during the past year been very small.

The arrangements for occupation and amusement are the same as before reported.

The employment is as follows:

Male Patients.						
Farm and Garden	-	-	-	-	-	154
Shoemakers' Shop	-	-	-	-	-	9
Plumbers and Painters	-	-	-	-	-	6
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	-	5
Bakehouse	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bricklayers	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kitchen	-	-	-	-	-	4
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	3
						—186
Female Patients.						
Needlework, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	293
Laundry	-	-	-	-	-	16
Kitchens	-	-	-	-	-	11
						—320
Total Employed	-	-	-	-	-	506

We are surprised to find that none of the Male clothing is made on the premises, and we strongly recommend that tailors should be engaged for the purpose of instructing some of the Patients in tailoring, as has been done with great advantage in other Asylums.

Appendix (E.) A weekly dance is given, and theatrical entertainments are continued as heretofore. At the dances about 140 Patients of both sexes are usually present; at the last dramatic representation there was an audience of 160 Men and 240 Women.

We saw the dinners served in several of the Wards. The food consisted of suet-pudding and beer. The working men had also meat in addition. As regards the ordinary Patients, this dinner did not appear to give satisfaction.

The present sanitary state of the House is good; 24 Males and 33 Females are under Medical treatment; and only 6 Males and 13 Females were in bed yesterday.

There has been no instance of restraint since the last visit; and the entries of seclusion apply to only 3 Men and 28 Women, the former on 9, and the latter on 59 occasions.

We are glad to be able to report a marked improvement in the general condition of this Asylum; and we think that, considering the great disadvantages under which they labour, owing to the overcrowded state of the building, much credit is due to the Superintendent and Medical officers.

LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

7 August 1866.

WE inspected this Asylum yesterday, and examined all the patients, who are 880 in number; 431 being Men and 449 Women. The whole of the accommodation provided for Women was fully occupied, and there was not a single vacant bed in their division. On the Men's side the old building was also full, but as in the newly erected Male Wards there are as yet only 38 Patients, there remain vacancies for 150 Men.

Female Patients who could not be received have generally been sent to Haydock Lodge. At the meeting of the Committee of Visitors, which was held this morning, orders were made for the discharge of 6 Men and 11 Women, so that for the present there will still be some vacant accommodation for Female Patients.

In the Women's division the increase in the amount of day-room space has not kept pace with the increase in the number of beds, and most of the sitting-rooms were greatly overcrowded; the crowding being more apparent owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, however, the Patients were remarkably quiet and orderly in their behaviour, and we found no one in seclusion.

The state of the Clothing was most creditable; all the Patients were well dressed; and in every Ward there was an ample supply of extra dresses, and sheets and blankets.

A large proportion of the Women were employed in needle work; and many of the more imbecile were picking silk flocks, of which the greater part of the bedding is composed.

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On reference to the register of labour, we find that between 200 and 300 Men, and about 360 Women are regularly and usefully occupied. Of the Men 120 generally work on the land, and there are 13 tailors, 5 shoemakers, 3 joiners, &c. As many as 64 Women are regularly employed in the washhouse and laundry, and 12 assist in the kitchen.

With reference to the means of amusement, the same arrangements as usual prevail. We observed that the Wards occupied by the more intelligent patients were well supplied with books and games, but in those where the imbeciles were placed we thought that there was not enough effort made to rouse and interest them.

Divine service is regularly performed as usual, and the services are attended by as many as the Chapel will accommodate. The new Chapel is not yet completed, but it is hoped that in two or three months it will be ready for use.

In the course of our inquiries relative to the performance of Divine service, we learnt that there are now in the Asylum as many as 126 Roman Catholics, but no arrangements whatever are made for giving them an opportunity of joining in worship according to the rites of their own Church, and a priest only visits when asked for by individual patients. We think this subject requires the immediate attention of the Visitors.

The general health is good, and the mortality since the last visit has been small, the number of deaths recorded being 37 of the Male and 29 of the Female sex. In the majority of cases the cause of death was general paralysis, and disease of the brain. Last week 47 Men and 62 Women were under medical treatment.

The admission of 115 Males and 95 Females is recorded, and 35 Males and 49 Females have been discharged. Amongst the Patients reported as discharged are two men who escaped, and were not retaken.

The staff of Attendants and Nurses, including kitchen and laundry maids, and tradesmen, all of whom to some extent have charge of the patients, at present consists of 26 men and 33 women. We thought them generally of a very respectable class, and they seemed patient and judicious in the performance of their duties. In the Male division, however, Ward No. 1, a patient complained that he had been "punched" or kicked by an Attendant, and that he suffered pain in consequence about the chest. The matter was investigated by Mr. Broadhurst, and we ourselves this day endeavoured to ascertain the truth, but, as in most cases of this description, found it very difficult to come to any definite conclusion. We examined two Attendants, both of whom declared that the man had been kicked, whilst on the ground, by another patient with whom he had quarrelled. Their accounts of the affair were consistent; and it was affirmed that the injured man had, in the first instance, stated that the other patient had kicked him, and that it was some time afterwards that he accused the Attendant. The fact of the patient having been ill-treated is, however, certain, as upon investigation Mr. Broadhurst discovered that one of his ribs had been fractured.

Mr. Broadhurst will no doubt think it right to watch narrowly the conduct of the accused Attendant.

Appendix (E.) Restraint is not employed. We have examined the records of seclusion, from whence it appears that 58 Men have been secluded on 141 occasions, and 46 Women on 123 occasions.

The Wards we found very clean and comfortable, and the Bedding in the best order; we suggest, however, that the practice of placing patients to sleep on the bed sacking, without a mattress, should be discontinued, and that thin horse-hair mattresses be used in future.

The new Building for men is only partially furnished; when fully occupied it will afford most excellent accommodation.

Attention is required immediately to the Drainage, which as yet has not been completed, and we think that the residence of the medical officer should be finished at once.

We are sorry to find that Dr. Moore has resigned, being about to enter into private practice in Lancaster.

Whilst bearing testimony to the very satisfactory condition of the Asylum, we must again draw attention to the necessity of providing increased day-room accommodation for the female patients; and it is worth consideration whether some of the men might not be removed from the old to the new building, and the Wards thus vacated be given up to patients of the female sex.

LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM AT RAINHILL.

20 February 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited on the 8th of last September, 45 Patients have been admitted, 26 Men and 19 Women; 34 have been discharged, 19 Men and 15 Women, of whom all were recovered excepting one Man and two Women; and 17 have died, 10 Men and 7 Women. The only deaths calling for remark, or as to which inquests were held, were those of two Men, Dickenson and Redmond, which have been before our Board. The rest were from ordinary causes, the principal being general paralysis, general decay, and brain disease.

The numbers in the Asylum to-day are 659, being 301 Men and 358 Women, all of whom we have seen at our visit; and there is besides a Woman absent on leave; the excellent practice of sending out Patients on trial to their friends, while the weekly allowance permitted by the Statute is in the meantime paid, being continued and encouraged by Dr. Rogers to the utmost practicable extent, and with results in all respects beneficial.

The Men generally were free from excitement at the time of our visit, and their condition was fairly satisfactory. This remark is to be made also of the Women in B Wing and in the Infirmary Wards; but in Wards 13, 12, and 9, which contain Women of the most troublesome class, there was much excitement. In No. 12 more especially, the noisy and destructive habits of the inmates, and a failure of efficiency in the nurses, were displayed during our visit. Many of the dresses of these Women are ticken, and several of the ordinary dresses were dirty and untidy; while in No. 9 (now used

as

as the Reception Ward), there are as many as 24 straw beds. The Day-rooms of these Wards, without exception, are small and over-filled; there are very few comforts in them; and we saw no adequate provision for amusement of the Patients who do not in any way employ themselves, which form more than four or five-sixths of the entire number. Objectionable habits are thus to a great degree unchecked. The Patients have no inducement to correct them; and there is a want of proper exertion on the part of the nurses. Appendix (E.)

To the singularly unfavourable character of the Patients themselves in the first place, and in the next, to the apparent difficulty of finding good nurses, this state of things is doubtless to be attributed in the Wards in question. Dr. Rogers, who is equally impressed with the urgent necessity for its amendment, informs us that the changes in the Female Attendants have been of late unusually frequent; and from the register kept, it would seem that 15 out of 26 were appointed during the past year. It presses for the consideration of the Committee, therefore, whether some improvement in the scale of remuneration might not secure more efficient and continuous service. We would strongly recommend also a less strict classification of the Patients; such a distribution of the worst cases over the Wards generally, as might not only effect this, but at the same time relieve the over-crowding of small day-rooms; the introduction into the Wards above referred to of some of the better kind of Patients who may be able to act as assistant Attendants; and a much more liberal provision, for the most feeble and least helpful of all the inmates, of indoor games, cheap illustrated papers and books, and other means of amusement in the Wards.

As to employment, exercise out of doors, and attendance at chapel, or at the regular associated amusements, the returns are as usual. There are not more than 36 Women who take no exercise beyond the Airing Courts, and the number who never leave the Wards at all is about 54. The recent completion of the boundary-wall has given greater freedom of exercise in the grounds, of which proper advantage has been taken. Yesterday and to-day about 150 Women dined together in the hall, which is now tastefully coloured and decorated; and arrangements are in progress to give effect to a recommendation made at the last visit, whereby 100 of the Men also will at the same time dine here.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been about 44 among the Women, and not more than nine among the Men, the majority being for six or eight hours, and the longest period 10 hours. The return of wet and dirty beds, as well as of straw beds in use is still large; and with the view of reducing these, and of securing also proper care to the sick and feeble, we recommend strongly an increase in the staff of night attendants. The records of treatment show 23 Men and 32 Women taking medicine for bodily disorders; but we found not many in bed on either side. As to the use of the shower-bath, judicious regulations continue to be enforced; but in the bathing generally too much discretion is given to ordinary Attendants and Nurses; there are no written or printed rules, and we found that in a few of the Wards as many as six

Women

0.73.

Appendix (E.) Women and eight Men are bathed without a change of water. We suggest that printed regulations be placed in every bath-room; that the bathing be distributed over a greater number of days; that a principal Attendant be always present, and that the water be changed for every person.

We were glad to find that the Chaplain continues his classes for instruction very beneficially; but we think that the system he has adopted upon the judicious suggestion of Dr. Rogers for repeated changes of the books in circulation through the Wards will hardly have its proper effect until the number of books is at least doubled; the same varied and amusing selection being made as at present.

In going through the Wards we derived the greatest assistance from the perfect knowledge of the names and cases of the Patients displayed by Dr. Rogers, of whose kindness to them and desire to promote their welfare, as well as the general efficiency of his superintendence, we saw every indication. The Asylum, we should add, is so nearly full that the provision of further accommodation must at once be considered, and we are strongly of opinion that it ought not to take the form of any enlargement whatever of the existing buildings.

LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM AT PRESTWICH.

17 February 1866.

YESTERDAY and to-day we have gone over every part of this Asylum and seen all the Patients.

Since the visit of the 23rd August last, 150 Patients have been admitted, 79 Men, and 71 Women; 112 Patients have been discharged, 68 Men and 44 Women; and 59 have died, 36 Men and 23 Women. Of those discharged, 23 Men and 27 Women are entered as having recovered; and 39 Men and 12 Women as having been transferred, these last including the Shropshire Patients. The deaths were from ordinary disease chiefly, the principal causes being general palsy and epilepsy, phthisis, diseases of the brain, exhaustion after mania, and senile decay; but in two cases inquests had to be held, one man having died suddenly from disease of the heart, and another having strangled himself; the circumstances in the latter case being at the time duly reported to our Board.

There are to-day in the Asylum 973 Patients, 472 Men, and 501 Women; the latter being one in excess of the complement of Female accommodation, and caused by the admission, during our visit, of a woman sent from the Salford Workhouse (in which she is said to have been detained three weeks) in a state of extreme exhaustion, a practice unhappily too prevalent. Upon the Male side, owing to the recent removal of the Shropshire Patients, there are 28 vacant beds; but, bearing in mind that during the six months since the last visit, 45 applications for admission have been rejected, and that any project for further enlargement here is quite out of the question, it is manifest that the necessity for additional provision, by means of a fourth County Asylum, is already urgent.

In

In the new wards, where there are beds for 564 Patients, there are only six beds vacant; 276 Men and 282 Women being now here, and their condition on the whole extremely good. The accommodation is of the best kind; and every proper provision is made for their amusement and occupation, both indoors and out, books and games being liberally supplied, excellent bagatelle boards placed in each division, and the grounds ornamentally laid out and planted, admirably kept (as indeed is the case in every part of the land), and supplying space for croquet, bowls, ball, and other amusements. Here too, the lavatories, bath-rooms, and water-closets, are sufficient, and judiciously arranged; nor, as we are assured, are more than two Patients placed in the same water. Appendix (E.)

Of the old wards we have to speak much less favourably. Unfortunately a very large number of the Patients in them belong to what is called the worst class; the most noisy or violent, and the most feeble or helpless; and the keeping them thus, in both divisions, restricted for the most part to numbers one, two, and three, and four, in the old building, while it has doubtless a good effect in promoting order and comfort in the new wards, operates greatly to the disadvantage of the Patients, who, more than any other in the Asylum, require the best attention that can be given to them. Their condition at the time of our visit, as well in appearance as in the degree of excitement prevailing, was not satisfactory; and we earnestly recommend continuous effort to be made to ameliorate the state of this least favoured class. Such of them as the experiment can at once be made with, ought, in our opinion, to be mixed with the better kind of Patients in the new wards; and a few of the more helpful and quiet Patients should be placed in the old wards, and encouraged to assist the nurses and attendants in providing help or amusement for the ordinary inmates.

In the rooms above the day-rooms in the old wards and connected with the dormitories, many comforts and conveniences are provided, and there is a fair supply of reading, though hardly varied and amusing enough; but these are enjoyed only by the better kind of inmates of the wards; and the day-rooms below are not supplied to anything like a due extent with means of attracting in any way, or engaging for any length of time, the attention of the Patients. Excepting one bagatelle board placed in the large Male work-room, there is no general game or amusement in any of these wards in either division; and in all of them portions of the furniture, carpets, papering, &c. &c., require renovation and addition.

Here, also, the bathing arrangements are not good. The instructions given by Mr. Holland and by the matron, are evidently disregarded or imperfectly observed; there are no printed regulations; and the attendants are in the habit of doing what most suits with their convenience at the time. In some of the Female Wards, though the supply of both hot and cold water is abundant, as many as six Patients are put into the same water; and in none of the others in that division, and generally in the Male Wards, is the same water used for less than four of the clean Patients. We trust that this practice will at once be done away with. Such arrangements should be made (and we desire this remark to apply to the new

Appendix (E.) wards as well), by distributing the bathing over a greater number of days, as will admit of fresh water for every Patient, and secure the presence at the bathing of the head attendant of the respective divisions; printed regulations to this effect being hung up in every bath-room. The latter suggestion, we think, very important.

The records and results of employment show the praiseworthy and successful efforts made in this Asylum to turn the labour of the inmates to profitable use; and the arrangements with this view that have formerly been described, are continued and enlarged; 75 Men are now regularly employed in various trades, while 95 work upon the land, and 80 attend to Wards and Offices. On the Female side, about 160 doing needle work, 45 laundry work, and 115 ward and house work. We have to add, indeed, that this leaves nearly half of the whole number of Patients wholly unemployed; but that circumstance only further indicates what has already been referred to, the unusual and excessive proportion that are here of what are called the worst class. Not more than 350, or at most 400, appear to take part at any time in the associated amusements; the attendance at Church, when full choral services are given, comprise a little over 500 (many of the Roman Catholics, a numerous class here, seeing the Priests of their persuasion in the Wards); and, in the general Dining Halls respectively, yesterday and to-day, 372 Men and 400 Women were dining. The provision was good and ample on both occasions.

The seclusion continues to be as frequent, and for as long periods, as has been remarked in former entries. It averages at present about eight Patients each day, and this is the number we have found secluded during this Visit. The return of wet and dirty Patients is also large; and with a view to ensure greater care to the habits of this class, as well as to the necessary attention to sick and dying Patients, we strongly recommend an increase in the staff of paid night Attendants.

It has gratified us to learn that in his Annual Report, presented to the Committee of Visitors yesterday, Mr. Holland recommended the erection of a detached Hospital in the grounds, for the separate treatment of epidemic or other cases. This suggestion, which had arisen from the occurrence last year of some small-pox and fever cases, when the provisions temporarily and judiciously made arrested their further progress, has our entire concurrence. We have indicated on the grounds what would seem to be a good site, and we trust that the suggestion will be at once entertained by the Committee.

Mr. Holland and the Assistant Medical Officers accompanied us through the Wards; and we derived much assistance from the knowledge of the names and cases possessed by the Matron, Miss Shaw, and the House Steward and Clerk, Mr. Smith. Of the activity and energy of Mr. Holland in the performance of his duties, there can be no doubt whatever.

LEICESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

27 November 1866.

SINCE our Colleagues' last visit, on the 16th August 1865, 29 Male and 44 Female Patients of the pauper class have been admitted, and 4 Males and 13 Females of the private class have also been received. Of the Patients discharged, 2 Males and 7 Females were private, and 17 Males and 24 Females pauper Patients.

The deaths, amounting to 14 in the Male and 21 in the Female Division, were all from ordinary causes. These numbers are moderate; and we observe, as an indication of the sanitary condition of the Asylum during the past year, that only two deaths were due to consumption.

The Asylum now contains a total of 407 Patients, of whom 51 are of the private, and 356 of the pauper class. These numbers leave only two vacant beds in each division.

How far this narrow margin of vacant accommodation may affect the discharge of patients and be the cause of their too early removal, we cannot tell, but it is a fact worthy of notice that out of the 90 admissions since August 1865, 24 were re-admissions.

We have again to report very favourably of the condition of the Asylum and its inmates. The utmost tranquillity and good order prevailed throughout, and the personal condition of the Patients was satisfactory. We had no complaints of harshness on the part of the attendants or nurses, and there has been no change among the Male Attendants for two years past.

The arrangements for occupation and amusement continue as before reported; a good proportion of the inmates of both sexes are regularly and usefully employed, and all the shoes, clothes, &c. are made on the premises. As usual, a great many of the Men work on the land, and the farm continues to prove a source of considerable profit. All these operations are carried on with an unusually small amount of assistance from paid servants and labourers, and with evident pleasure and alacrity by the Patients.

Divine service is performed on Sundays and Wednesdays. On Sundays upwards of 270, and on Wednesdays about 220 Patients usually attend.

The means of amusement seem to be ample, and we report with pleasure that 45 Men and 22 Women are permitted to walk beyond the premises unattended. Large parties also go out for walks with their Attendants.

The excellent practice of allowing Patients to visit their friends for short periods is also carried out to a considerable extent, and with the best results.

The Wards were clean and properly ventilated, and they present a cheerful appearance.

Papering has been carried out in most of the Wards, more especially in the Female Division, and various improvements have been completed. Amongst these we may especially notice that handles have been placed on the inside of 13 single room-doors on the Male,

Appendix (E.) and 10 on the Female side, and these doors are never locked on the outside.

In connection with this subject we have to state that no instance of seclusion is recorded during the past year, and that there has been no mechanical restraint.

There was only a small number of Patients in bed to-day, and the general health is very good.

Some new baths are being fixed, and we have to recommend that rules for the guidance of the Attendants in bathing the Patients be drawn up, and a copy hung in every bath-room. We have also suggested that the appearance of the bath-rooms be improved, and that additional comforts be introduced in them.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries and have signed and examined the various books and registers. The Medical records are neither so complete nor so closely written up as is necessary. For this we think no blame can fairly be attributed to Dr. Buck, who, in addition to the labour of organizing and keeping up the Asylum in the very satisfactory state which we have described above, has also the duty imposed upon him of dispensing the medicines and keeping up the registers, case books, and the correspondence.

Any assistance which the Superintendent might formerly have received in the medical treatment of the Patients has been withdrawn by the resignation of Dr. Shaw; and we desire to record our opinion that the duties imposed upon the Medical Superintendent in this large Asylum cannot be fully performed with justice to himself and due regard to the medical treatment of the Patients by any one individual, however zealous and efficient. We therefore again beg to press upon the Visitors the necessity of no longer postponing the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer.

THE appointment of a second Medical Officer for this Asylum has been recommended on several previous occasions, and the Board have, since the above entry was written, addressed a communication to the Committee of Visitors on the subject.

The Visitors have, however, declined to accept our recommendation, and for the present refuse to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer.

LINCOLN COUNTY ASYLUM.

Appendix (E.)

28 September 1866.

UPON our Visit, this day, we have inspected the Asylum in all its Departments, and have to report as follows:—

The subjoined Table shows the changes in the Patients since the Visit of our Colleagues on the 14th August 1865, and their present numbers—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	91	92	83
Discharged - - - -	29	28	57
" of whom recovered -	26	25	51
Died - - - -	28	24	52
Present numbers on Books -	247	280	527
" of whom absent on trial	-	1	1
" Escaped, 18th instant -	1	-	1
" Out-County - - -	-	1	1
" Criminal Patients -	8	2	10

The Assigned Causes of Death were :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis - - -	12	2	14
Paralysis and Disease of Brain	6	4	10
Epilepsy - - - -	1	3	4
Pulmonary Consumption -	3	7	10
Exhaustion consequent upon fracture of thigh bone -	-	1	1
Other ordinary causes - -	6	7	13

Among those on the Books is included J. P., a Male Criminal Patient who escaped some years ago, and we recommend that an application be made to the Secretary of State for permission to erase his name.

We have seen all the Patients now resident, and have to report most favourably of their general demeanour and personal condition.

Notwithstanding the wet weather to-day, which prevented the Patients being taken out for exercise, they were remarkably tranquil and free from excitement.

A few of the Women of destructive propensities wear gowns of a strong material, but ordinary pattern. With this exception no dresses of a special character are worn.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good, the numbers last registered as under Medical treatment being only 12 in the Male, and 11 in the Female Division.

According to the "Medical Journal," the instances of seclusion since the last visit have been very few, and in the cases of only nine Male and three Female Patients.

Appendix (E.) Divine Service continues to be performed on Sunday Mornings by the Vicar of Bracebridge, who visits and reads to the Patients on other days. The Chapel, which will contain not more than 600 Patients of each sex, is always filled.

The latest Ward Returns of Patients employed show the following results.

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Land and Grounds -	70	Needlework, &c., in Wards - - -	150
Trades :		Laundry Department	40
Tailors - - -	4	Kitchen and Offices -	12
Shoemakers - -	5		
Carpenter - - -	1		
Painters - - -	2		
Tinman - - -	1		
Engineer - - -	1		
In Wards and otherwise	70		
Total - - -	154	Total - - -	202

The Staff of Attendants is as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Head Attendants - - -	1	1	2
Ordinary ditto - - -	16	20	36
Night ditto - - -	1	1	2

On the Female side there is no Matron. The duties usually performed by that officer are here discharged by a Head Attendant, who is responsible to the Superintendent for the condition of the Female Wards.

A Housekeeper has charge of the domestic arrangements, including the Kitchen, Laundry, and Linen Stores.

An Attendant sleeps in every large Dormitory in each Division.

In addition to the Ward Attendants there are, in the service of the Asylum, a gardener, a carpenter, two tailors, two shoemakers, a painter, a smith, an engineer, and two or three stokers.

The ordinary weekly charge is at present 8 s. 7½ d.

That for pauper Patients from other Counties is 14 s.

The Asylum, on each side, is divided into eight Wards, containing, in the aggregate, 285 beds, of which 88, or about 3-10ths of the whole, are in single rooms.

There

There is, in addition, on a third floor, in each Division, an eight-bedded Dormitory, available for the isolation of infectious cases. Appendix (E.)

The numbers of vacant beds are now 38 in the Male division and 5 in the Female, exclusive of those in the Dormitories last referred to.

The usual arrangement, which we consider desirable in all large Asylums for the treatment of the sick in separate Wards, or Infirmarys, set apart for the purpose, and provided with special hospital comforts, does not exist here. The infirm and paralytic, however, are generally placed on the ground floor, and the epileptics, as a rule, are congregated in one Ward on each side.

There are, in each division, 10 Baths, of which four are in a general Bath-room in the new building. As respects the last mentioned rooms, and a Two-bath Room on each side, the water is entirely changed for every Patient. In the remaining four Baths, owing to the insufficient area of the supply and waste pipes, there is not, in every case, a complete change of water, a defect which, we trust, will shortly be remedied.

In the regulations for the Attendants there are some applicable to bathing, but this, however, does not, in our opinion, supersede the necessity for the suspension in every Bath-room of a simple Table of Rules for their guidance.

The new Buildings are now furnished and in occupation; and, as soon as the walls are considered sufficiently dry, the several Day-rooms, Corridors, Associated Dormitories, and single rooms, will be papered similarly to those in the older parts of the Asylum.

In the new Buildings on each side is a Dining-hall for 100 Patients. The Day-rooms in these buildings are all on the ground floor.

When the proposed detached Chapel, the erection of which we trust will not be further delayed, shall have been completed, the present very inadequate Chapel will be converted into a general Dining-hall for 150 Patients, and will form a good Recreation Room.

The two front Airing-grounds on each side, which are well laid out and planted, have been enlarged, and connected together, and now form one. They are in the best order, and on the Male side, they are managed entirely by Patients.

The land in the occupation of the Asylum is 44 acres in extent, of which 30 are under spade cultivation. A considerable number of the Patients of both sexes take exercise daily round the boundary of the estate. With a view to rendering the walk, which is at present grass, more generally available in all weathers, which we think most desirable, it is intended to lay it down in asphalte, and to place seats thereon, in situations convenient for Patients who may be fatigued.

The condition and management of the Asylum are highly creditable to the ability and industry of Dr. Palmer, who is efficiently assisted by Dr. Douglas.

Appendix (E.)

COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

17 November 1866.

DURING the last four days we have been engaged in the inspection of this Asylum, every Patient has been personally examined, and all the Wards and offices have been visited.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 12th of August 1865, 249 Males and 177 Female Patients have been admitted; 103 Males and 90 Females have been discharged, and 135 Males and 85 Females have died.

Of the Patients discharged about 75 of each sex were reported to be recovered.

The deaths were attributed to the following causes, viz.:

General paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	76
Apoplexy, and other forms of paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	15
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	20
Pulmonary consumption	-	-	-	-	-	35
Maniacal exhaustion	-	-	-	-	-	17
Exhaustion of dementia	-	-	-	-	-	16
Senile decay	-	-	-	-	-	16
Disease of the head or lungs	-	-	-	-	-	11
Suffocation during epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ditto, from food in glottis (choking)	-	-	-	-	-	2
Suicide by hanging	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	9
Total						220

The particulars of the case of suicide were duly reported to the Board. In this and in five other cases inquests were held.

A large majority of the Patients are admitted in impaired bodily health, and many are very feeble and paralytic.

The mortality on the total number treated since the last visit is about 11 per cent. No epidemic has prevailed, but two cases of small-pox occurred in the month of January in the present year. The disease broke out in the detached Fever Hospital, which is now called the "Convalescent Home," and is occupied by Females. Only one Patient and one Attendant were attacked, and both recovered.

Making allowance for the number of feeble and paralytic cases, the sanitary state of the Asylum is at present very satisfactory, and the proportion of Patients whom we found in bed was small.

The number of Patients registered as under medical treatment appears to be on an average 25 in the Males, and 190 in the Female Division. The large proportion under treatment in the latter, is mainly due to the practice of entering upon the list for this department the name of every Patient for whom a single dose of aperient medicine is prescribed.

We

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and find the arrangements for visitation and management are the same as before reported. Appendix (E.)

The Staff at present consists of the following, viz. :

In the Male Division, comprising 830 beds—

1 Medical Superintendent.	6 Head Attendants.
1 Assistant Medical Officer.	64 Ordinary Attendants.
2 Inspectors.	

In the Female Division, including the Laundry department, and containing 1,225 beds:

1 Medical Superintendent.	1 Work Mistress.
1 Assistant Medical Officer.	6 Head Attendants.
2 Matrons.	98 Ordinary Attendants.
1 Laundry Superintendent.	

There is also a qualified Dispenser who acts for both divisions.

The duties of the whole of the above are exclusively confined to the care and treatment of the Patients; but amongst the large staff of cooks, kitchen, and laundry maids, porters, artisans, and labourers, there are many who have occasional charge of them.

Including the "Head Attendants," the Attendants are in the proportion of 1 to 12 Patients in each Division, a number quite sufficient for the proper care of the Inmates. We are, however, strongly of opinion that the Medical Staff is altogether inadequate, especially on the Female side, for the due treatment of so large a number of Patients.

The following is a return of the numbers employed in both divisions:—

MEN :

In the Grounds and Airing-courts	-	-	45
Trades	-	-	91
Domestic offices	-	-	40
Assisting in the Wards	-	-	86
Total	-	-	262

WOMEN :

Needle-work, Kitchen, assisting in Wards and Offices	-	-	521
In the Wash-house and Laundry	-	-	140
Total	-	-	661

The average number of Patients attending Divine Service in the Chapel on Sunday is 139 of the Male, and 345 of the Female sex, and on week days, about 57 Men and 230 Women are usually present.

Appendix (E.) The Chapel is stated to be capable of accommodating 700 persons, and we are strongly of opinion, that making every allowance for the large number of feeble, paralytic, and epileptic cases, a much larger proportion of the Inmates might attend with advantage, and that efforts should be made to induce them to do so, and more especially on Sunday.

We are glad to find that a monthly service has been established for the Roman Catholic Patients, who are very numerous, and that a few are allowed to go to chapel in the neighbourhood, and in London; several Patients expressed to us their gratitude for this indulgence.

We were informed that, upon an average, about 120 Men and 200 Women take exercise daily beyond their Airing-courts, weather permitting. That during the summer a large number of demented Female Patients had their tea in the adjoining field. That during the year 12 parties of men, averaging nine Patients in each, have been for walks beyond the premises, and we are glad to find that many of the Inmates are from time to time permitted to visit their friends for the day. We desire, however, to draw attention to the fact, that the great majority of the Patients of both sexes capable of taking out-door exercise do not enjoy any of these privileges; and that, as a rule, they are restricted to their Airing-courts, for the purpose of exercise.

There has been an extension of the arrangements for the amusement and recreation of the Patients, and theatrical representations, concerts, and fortnightly balls are given during the winter months. Occasionally lectures and readings are given by Dr. Sheppard, by whom we believe all the above arrangements have been organised.

With a few exceptions in certain Wards in the Female Division, the Patients were in a very quiet and orderly state; and their persons and dresses in a satisfactory condition.

There has been a still further diminution in the number of Male Patients wearing strong and special dresses, and to some extent a greater variety has been introduced in the ordinary clothing. As yet, however, the body-linen of the Patients of both sexes is only changed once a week.

The arrangements for bathing are the same as usual; but some more of the Bath-rooms have been improved by the removal of the wall, separating them from the Lavatory: and screens are to some extent provided for use in the Galleries on bathing days.

As a rule, about three Men, and from three to six Women are bathed in the same water. The means for bathing appear to be insufficient, and we beg to suggest, for the consideration of the Visitors, whether it would not be expedient to construct a large general Bath-room, and Dressing-room in some convenient position on both sides of the Asylum.

We have also to recommend that full Rules for the guidance of Attendants in bathing the Patients should be drawn up, and a copy be hung in every Bath-room.

Notwithstanding the very large number of Patients of dirty habits, we found the Dormitories, beds, and bedding remarkably clean and free from offensive odour.

Many

Many of the hair-mattresses were, however, hard and uneven, and require to be taken to pieces and re-stuffed. For this purpose, we think, that little difficulty will be found in employing, in addition to those at present engaged in this work in the Upholsterer's Shop, some of the Men Patients now in the Wards, who have no occupation, and for a large number of whom, in our opinion, employment of some kind should be provided.

The seclusion, since the visit of our colleagues in August 1865, has comprised 105 individuals, on 281 occasions in the Male Division, and in the Female Division 218 Women have been secluded on 937 occasions.

During our visits, we found one Man and three Women secluded on account of maniacal excitement.

Several of the Men also were locked in their bed-rooms, who were not considered as in seclusion; but who were thus separated from the rest on account of paralysis and disease.

A correspondence having lately taken place with our Board respecting the system in use of placing certain Male Patients of destructive habits in their rooms at night in a nude state, and without bed or bedding; we have made inquiry on the subject, and are glad to report that this highly objectionable practice has been discontinued.

We saw the Patients of both sexes at dinner on several occasions, and thought the food of good quality.

During the winter months the large room is not used as a Dining-hall, but 238 of the Women are assembled in the Dining-room attached to their division.

Owing to the mode here adopted of cutting up the food before the Patients are allowed to enter the room, the dinners become quite cold, and we have suggested to Mr. Marshall, that in future the Patients shall be seated before the dinners are served, and that all their nurses be then employed in cutting and distributing the food.

We noticed a general improvement both in the Wards and in the Airing-courts. Many of the former have been painted and coloured, and it is intended that similar changes shall be made in all. There has also been an increase in the number of Ward embellishments, and more furniture has been introduced. Efforts have also been made to give more light to the central portions of the Galleries; but only with slight success, and we repeat the recommendation formerly made as to the formation of skylights in the Upper Galleries.

We also repeat the suggestion that additional windows should be made in the large Dormitories, that at least one division of the existing windows should be made to open in their whole length, both in the Dormitories and Galleries.

Openings are required in the large Dormitory on the Women's side (E. 1), similar to those already made in the corresponding Bed-room in the Male Division.

We have signed and examined the various Books and Registers.

In lieu of "Case Books," certain forms screwed together into a loose book have been recently adopted. This plan may possess some advantages, but it must evidently tend to increase the labours of the Medical Officers, who, at this Asylum are, in our opinion, already over-tasked.

Appendix (E.)

There are at present on the Books 2,038 Patients, viz., 823 Men, and 1,215 Women; of these, two Men and six Women are absent on trial, leaving only seven vacant Beds in the Male, and one in the Female Division.

From a return furnished to us, it appears that since the last visit, 69 Male and 199 Female Patients have been refused admission, of whom, 21 Men, and 20 Women were rejected, in consequence of a resolution of the Committee, which closed the Asylum to all applications on behalf of Patients coming from cholera-stricken districts during the prevalence of that epidemic.

In view of the above facts, it is evident that the time has arrived when the consideration of the question of how best to provide further accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex can no longer be postponed, and we beg most strongly to press upon the Committee of Visitors the importance of at once bringing the subject under the special notice of the Justices in Quarter Session.

We received every assistance during our visits from the Medical Superintendents, and the various Officers under them, who are evidently very zealous in the performance of their duties, and we desire to express our opinion of the general efficiency of the Staff, and of the judicious arrangements made for the supervision and management of this vast establishment.

The visits of the Committee are very frequent, and they devote much time and attention to the well-being of the Institution and its inmates.

With reference to the above entry, a letter was addressed to the Committee of Visitors, very strongly urging upon them to take some immediate and definite step to provide some remedy for the daily increasing want of Asylum accommodation in the County of Middlesex. They have since stated that they reported to the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the subject, and that the Court had thereupon appointed a Committee, consisting of six members of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylums of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, and six other members of the Court, to consider and report upon the subject.

This Committee has already met, but we are not aware that any decision has yet been come to on the subject.

HANWELL COUNTY ASYLUM.

13, 14, 15, and 17 December 1866.

THESE four days have been occupied by us in visiting the various Wards, Workshops, and Offices of this Asylum, and in personally inspecting every Patient therein. The numbers thus seen by us, taking those present in the Wards on Saturday, were 1,715, of whom on the Male side there were 642, and on the Female side 1,073; there being on the books also six more Patients, two Males and four Females, not seen by us owing to their absence on leave. This is an

excess

excess over those seen at the visit 18 months ago, of 35 Men and 50 Women. Appendix (B.).

Both divisions are greatly overcrowded; space for the numbers stated having only been obtained by giving up to the Women a portion of the Men's accommodation, and by placing in nearly all the Dormitories on both sides more beds than they ought to contain. The result is, that the Day-room accommodation, which always was inadequate, now exhibits a more marked deficiency, especially on the Female side; and that the difficulties of ventilation, owing to defects of structure in many parts of the buildings, have been in both divisions increased to a very serious extent.

We refrain from noticing all the instances observed by us at this visit, of impurity of atmosphere arising from bad ventilation, exaggerated by insufficiency of cubical space consequent on the overcrowding. But there were scarcely any of the smaller Dormitories in Wards 6, 7, and 13, on the Female side, or in the corresponding Male Wards, that were not more or less offensive; and even where the cubical space appeared ample (as in some of the larger Dormitories with sloping ceilings) the rooms were infected by stagnant air unable to circulate or escape. Of the Dormitories averaging from three to five or six beds we should greatly doubt if more than one or two contain as many as 500 cubical feet of air for each person; in by far the majority it is more than probable that it falls below 400 feet; and in some few it will be found to be even below 300. This is a matter in itself of such moment, and so gravely affecting the inquiry in progress for increased provision of Pauper Lunatic accommodation, that we urge the propriety of immediate measurement of the cubical space in every inhabited room in the Asylum, and are of opinion that the exact contents should be marked by numerals on each door.

Connected with this subject, we desire most strongly to call attention to the generally inferior sleeping accommodation provided for Attendants and Nurses. Since the last visit, some of these rooms on the Female side have been improved by lowering the windows (which ought to be done throughout the building); but the few that are papered, or have any proper furniture in them, are exceptions to the rest, which for the most part, in both divisions, are not only miserably small and bare, but frequently (as in Male Wards 7 and 18) have no ventilation whatever. In the absence of any other rooms for common use in the intervals of duty, these are necessarily used as both sitting and sleeping rooms; and conditions so unfavourable to health and comfort very seriously diminish the chances of either procuring or retaining a superior class of officers. At the time of our visit, the atmosphere in the room occupied by Mr. Martin, the Inspector of the Western Division on the Men's side, in which he sleeps, and passes a great part of every day employed in writing, was in so bad a state from the gas stove, which is the only means of warming it, as in our opinion to imperil the health of an excellent officer, whom it would be next to impossible to replace.

Generally, throughout the Female Division, the Patients were singularly free from excitement, and in their demeanour quiet and orderly. In No. 5 Ward, where very troublesome women are placed,

Appendix (E.) — this was especially to be noticed; and we observed with pleasure the improvements made in this Ward. Carrying out a suggestion of the last visit, the walls have been papered and ornamented by framed and coloured prints; the long fixed tables have been replaced by modern and moveable ones, and the unbacked forms have been taken away, and chairs and sofa seats substituted. Similar amendments, though not to the same extent, are observable in other Wards to the back as well as front, as in substitution of paper for whitewash in 7, 6, and 13; putting prints on the walls, and supplying better seats. No. 11 Ward has also been improved, as well as No. 1 Old Women's Ward, where additional warmth has been judiciously provided; and No. 2 Infirmary, and No. 10, have been made more or less to resemble No. 12 in comfort and domestic furniture. From continued efforts to assimilate all the Wards in these respects, the greatest benefit may be expected to result. To such amendments as have already been made, we shall no doubt be right in attributing much of the orderly and satisfactory state, as compared with what we remember of their former condition, in which we now find the Female Patients; but the quiet chronic character of large numbers of the inmates will perhaps in a still greater degree account for the quiet prevailing in the Wards, notwithstanding the overcrowding.

The dresses of the Women are mostly of cotton print, and generally were in a tidy and becoming state, though we should be glad to see more of woollen material, and a greater variety of colour. The better arrangements for out-door exercise and recreation appear to be kept up, and we observe that in the 21st Report of the Asylum (printed in the present year) the several officers from both divisions testify to the beneficial effect of the summer excursions by omnibus, which we trust will be continued and extended. Concerts as usual have taken place; last year there were theatrical entertainments; and the exertions of Dr. Lindsay and his Assistant Medical Officer to provide additional amusement by means of readings and lectures, we think deserving of much praise. The want of such regular provision has been often pointed out; there is still a deficiency, unusual by comparison with other large County Asylums, of means of amusement in the Wards themselves; and, excepting one in the Bazaar, there is not a single bagatelle board in the Female Division. This latter room is not only the most spacious and cheerful, but the best provided with everything suitable and desirable for convalescing Patients; but on the average not more than 40 are received in it daily, and the number might be greatly augmented with increased advantage to the Wards occupied by Working Patients.

The records of employment, now more accurately kept, show that in all kinds of work 576 Women are engaged (including 200 at needlework), leaving entirely unemployed 487, about the same as at the last Report, though the number was then over-stated. Between 600 and 700 take exercise beyond the Airing-courts, and upwards of 200 attend the general recreations, in connection with which numbers it should be kept in mind that out of the 1,077 Female Patients there are certainly not 50 that could be classed as curable.

Since the visit of July 1865 there have been in this division 327 admissions, 152 discharges (all but 31 being entered as recoveries), and

and 131 deaths, all from ordinary causes, excepting two; one a suicide, and the other the result of injuries inflicted by another Patient, in both of which inquests were held, and the circumstances placed before our Board. This is a low rate of mortality, and otherwise favourable report is to be made as to health. Ten was the largest number of Female Patients in bed on the days of our visits, and about 70 is the daily return of those taking medicine, the majority for trifling ailments. Nor has the seclusion been at all considerable. During this last 18 months, there have been little over 60 instances distributed over 35 patients, and the periods of duration have been generally short. Printed rules, we are glad to say, are now up in all the Bath-rooms of this division; the general bathing arrangements continue to be efficient.

Such of the foregoing remarks as have reference to the imperfect ventilation, and to deficiencies of furniture, and means of amusement in the Wards, apply more strongly to the Male Division, where none of the Day-rooms have yet been papered; where there is a more prevailing want of domestic furniture; and where the stone floors generally have less of any kind of covering.

The Patients in this division are in number 644, and not more than about 12 of them could be classed as curable, the few exceptions to the general quiet on the days of our visits were in the 18 Refractory Ward; on the whole the rest were free from excitement, and we had scarcely a complaint made to us in this division. To a still greater excess than on the other side, however, there are numbers paralytic, feeble, and chronic cases here; and while we found the persons of these classes of the Patients generally clean and well attended to, their clothing was most unsatisfactory. We are not now repeating the complaint of the uniform grey cloth that is so frequently pointed out as objectionable for its identity with the clothing in use through our prisons, but taking it as it is we are objecting to its worn and shabby state in several of the Wards which seemed far from creditable.

The admissions on this side, since July 1865, have been 232, the discharges 80 (of which 49 are entered as recoveries), and the deaths 117. This is a larger mortality than on the other side, but between 80 and 90 of these died of general debility, paralysis, and epilepsy alone. There were only two inquests, one a suicide, and one a sudden death from apoplexy. As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we may mention that seclusion is much more frequent on this than on the Female side, there having been in the last 18 months 188 cases distributed over 67 Patients, and that the returns of medical treatment show 69 now taking medicine.

The proportion of the employed in this division, exclusive of those stated to do domestic work in the Wards continues to be so small, not exceeding 125, that we desire again strongly to urge the expediency of endeavouring to increase these numbers by additional skilled attendance, by more systematic instruction of Patients in tailoring, shoemaking, &c., and by larger workshops. The remarks already made as to out-door exercise and recreation apply equally here, where many more than formerly appear to have had opportunities of getting beyond the grounds. On five days of the week, whenever the weather permits, parties often, with two attendants,

Appendix (E.) take regular country walks. The class unable to enjoy such privileges, however, is unusually large; and more should be done in the Wards for their amusement. The attendance of both sexes at Chapel continues to be limited by the small space available therein. It never exceeds 560 Patients, Male and Female, the Chapel itself not receiving more than 600.

Of structural and other changes made since the last visit, the most important have been the warming of the Old Women's Ward, No. 1, a new Sitting-room provided for Laundry Maids, new Lavatories in one Ward of each Division (No. 1 Male and No. 11 Female), the lighting of No. 11 Female Gallery by two windows, and improvement of the Nurses' Room therein, and the rebuilding of three Waterclosets in the Female Division. Applications for a further increase of six for the Women and 12 for the Men have also been made by the Superintendent, the existing provision being quite inadequate. Other changes of a structural kind seem to us to be not less urgently called for. A new Visiting Room is absolutely required for the Female side; it would give additional air and light where both are most needed on the Men's side, if a window were opened in the East Tower Basement under the entrance door; if the old staircase of the East Division on the same side could be altogether removed, some very valuable space would be obtained; and we think that suitable Day-rooms ought to be built for Male Wards 5, 6, and 15, and for Female Wards 6, 7, and 13.

For the further recommendations subjoined, the necessity for which has been impressed upon us by this visit, we desire very earnestly the favourable consideration of the Committee:—

1. That the stone floor in the Women's Infirmary be replaced by boards, and that prints and as many other objects of interest as possible be placed here, where at present the naked, unfurnished walls cannot but exert a most depressing influence on the sick.
2. That a fire-place be constructed in No. 20 Female Ward in place of the present stove.
3. That additional Lavatories be provided in No. 2 Male Ward according to a plan which we understand to have been submitted by the Superintendent.
4. That additional means of warmth be supplied to the Single Room and small Dormitories in Infirmary in the Male Division, and to the Dormitory and Single Rooms and fronting the north in the Female Infirmary.
5. That rails be put to the new staircase in the East Male Division.
6. That curtains or blinds be put to all Dormitories in both Divisions; that more matting be placed in the Dormitory floors of both basements, and that the floors of Corridors in the Male Division be covered with linoleum.
7. That bells be placed between No. 18 Ward and No. 1A on the Male side, and between the corresponding Wards on the Female side.
8. That

8. That the loose sackings used for dirty cases be lengthened so as to prevent the Patients' feet from coming in contact with the wooden bedsteads, and that when dirty they be replaced by clean ones for the morning inspection.

9. That butter be given at breakfast, and tea substituted for cocoa.

Since the last visit, two additional Night Nurses have been appointed on the Female side, the Day Nurses having been relieved from this duty. There are in this Division 70 Nurses, one having been added to the Infirmary, and in the Male Division 45; numbers which we think insufficient. In our opinion, additional Nurses are wanted in Female Wards 1, 7, 9, and 19, and a special Night Nurse for the Infirmary in this Division would be most desirable. More special Night Attendants are also required in the Male Division. No arrangement, we observe, has yet been made for a Nurse to sleep in the Female Centre Basement, where there are 36 Patients, and the same defect exists in the Female West Tower Basement, with 68 beds, and in the Male East Tower Basement, having 51 beds, where proper provision of such accommodation should be made.

The changes among this class of the Officers are still very numerous. During the present year in the Male Division 39 have either resigned or been dismissed, five others being about to leave, and in the Female Division 30 Nurses have left. We are informed by the Matron, who shows evident interest and ability in transacting her duties, that better situations are now, more than formerly, obtainable in consequence of improvements in Workhouse administration; and, during the period named, many of the Men and 14 of the Women quitted the Asylum to "better" themselves; without doubt such frequent changes are very prejudicial, and we again advert to the subject in the hope that the Committee may give it their consideration. The wages at which the Men begin (21*l.* a-year) are, in our judgment, insufficient to induce Men of character and respectability to undertake the service.

It is a matter of much regret to us to find that, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of the Patients since the last visit, there are still only four Medical Officers, the temporary addition made during the months of holiday enjoyed by these officers respectively during the past summer having since been withdrawn. Speaking from a large and varied experience, we say, without any kind of doubt, that with only such a staff, 1,758 Patients cannot be under proper supervision. Able and efficient as the present Officers are, all the work required of them cannot be done; and in circumstances of great difficulty Dr. Begley and Dr. Lindsay appear to us to have so acquitted themselves as to be entitled to the further assistance which will enable them more completely to discharge their arduous duties.

A communication in reference to this entry from the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum, bearing date the 4th of May, and received as these pages are going to press, has informed the Commissioners that, with the exception of two or three of the least important

Appendix (E.) important suggestions, the Committee decline to give effect to the recommendations made at the visit in December last. They do not think that the Medical Officers require additional assistance. They do not see the necessity of providing better sleeping accommodation for Attendants and Nurses, or of giving the Men better wages, or of marking on each door the cubical space of every inhabited room in the Asylum. It is not their intention to make any change in the dietary, to board the stone floor in the Women's Infirmary, or to construct the additional Lavatories desired by the Superintendent of the Male division; and they are of opinion that to put rails to the new staircase might be "the cause of possible injury to Patients."

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM—ABERGAVENNY.

29 October 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited on the 21st July in last year, there have been 189 admissions, 100 Males and 89 Females; 160 discharges or removals, 96 Males and 64 Females; and 59 deaths, 33 Males and 26 Females. Of those discharged, 37 Males and 44 Females had recovered, 5 Males had escaped, and 48 Males and 11 Females had been transferred under contract to other Asylums. Among the deaths were three cases of suffocation during epileptic fits, where inquests were held and verdicts returned accordingly. The general mortality is again below the average: the principal causes having been general paralysis and epilepsy; diseases of the lungs, brain, and heart; exhaustion from mania; and old age. An unusual number of feeble and paralysed cases remain in the Asylum, especially on the Male side; and many were in bed as we passed through the Wards. 16 Males and 22 Females are entered as under treatment for bodily disorders.

In the Asylum to-day there are altogether 452 Patients; 203 in the Male Division, which is completely full; and 249 in the Female Division, wherein space might still be found for seven more beds. This amount of accommodation has necessarily involved appropriation to the Patients of every available part of the building; the Lodge having been vacated by the Clerk and Steward since the last visit, and being now occupied by a few quiet Patients. We have to add, that, in the same interval, the agreement with the Worcester Asylum for 30 Female Patients having expired, a fresh contract has been entered into at 12s. 6d. a-week, under which 10 only are retained there; other agreements having at the same time been made for 30 Females into the Dorset Asylum at 11s. 6d. a-week (30 Males being already there), and for 15 Males into the Denbigh Asylum at 12s. 10d. a-week. Though the necessity for decision of the question of enlargement or division has been by these means thus far delayed, 85 Patients being boarded out, the existing state of the Asylum as to accommodation shows not only that the question again presses, but points convincingly to what, in our opinion, will be found the only safe solution—division and separate building for the Patients belonging to Radnorshire and the County and City of Hereford.

We

We have seen all the Patients now here at our visit. For the most part they were quiet, and, as to clothing and personal appearance, in a condition quite satisfactory. The exceptions were chiefly in No. 5 Ward on the Male side (the only Ward with a tiled floor now left in this Division), two similar floors on this side having been boarded since the last visit. When No. 5 also shall have been boarded and papered, the increased comfort and cheerfulness will be sure to tell beneficially on even the least favourable of the troublesome cases here. As it is, we are glad to observe that it is found possible to employ, more or less regularly, a more than average proportion of the large number of Male Patients who are in the Asylum; and as to these and every other class, we saw sufficient indication at our visit to say, that all have the benefit of skilful and judicious treatment. Several spoke to us of Dr. McCullough's and Dr. Chapman's kindness to them; and the quiet and comfort of the Female Wards were remarkable. Appendix (E.)

When the Male Wards have the same cheerful appearance, we have no doubt that the Patients will improve with them; and some progress since the last visit has been made. Two more in this Division, as well as two in the other, have been painted and papered since then; several small work and card tables, some fern cases and aquariums, and an additional bagatelle board have been supplied; and there are improvements in the Dormitories. Every part of the building to-day was clean, well ventilated, and in proper order; and the water supply continues to be reasonably good. Dr. McCullough is preparing instructions to be placed in all the Bath-rooms, and hopes to be able ultimately to order a change of water for each Patient.

The provision for recreation in-doors, and employment by means of books, &c., has been somewhat increased lately, and all the arrangements noticed in former entries to promote associated amusements among the Patients continue to be efficiently carried out, and to receive valuable help and co-operation from the Chaplain. The attendances in Chapel are limited by its confined size (it was built for only 120), but there are now two regular Sunday, besides the week-day services. Of Patients regularly occupied in some kind of work, there are 127 Men and 178 Women; and of the 63 Men variously employed in farm work, 12 continue to sleep in the Farm Buildings under charge of the Bailiff and his wife. We saw an excellent dinner of boiled beef and boiled mutton, with cabbage, potatoes, and beer, well served to-day in the several Wards and offices.

As to other matters of statutory inquiry, there is nothing to report except that restraint is never practised; and that the amount of seclusion, taking into consideration the many troublesome Patients, is small, whether reckoned by instances or periods of duration. Altogether the impression we have derived from this visit, as to the management of the Asylum and the condition of its inmates, is most favourable.

NORFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

25 May 1866.

THE Patients on the books of this Asylum are now 391 in number; of these 174 are Men and 217 are Women. We have this day examined them all, except one Man and two Women, who are away on probation; and we have to report very favourably of their general condition and management. They were remarkably free from excitement, presented a cheerful and contented aspect, and no complaints were made to us.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and have received satisfactory replies. The visitation by the Committee is regular and frequent, and the Institution is evidently under careful and judicious management. The staff of Attendants appears to be adequate, and both Males and Females are of a respectable class. The entire control of all servants in the Asylum is most properly left with Dr. Hills.

No instrumental restraint is employed here, and the instances of seclusion since the last visit only amount to 13.

The Report which we have received as to the occupations and amusements of the inmates is generally the same as on former occasions. The average number of Patients usefully employed last week was 89 of the Male and 109 of the Female sex. All the clothing and shoes are made in the Asylum, with the assistance of only two paid Tailors and one Shoemaker; seven Patients working at the former, and five at the latter trade; the majority of whom were taught these trades since their admission.

All the vegetables, including potatoes, are grown on the land.

With regard to the performance of Divine Service, we have no change to report; the average numbers attending on Sunday in the Chapel being 128 Men and 161 Women. We saw the Patients dining in the Hall, and were pleased to observe their orderly demeanour and healthy appearance.

We found the various Wards clean and cheerful, and throughout well provided with means for occupation and entertainment. Several of the rooms have recently been newly papered, &c.

The beds were very clean, and the attention given to the Patients during the night has reduced the number of wet and dirty beds to a minimum.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 20th of March last year, 126 Patients have been admitted; 62 have been discharged, of whom 56 were recovered; and 60 have died; of these 28 were Men and 32 were Women.

The general health is good. Ten Men and 23 Women are registered as being under medical treatment; and we noticed in the Infirmary some old and feeble cases. Many Patients are still sent here in very weak bodily health from the various Workhouses; but Dr. Hills reports some little improvement in this respect; and it is believed that cases of insanity are sent somewhat earlier than formerly.

In conclusion, we have again to report very favourably of the general management of this Asylum.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

16 March 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the last Commissioners' visit, 17th February 1865, and the present numbers of Patients, all of whom we have seen, are shown by the following tabular Statement:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	40	49	89
Discharged, all recovered -	18	21	39
Died - - - -	14	15	29
Present numbers - - -	142	139	281

With the exception of a case of suicide by strangulation in the Male Division, the particulars of which were duly reported, the deaths have been from ordinary causes.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum appears to be good, the Patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments being only five in each division.

According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, 17 Male and 21 Female Patients have been placed in seclusion, the former altogether on 86, and the latter on 130 occasions.

The records of employment show that about 80 Men and 120 Women are usefully occupied. Of the former about 30 are employed in agricultural labour, and 10 as Artizans, and of the latter about 35 are engaged in needlework and knitting, and 25 in the Laundry Departments.

The Male Patients are under the immediate charge of a Head and 14 Ordinary Attendants, assisted by the Plumber and Joiner, and the Female Patients of a Head and 10 Ordinary Attendants, including two Laundry Maids.

The wages, which are advanced from time to time, according to conduct and efficiency, commence on the Male side at 25 *l.*, and on the Female at 15 *l.* The former advance to 32 *l.* The Head Male Attendant receives 35 *l.*

The Chapel attendance on Sundays averages 70 in the Male Division and 90 in the Female, most of the number being present both morning and afternoon. There has not as yet been any arrangement made for Divine Service on week days.

We have to report most favourably of the general quiet and orderly demeanour and satisfactory personal condition of the Patients of both sexes, and the cleanliness and good order of the several wards and rooms, beds and bedding.

Appendix (E.) The old Female Sewing-room has been converted into a Dormitory, and the Recreation-room, formerly the Chapel, is now applied also to the purposes of a Work-room. The windows of the latter are about to be lowered, as suggested at the last visit.

The Male Division of the Asylum is now full, and on the Female side there are only six vacant beds.

Plans are in preparation, the necessary funds having been voted by the Justices in Quarter Session, by which additional accommodation will be provided to the extent of 59 beds in each division. The plans will also embrace a new range of Workshops, and new Dining-rooms and Offices.

We trust that the present great deficiency of adequate Store-rooms will also be supplied. A third Summer-house has been erected in No. 3 Male Airing-court.

We desire to draw the special attention of the Visitors to the defective, indeed almost wholly useless state of the Drying Closets, the temperature of the air in which cannot, in general, be raised above 70°.

The means of warming the Chapel also have hitherto wholly failed, a matter which ought at once to receive attention.

We have only, in conclusion, to repeat the recommendations contained in the last Report, so far as the same have not been carried out.

In Dr. Wilson's temporary absence, we received every information and assistance from Mr. Hughes, who appears to be very active and efficient.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 September 1866.

UPON our visit this day we have inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and seen all the Patients.

We have to record the following as the changes in the Patients since the visit of our colleagues, 10th August 1865, and their present numbers:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	60	59	119
Discharged and removed -	25	38	63
" of whom recovered	22	30	52
Died (all from ordinary causes)	33	17	50
Present numbers - - -	166	179	345

No inquest has been held, nor has there occurred any casualty Appendix (E.) calling for special notice since the last Visit.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. There has not since the last Visit been therein any disorder of an epidemic character. The Patients last registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments were 11 in the Male and 13 in the Female Division. In the former we found only five, and in the latter three Patients in bed.

The records of Seclusion since the last Visit show the following results:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients secluded - - -	12	18	30
Occasions - - - -	65	184	249

The following is a summary of the Ward Returns of Patients employed:—

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Agriculture - - -	20	Needlework and knitting	27
Trades - - - -	10	Laundry department -	34
Otherwise - - - -	55	Kitchen and offices -	7
		Otherwise - - - -	22
TOTAL - - -	85	TOTAL - - -	90

The Patients who attend Divine Service in the Chapel are:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Sundays - - - -	73	92	165
Thursdays - - - -	63	48	111

The inadequacy and objectionable construction and arrangements of the present Chapel were commented upon by the Visiting Commissioners in August 1861, and we repeat the opinion then recorded, that the most desirable plan would be to erect a detached Chapel on the front ground.

Appendix (E.) We have to report very favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the Patients in both divisions.

The clothing of the Patients generally was of good quality and in proper order. We think, however, that, by increased vigilance and attention, the present number of unsightly strong fustian suits, worn by men of faulty habits, might be materially and beneficially reduced.

We found the beds (all of which are of horse-hair) and bedding, the Dormitories and Single-rooms throughout, and the Wards, generally, perfectly clean, and in the best condition. We noticed, however, several three and four-bedded Dormitories in the old building, wherein the cubical space per Patient is considerably below the proper minimum of 500 feet, and wherein also the ventilation is most imperfect. With a view, so far as practicable, to remedy the latter defect, we recommend that in the uppermost storey openings be made in the ceilings communicating with the roof, and in the lower rooms outlets into the disused chimneys now bricked up.

In reference to out-door exercise, we were glad to learn that a certain number of the Patients of the respective sexes walk, on alternate days, round the Kitchen Garden. We trust that this practice will be further extended, and we think that it would greatly facilitate its being fully carried out if the principal walk along the boundary were asphalted, and if a few seats were placed at convenient points, available for short rests of Patients who might be fatigued.

In reply to our inquiries respecting the Female Patients employed in the Washhouse and Laundry, we were informed that they take exercise during the summer months after tea, but that in the autumn, winter, and spring they walk on Sundays only in the Airing-grounds and Garden, the reason assigned being that the week days afford barely sufficient time for the requisite amount of washing to be completed. We recommend that efforts be made, by the introduction of more machines or otherwise, to expedite the work in this department, and so to enable the Patients therein employed to enjoy the benefit of more regular out-door exercise.

In connection with the important subject of employment and out-door exercise, we have again to advert to the inadequate staff of attendants, to which no further addition has been made since the last Visit.

There are at present nine Attendants only of each sex, being about one to 18 Patients in the Male Division, and one to 20 in the Female. There is no Head Attendant in either division. There are also a Male and a Female Night Attendant.

The Wards on each side are four in number, the detached block constituting one. In one of the wards in each division, containing about 50 Patients, there are three Attendants, and in each of the others two. There is, as Dr. Stiff informs us, no special classification as between the several wards, each of which, as he states, forms "an Asylum of itself." The sick are treated in their respective wards. There are no infirmaries or wards set apart for the treatment of the sick.

In reference to the last Report we have to state as follows:

Appendix (E.)

1. The detached Block on the Female side is about to be extended so as to accommodate 50 more Patients, by raising the whole a third storey, and the erection of a receding wing of three storeys and a staircase tower, as on the Male side. The works, for which tenders have been accepted, and the necessary fund voted by the Corporation, will be commenced as soon as the proportionate contribution of the county shall have been voted by the Justices in Quarter Session. By a temporary distribution of the Men, increased accommodation has been provided for Women.

2. The extension of the day accommodation in the Men's Block has been completed by enclosing and taking in the groined recesses as on the Female side.

3. Printed Regulations for the guidance of the Attendants have been hung up in the Bath-rooms.

4. Arrangements have been commenced for carrying out generally the recommendation of a change of body-linen twice a week in the Male Division.

We have further to note, as an improvement, that the large unsightly steam-pipes for heating the Galleries have been taken down, and fireplaces substituted; thereby improving the ventilation and aspect of the Galleries.

The general condition and management of the Asylum continues to be creditable to the Superintendent and other Officers.

OXFORD AND BERKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

10 October 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the 31st May 1865, the date of the last Visit, and their present numbers, are shown by the following Table:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	98	114	212
Discharged - - - -	73	53	126
„ of whom recovered -	34	43	77
Died (all from ordinary causes)	29	33	62
Present numbers on books -	224	270	494
„ of whom, absent on trial	1	1	2

Inquests have, since the last Visit, been held in two cases on the Female side, one of Apoplexy, and the other of Epilepsy, and verdicts delivered accordingly.

Appendix (E.) The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory; the Patients last registered as under medical treatment, being 19 in the Male Division, and 18 in the Female.

A Male Patient, about a month ago, fractured his arm, for the second time, by falling in an epileptic fit.

Amongst the Patients in Bed at the time of our visit, was an Idiot little Boy, under treatment for a severe scald of one leg and thigh sustained in a bath, into which he had climbed, and, in consequence of the remissness of the Nurse in neglecting to lock up the taps, turned on the hot water. In reference to hot-water taps, we have to direct attention to the fact that those in the several Galleries are unprotected, and accessible to the Patients. We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, the expediency of boxing off the taps referred to, or detaching them, and placing them under the charge of the Attendants.

We have to report very favourably of the general orderly demeanour of the Patients, whose personal condition, upon the whole, was very satisfactory. No one to day was in seclusion, which is rarely employed. The several Wards and Rooms, Beds and Bedding, throughout the Asylum were clean and in good order—creditable to the Attendants.

The arrangements generally continue as previously reported, and we have nothing on this occasion specially to record in reference to Employments, Amusements, or Religious Services.

We trust that the recommendations submitted at the last Visit will be borne in mind by the Visitors; we advert more especially to the erection of a Chapel of a suitable character, and adequate to the requirements of the Asylum, and the introduction of Gas.

The system of irrigation, and distribution of sewage, continues to be carried out with great success.

The Asylum, in which the Beds are even now in excess of the proper number, is nearly full, the pressure being the greatest in the Male Division, wherein there are at present only four vacant Beds.

SALOP COUNTY ASYLUM.

30 May 1866.

THE numbers of Patients in this Asylum to-day are 186 Males and 242 Females, altogether 428; whom, with the exception of one Woman, absent in Shrewsbury for the day, we have seen at our Visit. A great many, especially among the Men, are of a troublesome and helpless class, but upon the whole the personal condition of the inmates of both divisions was satisfactory. Generally, the Women are more helpful than the Men, but their Wards seemed also better supplied with entertaining or amusing objects, as well as with reading and other occupation; and we think that by similar provision on the Male side, and more persistent efforts of the Attendants to rouse or interest the Patients under their charge, the result

result might be equally beneficial. We have pleasure in observing everywhere indications of the vigilance and ability with which the new Superintendent, who entered upon his duties in December last, has already effected improvements contributing to the general comfort and the cheerfulness of all the Wards.

The new buildings mentioned at the last Visit as in progress are now occupied, and nearly 50 Patients of each sex find accommodation in them; they are fairly furnished, and the effect of the papering and arrangements in the upper Dormitories is very good. Such an unpleasant odour is found to arise, however, from the oiled floors, which are unsightly as well as disagreeable, and require perpetual attention to keep them ordinarily clean, that we recommend a trial to be made, by planing one of the floors, to remedy a defect which may prove to be prejudicial to health, as it is certainly a grave interference with comfort. Since these Wards were opened, the Patients who were at Prestwich and Denbigh have been brought back; and we are happy to add that no Patient of either sex now sleeps in the basements, where space will shortly be appropriated in additions to the workshops, and in other ways formerly recommended.

The Admissions since the Visit in April of last year (including 36 Women and eight Men from Prestwich, and 18 Women from Denbigh) have been 208, being 111 Men and 97 Women; the Discharges (including one escape) have been 37 Men and 31 Women, 68 altogether, of whom 62 were recovered and five relieved; and the deaths have been 70, or 48 Men and 22 Women. The disproportion of Men to Women in this somewhat large mortality, arises from the circumstance (already adverted to) of the aged and enfeebled state in which great numbers of Male Patients are received; and all the deaths appear to have been from natural causes, though the suddenness of them in four instances (three Women and one Man having been found dead in bed) rendered inquests necessary. Senile decay, general palsy, epilepsy, and phthisis, were the diseases of which the great majority died.

The vacant accommodation, which consists of between 20 and 30 Beds, is restricted to the Male Division, the Female Division being now quite full. A proposition has, however, been named to us by Mr. Ley to-day, for making a communication between No. 5 Female Ward and the south wing of No. 1, and not only thereby furnishing 18 additional Beds, but adding materially to the safety of the Patients in both wings of No. 1, and in the adjoining corridor, by supplying them with another egress in case of fire, or other accident, which we strongly recommend to the favourable consideration of the Committee. Another structural change which might be effected at a trifling cost, would provide additional room on the Female side, and turn the two dullest Wards in the whole Asylum into one large cheerful Gallery, which would then be available to supply the want of a general Dining Hall in this division; and it is to be hoped that the Committee may entertain the proposal to effect these very desirable objects, by removal of the wall of partition between No. 3, Male and Female Wards, and appropriating both as Female accommodation.

Appendix (E.)

Adverting to matters named at the last Visit, we have to state with regret that nothing has been done to abate the nuisance of the Gasometer and Gasworks, which must in our opinion continue seriously to interfere with the health and comfort of all the inmates; and that the Chapel is still quite inadequate to the numbers who ought to attend the Religious Services; on the other hand, the Carpenter's Shop has been enlarged, the erection of a new Bake-house is in progress, and the division wall separating No. 1 and 3 Female Airing-courts has been thrown down. We notice with satisfaction also, among the efforts of the new Medical Officer to promote the comfort of his Patients, much graining and colouring, with occasional papering, on the walls of the various Wards; a supply of blinds to the Dormitory Windows, which will now be everywhere completed, and of pieces of carpeting by the sides of the Beds; a judicious re-arrangement of the inmates occupying some of the Wards; and the introduction of some games for outdoors, and of an Attendants' Band, as to which the arrangements have been until now very deficient. The Band plays three nights a week, and has been thus far very successful.

The other amusements are as usual; and the returns of employment show about the same numbers regularly at work, though several more have been lately engaged in spade cultivation. Coir-mat and Mat-making have also been introduced, and the shops seem to be better attended. Altogether, 222 Patients is about the average of the numbers at work daily; the attendance at Chapel is less than 200, more than 100 who could attend being excluded by insufficiency of space. The night-watch is very efficient, the return of dirty beds last night being only one in each division; and of wet beds, four on the Men's side, and two on the Women's. One of each sex we found in seclusion to day, but since the last Visit it seems to have been confined to 12 Patients, and to have been very considerable. We take the opportunity of remarking that the services of Mr. Davies, the Assistant Medical Officer, in attention to the Case-book, and other medical records, is very efficient and praiseworthy. There are to-day entered, as under medical treatment, 11 Men and 16 Women. In passing through the Wards, we found only one in Bed on the Male side, and on the Female side three.

Many changes in the Attendants of both sexes seem to have been found necessary during the last few months, but we hope that the improvement lately made in the wages of the Nurses, and which will doubtless be extended to the Men also, will have the effect of preventing in future such frequent change. Those engaged in both divisions to-day appeared to be respectable and trustworthy, and we never left this Asylum with a more favourable impression of its general state and management than we have derived from this Visit.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

15 November 1866.

WE have during yesterday and this day visited the Asylum, inspected it in its several Divisions, and seen all the Patients now resident.

The following tabular statement shows the changes in the Patients since the last Visit, 13th July 1865, and their present numbers:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	104	128	232
Discharged and removed -	75	89	164
„ of whom recovered	50	65	115
Died - - - -	40	32	72
Present numbers on books -	222	285	507
„ of whom, absent on trial	2	7	9

The chief causes of Death were—

General paralysis	-	-	-	-	5
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	10
Disease of the brain	-	-	-	-	9
Phthisis	-	-	-	-	14
Other disease of the lungs	-	-	-	-	11

One Patient of each sex committed suicide, the Man by hanging, and the Woman by scalding, the particulars of which cases were duly reported.

Inquests have also been held in three other cases, viz. (1), fracture of the leg; (2), found dead; and (3), sudden death.

The fracture of the leg was sustained by an aged Female Patient in descending a flight of stone steps, many of which are very slippery and dangerous. Some means should be taken to roughen the surface.

The Patients last registered as under medical treatment were 28 in the Male Division, and 26 in the Female.

Appendix (E.) The Ward Returns relative to religious services show the following results:—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Attendance at the parish church	12	30	42
„ chapel, Sundays	94	100	194
„ „ week days -	47	80	127

According to the latest records the Patients employed in various ways were 107 Men and 129 Women.

A School is conducted by the Chaplain on the Female side, and we had the satisfaction of seeing 34 Patients under instruction. The hours of attendance daily (excepting Saturdays) are from about 10 to 12 o'clock. A similar system will, as we were informed, shortly be organized on the Male side.

According to the Medical Journal, which is carefully kept, since the last Visit, 2 Male and 9 Female Patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint, one of the former very frequently, for breaking windows, and the latter, each on one occasion, for destructive or indecent propensities, or surgical reasons. During the same period 9 Male and 38 Female Patients appear to have been placed in seclusion, from time to time, for reasons set forth in the Journal.

The system of night attendance is reported to work satisfactorily, the latest returns showing that, during the night, 10 Males and 12 Females soiled, and 12 Males and 14 Female Patients wet their beds.

The ordinary weekly charge is now 8*s.* 2*d.* The Bath Borough Patients, 41 in number, pay 11*s.* 2½*d.* The charge for out-county Patients, of which there are none at present, would be 13*s.* 5*d.*

We have to report most favourably of the quiet and orderly demeanour of the Male Patients, no one of whom was under excitement.

With a few exceptions the Female Patients were well-conducted and tranquil. The exceptional cases were, in our opinion, attributable, in great measure, to excessive congregation of numbers. We refer especially to No. 3 Ward, which we think would be advantageously divided into two, for which purpose an additional day-room would be required.

In reference to clothing we have to notice, with approbation, the dress of the Female Patients, consisting of a variety of plaids, and we trust the same material will be adopted more extensively.

The state of the Men's clothing was, in many cases, far from satisfactory. We recommend that they be furnished with separate suits for Sundays. We further repeat the suggestion, that arrangements be at once made (which we are glad to learn are in contemplation) for enabling the working-men to wash, and, where necessary, change their outer clothing before entering the Dining Hall.

The

The personal condition and aspect of the Male Patients would also be improved by their being shaved more frequently than twice a week. Appendix (E.)

Many of the Female Patients presented an unsightly appearance from want of caps or nets for the hair.

As respects the Women employed in the Washhouse and Laundry, we recommend that they be taken out more frequently than at present for walks.

With reference to the subject of out-door exercise and recreation, we have to observe that, regard being had to the increased and increasing numbers of Patients, the present Airing-grounds are of inadequate extent, and we beg to direct the attention of the Committee of Visitors to this defect.

The detached Hospital, designed for 35 Female Patients, is partly furnished, and will very shortly be ready for occupation.

The addition to the Male Division for about 60 Patients, has made some progress, but the rooms will probably not be available for many months to come.

The Asylum on the Female side may be considered as full, and there are few vacant beds in the Male Division.

We found the Corridors and Day-rooms, and the Dormitories and beds and bedding throughout, clean and in good order.

In no case do the Female Patients now sleep two in a bed.

Many of the pens constructed for epileptic Patients have been abolished, which we trust will shortly be the case with the remainder.

More attention is required to the state of the cocoa-fibre mattresses, some of which are hard and uncomfortable.

We are glad to learn that orders have been given for a large additional supply of blankets, which at present are not sufficient in number or substance.

We have to report, amongst other improvements since the last Visit, the following:—

1. On each floor of the Male Division three new earth-closets, which are stated hitherto to have proved successful.

2. A good Lavatory, 21 feet by 12, with ten basins of a superior construction, contiguous to the earth-closets on the ground floor.

3. The conversion of an old store-room on the ground floor of the Female Division into a Dormitory for 14 Patients and an Attendant.

4. A store-room, and three small Bed-rooms for six Female Patients and an Attendant, constructed under the roof.

5. Tiles or brick arches substituted, where required, for decayed wood.

6. Much painting and papering throughout the Corridors and Rooms, which has greatly improved the aspect of the Wards.

7. The introduction of more shrubs and flowering plants in the Airing-grounds.

Appendix (E.) We submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, the following suggestions and renewed recommendations:—

1. The enlargement and properly fitting up, as an ecclesiastical structure, of the present Chapel, or the erection of a detached one of adequate dimensions, which would, we think, be the most desirable arrangement.

2. The erection of a large Work-room for the Female Patients, so situated and constructed as to be available for the purposes of a general Recreation Hall.

3. The introduction of table-cloths into the Dining Hall.

4. A better description of baths generally, and the suspension in every bath-room of thermometers and printed Regulations for the guidance of the Attendants.

5. The alterations of the fastenings, &c., of the windows, which now afford facilities for suicide.

The beds in the Infirmarys appear to us too close together, whereby the proper ventilation is materially prevented.

We trust that the wooden bottoms, where still in the box bedsteads, will be as soon as practicable replaced by canvas stretchers.

The Patients, as we ascertained, are not sufficiently visited by their friends, and we suggest that greater facilities be afforded with this object, by not limiting, as at present, the visits to stated days or times.

Before concluding our Report, we have to advert to a circumstance which transpired upon a recent visit by one of us to the Axbridge Union Workhouse, and into which we have deemed it right to inquire, viz., that J. J., a Patient from that Union, has borne two illegitimate children in the Asylum, the fathers of whom were either Patients or workmen. She has been for many years in the Asylum, and one child was born in 1859, and the other in 1862. We have been the more induced to inquire into the facts, in consequence of a serious case of the same nature which has been recently matter of special investigation in another Asylum. We suggest to the Visitors the expediency of inquiry, and the adoption of all practical precautions against improper access of workmen, or Male Patients, to the Female Division.

The medical records appear to be kept with the greatest care, and in a manner highly creditable to Dr. Boyd, who continues to devote his best energies to the service of the Asylum.

IN reference to the above Report we received from the Visitors a communication to the following effect:—

1. THAT the slippery steps down which the aged Female Patient referred to was descending, when she sustained a fracture of the leg, which resulted in her death, were of wood, but that there were such stone

stone steps in the Asylum, and that orders had been given to have them roughened. Appendix (E.)

2. That although Saturday, as market day, was thought the most convenient day, there is no limitation as to days or times for the visits of friends of Patients, who are never prevented seeing them except for medical reasons.

3. That when the unfortunate cases, noticed at the conclusion of the Report, occurred, proper inquiries were made and precautions taken to prevent their recurrence.

4. That orders had been given for the employment of an additional tailor.

5. That a large supply of blankets had been received since the Visit of the Commissioners.

6. That the Chairman had given notice of his intention to bring under the consideration of the next Meeting of the Committee the suggestion of the erection of a detached Chapel.

STAFFORD COUNTY ASYLUM.

31 October and 1 November 1866.

SINCE the Visit of our Colleagues on the 17th of August 1865, 143 Male and 151 Female Patients have been admitted; 104 Males and 105 Females have been discharged or removed; and 53 Males and 36 Females have died.

Of the Patients discharged, 132 were recovered and 74 were removed to the new Asylum at Burntwood.

As regards the admission of Patients, we find that all cases are sent to this Asylum in the first instance, and that such as subsequently appear to be of a quiet and chronic class are transferred to Burntwood.

The condition in which Patients are brought to the Asylum is often very unsatisfactory, and it appears from the register that of those admitted since the last Visit, 16 have died within a month, and of these five lived only three days.

One woman was admitted in a moribund state and survived only a few hours. In this case an inquest was held, and although the death was attributed to natural causes, the Jury appended to their verdict a censure upon the medical man who had authorised her removal.

The present numbers on the books are 226 of the Male, and 270 of the Female sex, of these two are absent on trial.

We have personally examined every Patient, and inspected all the wards and offices.

With the exception of a few in the Basement Ward in each Division,

Appendix (E.) Division, the Patients were free from excitement, and personally in a satisfactory state.

We were present in the Dining Hall at dinner time; 180 of the Men were assembled together, and their conduct was quite orderly. The food was ample and of good quality.

The practice is, for the attendants to collect all their Patients in the Hall half an hour before the dinner hour, and, after having seated them in their proper places, to take their own dinner at a table in the centre of the room. We think that during this period the Patients might with advantage be allowed the use of newspapers and periodicals, or that some one should be appointed to read aloud to them.

The Hall is used on Thursday evenings for the practice of music by the brass band, and on these occasions the Male Patients are assembled there for supper, and remain afterwards.

Once a month a ball is given, when Patients of both sexes are assembled together. The result of these meetings is stated to be very favourable, and we strongly urge that in future they should be held weekly, and that the privilege of attending them should be extended to a larger number, including the apathetic and troublesome Patients of both sexes, whose habits and demeanour we feel well assured would be greatly improved by the indulgence.

The following return has been given us relative to the employment of the inmates:—

Of the Men, 89 work on the land, 31 at trades, and 38 assist in the Galleries; about 104 Women occupy themselves with needlework and Ward duties, and 27 are employed in the Laundry and Kitchen.

The Schools are attended by between 30 and 40 Patients of each sex.

On Sunday the Services are attended by about 143 Males and 147 Females; and nearly the same numbers are present on Wednesdays and Fridays.

No case of seclusion is reported since the last Visit, nor has there been any mechanical restraint.

Throughout the Asylum we found only one Patient in bed, but in the Infirmary in both Divisions there was a large number of feeble and paralytic cases.

Ten Patients only, viz., six Men and four Women, are registered as being under medical treatment.

The 89 deaths reported since the last Visit are attributed to the following causes, viz. :—

Maniacal exhaustion	-	-	-	-	-	13
General paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	15
Diseased brain, paralysis, and apoplexy	-	-	-	-	-	22
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pulmonary consumption	-	-	-	-	-	10
Senile decay	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	10
TOTAL						89

The condition of all the Wards as regards cleanliness and ventilation was quite satisfactory, and the bedding throughout was in the best order.

Some of the Galleries require repairing, painting, and whitewashing, and Dr. Bower informs us, as regards No. 5, on the Women's side, the works will be commenced forthwith.

The ceiling of this Gallery has not been whitewashed for five years, and we recommend that in future this should be done throughout yearly, as is usual in other Asylums.

Although clean, the Basement Wards in each Division still present a bare and cheerless appearance, and we repeat the recommendations formerly made for the improvement of this department of the Asylum. The gloomy and objectionable construction and arrangement of these Wards render necessary increased attention to their furniture, fittings, and decoration.

In the Women's Wards the day-room accommodation is stated to be insufficient for the proper classification of the Patients. The crowding complained of might, we think, be easily avoided, if the Galleries, which are now bare and but little used, were rendered more attractive and comfortable by a proper supply of furniture, carpeting, and matting, and by additional fireplaces or stoves.

About the usual proportion of Patients are taken beyond their Airing-courts for exercise.

With a view to an increase of the numbers enjoying the privilege, and of keeping the subject more constantly under observation, we recommend that a daily record be kept of those Patients who do not go beyond their Airing-courts, with the reasons in each case.

In consequence of an occurrence which has lately taken place in a County Asylum, we have been induced to make inquiries as to the Male servants and artizans who are intrusted with keys giving access to the Female Wards, and we find that the following have them, viz., the Engineer, the Stoker, the Carpenter, and the Painter. It appears, however, that at 7 o'clock in the evening the master-lock is shot, and after that time there is no communication whatever between the two Divisions; we have had some conversation with Dr. Bower on this subject, and have suggested for his consideration that some other arrangement should be made for the admission of Male persons into the Women's Wards.

During our visit we had no complaints from the Patients of harshness on the part of the Attendants and Nurses; and it is evident that they are treated with every kindness and consideration by Dr. Bower, who continues to devote his best attention to their welfare.

STAFFORD COUNTY ASYLUM AT BURNTWOOD.

30 October 1866.

WE have inspected this Asylum, and seen all the Inmates, who at present are 214 in number, viz., 155 of the Male, and 59 of the Female sex. All, at the time of our visit, were free from excitement, and

Appendix (E.) in a satisfactory state as regards their dress and personal cleanliness. No Patient was in bed, and the general health is stated to be good, although there are in the Wards a somewhat large proportion of paralytic and epileptic cases. Most of the Wards used by the Men have been papered, and may to some extent be considered as finished. The Wards appropriated to the Women are still bare and incomplete. The bedding throughout is clean and of an excellent description. The central Dining-room has not yet been used for dinner, but dances and concerts have been given in it. We saw the dinners served to the Patients in their Wards to-day, and were satisfied with the quality of the food.

The Chapel is completed, and Divine Service is performed on Sunday morning, and in the evening on Wednesday and Friday. About 138 Men and 44 Women usually attend on each of the days.

The average number of Men working out of doors seems to be about 30, and the total number employed is from 70 to 80. Seven Women work in the Laundry, and in other ways 17 are generally employed.

Since the last Visit of the Commissioners, on the 7th of April 1865, 94 Males and 35 Females have been admitted; 10 Males and 5 Females have been discharged, and 11 Males and 1 Female have died. Of the Patients discharged, 7 Males and 2 Females were reported as recovered.

The deaths were from the following causes, viz. :—

Disease of the brain	-	-	-	-	-	5
General paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pulmonary consumption	-	-	-	-	-	2
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diseased heart	-	-	-	-	-	1
Senile decay	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	-	-	12

There is no record of any case of restraint or seclusion, and no Patient has escaped.

The present staff comprises, on the Male side, 1 head and 10 ordinary Attendants, and in the Female Wards there are 4 Nurses; there is also a night-watch for the Male Division.

We beg very strongly to urge the importance of taking immediate and active steps to complete the fittings and arrangements of the Wards now occupied; and no time should be lost in planting and laying out the Airing-courts and the Land adjoining the Western Wing.

The site for the proposed Asylum Cemetery has been pointed out to us. The spot is fully visible from the whole of the Western Wards, and is, for this and other important reasons, in our opinion, very ill-suited for its intended purpose. It is at all times desirable, when the distance is not inconvenient, that Patients dying in Asylums should be buried in the parish church-yard, and we hope that arrangements may yet be made for this purpose by means, if necessary,

necessary, of a contribution for the enlargement of the Burial-ground at Burntwood. Appendix (E.)

The walls of the New Wing are now nearly ready to receive the roof, and the greater part of the floor timbers are laid.

The floors in several of the large rooms in the Western Wing having required to be strengthened with iron girders and wooden beams, we are informed that in the wing now building precautions will be adopted to render the floors secure.

When the plans were originally before our Board, the defective mode of construction proposed to be adopted as regards the floors was strongly pointed out by our Consulting Architect. We are therefore glad to hear that the County Surveyor has now been appointed to watch the progress of the New Wing.

In our last Report we stated that the Architect's estimate for the erection of the Western Wing, Central Offices, and Workshops was 17,555*l.*, but that we were unable to state the actual expense incurred. We now find that the cost has exceeded the estimate by 3,762*l.* The contract for the Eastern Wing has been taken at 12,698*l.*, or at the rate of about 45*l.* per head for 280 Patients.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

22 May 1866.

WE have this day officially visited the Asylum, and have inspected all the wards and offices. We have also personally examined every Patient, viz., 156 of the Male, and 211 of the Female sex. We found them remarkably free from excitement, and their personal condition was quite satisfactory. One woman was in seclusion owing to a recent attack of mania, but she had only been secluded since the morning. The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been very few, and there has been no case of restraint.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum seems to be very good, and although there are some old and feeble cases amongst the Patients, but two men and three women were in bed; and only these Patients are under medical treatment. We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and have received satisfactory replies. The visitation and management are the same as before reported, and no change has taken place in the arrangements for the performance of Divine Service.

The admissions and discharges seem to have been regular, and since our last Visit in March 1865 there have been 142 of the former, and 115 of the latter. The deaths recorded within the same period are 53, in number, viz., 27 of the Male, and 26 of the Female sex.

The numbers now in the house leave vacancies for three Patients in the Male and five in the Female Division. The extra accommodation for men has been obtained by removing the old workshops, and converting the space into a dormitory, and also by building a second

Appendix (E.) Dormitory above; these additions to the sleeping accommodation have not been met by corresponding enlargement of the day-rooms, and were all the beds occupied there can be no doubt that the sitting-rooms would be over-crowded. We believe that a plan is in contemplation whereby this difficulty will be removed.

Amongst the structural changes and improvements which have been effected since the last Visitare the following, viz. The divisions between the single rooms on the upper floor have been removed, and the space converted into a large dormitory, which has also been improved by the introduction of a large window at one extremity.

The Cottage on the Women's Division has been enlarged.

More of the stone floors have been removed, and replaced by boards.

Improved Workshops are in course of construction. Some of the mounds have been removed from the Airing-courts, and all of them are now planted and converted into gardens. Dr. Kirkman informs us that the question of providing proper means for the extinction of fire has not been lost sight of, and that it has been in contemplation to conduct the water from a pond at the back of the premises into a large tank near the centre of the building, from whence it could easily be pumped by an engine to any part of the Asylum. We hope that this matter will not be delayed. We were shown a portion of ground which has recently been levelled, and which we are very glad to find Dr. Kirkman proposes to allot amongst some of the Female Patients, allowing them to cultivate whatever flowers or vegetables they think proper. As regards the subject of land generally, it is unnecessary for us to repeat what has been so often expressed on former occasions as to the inadequacy of the present estate to the wants of so large an Asylum, a deficiency which the regular increase in the number of Patients renders each year more obvious.

We found all the wards in the best order to-day, and the bedding, as usual, perfectly clean and good.

A large proportion of the Inmates, especially the Women, are employed, but all the clothing is not yet made on the premises, owing partly to the want of proper shops, and partly, as we are assured, to a very large proportion of the Male Patients being of the agricultural class.

The Dietary is unchanged; the dinner to-day consisted of meat, vegetables, bread and beer, and all seemed to be of good quality.

The absence of all complaints on the part of the Patients, and their general tranquillity, and contented and orderly demeanour, afford the best evidence that they are treated with kindness and consideration.

SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM.

3 July 1866.

WE have yesterday and this day inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and seen all the Patients therein.

The following Table shows the changes in the Patients since the visit of our Colleagues, 28th June 1865, and their present numbers:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	92	50	142
Discharged and removed -	42	25	67
" of whom recovered	24	20	44
Died (without exception from ordinary causes) - - -	50	30	80
Present numbers on books -	412	498	910
" of whom criminal Patients - - - -	9	8	17
" Absent on trial - -	-	1	1

One Male Criminal Patient committed suicide by hanging, under circumstances fully reported to the Board. In this and eight other cases, four being those of Male Criminal Patients, inquests were held, and in the latter verdicts of "Natural death," returned.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, the Patients last registered as under medical treatment being 24 in the Male and 33 in the Female Division; of the former seven, and of the latter two, being cases of general paralysis.

According to the Medical Journal the Patients secluded since the last visit have been 19 on the Male and 22 on the Female side, the former altogether on 40, and the latter on 45 occasions.

At the time of our visits to the several Wards, no Patient was in seclusion; and, with the exception of a very few noisy Women of the worst class, the Patients were quiet and orderly. Their demeanour and general personal condition was in our opinion very creditable to the Attendants. We observed, with special satisfaction, the improved state of the inmates of the lower Female Wards.

Miss Matthews, who succeeded the late Matron, within the last six months, appears to be very active and zealous in the discharge of her duties.

As respects the Attendants, we are glad to report that, since the last visit, the staff has been increased, and their wages and allowances have been materially raised.

The First Class Attendants, Male and Female respectively, commence at 32 *l.* and 20 *l.* per annum, and advance 1 *l.* a year for the

Appendix (E.) first four years. The Second Class Attendants commence respectively at 28 *l.* and 18 *l.*, and advance annually by 1 *l.*, the Male Attendants for four, and the Female Attendants for two years. On the completion of six years' service, both First and Second Class Attendants in each division receive at Christmas a gratuity of 4 *l.* The Male Attendants are also provided with uniform. The above general scale is independent of gratuities to Attendants charged with special responsibilities.

The Ward returns show that, on an average, 210 Patients of each sex are usefully employed; of the Men, 64 on the land and 22 at trades; and of the Women, 117 in needlework and 26 in the Laundry.

We have nothing special to report in reference to religious services, or the arrangements for exercise and recreation, which continue very satisfactory.

The system of Night Attendance appears to work well. The Patients who soil or wet their beds average about 40 in the Male Division, and 12 in the Female. A large proportion, however, of the former, are cases of general paralysis.

We have to report most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of the several Galleries, Rooms, and Beds. As respects the beds, we are glad to state that hair is rapidly in course of substitution for straw.

We have also to note, as improvements completed since the last visit, or in progress, the following:—

1. The substitution of boarded for stone floors, which has been carried out in the remaining Galleries.
2. The introduction of additional chairs, washstands, small tables, improved fenders, and linoleum in the Corridors and Day-rooms.
3. A further supply of framed prints, &c.
4. An aviary.
5. A gas stove in each basement.
6. Partitions between the double seats in Waterclosets.
7. The painting, in various colours, of the lower portions of the walls of the Galleries and Day-rooms.
8. The purchase ordered of a good lathe.
9. A mowing machine, now in use in the hay field.
10. The addition of about 10 acres to the Kitchen Garden, which is now upwards of 16 acres in extent.
11. An improved system of bathing, and the limitation to two Patients in the use of the same water.
12. The engagement of an experienced Woman to superintend mattress making.

In reference to the last report, as regards the Criminal Patients, we have to state that, in compliance with an application by the Visitors to the Secretary of State, 11 of the Men noticed have been transferred to Fisherton House, and that it is the intention of the Visitors not to receive any more Patients of the Criminal Class.

The improved and satisfactory state of the Asylum furnishes the best evidence that it is under good and active management.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

3 and 4 May 1866.

TO-DAY and yesterday we have visited every part of this Asylum, finding everything in excellent order, and the Patients generally in a favourable state.

The admissions since the visit in May last year have been 138; the discharges 56; and the deaths 61; the proportions of Male and Female under these three heads respectively being 76 and 62, 26 and 30, and 39 and 22. The mortality is larger than usual; and it would seem that during the past year an unusual number of cases were received in an exhausted or dying state.

Unfortunately also, immediately after the last visit, small-pox broke out in the Wards, originating with a Patient admitted from Hastings; and, from the absence of all means of immediately isolating cases, attacking more than 60 Patients, with fatal results to four, and also to one Male Attendant. In five other cases, two of epilepsy and paralysis, and three of diseases of the heart, the suddenness of the deaths rendered inquests necessary; in two of these instances the Patients having been found dead; but in all verdicts of natural death were returned. Of the remaining deaths, the principal causes were general palsy, epilepsy, phthisis, disease of the brain, and senile decay.

It has been satisfactory to us to learn that the Committee have lost no time in providing the means of withdrawing immediately from the Wards any infectious cases that may in future occur in either division, by the purchase of two houses, with two acres of land, opposite the gate of the Asylum; and though the numbers are small which these will at present accommodate, they will admit of easy enlargement.

In the Asylum to-day there are 525 Patients; 234 Males and 291 Females; two of each sex belonging to the Private Class. We have seen all these at our visit. There are besides on the books four Male Patients on trial, two of whom we saw yesterday before they left; and another, an idiot child, put out to lodge in a neighbouring cottage, and greatly improved by the kind and judicious treatment given him, we have seen to-day. Where necessary, in all cases of absention on trial, allowance is liberally made of the full charge for maintenance received; and the arrangement is found to act most beneficially.

The condition of all the inmates was very good; that of the Women, in regard to personal appearance, being better than that of the Men, whose clothing generally struck us as for the most part now requiring renovation.

The state of the Wards containing the worst kind of Patients (the real test of the satisfactory or inefficient supervision of an Asylum) was, upon the whole, orderly and quiet; every reasonable comfort being supplied, great pains taken to induce the inmates to occupy or amuse themselves, and attend to their own wants, and the provision of various kinds of in-door games and reading, being unusually

Appendix (E.) good. Thus, though the numbers are very large in both divisions who can take no part in the regular daily employments, there is little interruption in any of the Wards to the prevailing good conduct and absence of excitement. Another satisfactory circumstance in connection with the numerous feeble cases on both sides, was the very few we found keeping their beds in either; three among the Men, and four or five among the Women.

We observed with pleasure an increase in those employed in the Workshops, attributable, doubtless, to the number of skilled attendants engaged in teaching the Patients, and inducing them so to apply themselves. Of the intelligence and fitness of the Nurses, as well as the attendants generally, and of the great advantage derived from the experienced services of the Head Attendant and Principal Nurse, who have been here since the Asylum opened, the remarks already made are a sufficient indication.

Of the additions now in progress on the Male side, which will increase the accommodation by the same number of 130 beds, already added to the Female division, the plans lately submitted have sufficiently informed our Board.

Much inconvenience at present undergone will be done away with upon completion of the Dining Halls in each Division. This will be in September next; and in the following spring the rest of the additions will be done. In some of the Female Wards we saw the dinner served yesterday, and nothing could be more neat or clean. The dinner itself was plum pudding, which the Women have once a week, and which did not seem to be unsatisfactory to them. As a fact it must be mentioned, however, that not a few complaints were made to us in both Divisions of the soup or mutton-broth dinners, given twice a week to the Men and once to the Women.

Adverting to subjects remarked upon at the last visit, we have to state that the suggestions then made have had attention. The hot-water pipes in the New Female Day-room have been sufficiently protected, and were found during the winter months to warm the room to a proper degree of comfort. A new Dead House has been constructed. The restriction from the use of particular Airing Courts during the day has been removed; and besides these matters, we have to notice other work done. The Female Infirmary Ward and the New Dormitories have been entirely painted; the Drying Ground has been doubled in extent. The Airing Court Terrace in both Divisions have been planted, and some peacocks and peahens introduced on the Female Terrace. A quantity of new furniture has been added; and we observed a handsome grand piano in No. 3 Female Ward, the gift of one of the Chichester Magistrates.

The returns of employment agree generally with what has formerly been reported in this respect; and the attendance over the three Sunday Services in Church continues to be about 375 of both sexes; and at the week-day services less than half that number. The arrangements for out-door amusements, and for walking in or beyond the grounds, as well as the numbers able to enjoy such privileges, seem to be unaltered.

The health of the Asylum upon the whole appears to be good. The numbers taking medicine for bodily or mental disease are about

60 of both sexes; but there is no serious case on the Female side, Appendix (E.) and only one such case among the Men. The instances of seclusion since the last visit, which have never been for lengthened periods, have been limited to not more than 12 Patients of both sexes, and to the time immediately following their admission. The night watch continues remarkably effective; and out of the large number of epileptic and paralysed, the returns last night for both divisions showed only six wet and two dirty beds. The Dormitories were in good order throughout, and the beds and bedding excellent.

Our remarks will have shown the high opinion we continue to entertain of the conduct and management of this Asylum, and of the kind and judicious treatment of the Patients. Even since the last visit much has been done to increase the cheerfulness of the Wards by cheap and attractive matters of ornament and decoration; and we have only strongly to recommend a continuance and increase of what has been attended by results so satisfactory.

WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

28 May 1866.

IN this Asylum to-day there are 410 Patients; and there are besides on the books two Women who left this morning on leave of absence. And one Patient (a criminal) who escaped a month ago, and has not yet been retaken. Those who are here, 187 Males and 223 Females, we have seen at our visit.

Upon the whole there was a marked absence of excitement; and, making allowance for the large number of the idiotic and epileptic, who bear an unusual proportion to the rest of the inmates, especially on the Male side, the Patients generally were in a satisfactory state as to dress and general appearance. There is a variety in the clothing of the Women which has a good effect, and this has been considered also in the summer suits for the Men. The bedding throughout the Asylum was clean, and in particular we thought the condition of it creditable to the Attendants and Nurses in the Wards occupied by the class of Patients to whom special reference has been made. We were glad to observe also only four in bed in each division, and the health generally seems good; 23 are taking medicine, of whom four are Males; and there is no serious case. The admissions since the visit on the 1st of April in last year have been 105; 49 Men and 56 Women; the discharges have been 46; 18 Men and 28 Women, of whom 14 Men and 27 Women were recovered, and four Men and one Woman had improved; and the deaths have been 32; 17 Men and 15 Women. This is a lower than the usual rate of mortality. Among the deaths was the first suicide which has occurred since the opening of the Asylum, 14 years ago; and in this case, of which the circumstances were before our Board, as well as in another Female death, resulting from the fall of an aged person from her bed, by which her thigh was fractured, inquests were held, no blame being found imputable to the Nurses. The

Appendix (E.) rest of the deaths were from ordinary causes, the principal being general palsy and epilepsy, diseases of the brain, phthisis, and old age.

The arrangements for employment, out-door exercise, and amusement, continue unaltered. In out-door labour 47 Male Patients are employed, and still it would seem not very profitably; the same system of engaging paid labourers instead of having skilled attendants (the disadvantages of which have been frequently pointed out in these entries) being pursued. In various trades 28 are employed regularly of the Men, and at the Laundry 31 Women; work of some kind or other daily being provided for about 153 in the Female Division, and 115 among the Males. A smaller proportion of the latter are able to take part in the amusements, and in walks beyond the grounds; but these privileges do not seem to be withheld from any who are in a proper condition to enjoy them. We thought the supply of reading as well as of other means of occupation and amusement in the Wards themselves reasonably sufficient, and the associations of the inmates from both divisions in picnics and other summer recreations has already begun. Considering what has been said, however, of the unusual numbers here deprived necessarily of any chance of taking part in ordinary occupations and amusement, it seems to us very desirable that the attempt should be made to form some classes for elementary instruction; and it would be a great help in this direction, as well as otherwise beneficial for proper supervision, if Head Attendants were appointed in each division.

Adverting to the plan latterly submitted for enlargement of two Day-rooms, and providing additional sleeping accommodation on the Male side in this Asylum, we find that it is proposed to make precisely similar provision, by the same means, of 22 new beds on the Women's side, for which plans will be sent up when the other work is finished. It is supposed that these additions will meet the wants of the county for some time. We do not find that all the stairs are yet supplied with hand-rails, and we again refer to this as a matter of urgency. There is one entry of restraint of a Female Patient for surgical reasons exclusively, since the last visit; and in the same interval the seclusions, which have never been frequent, or for lengthened periods, has extended to six Male and 16 Female Patients. As to other points of statutory inquiry, nothing calls for report; but we observe with pleasure the increased attendance at the religious services since the Chapel was enlarged. The average is now about 250 of both sexes.

The impression derived from our visit has been very favourable. We think this Asylum is in a creditable and satisfactory state.

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

12 February 1866.

THIS Asylum now contains 164 Male and 245 Female Patients.

The Male Wards are full, indeed overcrowded; but in the Female Division there are vacancies for about 40 Patients. The Wards now in course of erection on the Male side will afford accommodation for about 40 Patients, and they are expected to be fit for occupation soon after next Midsummer.

During our inspection this day we saw every Patient. With few exceptions, they were tranquil and orderly, and only one, a Woman, was in seclusion. The instances of seclusion reported since our last visit are not numerous, and only one case of restraint for surgical purposes has occurred.

We have to report very favourably as to the Clothing and personal condition of the Patients generally; but six of the Men and five Women wore strong canvas dresses, on account of their destructive propensities.

A very large proportion of the inmates are old, paralytic, and feeble, but only two or three were in bed; and the mortality since our Colleagues' visit in March has been small. The deaths of 17 Male and 12 Female Patients are recorded; all, except in one case, from ordinary causes. The exception was the case of a Woman who fractured her thigh bone, and who died from the consequent exhaustion. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned. An inquest was also held on the body of a Woman who died from apoplexy on the day of our Colleagues' visit last year.

The total number of Patients admitted is 96, viz., 43 of the Male, and 53 of the Female sex; 18 Men and 29 Women have been discharged, of whom 42 were recovered. Two Patients were removed to other Asylums.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and we learn that all the arrangements and the management are the same as before reported.

The average attendance at Chapel bears about the usual proportion to the whole number of inmates, and from the daily returns it appears that more than half the Patients of each sex are employed.

The dietary remains the same; the dinner to-day consisted of baked rice, with bread, and half-a-pint of beer, a meal given only once a-week. Suet pudding is given on one day, and there is one soup dinner. On the remaining four days of the week meat is given; beer is allowed both for dinner and supper.

The present Staff of Attendants consists of 11 Men and 15 Women, whose duties are exclusively confined to the Wards; there are also two out-door Attendants; and in the Female Division the Laundry Maids, &c., assist the Nurses.

We are glad to report that a system of Night Attendance was commenced on the 20th of last September; and, in addition to the Attendants above named, the services of one Attendant and one

Appendix (E.) Nurse are now given exclusively to the Patients during the night. We have no doubt as to the good results which will follow from this arrangement.

We have again to recommend that an increase be made in the Staff of Attendants and Nurses; assistance is especially wanted in the Reception and Refractory Wards in both divisions.

The Wards throughout were remarkably clean, and well ventilated, and some of them very comfortably furnished. As respects the Refractory Wards, however, we have only to repeat the recommendations made in former reports; and the same remark applies to the supply of basins and washstands, and seats in the Bed-rooms generally.

The Bedding was very clean, but the proportion of Straw Beds is still somewhat large.

We found that in some instances the Shower-baths were unlocked; and in most of the Bath-rooms there were no rules for the guidance of the Attendants in bathing the Patients.

We think that the Rules should be printed, and a copy be at all times hung up in each Bath-room.

We had no complaints from any of the Patients; and we are glad again to report that the Asylum is in a very satisfactory state.

WORCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

17 April 1866.

WE yesterday inspected the Asylum in its several Departments, and, with the exception of one Male and two Females absent on trial, saw all the Patients.

The changes in the Patients since the 24th July 1865, the date of the Commissioners last visit, and their present numbers, are shown by the following tabular statement:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	50	56	106
Discharged - - - - -	14	23	37
„ of whom recovered -	13	22	35
Died (all from ordinary causes)	24	11	35
Present numbers on books -	213	335	548
„ of whom absent on trial	1	2	3

In two cases of death, the Patients, epileptics, were found dead in bed, under such circumstances that the coroner did not deem inquests necessary.

Considering

Considering the large number of epileptics (as we are informed by Dr. Sherlock not less than 125) in the Asylum, we suggest for consideration, whether it would not be desirable to make some arrangement for their special supervision during the night. Appendix (E.)

We have to report most favourably, as heretofore, of the satisfactory personal condition and quiet and orderly demeanour of the Patients of both sexes, no one of whom was under excitement.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been few, and those principally confined to cases of epileptic mania.

The Ward Returns relative to employment show the following results :—

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Farm and Garden -	48	Sewing and Knitting -	83
Workshops - - -	38	Laundry Department -	56
Wards, &c. - - -	34	Kitchen and Wards -	56
Totals - - -	120	Totals - - -	195

The Patients attending Divine Service in the Chapel average—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
On Sundays - - - -	135	150	285
On Wednesdays - - -	50	90	140
At daily morning prayers are usually present - - -	90	100	190

The Chaplain gives his exclusive services to the Asylum.

The Bible reading classes are attended by about 25 Male Patients and 30 Females.

About 30 Patients, from time to time, receive the Holy Communion.

The periodical balls are attended by about 110 Men and 135 Women.

The furniture throughout the Asylum, which, with the exception of the bedsteads, is all made on the premises, is of a very superior description; and the Corridors, Day-rooms, and Dormitories generally present an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

There are in the Asylum as many as a dozen good large bagatelle boards, which have all been made in the Institution, and one-half of which have been introduced since the last visit.

Appendix (E.) The Corridors and Day-rooms are enlivened by aviaries, fern cases, flowering plants, coloured prints, and various objects of interest.

We found the beds and bedding throughout clean and in good order. We suggest the gradual disuse of hard sea-weed mattresses and the substitution of horse hair.

We have to report the following improvements since the last visit, viz. :—

1. The removal of the posts and wires from the Airing-ground of No. 5 Male Ward.
2. The completion of the ventilation of the Rooms and Galleries requiring it.
3. The insertion of windows for the purpose of better ventilation in the back wall of the tailor's shop.
4. The division, as recommended, of the Dead-house by a wooden partition.

A skittle-alley is about to be formed in No. 5 Male Airing-ground.

We recommend the construction on the mound in this ground of a rustic seat or sun-shade; also the introduction of some evergreens.

We saw the Patients in some Wards at dinner, which was comfortably served; we noticed, however, that it was left by several. It consisted of hash or stew, and suet dumpling; vegetables are mentioned in the printed dietary, but, as we were informed, have not for some time past been allowed on Mondays. We think that the dinner on this day should be revised.

We have to call attention to the want of printed regulations, which should be hung up in all the Bath-rooms, for the guidance of the Attendants.

The Female Division of the Asylum might, by arrangement and distribution of the beds, be made to accommodate about 25 beyond the present number of Patients, who include 30 from the Littlemore, and a like number from the Abagavenny Asylum.

The Male Division is full and overcrowded, and additional accommodation for (say) 100 Patients of that sex is urgently required; and we trust that this important matter will receive the earliest attention of the Committee of Visitors who, in their recent report, expressed their "regret that the urgency of the case seems to increase."

The Medical records are kept with great care, and we are glad to learn that in nearly all the cases of death post-mortem examinations are properly made.

In reference to the above Report we received a Copy Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of Visitors, of which the substance was as follows :—

1. THE Visitors, under all circumstances, did not think it necessary to make any alteration in the treatment of the epileptics, on the ground that constant attendance upon them by night as well as by day

day would involve the necessity of building new and large Dormitories, and the employment of two additional Attendants. The Visitors further doubted whether the congregation of this class of Patients is desirable.

2. The Visitors did not feel justified in incurring the expense of making the suggested alteration in respect to the bedding.

3. The recommendations of a sun-shade in No. 5 Male Airing-court, and printed rules for the Bath-rooms were adopted; and,

4. As to the overcrowding of the Patients on the Male side, the Committee came to the unanimous opinion that additional provision must be found; and it was referred to the Mayor of Worcester and three other Visitors to confer with Dr. Sherlock, and consider and report to the next meeting if any additional accommodation could be provided in the existing buildings, and if not, or if insufficient, what additional building would in their opinion be required.

NORTH RIDING ASYLUM.

12 July 1866.

YESTERDAY and to-day we have visited every part of this Asylum and seen all the Patients, excepting five Women and two Men at present absent on trial, and likely to be discharged.

The numbers thus seen, 505 altogether, were 259 Males and 246 Females, of whom 146 Males and 124 Females only are chargeable to the North Riding, 98 Males and 88 Females belonging to the East Riding; 11 Males and 21 Females being chargeable to boroughs having no connection with the Asylum; and four Males and 13 Females belonging to the private class. Though this aggregate is a little in excess of the number here at the last visit, the steps proposed then to be taken to relieve the overcrowding have not been proceeded with; and the inconvenience felt at that time is becoming necessarily more grave. The immediate attention of the Committee will doubtless be given to the subject, which receives increased urgency from the circumstances reported to us to-day, that the continued inability to find water at the site near Beverley, chosen for the new East Riding Asylum, still suspends the works, which it was hoped would now have been in progress.

Subject to drawbacks arising from this excess of numbers, and some inadequacy unavoidably occasioned in the existing staff of officers by late events, we found the general condition of the Patients satisfactory. There were not many exceptions to the order and quiet prevailing in both divisions; and we have the same favourable report to make of the manifest advantage to the Patients themselves, as well as to the Asylum, arising from the admirable system organised by Mr. Hill for regular and profitable employment. Necessarily, however, there are large numbers to whom this is not applicable; and it struck us to-day that, generally, the class

Appendix (E.) who pass all their time in the Wards and Airing-courts do not receive an amount of attention adequate to their wants. The dresses of many of both sexes were untidy; the means of amusement for them in-doors, such as books and papers or games, were insufficient; and, in both divisions, we think there should be more attendants. On the Men's side it might seem, at first, that the proportion is enough, but on inquiry it is found that so many are working with the Patients all day out of doors as to leave the non-working inmates with quite inadequate provision. Thus, of 74 in No. 1 Ward, nearly half belong to the latter class; while of the seven Attendants belonging to the Ward, six go out with the Working Men, one only remaining in charge of the rest, including the most troublesome cases. It seems to us desirable, therefore, that the staff of Attendants should be increased; and also that a Head Attendant should be placed in each division. There is still no special night attendance.

There were very few in bed on either side as we passed through the Wards, and the health of the Asylum at present appears to be good. About nine of each sex are entered as under treatment, but there is no serious case. The instances of Seclusion entered since the last visit, inconsiderable in number, are limited to very few Patients. The instances of mechanical restraint in the same interval appear to have comprised seven Male and three Female Patients, being in the latter almost continual and in the former less frequent, and for periods never exceeding a fortnight, and seldom more than a few hours or days. We observed at our visit five Women and two Men restrained by means of a strong canvass jacket, which is, in fact, a strait-waistcoat; two of the Women being also fastened by belts to the back of the sunshade under which they were sitting in the Airing-court; and one of the men, who had been thus fastened in bed for a fortnight, being also restrained by the legs and arms. Surgical reasons are alleged for this restraint in some of these cases, but in the majority it appears to be applied for acts of violence or unmanageable conduct generally.

The several Rooms and Wards throughout we found clean and properly ventilated; the Dormitories in a clean and pure state, though with too many beds in them; and the bedding, including that of the worse Patients, comfortable and well attended to. There is better provision for washing on the Men's side than on the Women's; and we hope that this will be increased on both, and some chairs put in the Dormitories, with small tables for the sick, as soon as the existing pressure of numbers is relieved. We have again to suggest the expediency also of providing hand-rails to the staircases.

As to employment, the usual favourable report is to be made. Besides the 75 Men upon the Garden and Farm, there are upwards of 50 employed in the Workshops, seven in the Kitchen, and two in the Steward's Office; while of the 235 Women who do regular work, 60 are in the Laundry, 16 in the Kitchen, 130 in the Sewing and Knitting Rooms, and 29 attend to the Wards. Of the opportunities afforded for walks beyond the Asylum grounds the report is less favourable. Not more than from 30 to 40 of the Women have this privilege; and it does not seem now to be extended at all to the Men, even on the Sunday afternoons. We trust that this arrangement

ment is only temporary by which the Men have lost this advantage, and that it will ultimately be applied more liberally in both divisions. The attendance at Chapel on Sundays averages about 300. We saw a good dinner yesterday very well served in the Wards; and, as to other matters of statutory inquiry, may add that, for the Patients who can take part in summer excursions and out-door amusement of that kind, the arrangements appear to be as usual good and sufficient.

The structural or other alterations since the last visit have related to the Farm, and were rendered necessary by the cattle plague; but we have specially to mention, as likely to be most beneficial in making the water supply more available in summer, the erection of a new steam-engine, with four pumps, and new steam-boiler. One of the results of this we hope will be a reduction of the number of Patients (now five or six) bathed in the same water; and we take the opportunity of suggesting that the printed rules for bathing, at present in possession of the Nurses or Attendants of the respective Wards, should be hung up in all the Bath-rooms. The Shower Baths also should invariably be kept locked.

The admissions since the 4th of last November, when our Colleagues were here, have been 96, or 38 Males and 58 Females; the discharges have been 40, or 15 Males and 25 Females, out of which four of each sex only were not reported as recovered; and the deaths have been 54. Excepting one man who hanged himself, and one woman who was found dead in bed (in which inquests were held, the particulars in each having been transmitted to our Board), there was nothing calling for remark in the deaths; the principal causes of this somewhat large mortality, which continue to show also the exhausted condition in which great numbers of the Patients are brought to the Asylum, having been general paralysis, epilepsy, exhaustion, and old age.

It is matter of much regret to us to have to state, in conclusion, that Mr. Hill is still absent from his duties in consequence of ill health, which has now for some weeks deprived the Asylum of his most valuable services and supervision. We were accompanied through the Wards by Mr. Chaffers, the new Assistant Medical Officer, who appears to have made himself well acquainted with the Patients.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD.

10 February 1866.

TO-DAY and yesterday we have visited every part of this Asylum, have seen all the Patients, and have examined the works in progress. The impression derived from our visit, and from the condition generally of the Inmates of every class, has been very favourable.

Since the visit of the 14th and 15th of February last, there have been 352 admissions, 154 discharges, and 179 deaths, the proportions of Men and Women admitted having been 160 and 192; of

Appendix (E.) those discharged, 58 and 96; and of those died, 100 and 79. Of those discharged, all but 18 had recovered. The high rate of mortality continues, and is still mainly referable to the exhausted condition in which large numbers are brought to the Asylum, there having been no special sickness during the past year. Of the ordinary deaths, the principal causes were diseases of brain, heart, and lungs; phthisis, general paralysis, apoplexy, diarrhoea, and senile decay; but besides these, inquests were held in nine cases, two of which were deaths from violence inflicted by Patients. One was that of which the facts have been lately before our Board, the Patient who committed the deed having since been sent to Broadmoor, after declaration of his insanity on arraignment; and the second was a death from pleurisy, occasioned by the fracture of two ribs in a sudden scuffle with another Patient, to whom great provocation appeared to have been given, according to the evidence of an Attendant present at the occurrence, and quite unable to prevent it. Of the other seven cases, six were of Patients found dead in their beds, the seventh being a sudden death in one of the Wards from serous apoplexy. The rest died from suffocation during epileptic fits; and of these, two Men and a Woman were in single rooms, the Attendants and Nurses sleeping near, though not adjoining; and the other three, all Men, were in associated Dormitories, where it is the practice to place the epileptics to sleep as much as practicable among Patients able to assist each other during the night. We find also, upon inquiry, that all epileptics (a class which unfortunately increases here, there being near 140 of both sexes) are visited not less than seven times every night; and, adverting to a recommendation made at the last visit, we have to add that in all cases of very serious illness a special Attendant is now put upon duty.

In the Asylum to-day there are (besides an escaped Criminal Patient still kept upon the books) 1,132 Patients, being 536 Men and 596 Women; the numbers on the Male side being 40 in excess of the proper complement, and on the Female side 14 short of the number that can be received.

The new block, a handsome structure raised at a cheap cost (no new offices being required, and the provision being adapted chiefly to convalescent Patients), will, upon its completion, receive there 40 Men, and will afford all necessary further accommodation (to the extent of 80 beds) until the Female Division is full, and the proposed new Asylum in another part of the Riding completed. For the latter the site has not yet been chosen, but active inquiries are in progress; and a committee of magistrates has been appointed to take such steps as are required with the least possible delay. The additional accommodation thus provided should not, in our opinion, be for less than 400, and the offices and land should be such as to admit of a considerable increase to that number.

In both divisions we found all the Patients singularly quiet and orderly in their demeanour, and in a very satisfactory state personally. The Women in especial were exceedingly well clothed and neat in appearance; and, though the dresses of some of the men were less tidy, we were glad to observe a general substitution
among

among them of woollen for fustian trousers, in connection with which circumstance it may be mentioned that all the Men's dresses, besides the uniform of all the Attendants, are now made in the Asylum; and there has also, during 1865, been a similar increase, to the extent of more than 2,000 yards, in the produce of the looms worked by the Patients. Careful records continue to be kept, in all the Wards of both divisions, of the Patients *not* employed, and why; the Attendants and Nurses having this important subject thus kept always under their notice. Of the 596 Women, 410 are regularly employed, and 60 are disabled for work by sickness or age; while of the 536 Men, the regular working class numbers nearly 480, only 21 being disabled by ill-health or infirmity. To this, and the care equally given to a regular and liberal provision of entertainments, the satisfactory condition of the Patients generally is attributable. There is a good supply of games in the Wards; the books, changed each month under direction of the Chaplain, are of a various and amusing kind; and the arrangements are continued for weekly dances, and out-door games and exercise at stated intervals. An excellent Croquet-ground has been provided for the Women. To-day being a half-holiday for the Working Men, we saw various parties, to the number of more than 200, in their Sunday suits, taken out for a country walk; and to-night there will be, as usual, a dance in the Great Dining-hall, which we propose to stay and see.

Turning to other matters of statutory inquiry, we remark that in the Hall yesterday 350 Male Patients dined, with the same excellent arrangements and provision as have been heretofore described; and that the records show, since the visit a year ago, 10 Men and 33 Women secluded, neither the occasions nor the periods being frequent or prolonged. The numbers entered as under treatment to-day are 141 of both sexes, of whom we found more than 30 in bed. Considering the large number of the epileptic and feeble, the return of wet and dirty (30 on the Women's side, of which 12 are wet only, and 14 on the Men's, of which 8 are wet only), show the efficiency of the Night-watch, which consists, on the Male side, of two Attendants, and on the Female, of three Nurses, with assistance from a Patient.

The various Wards at our visit were in proper order, and the bedding in the Dormitories and single rooms well attended to. In every Bath-room but one Instructions for the bathing were duly placed. We think it important that this should always be carefully looked to, and that, by provision of more Baths and increased occasions of bathing, the number of Patients who have to use the same water (4 in the Women's division, and 3 in the Men's) should be reduced. It struck us also as matter for consideration, whether in Female Wards 26 and 30, each containing 40 Patients, a third Nurse ought not to be supplied. We have to observe, as formerly, on the respectable appearance and seeming kindness and efficiency of the Attendants and Nurses in general.

In the Offices, Airing Courts, and Farm, improvements have been made since the visit in February last. A new Timber-yard adjoining the Carpenter's Shop has been constructed. Additional

Piggeries

Appendix (E.) Piggeries and a new Fold-yard have been built; 750 yards of asphalte-walks have been laid down in the Airing Courts and Plantations. Steam machinery has been introduced into the Wash-house. In connection with the new detached Hospital also, which, together with the new block, is expected to be finished and furnished by the summer, there has been a new and advantageous arrangement of a portion of the land. The Kitchen Garden has been transferred from the south to the north of the Asylum, while the old Kitchen Garden and Land in front (around the Church, &c.) has been laid out in grass, planted with forest-trees and shrubs, prepared with pipes for irrigation, and fenced off to admit of being used for sheep or cattle pasture. It seems to us further necessary, to secure proper privacy to the Hospital as well as to protect the Patients who work in the Garden, that the western boundary-wall should be continued by the side of the public walk to the end of the Garden; and, in recommending that this should be done, we think that a palisading might with advantage be thrown up along the eastern boundary, from the Outer Lodge to the extremity of the land in possession of the Asylum, which would thus be rendered more available for the Women's exercise and recreation.

This visit has confirmed every favourable opinion we have at former times expressed of the great ability displayed in the conduct and management of this important Asylum; and, in view of the additional responsibility to be shortly laid on the Superintendent, we feel assured that Mr. Cleaton's services will obtain just recognition from the Committee. He is efficiently assisted by all his officers.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.

26 October 1866.

WE yesterday inspected this Asylum, and personally examined all the Patients, who are now 596 in number. Of these, 272 are Males and 324 Females, and they are classed as follows, viz.: 221 Men and 280 Women, borough Paupers; 29 Men and 22 Women of the private class; and 22 Men and 22 Women, out-county Patients.

These numbers leave vacancies for 18 Patients in the Male Division, and seven on the Female side.

No alteration seems to have taken place in the staff of Attendants and Nurses. In addition to a Night-watch on each side, there are only 15 for each Division, giving an average of one to 18 Patients on the Male side, and one to 19 for the Women.

Four Wards in each Division have only one Attendant, although all these Wards contain many epileptics.

Each Attendant is allowed to leave the Asylum from four o'clock to 9.30 on one day in the week; and on Sunday one-third of the Men and one-fourth of the Women go out from two o'clock to 9.30 p.m.

9.30 p.m. It is evident, therefore, that during these necessary absences, the staff is reduced much below what is requisite for the due care and supervision of the Inmates. Appendix (E.)

The two Laundry-maids have charge of 31 Female Patients; but exclusively of the Engineer, Stoker, and Farm Bailiff, we find there are 14 Male artizans and labourers who have no Ward duties.

It is important, we think, that a proportion of these men should act as Ward Attendants, whereby increased supervision would be secured, and a larger number of Patients might be employed in outdoor labour. This subject is also worthy of consideration in an economical point of view.

An addition of at least two Nurses is, we think, absolutely necessary; there should also be another woman engaged for the Laundry, so as to allow of the Patients employed there being taken out more frequently for exercise. We find that in summer these Women are allowed to go into the Airing-courts after their tea, but during the spring, autumn, and winter months, except on Sundays, they are confined almost entirely to the house.

We have further to repeat the recommendation so frequently made on former occasions, as to the appointment of a Head Attendant for the Male Division.

We found the Patients of both sexes very quiet and orderly, The Women were better dressed than the Men in some respects.

As regards their bodily health, the fact that 34 Men and 44 Women are under medical treatment, shows that a large proportion are in a feeble or delicate state.

We are inclined to attribute this in some measure to the want of sufficient regular exercise in the open air, an advantage which it is evident cannot be afforded them, with the present inadequate staff of Attendants and Nurses.

The Male enclosed Yards and the Airing-courts now in use, do not, in our opinion, afford sufficient space; and we recommend that all except the feeble and infirm should have the advantage of daily exercise in the ground in front of the Asylum.

The deaths since our Colleagues' visit in September last year, have amounted to 44 in the Male, and 33 in the Female Division.

The deaths were principally from general Paralysis, Phthisis, Apoplexy, &c.; but one case of suicide by hanging occurred, the particulars of which were duly reported to our Board.

In 12 cases inquests were held, and in two of these it appeared that death had been caused "by suffocation, by turning on their faces in bed during an Epileptic fit."

There have been 288 admissions, of whom 42 were private Patients; and 160 paupers and 31 private Patients have been discharged, of whom 119 pauper and 12 private Patients were recovered.

No instance of restraint has been reported since our last visit; but 11 Men have been secluded on 25 occasions, and 10 Women on 21 occasions.

We found the Wards clean, comfortable, and well-furnished, and the bedding was in good order. Means for personal washing are

Appendix (E.) provided in the Dormitories and some of the single rooms; but we found that on the Men's side, they are as a rule, not made use of, although the number of basins fixed in the lavatories is totally inadequate.

In several of the Wards the fires are without any protection.

Considering the large number of Epileptics in these Wards, we think that some light wire-guards would be desirable.

There are no Wards in this Asylum set apart as infirmaries for the treatment of the sick and infirm. We have had some conversation with Mr. Green, as to the importance of making arrangements for this purpose, and we have recommended that one of the smaller Wards on each side be fitted up and adapted for a hospital.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries, and we find that the arrangements for occupation and amusements are the same as before reported. The returns of labour furnished to us, shows an average of 124 Men and 208 Women usually employed in various ways.

Of the Men, 39 work on the land, and this number might, we think, be increased with advantage.

About 340 Patients attend Divine service in the chapel.

We are glad to find that the Medical Superintendent, has of late, had the chief charge of the discipline and general arrangements in the Male Division; but there has been no extension of his authority in this respect on the Women's side. We think it most important for the successful working of the establishment that he should have a corresponding control over the Female Division, and that no Nurse or Female Servant shall be engaged on trial without his previous approval.

We also think it essential that he should have a similar control over the Artizans and Male Servants. The very improper practice now exists, of entrusting to the Stoker and other Artizans, keys which give them access to the Female Wards.

A bowling-green and croquet ground has been formed for the use of the Men, and we suggest that the ground in front of the Women's Airing-court be levelled and adapted for their out-door games and amusements.

We have recommended that a book be kept, showing the numbers who do not go beyond the precincts of their Airing Courts, with the reasons thereof, and that a similar record be made of Patients not employed.

In the correspondence which took place between the Board and the Committee of Visitors, with reference to the above entry, the Visitors stated that two additional Male Attendants had been engaged.

That orders had been given to take the Patients into the front grounds.

That fireguards had been provided.

That

That the Matron had orders to confer with the Superintendent as to the engagement of the Nurses. Appendix (E.)

That the use of keys admitting to the Women's Wards be "restricted to the narrowest limits possible," and that the provision of Infirmary Wards stand over for further consideration.

BRISTOL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

18 October 1866.

SINCE this Asylum was visited, on the 24th April 1865, there have been 115 admissions, 60 Males and 55 Females; 65 discharges, 36 Males and 29 Females, of whom 29 Males and 21 Females were recovered; and 36 deaths, 25 Males and 11 Females. The deaths have all been from ordinary causes, the principal being general palsy, epilepsy, phthisis, chronic brain-disease, maniacal exhaustion, and old age. There was one sudden death from disease of the heart, in which an inquest was held, and a verdict to that effect returned. A severe outbreak of diarrhœa occurred last August, but, notwithstanding the disadvantage of having no means of separating such cases, there was no death. In connection with the now pressing question of enlargement, the want of such means, and how to be applied, will require consideration.

The health of the Asylum at present is in a fair state, 6 Men and 11 Women being entered as taking medicine, and two of each sex being in bed as we passed through the Wards; but apparently no very serious case.

The numbers here to-day are 105 Males and 104 Females, 209 Patients altogether; a less number than there has been at other periods of the present year, when beds have had to be provided for 225, or 25 in excess of what the building can properly accommodate.

Even to-day we find the Dormitories occasionally overcrowded, and several corridors turned into Dormitories; a highly inconvenient arrangement. It is most necessary, therefore, that the question of enlargement should not be longer delayed, as the difficulty, in our opinion, looking to the prevailing character of the chronic cases here, is not one that will safely admit of the application of the 8th section of the Act of 1862, by way of either postponement or remedy.

At our visit to-day we have found the Asylum generally in a most creditable state, subject to the remarks just made. The several Day-rooms and Dormitories were in excellent order, the bedding clean and good everywhere; and the experiment of papering two infirmary bed-rooms in each division has been tried with perfect success. The effect is so cheerful and pleasing that the rest of the dormitories will shortly we hope have the same advantage, and the day-rooms, as formerly suggested, receive the relief of a little variety of colour.

Appendix (E.)

The Corridors in the two wings, since the last visit, have had a heating apparatus placed in them; additions have been made which complete the fitting-up of the washhouse; and attention has been given to the recommendation for planting with trees the walk round the Asylum grounds. The personal condition of both sexes to-day, allowance being made for the unfavourable character of an unusually large proportion of the cases, was generally very satisfactory; they were free from excitement, and, on the whole, were well clothed.

In the Dining-hall a good dinner of meat, pudding, potatoes, and beer was served to 38 Males and 37 Female patients, whose conduct, without exception, was orderly and becoming; but we should think it a great improvement if arrangements for quicker service were made. The Chapel attendance comprises all that there is room for, or greatly less than half the number of inmates. On the Male side there seems to be regularly employed 75, many epileptics being included; and on the Female side there are 60 daily at work. With few exceptions (and these among the women) out-door exercise is afforded to all the Patients; and about a third in each division have opportunities of walking beyond the Asylum grounds. There is, we think, a fair provision of recreation and amusement generally, but as yet there is no musical band; and the ground-floor wards are still without bagatelle boards.

A more serious difficulty continues to exist in the water supply, which, for the summer months, is still wholly inadequate for the requirements of the Asylum; but the subject, so vitally important to the health of the Patients, is now before the Committee in connection with a suggestion from Dr. Stephens for a fresh source of supply from the opposite side of the river, which we trust it will be found practicable to give effect to. The Asylum should not be left subject to this danger for another year if it can possibly be prevented. Of other matters of statutory inquiry we have only to add that the instances of seclusion, and of wet and dirty beds, considering the large number of epileptic and feeble cases, are commendably few and rare; and our preceding remarks will have shown that we continue to think very highly of the superintendence and conduct by which the good order and general efficiency of this Asylum are so well maintained.

HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

7 March, 1866.

THE changes in the Patients since the 28th February 1865, the date of the last visit, and their present numbers, are shown by the following Table:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	27	24	51
Discharged - - - -	13	16	29
„ of whom recovered	10	13	23
Died - - - -	15	6	21
Present numbers on books -	61	61	122
„ including criminal patient escaped.	1	-	1
Now resident, and all seen by us	60	61	121

With the exception of a suicide, by hanging, in the Male Division, the particulars of which were duly reported to the Board, the deaths were all from ordinary causes, seven Men and one Woman having died of general paralysis.

We have satisfaction in reporting very favourably of the demeanour and personal condition of the Patients of both sexes and all classes, who were entirely free from excitement, and generally cheerful and contented.

Six Patients of each sex are registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments.

According to the Medical Journal, the Patients secluded since the last visit have been four in the Male and seven in the Female Division, the former altogether on 6 and the latter on 16 occasions, and all for short periods.

The average attendance at Divine Service in the Chapel on Sundays is 40 on the Male side, and from 35 to 40 on the Female.

According to the latest Ward returns the Patients wet and dirty were:

	MALES.	FEMALES.
In the day - - - -	4	2
At night - - - -	3	2

There is no special night watch as respects the Asylum generally. The Attendants are three in each division. There is also a gardener (now resident) who has charge, during the day, of a number of working Patients.

Appendix (E.)

Upon inquiry we find that the three Male Attendants all sleep on the upper floor, although there are, in Dormitories below, several paralytic and other cases requiring special care, including some epileptics.

Of the Nurses, during the day, two are always in the worst (known as the refractory) ward, and one in the new large day or sewing room.

At night two nurses sleep on the upper floor, and one in a dormitory, with three Patients below.

We are strongly of opinion that an additional attendant is required in each division, and that one Male attendant should sleep on the ground floor, an arrangement which can easily be made.

The records of employment show the following results, applicable to the day before our visit:

MALES.	—	FEMALES.	—
Garden - - -	30	Sewing - - -	13
Household work - -	12	Knitting - - -	5
Laundry and washhouse	3	Laundry and washhouse	4
Joiner - - -	1	Household work -	6
Painter - - -	1		
Tailor - - -	1		
TOTAL - -	48	TOTAL - -	28

We suggest the introduction of some simple mode of occupation for the Idiotic and Imbecile, such as picking hair or flock.

We noticed in the Men's Day Room (used also as the Chapel) a bagatelle board, the only one in the division, without any cloth, and consequently wholly useless. Mr. Casson gave us to understand that a proper board would shortly be provided. We found the several wards and rooms, and the beds and bedding, generally clean and in proper order.

We have to call attention to the unsubstantial character and worn condition of a considerable number of the blankets. We refer more especially to the beds with only cotton and slight coverlets.

The atmosphere of the range of three single rooms in the Male Division was much tainted by burnt air from the gas stove in the passage, a defect which should at once be looked to.

We observed a Dormitory on the ground floor of the Female Division, in which four beds were placed, being one, at least, in excess of the maximum number compatible with health.

We gave special attention to the bathing arrangements, and have to report as follows: There is one bath-room in each division; that for the Men contains two baths, has a fireplace, and is comfortable ;

fortable; that for the Women contains one bath, and is very inferior in all respects, having no fireplace or means for warming. In neither room was there a thermometer by which to test the temperature of the water, which we think very essential; nor were there any regulations for the guidance of the attendants, which ought to be prepared and hung up in each room. Appendix (E.)

In reply to a letter from the Board, directing the special attention of the Visitors to the observations and suggestions contained in the Report, and conveying an opinion of the great importance and benefit of an efficient night attendance, we had the satisfaction of receiving an assurance that steps had been at once taken for a compliance with the suggestions made.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

23 January 1866.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day inspected the new Asylum for the City of London, and we now report as follows:—

Since our visit in October 1864, the following works have been completed—

The external boundary wall has been erected.

The airing courts have been walled in, and sunk fences have been made.

The grounds have been laid out and planted.

The Superintendent's garden has been enclosed.

The lodge and entrance gate has been completed.

The whole of the buildings have been finished.

The baths and lavatories have been refitted and improved, and marble washstands have been placed in the Dormitories.

Gas has been laid on.

The window sashes, which were originally constructed upon a very objectionable principle, have been made to open in the ordinary manner.

Blinds have been affixed to the windows.

The doors of the single rooms have been re-hung, so as to open outwards.

Most of the requisite furniture has been provided, and the grates and fittings of the kitchen, washhouse, and offices have been fixed.

A large number of framed pictures has been purchased, together with bagatelle boards, and other games for the amusement of the Patients.

In all essential points, therefore, the Asylum is now fit for occupation, and we see no reason why early arrangements should not be made for the admission of a limited number of the more healthy and trustworthy Patients, of both sexes, who would be able to render much assistance in preparing the Wards for complete occupation.

Appendix (B.)

Such Patients might, in the first instance, be placed in the Wards connected with the Laundry and Workshops, and would thus not interfere with the works still to be accomplished.

The walls of the Corridors and Day Rooms remain in the state described at the last visit, being of rough brickwork, whitewashed. In the original description of the building, furnished to the Board by the Architect, it was stated, that "the walls of the passages and "Day Rooms will be plastered throughout;" but this stipulation has not been carried out, on account, as we are informed, of the expense.

This, we think, is much to be regretted, and we strongly recommend that the Committee at once take into their consideration the question, whether plastering or cementing may not even now be wholly or partially adopted.

The warming apparatus has been tried, and Dr. Jepson states that it answers well. The building generally appears to be dry, but some of the window frames are not watertight, and water finds its way through several places in the roof of the Chapel, and also in other parts of the building.

The fireguards furnished for the Dormitories and single rooms are most cumbrous and unsightly, and yet afford no protection from fire.

The water-closet doors should be hung so as to open outwards; at present they afford opportunities for Patients to block themselves in, and in case of a Patient falling down in a fit, it might be found very difficult to enter.

Throughout the laundry and workshop buildings, and in many parts of the Asylum, we perceived a most offensive odour of drains, apparently coming through the pipes of the wash basins. It is most important that the drains should be attended to forthwith, and proper arrangements made for pumping out the cesspool, which is placed much too near the building, and is constructed, as we understand, without an overflow.

Although proper means for ventilation are provided in the Wards of the main building, the Dormitories over the laundry and workshops are defective in this respect, and they require attention.

The boundary wall is in some portions so low as to be easily overlooked by foot passengers on the high road; and the central gates, which appear to be of no practical use, allow the public to command a view of the general grounds. Unless these evils are remedied, the enjoyment of these gardens by the inmates will be much restricted.

The small airing courts for the more troublesome Patients are now only gravelled; they require to be planted and turfed like the other portions of the grounds, and seats and sunshades should be placed in them, as well as in the outer garden.

No time should be lost in the erection of suitable farm buildings.

We repeat the recommendation made in a former Report, that better provision be made for the supply of water in case of fire.

A few of the single rooms in the short receding wings, which are intended for the more troublesome Patients, should be coated with parian or other cement.

Some

Some protection should be placed over the window bars in the padded rooms, which at present offer facilities for suicide. Appendix (E.)

The windows in the workshops and laundry should be lowered, so as to enable the Patients to obtain a view of the surrounding grounds.

The drying closet in the laundry, will, we think, be found much too small for this large establishment.

The Board will observe, that several of the above observations and suggestions relate to matters that have already attracted the attention of the Committee of Guardians of the City of London, who visited the Asylum, and reported thereon in the month of November last.

CITY OF LONDON (Second Visit).

6 November 1866.

THIS Asylum was opened for the reception of Patients on the 16th of April in the present year, and since then 108 Men and 104 Women have been admitted. Of these 40 Male Patients belong to the county of Kent.

Two Patients, one of each sex, have been discharged, and two deaths have occurred. One of these was a suicide, the particulars of which have been fully detailed to our Board.

The building to-day contains 208 Patients, 106 of the Male and 102 of the Female sex.

We found them generally free from excitement, and no one was in restraint or in seclusion. No case of restraint is reported since the opening of the Asylum, but four Men and six Women have been secluded, generally for short periods; the Men on four occasions, and the Women on 26 occasions.

Four Men and eight Women are under medical treatment, but not for serious bodily disorders. The health of the inmates has, since the opening of the Asylum, been very satisfactory, although there have been two or three cases of dysentery on the Female side. The Night Attendant was attacked with the disease, which in her case proved fatal, but no Patient died.

A very offensive odour of drains was perceptible in some of the lower wards on the Women's side, and we think that the most active steps should be taken at once to remedy the evil, and that carbolic acid, or some other disinfecting fluid, should be copiously employed.

The Wards are clean and comfortably furnished, and they present a cheerful appearance.

The bedding throughout is clean, and of excellent quality. The means for personal washing are abundant, and we are assured that the water in the baths is changed for each patient. With reference to the water supply, however, we regret to hear that within the last week there has been a sudden and great failure, in consequence, as it is supposed, of a very deep well having recently been sunk for the use of a neighbouring Penitentiary. This subject demands the immediate attention of the Committee.

The clothing is of good quality, but none has yet been made in
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Appendix (B.) the house. We have to suggest that the Men should be supplied with suits for Sunday, and that a greater variety of materials should be provided for the Women, who during the winter months should be allowed woollen gowns.

We were present in the Dining-hall at dinner time, in which there were 64 Men and 48 Women. The greatest order and quiet was observable, and the dinner, which consisted of soup, was of good quality.

A dietary table has been drawn up, which, however, has not yet been finally adopted.

The average numbers usefully employed appear to be about 50 of the Male and 46 of the Female sex. Of the Men, 16 work upon the land, and there are four carpenters, six shoemakers, &c. Thirteen of the Women are regularly engaged in the washhouse and laundry.

There is a fair supply of games and means of amusement in the Wards, and balls are held weekly in the Hall. A concert has also been given on one or two occasions.

The present staff consists of 13 Attendants and 15 Nurses. These numbers include the head and night attendants in both divisions, and four Laundry Maids on the Women's side.

The two enclosed Airing-courts are unfinished, and they require immediate attention, but a great deal has been accomplished in laying out and planting the general grounds, and the work has been done with much taste and judgment.

The open gates to the south have been covered with sheet iron, to prevent annoyance from the public; but some inconvenience still arises from the lowness of the wall adjoining the high road.

Sun-shades will be needed in all the grounds.

The recommendation formerly made as to the plastering of the day-rooms and corridors has not been carried out, and the walls throughout are only whitewashed. We suggest that, until the plastering is done, colouring and papering should be used in the interior; and we also recommend that some of the single rooms for the worst class of Patients should be cemented, and the wooden floors covered with some impermeable material.

We again recommend the lowering of the windows in the Men's workshops.

Although there are still many minor matters of detail requiring attention, in all important particulars great progress has been made; and, considering the short time the building has been opened, we are of opinion that the establishment is in a very creditable and satisfactory state.

NORWICH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

20 September 1866.

THE following tabular statement shows the changes in the Patients since the visit of our Colleagues on the 24th August 1865, and their present numbers:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	25	28	53
Discharged - - - -	16	16	32
„ of whom recovered	5	10	15
Died (all from ordinary causes)	7	2	9
Present numbers on books -	42	58	100
Absent on trial - - -	-	3	3

In the case of one Male Patient, an epileptic, who was found on his face dead, an inquest was held, and a verdict returned accordingly.

In reference to the Insane poor of Norwich, the result of our inquiries is, that their total number is about 300, whereof 100 are in the Infirmary Asylum, 60 in the Union Workhouse, and 140 with their friends and elsewhere.

The Infirmary Asylum is calculated to accommodate 100 Patients, viz., 47 Males and 53 Females. There are now not more than five vacant beds in the Male Division. The Female Division is more than full; three of the present Female Patients sleeping in the detached building, wherein the Superintendent and the Matron reside.

In these circumstances it has been found necessary, with a view to the reception of recent and acute cases, to remove a number of Patients to the Lunatic Wards of the Workhouse, or to the care of their friends, which will account for the number of discharges of Patients not recovered.

We have to report favourably of the general personal condition and demeanour of the Patients of both sexes, none of whom were under excitement, or made any complaints in reference to their treatment.

We saw from 70 to 80 Patients in the general hall at dinner, which consisted of good roast beef, potatoes, bread, and beer. The ordinary dietary is upon a sufficient scale, and judiciously varied.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, the numbers registered as under medical treatment being only four of each sex.

0.73.

According

Appendix (E.) According to the Medical Journal, since the last visit, one Male and four Female Patients have been subjected to mechanical restraint, the former on one, and the latter altogether on eight occasions.

The jackets and sleeves, the only means of restraint, are always kept in the hands of the Superintendent.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have been very rare, and only in the case of one Male Patient and three Females.

About 40 Patients on the average attend Divine Service in the Chapel.

In reference to the last Report, we have to state as follows:—

1. The City Surveyor has given his opinion that nothing effectual can be done to improve the ventilation.

2. The sum estimated by him as the cost of providing a proper supply and distribution of water, including pipes and taps, and a Bath-room and Bath for the Male Patients, would be about 260 *l*.

The question of the necessary expenditure has been considered by the Committee, and negatived, on the ground that the present Asylum is only a temporary arrangement, pending the erection of the intended Joint Boroughs Asylum.

For the same reasons as those which actuate the Committee, we abstain from suggesting any structural improvements involving material outlay. We should otherwise recommend the construction of internal waterclosets, in addition to the existing external privies. As a substitute we urge the introduction of more commodes, of which we ascertained that three only—two on the Male and one on the Female side—have as yet been provided.

3. The numbers of straw beds and pillows are in progress of diminution, but there are, as we are informed, still as many as nine of that material in the Male Division, and 21 in the Female.

In connexion with the subject of beds, we regret to have again to notice a practice, which was animadverted upon by the Visiting Commissioners on the 29th September 1856, of placing, during the day, hair mattresses over the straw beds occupied by Patients of uncleanly habits, and removing them at night. It is scarcely necessary again to observe that this objectionable arrangement is calculated to convey a more favourable impression of the place than it really merits.

4. The Male Patients continue, as before, to be almost wholly without employment. Four or five work occasionally in the garden, and one as a carpenter.

5. For the amusement of the Patients, 2 *l*. a quarter has been voted by the Committee, and expended by Mr. Macpherson (who has been appointed permanent Superintendent) in the purchase of draft-boards, dominoes, cards, and entertaining publications.

6. The Patients walk out regularly in parties, and enjoy weekly picnics in Spixworth Park.

The arrangements for bathing and personal washing continue to be very defective. Appendix (E.)

In the Male Division there are only two moveable baths for the 42 Patients, and on an average five are bathed in the same water, the temperature of which is tested only by the hands of the Attendants. The Patients are bathed regularly only once a month.

In the Female Division there is one bath below the floor of the laundry, wherein the Patients severally are bathed once a week.

No thermometers are used, and there are no rules for the guidance of the Attendants.

In reference to the staff of Attendants, we have to report that there are four in the Male Division, and in the Female five, besides a laundress, who takes occasional duty.

There is also a Night Attendant on each side, who comes on duty at 9 p.m., and leaves at 6 a.m. in summer, and 7 in winter, and who goes round five times during the night.

The several Day-rooms and Dormitories, all of which we inspected, and the beds and bedding throughout, were found by us clean and in proper order.

As respects the examination of the persons of Patients on admission, Dr. Macpherson has prepared and adopted a good form of register, with the following columns:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. No. in admission book | 5. Result of examination. |
| 2. Residence. | 6. When reported. |
| 3. Date of admission. | 7. Observations. |
| 4. By whom examined. | |

We have only to add that, were it not for the temporary character of the Asylum, we should suggest many essential improvements.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM.

Bensham and Coxlodge Farm, 21 July 1866.

WE have to-day gone over the whole of the premises at Bensham and at Coxlodge Farm, accompanied by Dr. Browne, and have seen all the Patients excepting two; a man, a criminal Patient, who escaped some months ago, and has not yet been retaken, and a woman who is absent on leave. The number seen by us were at Bensham 92, and at Coxlodge 32, being 46 of each sex at the former place, and 16 of each sex at the latter.

They were all very quiet, and, with few exceptions, in a proper condition as to dress and general appearance; the more quiet and industrious having been selected for residence at the farm, where good domestic furniture has been introduced, and the accommodation is altogether suitable and cheerful. What was noticed at the last visit as having been done at Bensham, has been done here in more favourable circumstances; and when the walls are dry enough to admit of painting and papering, excellent provision will have been made for the comfort of the inmates. The neatness and order of

Appendix (E.) the Dormitories, the supply of everything needful for the sick, and the sufficiency of means for general cleanliness, deserve to be particularly mentioned.

The reduction of the number of inmates at Bensham has considerably improved the Men's accommodation there; and since the last visit additional efforts have been applied, not unsuccessfully, by means of fresh furniture, papering and painting, to diminish the discomfort of the old building. Similar efforts on the Female side have been less successful, owing to the insuperable structural difficulties; but much credit is due to Dr. Browne for the persevering endeavour he makes under circumstances not encouraging.

The prospect of any early completion of the new Asylum, to be built on the Coxlodge Estate, is less hopeful than it was a year and a-half ago. The continued strike of the masons and builders arrests all the works, excepting such labour at the foundations of a part of the building as can be supplied by five non-union men. It is clear, therefore, that additional accommodation will have to be found; and that, considering the difficulty as to the needful supervision for more than a limited number at the farm, a portion of it at least will have to be derived in the way of additions even to Bensham, which should be as cheap and inexpensive as possible. Enlargement of the farm-buildings is so desirable in itself, that it will doubtless receive attention from the Committee; but Dr. Browne should be carefully consulted as to the limit to which it would be advisable to carry it, under the very unfavourable prospects of the General Building.

The state of the bedding throughout both divisions at Bensham was excellent, but nothing can be more unsuited to their purpose than portions of the old house, now principally used as Female Dormitories; and the bad ventilation does not admit of remedy. Some amusement for the Patients has been introduced into the Airing courts, but it has not been found possible to plant them. What in that respect was suggested at the last visit, however, has been carried out at the farm-building, where in this and other ways the labour of the Male inmates has been made available. Here, indeed, there is only one objection to the regular daily employment of all the Patients of both sexes; the exception from the working Patients at Bensham being 13 among the Men, and 15 among the Women. Sixteen Male Patients were at work in the garden outside when we arrived, and 9 were in the workshops tailoring and shoemaking, the majority having been taught those trades.

Attention continues to be given to out-door exercise and recreation, and increased numbers appear to join the parties mentioned in the last entry. The dinner to-day was soup of good quality, with bread and cheese and beer, and we saw it neatly served in the Men's division. The Chaplain attends on Wednesdays as usual; prayers are read in the Wards; and from 9 to 11 from each division go to the parish church. As to other matters of statutory inquiry, we have to add that since the last visit there has been no restraint, and that the seclusion has been limited to five instances, applicable to four Patients, the longest period being six hours. The health at present is good, and there has been no disorder lately of an epidemic kind. Ten are entered as now taking medicine.

Frequent

Frequent reference having been made on former occasions to the extreme desirability of planting the estate, which its exposed condition renders peculiarly necessary, it was a matter of great regret to us to observe to-day that nothing has yet been done with this view. Once more we press this on the attention of the Committee.

The number admitted since the visit of the 13th November last has been 32, 15 Males and 17 Females; the discharges have been 6, 3 Males and 3 Females, 5 of the number having recovered; and the deaths have been 6, 4 Males and 2 Females: nothing unusual calling for remark in any of them.

Appendix (F.)

APPENDIX (F.)

DURHAM COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

London, 24 November 1866.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

ON the 8th instant I received from C. P. Phillips, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners, instructions to visit the Durham County Lunatic Asylum, situate at Sedgefield, in order to inspect and report upon a cesspool complained of as a cause of nuisance, and liable to be injurious to health. I also received, and have carefully examined, the correspondence and reports relating to the questions involved, which papers are dated from 3rd August 1864 down to 8th instant, inclusive.

The questions in dispute betwixt the Committee of Visiting Justices and the Commissioners in Lunacy appear, mainly, to be the continuance or removal of the large open cesspool, and the better ventilation of the main sewers and drains.

With regard to the open cesspool, the Commissioners who have inspected the Asylum have received complaints from residents, officials, and others, that, under certain conditions of atmosphere and wind, stench from this open cesspool is felt over the entire area of the Asylum Buildings, and even as far as the Lodge at the entrance gates.

The Commissioners themselves have also, during their visits of inspection to the Asylum, felt the taint arising from the surface of this mass of putrid fermenting sewage, covering an area of some 5,500 square feet, and, when full, amounting to a volume of about 340,000 gallons. As gases from putrid matters are constantly in the course of formation and diffusion, the cube of the space and the lateral motion of the atmosphere must be taken into account, when it will be found that such an apparatus as this open cesspool constitutes is capable of contaminating many thousand millions of cubic feet of atmospheric air each day, as indeed experience shows is the fact.

The sewers and drains have no man-holes on them to afford means of inspection, nor any adequate means for full and permanent ventilation, nor means for occasional flushing.

I do not consider it necessary to enter into all the reasons which may be used against storing sewage near to inhabited dwellings in open tanks until fermentation sets in, so as to liberate gases known to be obnoxious to the sense of smell and injurious to human health.

I beg simply to state the fact that in the case of this open cesspool such foul-smelling gases are generated unceasingly.

At

At the time of my visit, 21st November 1866, there was a comparatively dry atmosphere and a temperature below freezing, but yet the whole mass of fluid refuse was in a state of ferment, as was shown by large bubbles of gas rising to the surface and escaping, bringing up from the bottom of the tank a thick black scum. In summer, under conditions of temperature more favourable to decomposition, the generation and escape of such foul gases must be proportionately more rapid. That concentrated gases generated from putrid sewage may have a fatal effect on human life, numerous recorded cases of deaths in sewers and drains fully prove.

The ingredients in town sewage most noxious in decomposing are waste water containing human excreta, sink water in which vegetables have been washed or boiled, soap-suds, and washings from slaughter-houses. The sewage in the Asylum cesspool consists of these ingredients. A large proportionate admixture of soap-suds (which there is in this case, and in all Lunatic Asylums) makes the sewage ferment more rapidly than ordinary town sewage is found to do.

Sewage ferments in drains and sewers, more or less, under all conditions. In clean sewers, where sewage is transmitted without deposit taking place, less; in foul sewers, where deposit takes place, more. In every case, therefore, full and permanent means for ventilation are required. Down-spouts will not alone sufficiently ventilate any system of sewers and drains, nor even the drains of a single house.

As a member of a Royal Commission to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns, and applying it to beneficial uses, which Commission continued from January 1857 to March 1865, and as Chairman of a Royal Commission to inquire into the pollution of rivers, it has been, and is, my duty fully to investigate the questions of main sewerage, drainage, and sewage applications to land. The question of sewer and drain ventilation comes in as part of the inquiries.

Mr. Crozier, the Durham County Bridge Master and Surveyor, advises the Visiting Justices to retain the cesspool as necessary to sewage irrigation for the purpose of storing sewage during wet weather. Mr. Crozier cannot, I fear, have made himself acquainted with the facts of sewage application in other places, such as at Worthing, Croydon, South Norwood, Broadmoor State Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and other places. Cesspools are not in use in any of these places, neither is sewage stored in any way until it ferments, but is applied, with advantage, daily under all conditions of rain, frost, or snow. At Worthing the sewage, from a population varying from 7,000 to 10,000 persons, all using water-closets, is pumped by steam power from a sumpt or well not more than 12 feet diameter and 20 feet deep, direct to land, about one mile distant. This sewage, so pumped, has been applied during the last two summers to irrigate Italian rye-grass, grown on not more than some 25 statute acres of land. Upwards of 60 tons of rye-grass have been cut per acre during each year. There is no large cesspool to retain sewage until fermentation and generation of foul gases set in; and, consequently, there is no noxious stench nor disease caused.

Appendix (F.)

At the Broadmoor State Criminal Lunatic Asylum, which is much larger, and contains more inmates than the Durham County Lunatic Asylum at Sedgefield, there is no cesspool tank, but the sewage is disposed of daily, summer and winter, over the land for kitchen garden uses, as also for Italian rye-grass irrigation. There is no inconvenience experienced in this work, nor any nuisance created by the sewage.

In so far as site, soil, subsoil, and general facilities for sewage application on the most favourable terms exist, the Durham County Asylum has the advantage. That which is done regularly at Croydon, where the population is upwards of 30,000, at Worthing, where the population is from 7,000 to 10,000, and also is done at Broadmoor Asylum, namely, applying sewage to land as it is generated, with the greatest agricultural advantages, and so as not to create or in any way become a nuisance, may with equal advantages (and there are greater advantages) be accomplished at the Durham Asylum, Sedgefield.

With respect to main sewer and drain ventilation, down-spouts do not afford sufficient means. See the evidence taken at Croydon and at Worthing, as published in an Appendix to the First Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing the pollution of Rivers (River Thames), September 1866.

In Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and other large towns down-spouts have been depended upon, and in each case, as sewers and drains have been extended, disease in excess has prevailed. Orders have been given by the local authorities to ventilate more fully both sewers and drains in all these towns.

Conclusions :

1. THAT the open cesspool tank at Durham County Lunatic Asylum, Sedgefield, in consequence of its great size, and the time sewage is retained in it, is the cause of a great nuisance, and that an open tank of such large area is not necessary to the best and most economical application of sewage to land.

2. That a daily application of sewage to land, in a fresh state, is the only way in which sewage ought to be used.

3. That sewage may be beneficially applied to land for the growth of Italian rye-grass under conditions which exist at Sedgefield Asylum every day in the year, through all possible conditions of weather.

Recommendation :

THAT the Visiting Justices of the Durham County Lunatic Asylum be required to abolish the existing cesspool tank, and to make arrangements for applying the whole of the sewage, whilst in a fresh state, to the land daily for agricultural uses.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Rawlinson.*

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix.

A SUMPT or well may be arranged to pump sewage from, for use, over the gardens. This well may be so covered and ventilated through charcoal as not to be a nuisance.

The sewers and drains may have man-holes, and be ventilated as shown in diagrams detailed in Minutes of Instructions, published by the Local Government Act Office for the uses of Local Surveyors.

(signed) R. R.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
during the Year ending 31st December 1866.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Bedford	Bedford	2	11	13
	Biggleswade	7	3	10
	Leighton Buzzard	4	3	7
	Luton	3	10	13
Berks	Abingdon	3	4	7
	Cookham	7	5	12
	Faringdon	7	10	17
	Wallingford	4	3	7
	Wantage	1	4	5
	Windsor	7	4	11
Bucks	Aylesbury	5	2	7
	Eton	1	7	8
	Winslow	4	1	5
Cambridge	Wisbech	3	5	8
Chester	Altrincham	5	13	18
	Boughton, Great	2	4	6
	Chester	3	5	8
	Congleton	7	8	15
	Macclesfield	21	23	44
	Nantwich	1	6	7
	Northwich	1	3	4
	Stockport	54	58	112
Cornwall	St. Austell	2	5	7
	Bodmin	1	2	3
	Camelford	-	-	-
	St. Columb, Major	-	7	7
	Liskeard	2	5	7
	Stratton	1	-	1
Cumberland	Bootle	5	8	13
	Brampton	3	6	9
	Carlisle	3	3	6
	Cockermouth	11	13	24

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Cumberland—continued	Longtown - - -	2	1	3
	Whitehaven - - -	8	11	19
	Wigton - - -	7	16	23
Derby - - -	Bakewell - - -	3	5	8
	Belper - - -	7	8	15
	Chapel-en-le-Frith - - -	1	8	9
	Chesterfield - - -	13	24	37
	Derby - - -	7	9	16
	Hayfield - - -	4	6	10
	Shardlow - - -	6	5	11
Devon - - -	Axminster - - -	3	8	11
	Barnstaple - - -	3	6	9
	Exeter - - -	21	19	40
	Holsworthy - - -	3	2	5
	Honiton - - -	3	3	6
	Plymouth - - -	24	19	43
	Stoke Damerel - - -	8	16	24
Dorset - - -	Beaminster - - -	2	4	6
	Blandford - - -	2	5	7
	Bridport - - -	3	6	9
	Cerne - - -	-	1	1
	Dorchester - - -	-	4	4
	Poole - - -	9	14	23
	Shaftesbury - - -	1	2	3
	Sherborne - - -	2	3	5
	Sturminster - - -	1	1	2
	Wareham and Purbeck - - -	4	2	6
	Weymouth - - -	10	10	20
	Wimborne and Cranborne - - -	2	2	4
Durham - - -	Auckland - - -	4	2	6
	Chester-le-street - - -	5	2	7
	Darlington - - -	-	1	1
	Durham - - -	9	6	15
	Gateshead - - -	9	5	14
	Hartlepool - - -	5	2	7
	Houghton-le-Spring - - -	3	3	6
	Lanchester - - -	3	5	8
	South Shields - - -	4	7	11
	Stockton - - -	4	4	8
	Sunderland - - -	23	38	61
Essex - - -	Teesdale - - -	11	17	28
	West Ham - - -	23	22	45

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Gloucester	Bristol	51	83	134
	Cheltenham	4	7	11
	Clifton	41	62	103
	Gloucester	1	7	8
	Newent	5	2	7
	Stow-on-the-Wold	3	2	5
	Stroud	14	24	38
	Westbury-on-Severn	4	2	6
	Wheatenhurst	1	4	5
	Winchcomb	3	4	7
Hereford	Bromyard	2	2	4
	Dore	2	3	5
	Hereford	3	4	7
	Kington	2	1	3
	Ledbury	-	4	4
	Leominster	-	3	3
	Weobley	8	4	12
Hertford	Barnet	4	1	5
	Berkhampstead	2	-	2
	Hatfield	2	2	4
	Hemel Hempstead	3	4	7
	Hitchin	5	2	7
	Watford	5	7	12
	Welwyn	-	-	-
Kent	Greenwich	46	89	135
	Lewisham	6	2	8
	Medway	17	21	38
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	49	58	107
	Blackburn	48	60	108
	Bolton	61	63	124
	Bury	60	79	139
	Caton	2	3	5
	Chorlton	42	41	83
	Clitheroe, at Aighton Bailey	2	1	3
	" Holden	8	8	16
	The Fylde	7	7	14
	Garstang	1	3	4
	Lancaster	3	2	5
	Liverpool, at Brownlow Hill	31	9	40
	" Dingle Mount	2	39	41
	Manchester, Old	17	17	34
	" New	102	139	241
	Oldham	60	62	122
	Prescot	17	9	26

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (G.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Lancaster—continued.	Preston, at Preston -	-	5	5	
	" Ribchester -	40	-	40	
	Rochdale, at Hollingworth -	9	6	15	
	" Marland -	9	9	18	
	" Spotland -	8	14	22	
	" Wardleworth -	1	8	9	
	Salford - - -	51	66	117	
	Toxteth Park - -	12	25	37	
	Ulverstone - - -	4	5	9	
	Wigan - - - -	38	42	80	
Leicester - - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	4	-	4	
	Leicester - - -	41	26	67	
	Loughborough - -	4	6	10	
	Melton Mowbray -	4	7	11	
Lincoln - - -	Bourn - - - -	6	2	8	
	Gainsborough - -	1	2	3	
	Glanford Brigg - -	2	2	4	
	Grantham - - - -	1	4	5	
	Lincoln - - - -	7	8	15	
	Sleaford - - - -	1	7	8	
	Stamford - - - -	7	1	8	
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - -	23	42	65	
	Brentford - - - -	4	7	11	
	Chelsea - - - -	15	8	23	
	Clerkenwell, St. James' -	45	54	99	
	Edmonton - - - -	4	13	17	
	Fulham - - - -	13	18	31	
	George, St., Hanover-square, Mount-street -	3	-	3	
	" Little Chelsea -	-	3	3	
	George, St., in-the-East -	16	27	43	
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	6	9	15	
	Hackney - - - -	19	23	42	
	Hampstead - - - -	1	5	6	
	Hendon - - - -	2	4	6	
	Holborn - - - -	3	9	12	
	Islington, St. Mary -	4	2	6	
	James, St., Westminster -	10	8	18	
	Kensington - - - -	13	12	25	
	London, City of (also a special visit) - -	46	61	107	
	London, East - - -	28	70	98	
	London, West - - -	11	16	27	
	Luke, St., Middlesex -	33	49	82	

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex— <i>continued.</i>	Margaret, St., & St. John, Westminster, at Ken- sington - - -	16	19	35
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields - - -	5	6	11
	Marylebone, St. - - -	42	52	94
	Mile End, Old Town - - -	34	47	81
	Paddington - - -	4	10	14
	Pancras, St. - - -	74	162	236
	Poplar - - -	3	5	8
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard - - -	63	83	146
	Staines - - -	4	2	6
	Stepney - - -	24	32	56
	Strand, The, Cleveland-st. - - -	7	14	21
	„ Edmonton - - -	-	10	10
	Uxbridge - - -	3	4	7
	Whitechapel (also two special visits) - - -	33	57	90
Norfolk - - -	Aylsham - - -	1	1	2
	Blofield - - -	3	3	6
	Erpingham - - -	5	-	5
	St. Faith's - - -	2	2	4
	Flegg, East and West - - -	-	4	4
	Forehoe - - -	-	7	7
	Henstead - - -	2	4	6
	Loddon and Clavering - - -	2	10	12
	Mitford and Launditch - - -	9	4	13
	Norwich - - -	28	38	66
	Tunstead and Happing - - -	-	-	-
	Walsingham - - -	3	3	6
	Wayland - - -	-	-	-
	Yarmouth, Great - - -	19	23	42
Northampton - - -	Kettering - - -	5	4	9
Northumberland - - -	Morpeth - - -	2	-	2
	Newcastle on-Tyne - - -	40	33	73
Nottingham - - -	Basford - - -	16	12	28
	Bingham - - -	-	2	2
	East Retford - - -	4	8	12
	Mansfield - - -	12	8	20
	Newark - - -	3	15	18
	Nottingham - - -	39	44	83
	Radford - - -	-	3	3
	Southwell - - -	2	3	5
	Worksop - - -	5	7	12

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	6	11	17
	Bicester - - -	1	7	8
	Chipping Norton - - -	-	1	1
	Headington - - -	1	-	1
	Henley - - -	6	12	18
	Oxford - - -	12	7	19
	Thame - - -	4	6	10
	Witney - - -	5	11	16
	Woodstock - - -	5	6	11
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	2	1	3
	Uppingham - - -	2	3	5
Salop - - -	Atcham - - -	3	12	15
	Bridgnorth - - -	2	4	6
	Church Stretton - - -	4	1	5
	Clun - - -	1	1	2
	Drayton - - -	1	6	7
	Ellesmere - - -	3	9	12
	Madeley - - -	3	9	12
	Newport - - -	2	3	5
	Shifnal - - -	-	5	5
	Shrewsbury - - -	1	11	12
	Wellington, at Wellington	2	5	7
	„ Ercall Magna	-	1	1
	Wem - - -	2	10	12
Somerset - - -	Whitchurch - - -	7	3	10
	Axbridge - - -	11	8	19
	Bath - - -	38	53	91
	Bridgewater - - -	6	13	19
	Chard - - -	2	2	4
	Clutton - - -	9	9	18
	Frome - - -	5	9	14
	Langport - - -	4	5	9
	Shepton Mallet - - -	1	6	7
	Wells - - -	4	2	6
	Wincanton - - -	2	8	10
	Yeovil - - -	8	13	21
Southampton - - -	Alresford - - -	3	-	3
	Alton - - -	8	11	19
	Havant - - -	5	7	12
	Headley - - -	1	2	3
	Hursley - - -	2	-	2
	Petersfield - - -	2	3	5
	Portsea Island - - -	49	60	109
	Southampton - - -	7	11	18
	Isle of Wight - - -	15	17	32

Appendix (G)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford	Burton-on-Trent	6	2	8
	Lichfield	5	6	11
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	-
	Penkridge	4	6	10
	Seisdon	-	2	2
	Stoke-upon-Trent	7	11	18
	Wolverhampton	33	32	65
Suffolk	Bosmere and Claydon	2	6	8
	Bury St. Edmunds	2	2	4
	Cosford	3	8	11
	Ipswich	18	21	39
	Mutford and Lothingland	2	4	6
	Samford	3	3	6
	Stow	-	-	-
	Thingoe	-	-	-
Surrey	Woodbridge	7	2	9
	Bermondsey, St. Mary			
	Magdalen	11	13	24
	Camberwell, St. Giles	26	52	78
	Dorking	6	6	12
	Epsom	8	10	18
	George, St., the Martyr, Eagle House, Mitcham	32	54	86
	George, St., the Martyr, Mint-street	-	-	-
	Godstone	3	2	5
	Lambeth, St. Mary	49	72	121
	Newington, St. Mary	43	42	85
	Olaves, St.	9	5	14
	Reigate	2	4	6
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary	4	5	9
	Saviour's, St.	6	28	34
Sussex	Wandsworth and Clapham	9	3	12
	Brighton	9	9	18
	Chailey	4	-	4
	Cuckfield	4	4	8
	East Grinstead	8	8	16
	Horsham	4	13	17
	Lewes, All Saints	3	4	7
	„ The Cliffe	2	1	3
Warwick	Uckfield	4	4	8
	Aston	12	11	23
	Birmingham	64	77	141
	Meriden	4	4	8
	Solihull	6	4	10

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Westmoreland - -	East Ward - - -	-	4	4
	Kendal, at Kendal - -	15	1	16
	" Milnthorpe - - -	-	11	11
Wilts - - -	Alderbury - - -	4	2	6
	Amesbury - - -	2	1	3
	Bradford - - -	-	5	5
	Chippenham - - -	4	10	14
	Mere - - -	1	3	4
	Salisbury - - -	2	-	2
	Tisbury - - -	5	5	10
	Warminster - - -	5	3	8
	Westbury and Whorwells- down - - -	2	2	4
Worcester - - -	Wilton - - -	4	4	8
	Bromsgrove - - -	4	9	13
	Droitwich - - -	2	7	9
	Dudley - - -	25	50	75
	Kidderminster - - -	6	9	15
	Martley - - -	4	5	9
	Stourbridge - - -	4	13	17
	Upton-on Severn - - -	2	9	11
	Worcester - - -	1	1	2
York, East Riding - -	Beverley - - -	2	5	7
	Bridlington - - -	-	4	4
	Driffield - - -	2	0	8
	Howden - - -	2	3	5
	Kingston-upon-Hull - -	9	15	24
	Pocklington - - -	1	6	7
	Sculcoates - - -	6	14	20
	Skirlaugh - - -	3	3	6
	York - - -	22	36	58
York, North Riding -	Easingwold - - -	-	1	1
	Malton - - -	2	-	2
	Pickering - - -	-	1	1
	Reeth - - -	-	-	-
	Scarborough - - -	12	6	18
York, West Riding -	Whitby - - -	4	3	7
	Barwick - - -	7	5	12
	Bierley, North - - -	23	26	49
	Bradford - - -	17	35	52
	Bramley - - -	1	3	4
	Dewsbury - - -	7	8	15

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York, West Riding— <i>continued.</i>	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	12	11	23
	Goole - - - - -	4	3	7
	Halifax - - - - -	46	67	113
	Hemsworth - - - - -	3	4	7
	Holbeck - - - - -	5	5	10
	Huddersfield, Huddersfield	15	8	23
	Dean House	11	13	24
	Hunslet - - - - -	1	-	1
	Leeds - - - - -	32	46	78
	Pontefract - - - - -	-	-	-
	Preston, Great - - -	4	9	13
	Rotherham - - - - -	9	13	22
	Sedbergh - - - - -	2	1	3
	Selby - - - - -	-	3	3
	Settle - - - - -	7	3	10
	Sheffield - - - - -	33	45	78
	Shipton - - - - -	7	4	11
	Wortley - - - - -	8	5	13
WALES:				
Brecon - - - - -	Hay - - - - -	-	2	2
Carmarthen - - - - -	Carmarthen - - - - -	1	6	7
Glamorgan - - - - -	Gower - - - - -	1	1	2
Pembroke - - - - -	Haverfordwest - - -	-	-	-
	Narberth - - - - -	1	6	7
	Pembroke - - - - -	1	1	2
TOTAL - - - - -		3,347	4,461	7,808

Workhouses visited - - 352

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy, &c.,
21 January 1867.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy your letter of the 17th instant, having reference to the arrangements proposed to be made for the maintenance in the Bolton Union Workhouse of a limited number of Chronic Lunatics from the Prestwich Asylum, under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8.

Adverting to your observation that the communication from the Visitors of the Asylum, a copy of which accompanied my letter of the 9th instant, suggests one or two points of importance, the Commissioners are desirous of knowing the opinion of the Poor Law Board upon the question of the retention upon the books of the Prestwich Asylum of the Patients after their removal to, and during their residence in, the Bolton Union Workhouse, which appears to be contemplated by the Visitors, and will involve, necessarily, important questions of maintenance.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips*,
Secretary.

Ralph A. Earle, Esq., M.P.,
Poor Law Board.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S. W.,
6 March 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st January, in which, with reference to the proposal to receive a certain number of Chronic Lunatics, from the County Asylum at Prestwich, into the workhouse of the Bolton Union, you state that the Commissioners in Lunacy are desirous of knowing the opinion of the Poor Law Board upon the question of the retention, upon the books of the Asylum, of the Patients, after their removal to, and during their residence in, the Bolton Union Workhouse, which appears to be contemplated by the Visitors, and will involve, necessarily, important questions of maintenance.

The Poor Law Board direct me to state that, having given the subject very careful consideration, they are disposed to think that where the Guardians of a Union can spare part of their Workhouse for the purpose, and are willing to do so, they may allow the Visitors of the Asylum to appropriate that portion of the premises for the reception of a limited number of Chronic Lunatics, under the provisions of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8, and the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 110, s. 2; but that, in carrying out this arrangement, the responsibility for the care, and treatment, and maintenance of such

Appendix (H.) Lunatics will still rest upon the Visitors of the Asylum, and will not devolve upon the Guardians of the Union, who have, indeed, no authority to assume or undertake such responsibility. According to this view, the Patients admitted into the appropriated portion of the Workhouse will remain there, as in a subsidiary or branch Asylum, and the orders under which they were received into the Asylum will thus continue to authorize their detention; and the several provisions of the Lunacy Acts, with respect to escape and recapture, and other matters, will continue to be applicable to them, as well as to the claims for the payment of the expense of their maintenance. It appears to the Board that, upon the contrary view, *i. e.*, upon the supposition that the Lunatics in question are removed altogether from the Asylum, and admitted into the Workhouse, as a Workhouse, to be transferred from the care of the Visitors to that of the Guardians, great difficulties would arise in reference to the application of the various provisions of the Lunacy Acts, and the Board consider that such an arrangement would be in itself very objectionable.

Under these circumstances, it may be a question for the Guardians and the Visitors to consider whether the latter should not take into their own charge the disposable part of the Workhouse, and pay a rent to the former for the use of the premises granted to them.

The Board would be glad, before finally deciding upon the suggested proposal, to know the views of the Commissioners in Lunacy respecting it.

	I am, &c.
C. P. Phillips, Esq.,	(signed) R. A. Earle,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy,	Secretary.
19, Whitehall-place, S. W.	

QUESTIONS submitted for the Opinion of Mr. Maule.

FIRST and principally, what will be the legal position of the Lunatics and of the Visitors and Guardians respectively in regard to the Lunatics so removed, after the removal of the Lunatics to and during their residence in the Workhouse? Ought the Lunatics to be retained on the books of the Asylum, or should they, prior to their removal to the Workhouse, be absolutely discharged from the books of the Asylum?

To whom, or to what fund, will the Lunatics be chargeable, and in whom will the power of making orders for their maintenance be vested?

In whom will the power and authority of retainer and discharge be legally vested while the Lunatics are in the Workhouse; by whom must they be visited; and on whom will the responsibility of their proper management, and of the observance and performance of the provisions of the Lunacy Acts in regard to them, rest?

If any of the persons so removed into a Workhouse relapse into acute

acute mania, can they be legally remitted to the Asylum from which they were removed, and, if so, by whose authority should it be done? Appendix (H.)

Should the Lunatics, while in the Workhouse, be improperly treated or neglected there, what will be the remedy and in whose hands will it be?

If the Visitors and Guardians should differ in the construction of the terms of any agreement they may enter into, or unforeseen cases should arise which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, will the Visitors have the power, in their discretion, to order the return, or the Guardians, in their discretion, to return the Lunatics to the Asylum?

And Counsel will please to advise the Commissioners generally with reference to the effect and operation of the enactment in question.

OPINION.

THE provision of section 8 of "The Lunacy Amendment Act, 1862," is to be considered as intended to meet an increase of demand for Asylum accommodation, similar to that which might otherwise be met by a plan for enlarging by building. Lunatics may be thereby received and their care arranged, in a Workhouse, if their number be limited, and their lunacy chronic. But in such case their legal position, and the duties of the Visitors of the Asylum, remain substantially unaltered from what they are if they continued in the Asylum.

The residence of the Patients so arranged to be in the Workhouse should resemble, as far as the nature of the place admits, in all particulars, what their care and reception would have involved in the Asylum.

They must, therefore, not be discharged from the books of the Asylum, and their presence in the Workhouse, into which they are received, is not a substantial absence from the Asylum discipline.

When Lunatics are permitted to be placed in and received into a Workhouse, the arrangements between the Visitors and Guardians should carry out the objects of the Lunacy Acts, so as to let the Lunatics so received remain chargeable, and the orders for their maintenance made exactly as they would have been had the Lunatics continued within the Asylum, subject only to such minor details as convenience in any particular case may render desirable to vary.

The Visitors should so secure the care and detention of chronic Lunatics as to render no change in the law, as regards the authority of retaining and discharging them, as it is now settled, to be made. The power of detaining or discharging must be exercised only by the persons vested with it by Statute.

The visiting and proper management of such Lunatics should still continue to be the duties of the Visitors as before, subject to the requisite change in the daily management to be carried out by the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse.

In cases where the residence of a chronic Lunatic should be determined

Appendix (H). determined by a change in his condition, his return to the Asylum should be authorised by the same authority (*viz.* the Visitors) as originally placed him in the Workhouse.

The remedies for mal-treatment in a Workhouse of any chronic Lunatic should be enforced by the same persons as would have acted in such case had it occurred in the Asylum, and the remedies of a like nature.

In the event of any difference arising between the Visitors and Guardians as to the working of the arrangements they have made, before either side proceeds to act on any one view of the construction of them, or of any case not foreseen thereby, it will be necessary to revert to the authority and advice of the Lunacy Commissioners and President of the Poor Law Board, subject to whose approval the arrangements were made, and the return of any Lunatic from a Workhouse to the Asylum rendered desirable in consequence, would be effected under sanction of those authorities; and generally, in cases where Workhouse accommodation is resorted to under section 8, all the general provisions of the Lunacy Acts, as far as possible, should be applied to residence of Lunatics therein, as had applied to Lunatics so removed, had they continued within the Asylum.

Midland Circuit,
19 March 1867.

(signed) *J. B. Maule.*

QUESTIONS submitted for the Opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General.

I.—What will be the legal position of the Lunatics, and of the Visitors and Guardians respectively, in regard to the Lunatics so removed, after their removal to and during their residence in the Workhouse? Ought the Lunatics to be retained on the books of the Asylum, or should they, prior to their removal to the Workhouse, be absolutely discharged from the books of the Asylum.

II.—To whom, or to what fund, will the Lunatics be chargeable while maintained under this section in the Workhouse, and in whom will the power of making orders for their maintenance be vested?

OPINION.

ACCORDING to the best construction that we can put upon the Act of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, the Acts recited in section 1 of that Act, and the later Act, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 110, we think that chronic Lunatics removed to a Workhouse cannot be considered as taken out of the control of the Visitors, for all purposes, and that such Lunatics ought still to be retained on the books of the Asylum, though probably a special note should be made of their removal to the Workhouse, under the provisions of the 8th section.

We

We think that the same persons or fund will be chargeable with the Lunatic's maintenance while they are in the Workhouse, as would have been chargeable therewith if they had remained in the Asylum, and that the power of making orders for maintenance will also remain vested in the same persons as before removal. But we are bound to add, that so much doubt exists as to the true effect of the Acts that we think that further legislation is needed in order to define more clearly the true position of chronic Lunatics removed to Workhouses, and of the Visitors, Guardians, and others with respect to their Lunatics.

Lincoln's Inn,
13 May 1867.

(signed) *John Rolt.*
John B. Karlake.

Appendix (I.)

THE LONDON SURGICAL HOME.

Appendix (I.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 3 Jan. 1867.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit for your perusal the enclosed copy of a paragraph which appeared in the "Times" newspaper of the 15th ult., and to inform you that the House Surgeon of the London Surgical Home, having attended a meeting of this Board on Monday last to explain that paragraph, then substantially admitted to the Commissioners present the reception into the Home of Females of unsound mind.

The Commissioners will now be glad to hear from yourself, as Senior Surgeon of the Home, whether there is any and what mistake in the paragraph, or on the part of the House Surgeon as to the objects of the Home; and if any mistake has arisen, whether you have taken, or intend immediately to take, any and what steps to disabuse the public mind upon the subject of this apparent violation of the Lunacy Law.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips,*
Secretary.

J. Baker Brown, Esq.

COPY.

"A peculiar feature of the Home is that, in addition to the ordinary maladies which come under the head of surgical diseases, women are received who are of unsound mind, provided that their infirmities are not hereditary or of a long duration previous to their application for admission. In it the great experiment is being made for the first time of endeavouring to cure mental diseases by surgical operations."

Appendix (I.)

136, Harley-street, Cavendish-square,

Sir,

5 January 1867.

IN answer to your communication, dated the 3rd inst., I beg to state that the article in the "Times" newspaper to which you refer was written by a gentleman, a perfect stranger to me, who came on the part of the "Times" newspaper, was shown over the Home, and supplied with all the papers by the Secretary, and I never saw the article until it appeared in print the next morning, was very much vexed at the mistake therein, and instantly took such steps to insure correction as I thought would be sufficient. I have been daily waiting to see my hopes realised, and am now most willing to take any steps the Commissioners may advise to disabuse the public mind upon the subject of any apparent violation of the Lunacy Law.

I shall be very happy to wait upon the Commissioners to offer any further explanation, if they think it necessary.

Charles Palmer Phillips, Esq.

I remain, &c.

(signed) J. B. Brown.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 8 Jan. 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners, observing with pleasure your sense of the gravity of the mistake in the "Times" article of the 15th ult. upon the London Surgical Home, direct me to acknowledge their receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and at once to obtain from yourself, as Senior Surgeon of that Institution, a plain and direct contradiction of its being open for the reception of Females of unsound mind. The Commissioners doubt not that, in possession of such an authoritative contradiction, they will be able themselves to procure for it that necessary publicity which you have hitherto failed to get.

I am, &c.

(signed) Charles Palmer Phillips,

J. Baker Brown, Esq.,

Secretary.

The London Surgical Home.

136, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W.,

Sir,

10 January 1867.

I HAVE no hesitation at once in stating, as Senior Surgeon and Founder of the London Surgical Home, that the Institution is not open for the reception of Females of unsound mind, and in no papers or advertisements issued or published by authority has it ever been stated so. During last year one patient, a servant, was taken in as suffering from hysteria. I immediately discovered she was of unsound mind, and as quickly as possibly had her removed to Hanwell Asylum.

I am, &c.

(signed) J. B. Brown.

To C. P. Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, 10 April, 1867.

Sir,

THE Commissioners in Lunacy, having observed a statement in the "Times," that Females of unsound mind were received as Patients in the London Surgical Home, of which you are the Founder and Senior Surgeon, it became their duty to inquire whether or not the statement was correct.

In a letter, dated the 5th of January, replying to one which the Secretary of this Board had addressed to you, you expressed your desire to disabuse the public mind of the false impression which the statement in question was calculated to produce; and in a subsequent letter, dated the 10th January, you distinctly assured the Commissioners that the Institution of which you are the Founder and Senior Surgeon was not open for the reception of Females of unsound mind, and that in no papers or advertisements issued or published by authority had it ever been stated so.

The attention of the Commissioners having now been drawn to a book published by you in 1866, of the existence of which they were before ignorant, entitled, "On the Curability of certain Forms of "Insanity, Epilepsy, Catalepsy, and Hysteria in Females," they are reluctantly obliged to bring this painful matter again under your notice.

They will thank you to have the goodness to reconcile the statements contained in the 8th chapter of this book with the assurances in your letter of the 10th January.

(signed) *Charles Palmer Phillips.*

Secretary,

J. Baker Brown, Esq., 136, Harley-street.

136, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, W.

Gentlemen,

12 April 1867.

IN reply to your communication of the 10th inst., requesting me to reconcile the statements contained in my letters of the 5th and 10th January with those published in chapter 8 of my work on "The Curability of certain Forms of Insanity, &c. &c.," I beg to say:

1st. My letter to the Commissioners of the 10th January was written by the advice of my solicitor, a copy of whose letter I enclose, under these circumstances:

It was thought that the Members of the Board were necessarily acquainted with the contents of my work, published in March 1866. Believing this, I supposed information was required as to the treatment of any cases which had been received in the "Home" since the publication of my book, and hence my reference only to the single case. I may add that the statement in the "Times" was made by an unprofessional man, an habitual contributor to that journal; and I enclose a copy of a letter from him, which proves that the article in question is not in any way to be considered as published by the authorities of the "Home" for the benefit of that Institution.

Appendix (I.)

2nd. With regard to the cases mentioned in my book as having been admitted into the "Home," I have never had any intention or desire to suppress the truth that they were so admitted. This was, of course, done only under the belief that they would derive benefit from my treatment: no profit, direct or indirect, resulted either to me or to the "Home" from the admission of these Patients, neither were they admitted as permanent residents, but merely for the performance of a surgical operation and the requisite after-treatment; and with the exception of the one case already mentioned by me as having been sent to Hanwell, these Patients all left the "Home" after a short time, either cured or materially benefited.

3rd. If any law has been infringed by the reception of these cases, I was not aware of it, or I should certainly not have allowed them to go into the "Home." And I think that the fact of my having so openly published the histories of these cases is the best proof of my innocence in this matter, for I should scarcely desire to criminate myself; and since the receipt of the first communication from the Commissioners no Patients of such class as I have published have been admitted, and an advertisement has been weekly inserted in the "Times" containing the following paragraph: "Females of unsound mind are not admitted." In conclusion, I beg to say that if any law has been violated by the reception of these cases at the London Surgical Home, I am very sorry for it. It has been done in ignorance, and solely from a desire to benefit those unfortunate sufferers for whom I have always felt the deepest sympathy. At the same time I can assure the Commissioners that no Patients of this class shall again be admitted, should the Commissioners consider such admission to be an infraction of the law.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. Baker Brown.*

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

19, Whitehall-place, S.W., 9 May 1867.

Sir,
THE Commissioners in Lunacy have received your letter of the 12th of April, with its enclosure from your solicitor, professing to explain what they had pointed out to you as a very painful discrepancy, between an assurance given to them by you in a letter dated in January 1867, that the Institution called the London Surgical Home was not open for the reception of Females of unsound mind, and an announcement made by you in a book published in March 1866, that Females of unsound mind had been already received and treated in that Institution.

Your explanation is, that you believed the Commissioners to be necessarily acquainted with the statement in your work, published in March 1866; and that the inquiry they addressed to you, and which elicited the contradictory statement in your letter of January 1867, was simply to ascertain whether any cases had been received since those mentioned in your book.

Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, even while supposing the inquiry to be so limited, you inform the Commissioners that you took advice with your solicitor before sending a reply, and that the reply sent, distinctly stating that the Institution was not open for the reception of Females of unsound mind, and that in no papers published by authority had it ever been so asserted, was exactly in accordance, not with the facts, but with the advice your solicitor gave you.

The Commissioners ought not, perhaps, in such circumstances, to express surprise that you should suppose *them* also capable, with a full knowledge of the facts contained in your book, to write to you as if those facts were in no way known to them. But they must inform you, in the strongest language they can permit themselves to use, that they would have regarded it as an unworthy deception to call upon you for a contradiction of a statement made by a reporter in the "Times" newspaper, while they were content to leave uncontradicted a statement to the same effect made by yourself several months before.

Your present communication seems to imply that after the publication of your book you had resolved that no more Females of unsound mind should be received into the Surgical Home; and hence, you now say, your reference, when first replying to the Commissioners, only to a single case. That case, however, the Commissioners must remind you, had previously become known to them by their personal examination of Dr. Grosvenor, who, for the last twelve months had been House Surgeon to the Home; and, after referring again to your book they cannot, on this or any other point, give more credence to your present letter, than it has itself authorised them to give to the letters written by advice of your solicitor.

Of the six insane Women treated by you in the Surgical Home, you assert in your book that five were cured; and in connection with these alleged cures, you remark, "Of the permanency of the result I myself am fully satisfied, and I hope at a future time, by a much larger number of cases, to confirm others in the same opinion."

From this the Commissioners cannot but infer your intention then to have been, not to close altogether, but to open more widely to the insane an Institution, from which all the protection which the Legislature had given to that class is necessarily absent; and, presuming you to have had any doubt of what in that respect was required, they think that upon such a question of law, rather than upon the question of whether an inquiry as to a fact should be answered truly, you would have done well to obtain your solicitor's advice and guidance.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Charles P. Phillips,
Secretary.

J. Baker Brown, Esq.

Appendix (J.)

CONDITION OF INCURABLE PAUPER PATIENTS IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH

EXCITABLE, VIOLENT, OR DANGEROUS.

ASYLUM.	Total Number of Excitable, Violent, or Dangerous Cases.			FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.									Epileptics (included in the foregoing Classes).		
				Idiot or Imbecile from Birth or Infancy.			Imbecile or Demented, but not from Birth or Infancy.			Other Forms of Mental Unsoundness.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	100	103	203	9	12	21	43	39	82	48	52	100	22	21	43
Bucks	119	173	292	26	19	45	17	40	57	76	114	100	17	22	39
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	31	32	63	5	1	6	7	3	10	19	28	47	16	8	24
Carmarthen, &c.	20	20	40	-	1	1	4	4	8	16	15	31	7	4	11
Chester	173	195	368	7	11	18	26	47	73	140	137	277	34	25	59
Cornwall	137	150	287	6	7	13	42	49	91	89	94	183	19	18	37
Cumberland & Westmoreland	95	86	181	5	6	11	40	37	77	50	43	93	23	9	32
Denbigh, &c.	30	44	74	4	3	7	6	9	15	20	32	52	7	5	12
Derby	105	112	217	24	22	46	27	18	45	54	72	126	23	20	43
Devon	100	292	432	20	13	33	88	203	294	82	73	155	30	41	71
Dorset	88	79	167	6	3	9	16	19	35	66	7	123	12	9	21
Durham	138	141	279	6	4	10	91	110	201	41	27	68	13	11	24
Essex	146	183	329	24	17	41	74	66	140	48	1	148	37	27	64
Glamorgan	40	51	100	4	5	9	23	30	53	22	16	38	13	7	20
Gloucester	155	168	323	13	13	26	58	60	118	84	95	179	38	30	68
Hants	171	222	393	35	35	70	29	49	78	107	138	245	37	41	78
Kent	232	378	610	12	7	19	139	230	369	81	141	222	37	47	84
Lancaster, at Lancaster	323	346	669	19	2	21	214	286	500	90	58	148	67	46	113
" Rainhill	140	190	330	4	7	11	63	45	108	73	138	211	26	17	43
" Prestwich	348	352	700	6	4	10	199	241	440	143	107	250	44	38	82
Leicester and Rutland	169	135	244	33	31	64	23	38	61	53	60	110	30	22	52
Lincoln	209	249	458	27	33	60	24	28	52	158	188	346	32	24	56
Middlesex, at Colney Hatch	415	1,068	1,483	46	35	81	240	524	773	120	569	689	143	169	312
" Hanwell	299	739	1,038	6	16	22	20	239	268	264	484	748	36	66	102
Monmouth, &c.	169	199	368	26	19	45	8	6	14	135	174	309	28	25	53
Norfolk	64	99	163	14	15	29	20	35	55	30	49	79	24	14	38
Northumberland	42	27	69	3	1	4	21	8	29	18	18	36	14	6	20
Notts	137	140	277	5	5	10	9	10	19	123	125	248	18	20	38
Oxford and Berks	74	86	160	6	8	14	23	29	52	45	49	94	22	25	47
Salop and Montgomery	126	127	253	16	12	28	71	46	117	39	69	108	34	22	56
Somerset	77	100	177	13	13	26	31	50	81	33	37	70	23	17	40
Stafford, at Stafford	193	217	410	19	17	36	27	25	52	147	175	322	45	43	88
" Burntwood	57	40	97	11	3	14	9	9	18	37	28	65	17	3	20
Suffolk	128	158	286	14	5	19	4	5	9	110	148	258	10	4	14
Surrey	231	191	422	6	4	10	216	144	360	9	43	52	57	34	91
Sussex	211	256	467	27	12	39	97	114	211	87	130	217	31	26	57
Warwick	67	90	157	11	4	15	36	39	75	20	47	67	18	16	34
Wilts	114	190	304	12	15	27	34	51	85	68	124	192	26	33	59
Worcester	100	285	475	36	37	73	65	68	133	89	180	269	60	49	109
York, North Riding	42	39	81	8	1	9	12	-	12	22	38	60	11	10	21
" West Riding	192	188	380	4	2	6	103	61	169	80	125	205	61	35	96
Birmingham	59	57	116	3	2	5	11	37	48	36	18	54	17	29	46
Bristol	88	82	170	13	7	20	38	27	65	37	48	85	26	22	48
Hull	19	28	47	2	-	2	9	10	19	8	18	26	6	5	11
City of London	29	37	66	-	-	-	2	9	11	27	28	55	6	4	10
Norwich	4	15	19	-	2	2	-	5	5	4	8	12	-	8	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	28	31	59	1	2	3	27	29	56	-	-	-	10	4	14
Northampton Lunatic Hospital	115	128	243	16	16	32	29	29	58	70	83	153	30	17	47
York Lunatic Hospital	14	19	33	-	-	-	5	7	12	9	12	21	4	3	7
TOTAL	6,283	8,337	14,620	613	509	1,122	2,443	3,270	5,713	3,227	4,558	7,785	1,361	1,210	2,571

Patients affected with General Paralysis (included in the above Table).

ASYLUM.	M.	F.	Total.	ASYLUM.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	75	34	109	Glamorgan	23	3	26
Bucks	6	1	7	Gloucester	15	4	19
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	5	5	10	Hants	16	4	20
Carmarthen, &c.	4	2	6	Kent	21	6	27
Chester	29	3	32	Lancaster, at Lancaster	18	5	23
Cornwall	7	2	9	" Rainhill	17	14	31
Cumberland and Westmoreland	10	-	10	" Prestwich	56	22	78
Denbigh, &c.	10	1	11	Leicester and Rutland	4	2	6
Derby	4	3	7	Lincoln	9	4	13
Devon	18	16	34	Middlesex, at Colney Hatch	69	21	90
Dorset	12	5	17	" Hanwell	65	5	70
Durham	35	16	51	Monmouth, &c.	22	4	26
Essex	21	7	28	Norfolk	9	1	10

Appendix (J.)

ASYLUMS and REGISTERED HOSPITALS, 1 January 1867.

QUIET AND HARMLESS.

ASYLUM.	Total Number of Quiet and Harmless Cases.			FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.									Epileptics (included in the foregoing Classes).		
				Idiot or Imbecile, from Birth or Infancy.			Imbecile or Demented, but not from Birth or Infancy.			Other Forms of Mental Unsoundness.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	134	140	274	23	13	36	68	61	129	43	66	109	20	17	37
Bucks	2	8	10	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	95	103	198	12	4	16	6	6	12	77	93	170	10	11	21
Carmarthen, &c.	64	52	116	-	3	3	11	8	19	53	41	94	3	3	6
Chester	60	40	100	8	1	9	27	18	45	25	21	46	4	2	6
Cornwall	20	22	42	1	-	1	15	17	32	4	5	9	5	1	6
Cumberland & Westmoreland	49	19	68	1	-	1	26	10	36	22	9	31	1	-	1
Denbigh, &c.	131	116	247	8	6	14	7	26	33	116	84	200	7	4	11
Derby	41	42	83	6	5	11	16	14	30	19	23	42	-	-	-
Devon	49	79	128	12	9	21	28	52	80	9	18	27	5	2	7
Dorset	131	127	258	7	5	12	31	35	66	93	87	180	13	14	27
Durham	64	35	99	5	-	5	56	31	87	3	4	7	2	1	3
Essex	67	88	155	4	7	11	45	52	97	18	29	47	7	7	14
Glamorgan	101	59	160	8	5	13	72	49	121	21	5	26	9	2	11
Gloucester	118	130	248	14	14	28	79	79	158	25	37	62	11	8	19
Hants	78	69	147	15	18	33	25	12	37	38	39	77	6	6	12
Kent	38	31	69	8	1	9	20	20	40	10	10	20	1	-	1
Lancaster, at Lancaster	73	36	109	4	3	7	64	33	97	5	-	5	3	-	3
" Rainhill	143	113	256	6	9	15	88	66	154	49	38	87	12	5	17
" Prestwich	91	52	143	6	2	8	85	50	135	-	-	-	10	6	16
Leicester and Rutland	51	35	86	12	5	17	13	10	23	26	20	46	5	-	5
Lincoln	21	20	41	6	6	12	14	10	24	1	4	5	1	1	2
Middlesex, at Colney Hatch	366	104	470	30	-	30	302	65	367	34	39	73	39	6	45
" Hanwell	320	309	629	20	24	44	228	159	387	72	126	198	44	30	74
Monmouth, &c.	12	13	25	1	-	1	6	8	14	5	5	10	-	-	-
Norfolk	66	71	137	8	8	16	32	30	62	26	33	59	9	5	14
Northumberland	35	28	63	5	1	6	22	22	44	8	5	13	1	1	2
Notts	12	17	29	4	4	8	6	5	11	2	8	10	3	3	6
Oxford and Berks	139	161	300	33	9	42	64	81	145	42	74	116	28	19	47
Salop and Montgomery	47	71	118	9	6	15	31	44	75	7	21	28	1	5	6
Somerset	95	116	211	16	8	24	38	55	93	41	53	94	17	21	38
Stafford, at Stafford	14	10	24	5	2	7	9	3	12	-	5	5	5	2	7
" Burntwood	96	29	125	8	2	10	18	7	25	70	20	90	12	4	16
Suffolk	16	28	44	3	4	7	5	7	12	8	17	25	6	5	11
Surrey	172	299	471	13	5	18	153	281	434	6	13	19	28	19	47
Sussex	13	15	28	-	1	1	4	3	7	9	11	20	-	1	1
Warwick	110	122	232	21	18	39	53	62	115	36	42	78	15	15	30
Wilts	36	39	75	6	6	12	16	13	29	14	20	34	7	3	10
Worcester	14	14	28	1	1	2	10	12	22	3	1	4	1	-	1
York, North Riding	173	153	326	20	12	32	76	32	108	77	109	186	5	-	5
" West Riding	254	282	536	4	9	13	154	138	292	93	135	231	11	37	48
Birmingham	151	184	335	15	9	25	81	108	189	54	67	121	53	42	95
Bristol	14	13	27	1	3	4	9	8	17	4	2	6	1	1	2
Hull	41	29	70	1	-	1	21	13	34	19	16	35	6	3	9
City of London	69	50	119	1	1	2	37	22	59	31	27	58	11	10	21
Norwich	34	31	65	4	2	6	8	6	14	22	23	45	11	5	16
Newcastle-on-Tyne	27	20	47	1	-	1	26	20	46	-	-	-	-	2	2
Northampton Lunatic Hospital	38	19	57	3	2	5	5	7	12	30	10	40	-	-	-
York Lunatic Hospital	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	3,988	3,649	7,637	400	253	653	2,213	1,877	4,090	1,375	1,519	2,894	452	331	783

Patients affected with General Paralysis (included in the above Table).

ASYLUM.	M.	F.	Total.	ASYLUM.	M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland	11	2	13	York, North Riding	8	7	15
Notts	10	4	14	" West Riding	43	10	53
Oxford and Berks	13	10	23	Birmingham	27	10	37
Salop and Montgomery	12	16	28	Bristol	8	-	8
Somerset	9	1	10	Hull	6	1	7
Stafford, at Stafford	14	3	17	City of London	8	2	10
" Burntwood	16	1	17	Norwich	4	5	9
Suffolk	1	1	2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	6	-	6
Surrey	28	2	30	Newcastle Lunatic Hospital	7	3	10
Sussex	4	2	6	York Lunatic Hospital	2	2	4
Warwick	5	4	9				
Wilts	6	2	8				
Worcester	14	6	20				
				TOTAL	842	281	1,123

Appendix (K.)

PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS chargeable to UNIONS,

COUNTY.	POPULATION.*			PAUPER			
				Numbers, 1st January 1867.			Ratio of Total Numbers to Population.
				M.	F.	Total.	
Anglesey	25,391	27,860	53,251	64	82	146	1 to 366
Bedford	65,939	74,752	140,691	148	158	306	" 460
Berks	87,849	91,502	179,351	240	268	508	" 340
Brecon	30,921	30,782	61,703	54	72	126	" 490
Bucks	83,997	86,130	170,127	181	261	442	" 385
Cambridge	83,503	87,819	171,322	194	213	407	" 421
Cardigan	33,298	39,761	72,969	63	84	147	" 496
Cardmarthen	53,305	59,072	112,377	109	146	255	" 441
Carnarvon	48,741	50,865	99,606	94	102	196	" 508
Chester	255,278	275,001	530,279	412	479	891	" 595
Cornwall	178,758	197,548	376,306	239	303	542	" 694
Cumberland	102,377	107,790	210,167	203	184	387	" 543
Denbigh	53,293	51,582	104,875	166	122	288	" 460
Derby	181,800	179,083	360,948	265	310	575	" 628
Devon	284,325	308,685	593,010	514	724	1,238	" 479
Dorset	93,068	98,012	191,080	223	271	494	" 387
Durham	289,095	278,405	567,500	337	336	673	" 843
Essex	212,015	210,602	422,617	436	538	974	" 434
Flint	34,992	35,535	70,527	69	77	146	" 483
Glamorgan	184,874	175,829	360,703	234	242	476	" 758
Gloucester	161,696	175,111	336,777	423	566	989	" 341
Hereford	65,305	62,518	127,823	169	220	389	" 329
Hertford	85,112	91,158	176,270	206	230	436	" 404
Huntingdon	31,644	32,640	64,284	54	68	122	" 527
Kent	400,173	392,774	792,947	594	883	1,477	" 537
Lancaster	1,264,591	1,263,951	2,528,542	2,180	2,422	4,602	" 571
Leicester	116,670	124,293	240,963	308	337	645	" 374
Lincoln	204,425	210,333	414,758	359	467	826	" 502
Merioneth	19,142	19,881	39,023	30	47	77	" 507
Middlesex	1,092,788	1,273,651	2,366,439	2,219	3,436	5,655	" 418
Monmouth	93,281	89,959	183,240	166	210	376	" 487
Montgomery	33,968	32,723	66,711	71	77	148	" 451
Norfolk	205,881	224,960	430,841	386	565	951	" 453
Northampton	116,625	118,741	235,366	277	312	589	" 400
Northumberland	181,240	181,513	362,753	341	338	679	" 534
Nottingham	145,724	159,863	305,587	280	334	614	" 498
Oxford	84,447	86,749	171,196	208	283	491	" 349
Pembroke	47,657	50,290	97,947	80	118	198	" 492
Radnor	13,363	12,351	25,714	22	34	56	" 459
Rutland	10,450	10,851	21,301	22	17	39	" 546
Salop	123,484	123,284	246,768	221	338	559	" 441
Somerset	208,998	236,354	445,352	429	597	1,026	" 434
Southampton	268,870	251,167	520,037	494	632	1,126	" 462
Stafford	411,028	405,028	816,056	559	560	1,119	" 729
Suffolk	164,202	172,795	336,997	326	445	771	" 437
Surrey	427,950	477,148	905,098	864	1,253	2,117	" 427
Sussex	179,587	197,593	377,180	370	471	841	" 460
Warwick	293,351	311,924	605,275	591	751	1,342	" 451
Westmoreland	31,512	30,570	62,082	61	59	120	" 517
Wilts	121,024	125,832	246,856	312	443	755	" 327
Worcester	158,017	164,615	322,632	319	426	745	" 433
York, East Riding	123,318	126,531	249,849	188	233	421	" 593
" North Riding	130,342	129,781	260,123	235	248	483	" 539
" West Riding	782,704	816,242	1,598,946	1,032	1,224	2,256	" 709
City of Bristol	72,754	89,721	162,475	213	279	492	" 330
City of York	20,268	22,230	42,498	24	37	61	" 697
TOTAL	10,273,770	10,861,745	21,135,515	18,818	23,952	42,770	1 to 494

* According to the last Census, corrected to July 1866.

It should be observed that the above Table has been prepared from the Statutory Returns furnished Returns obtained direct from

Appendix (K.)

PARISHES, and COUNTIES, 1 January 1867.

LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.

WHERE MAINTAINED.

COUNTY.

In Asylums.			In Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			With Friends and elsewhere.			COUNTY.
M.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
21	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	58	101	Anglesey.
91	94	185	6	8	14	25	32	57	26	24	50	Bedford.
151	171	322	13	7	20	37	53	90	39	57	96	Berks.
29	35	64	-	-	-	10	10	20	15	27	42	Brecon.
124	188	312	1	-	1	31	36	67	25	37	62	Bucks.
116	121	237	-	1	1	30	34	64	48	57	105	Cambridge.
21	14	35	2	1	3	-	1	1	40	68	108	Cardigan.
39	31	70	1	9	10	3	10	13	66	96	162	Carmarthen.
30	34	64	-	-	-	10	12	22	54	56	110	Carnarvon.
242	253	495	3	-	3	117	158	275	50	68	118	Chester.
174	191	365	-	-	-	24	67	91	41	45	86	Cornwall.
125	94	219	1	1	2	43	61	104	34	28	62	Cumberland.
50	59	109	-	-	-	15	19	34	41	44	85	Denbigh.
165	166	331	6	15	21	57	77	134	37	52	89	Derby.
258	293	551	13	22	35	130	148	278	113	161	274	Devon.
153	157	310	1	-	1	38	61	99	31	53	84	Dorset.
214	186	400	5	4	9	76	85	161	42	61	103	Durham.
264	323	587	1	1	2	76	84	160	95	130	225	Essex.
35	31	66	1	-	1	13	27	40	20	19	39	Flint.
143	115	258	4	-	4	26	38	64	61	89	150	Glamorgan.
283	311	594	-	1	1	66	118	184	74	136	210	Gloucester.
93	111	204	-	-	-	23	27	50	53	82	135	Hereford.
118	132	250	5	7	12	31	43	74	52	48	100	Hertford.
36	42	78	-	2	2	12	7	19	6	17	23	Huntingdon.
340	462	802	50	110	160	157	225	382	47	86	133	Kent.
1,232	1,293	2,525	4	59	63	786	385	1,671	158	185	343	Lancaster.
176	191	367	7	20	27	75	61	136	50	65	115	Leicester.
242	273	515	6	2	8	47	88	135	64	104	168	Lincoln.
6	11	17	-	-	-	4	4	8	20	32	52	Merioneth.
1,516	2,318	3,864	57	124	181	584	886	1,470	62	78	140	Middlesex.
119	132	251	-	-	-	23	38	61	24	40	64	Monmouth.
37	32	69	-	-	-	11	17	28	23	28	51	Montgomery.
219	259	478	6	19	25	81	136	217	80	151	231	Norfolk.
-	2	2	173	169	342	54	57	111	50	84	134	Northampton.
206	205	411	4	3	7	70	73	143	52	57	109	Northumberland.
164	176	340	1	-	1	72	93	165	43	65	108	Nottingham.
127	165	292	1	1	2	38	55	93	42	62	104	Oxford.
28	39	67	4	6	10	3	6	9	45	67	112	Pembroke.
8	12	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	21	34	Radnor.
15	13	28	-	-	-	6	4	10	1	-	1	Rutland.
146	190	336	1	-	1	30	78	108	44	70	114	Salop.
211	264	475	2	-	2	105	159	264	111	174	285	Somerset.
286	336	622	15	20	35	126	175	301	67	101	168	Southampton.
381	331	712	3	1	4	124	164	288	51	64	115	Stafford.
164	230	394	26	30	56	61	67	128	75	118	193	Suffolk.
416	514	930	169	326	495	233	346	579	46	67	113	Surrey.
235	296	531	4	1	5	76	97	173	55	77	132	Sussex.
404	505	909	-	2	2	119	137	256	68	107	175	Warwick.
38	27	65	-	-	-	15	19	34	8	13	21	Westmoreland.
171	254	425	10	7	17	56	63	119	75	119	194	Wills.
228	288	516	2	1	3	40	70	110	49	67	116	Worcester.
151	142	293	-	-	-	22	57	79	15	34	49	York, East Riding.
157	145	302	-	-	-	53	68	121	25	35	60	„ North Riding.
530	604	1,134	19	25	44	339	421	760	144	174	318	„ West Riding.
106	103	209	-	-	-	88	128	216	19	48	67	City of Bristol.
-	-	-	18	23	41	6	14	20	-	-	-	City of York.
11,034	13,118	24,152	645	1,028	1,673	4,407	5,900	10,307	2,732	3,906	6,638	

by the Clerks of the several Poor Law Unions; and that the Table in Appendix (A.) is formed from the several Asylums.

