

Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor : 29th, 1874

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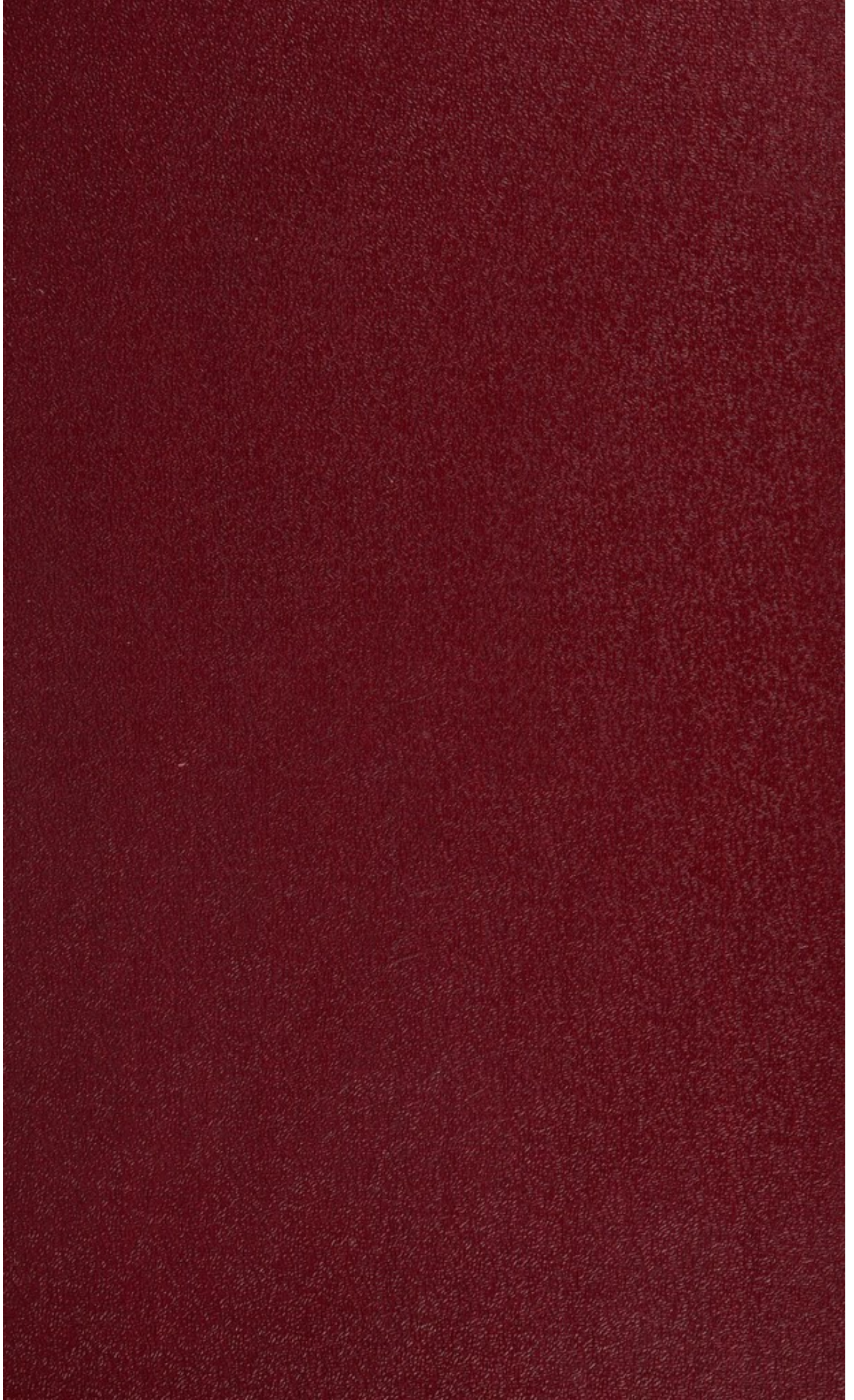
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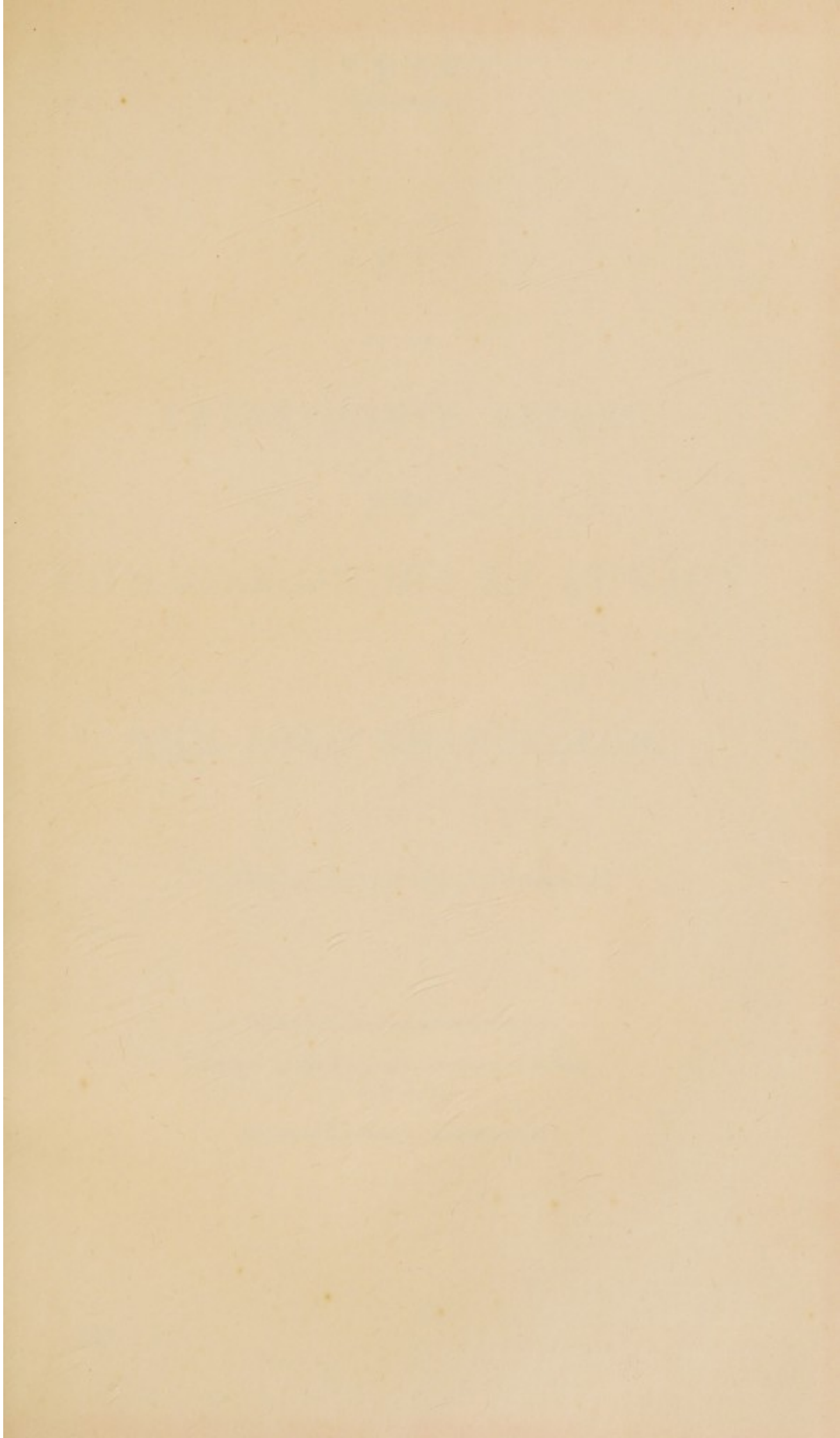
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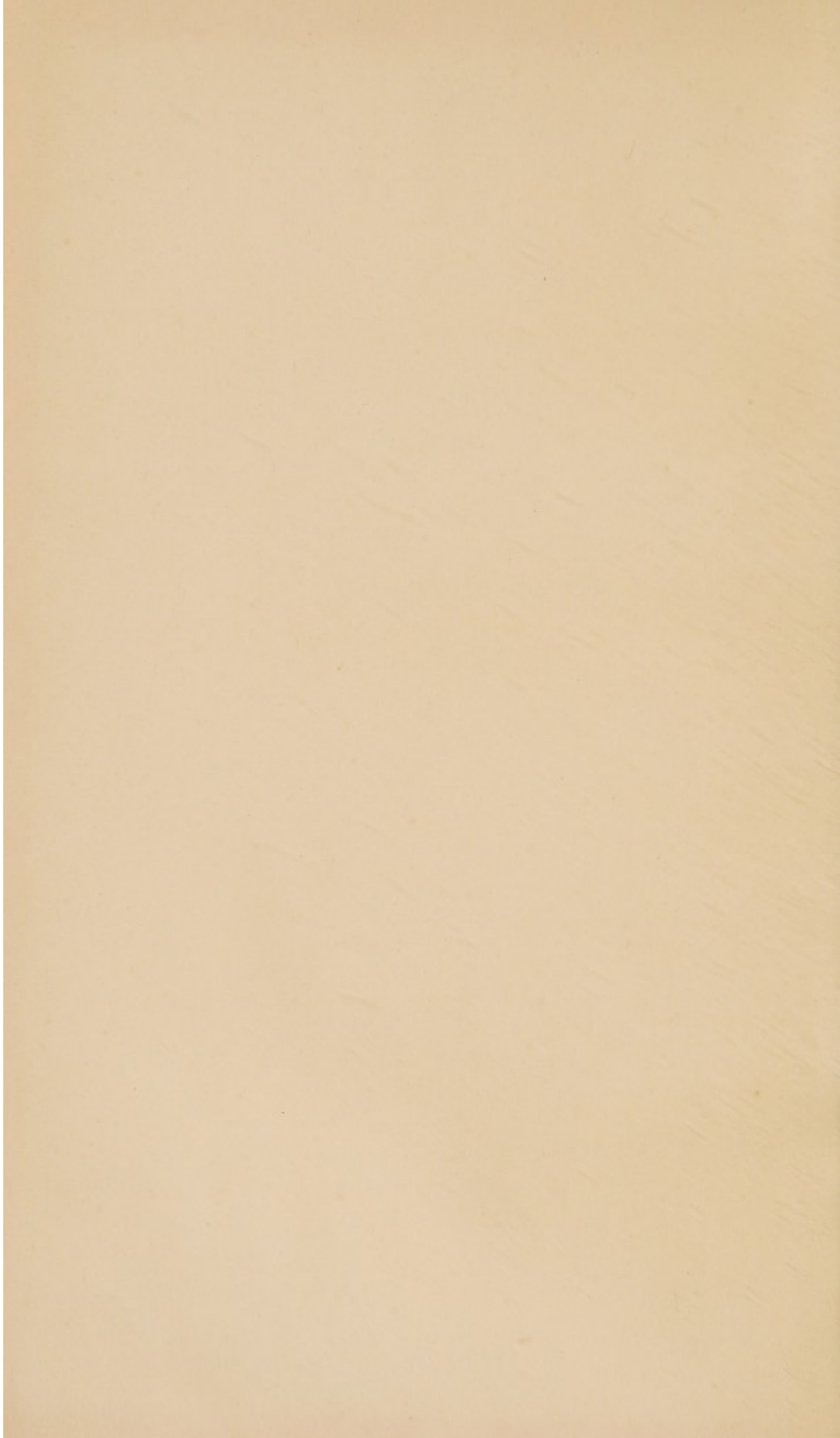




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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH 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.

15 July 1875.

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(8 & 9 Vict. Cap. 100.)

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THE TWENTY-NINTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
31st MARCH 1875.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

The records of our office show the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, registered as such on the 1st of January last to have been 63,793, an increase of 1,766 on that of 1st January 1874.

These numbers do not include 219 lunatics so found by inquisition, who reside in charge of their committees.

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

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	193	223	416	14,856	17,257	32,113	15,049	17,480	32,529
In Registered Hospitals -	1,314	1,200	2,514	149	138	287	1,463	1,338	2,801
In Licensed Houses - -	1,789	1,580	3,369	504	1,058	1,562	2,293	2,638	4,931
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	335	16	351	-	-	-	335	16	351
In State Criminal Asylum	240	59	299	162	47	209	402	106	508
Private Single Patients -	172	269	441	-	-	-	172	269	441
In Workhouses - - -	-	-	-	6,544	8,832	15,376	6,544	8,832	15,376
Out-door Paupers - - -	-	-	-	2,733	4,123	6,856	2,733	4,123	6,856
TOTAL - - -	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403	28,991	34,802	63,793

With regard to the classification adopted, the direction of the Statute has, as usual, been strictly adhered to. Among the paupers have been placed only those "maintained wholly or in part by, or chargeable to, parishes, unions, counties, or boroughs"; and among the private class have been included the patients maintained at the national cost at the Royal India Asylum, at the Yarmouth Naval Hospital, at Netley Abbey,

Abbey, at Grove Hall, Bow, and at the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

It will be observed from the foregoing summary that the total of 63,793 on the 1st of January last consisted of 7,390 private patients and 56,403 paupers; and on comparing these figures with those of the 1st January 1874 it will be seen that the increase of the year has been 98 of the former and 1,668 of the latter class.

The following is a detailed analysis of the changes in the numbers under the various heads of distribution, as compared with the 1st of January 1874:

The *Private Patients* have increased by 1 in County and Borough Asylums, by 81 in Registered Hospitals, by 50 in Licensed Houses, and by 5 as "single patients," in private charge; on the other hand, this class has decreased in number by 7 in the Naval, Military, and Indian Asylums, and by 32 in Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.

The decrease of 32 in the number of patients classed as "private" in the Broadmoor Asylum appears to be due to the fact that prisoners who have become insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude have not, during the greater part of the past year, been sent to Broadmoor, but have been temporarily detained in the various convict prisons pending the completion of the alterations in progress for their care and treatment in a part of the invalid prison at Woking.

The *Pauper Patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,157, in Licensed Houses by 168, in the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum by 20, in Workhouses by 358. The out-door paupers are fewer by 17; and there has been a decrease of 52 in this class maintained in Registered Hospitals.

The decrease of 52 paupers in Registered Hospitals is mainly due to an arrangement by which this class are to be gradually removed from the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, pursuant to a decision of the governing body, ultimately to devote that institution to the reception of private patients only.

Of the 15,376 patients classed as in Workhouses on the 1st of January last, 4,113 (an increase of 153 on the numbers of 1st January 1874) were under care in the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Hampstead; these institutions, intended for the reception of imbecile paupers, being declared by the Statute of 1867 to be Workhouses within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts.

Twelve of the 13 Tables which appeared in our last Report, giving certain statistics at our command, have been continued. One of the Tables of last year, showing the previous decennial rate of the recoveries and deaths in the several public Asylums and Hospitals, has been omitted for the present, but it will reappear on a future occasion.

Tables II. and III. (the latter corresponding to Table VIII. in our 28th Report), will be found to be amplified, and it will be seen that in the former the information, heretofore set forth for total numbers only, is now given for private and pauper patients, and for the sexes respectively, whilst in Table III. the adults and children are also distinguished.

Table II. shows that, though the yearly increase in the recorded insanity of the country has been relatively in excess of the increase of population, this amount of augmented insanity under care has occurred chiefly among the pauper class. Thus it will be seen that, in the course of the last 17 years through which the Tables extend, the insane paupers have increased from 16.14 in 1859, to 23.55 in 1875 per 10,000 of the whole population; whereas in the same period the private patients have merely increased from 2.53 to 3.09 per 10,000 of the population.

The relative increase, however, of the population, and of the two classes of the insane under care in the 17 years past is to be expressed as follows:—

The total population has increased from 1859 to 1875, 21.63 per cent. The private patients *under care* have increased in number, as compared with 1859, 48.39 per cent.; and among the pauper patients in the same interval, the increase of those *under care* has been 77.47 per cent.

Taking advantage again of the figures of the Local Government Board, and of the Registrar General, in Table III. will be found set forth, for the 17 years under consideration, the total number of paupers and of population respectively, from which it will be observed that the per-centage of the former to the latter has considerably diminished, especially during the last five years. It is, therefore, material to bear in mind in looking at this Table, that though there has been a steady annual increase in the total number of pauper lunatics, it is to the absolute diminution during the last few years in the total number of paupers, that the rapid advance in the ratio of the former to the latter, observed during that period, is more especially due.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859–1875, inclusive.

On 1st January	In County and Borough Asylums.		In Registered Hospitals.		In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		In Provincial Licensed Houses.		In Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		In Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.		In Work-houses.		Residing with Relatives or Others.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	Annual Increase.
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.		
1859	227	15,617	1,639	216	1,287	1,264	1,541	924	164	-	-	7,963	122	5,798	4,980	31,782	36,762	-		
1860	227	17,209	1,616	233	1,342	602	1,606	750	157	-	-	8,219	117	5,980	5,065	32,993	38,058	1,296		
1861	212	18,380	1,739	258	1,380	573	1,638	512	174	-	-	8,513	123	6,115	5,266	34,381	39,647	1,589		
1862	267	19,387	1,752	262	1,437	695	1,656	605	102	-	-	8,603	146	6,157	5,420	35,709	41,120	1,482		
1863	259	20,314	1,797	306	1,448	826	1,705	552	145	-	-	9,208	153	6,405	5,507	37,611	43,118	1,989		
1864	231	21,300	1,780	348	1,479	843	1,685	448	176	66	29	9,710	159	6,541	5,576	39,219	44,795	1,677		
1865	208	22,077	1,815	363	1,485	870	1,669	453	176	225	84	9,756	212	6,557	5,790	40,160	45,950	1,155		
1866	229	23,414	1,885	380	1,535	897	1,627	304	176	335	86	9,973	227	6,580	6,014	41,634	47,648	1,698		
1867	216	24,374	1,844	374	1,580	914	1,650	336	190	352	88	10,307	223	6,638	6,055	43,031	49,086	1,438		
1868	219	25,461	1,869	412	1,555	991	1,599	499	182	342	84	10,684	274	6,829	6,040	44,960	51,000	1,914		
1869	225	26,642	1,939	413	1,662	1,020	1,461	653	209	355	106	11,181	324	5,987	6,175	47,002	53,177	2,177		
1870	259	27,721	1,969	400	1,666	1,034	1,478	726	198	354	108	11,358	356	7,086	6,280	48,433	54,713	1,536		
1871	287	28,692	2,045	345	1,543	978	1,489	678	354	344	116	12,161	392	7,331	6,454	50,301	56,755	2,042		
1872	305	29,336	2,102	376	1,573	683	1,506	411	395	341	148	13,608	420	7,436	6,642	51,998	58,640	1,885		
1873	379	30,094	2,297	351	1,735	825	1,515	418	338	336	172	14,343	423	7,070	7,023	53,273	60,296	1,656		
1874	415	30,956	2,433	339	1,793	871	1,526	523	358	331	189	15,018	436	6,839	7,292	54,735	62,027	1,731		
1875	416	32,113	2,514	287	1,816	946	1,553	616	351	299	209	15,376	441	6,856	7,390	56,403	63,793	1,766		

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, to the Population on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1875, inclusive.

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).						NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.						RATIO (per 10,000).														
	M.			F.			T.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.			Private Lunatics to Population.		Pauper Lunatics to Population.		Total Lunatics to Population.				
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,701	2,279	4,980	14,055	17,727	31,782	16,756	20,006	36,762	2,61	2,26	2,53	2,81	2,26	2,53	2,61	2,26	2,53	14,63	17,59	16,14	17,44	19,85	18,67
1860	9,704,394	10,198,319	19,902,713	2,771	2,294	5,065	14,561	18,432	32,993	17,382	20,725	38,058	2,86	2,25	2,54	2,86	2,25	2,54	2,86	2,25	2,54	15,00	18,07	16,58	17,86	20,32	19,12
1861	9,801,152	10,318,102	20,119,254	2,909	2,337	5,246	15,050	19,291	34,341	17,999	21,648	39,647	2,97	2,33	2,62	2,97	2,33	2,62	2,97	2,33	2,62	15,39	18,70	17,09	18,36	20,68	19,71
1862	9,923,272	10,447,741	20,371,013	3,046	2,374	5,420	15,657	20,002	35,659	18,673	22,456	41,129	3,07	2,27	2,65	3,07	2,27	2,65	3,07	2,27	2,65	15,75	19,22	17,53	18,82	21,49	20,19
1863	10,046,909	10,578,946	20,625,855	3,126	2,381	5,507	16,485	21,126	37,611	19,611	23,507	43,118	3,11	2,25	2,67	3,11	2,25	2,67	3,11	2,25	2,67	16,41	19,97	18,23	19,52	22,22	20,90
1864	10,172,089	10,711,800	20,883,889	3,158	2,418	5,576	17,290	21,959	39,249	20,418	24,377	44,795	3,10	2,25	2,67	3,10	2,25	2,67	3,10	2,25	2,67	16,97	20,50	18,73	20,07	22,75	21,45
1865	10,296,826	10,846,325	21,143,151	3,255	2,535	5,790	17,621	22,539	40,160	20,876	25,074	45,950	3,16	2,34	2,74	3,16	2,34	2,74	3,16	2,34	2,74	17,11	20,78	18,99	20,27	23,12	21,73
1866	10,427,146	10,982,538	21,409,684	3,367	2,647	6,014	18,317	23,317	41,634	21,684	25,964	47,648	3,23	2,41	2,81	3,23	2,41	2,81	3,23	2,41	2,81	17,57	21,23	19,45	20,80	23,64	22,26
1867	10,557,065	11,120,459	21,677,525	3,411	2,644	6,055	18,956	24,075	43,031	22,367	26,710	49,086	3,23	2,38	2,79	3,23	2,38	2,79	3,23	2,38	2,79	17,96	21,65	19,85	21,19	24,03	22,64
1868	10,688,000	11,290,113	21,948,113	3,505	2,655	6,040	19,923	25,037	44,960	23,328	27,672	51,000	3,18	2,34	2,75	3,18	2,34	2,75	3,18	2,34	2,75	18,64	22,23	20,48	21,82	24,57	23,23
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,414	2,761	6,175	20,350	26,052	47,002	24,364	28,313	53,177	3,15	2,42	2,79	3,15	2,42	2,79	3,15	2,42	2,79	19,36	22,65	21,15	22,51	25,27	23,93
1870	10,956,608	11,544,708	22,501,316	3,442	2,838	6,280	21,090	26,743	48,433	25,132	29,581	54,713	3,14	2,46	2,79	3,14	2,46	2,79	3,14	2,46	2,79	19,80	23,16	21,52	22,94	25,62	24,31
1871	11,093,123	11,689,680	22,782,812	3,575	2,879	6,454	22,434	27,867	50,201	26,009	30,746	56,755	3,22	2,46	2,83	3,22	2,46	2,83	3,22	2,46	2,83	20,22	23,64	22,08	23,44	26,30	24,91
1872	11,231,339	11,836,496	23,067,835	3,682	2,969	6,642	23,126	28,862	51,998	26,818	31,822	58,640	3,28	2,50	2,88	3,28	2,50	2,88	3,28	2,50	2,88	20,60	24,38	22,54	23,88	26,83	25,42
1873	11,371,273	11,985,141	23,356,414	3,895	3,128	7,023	23,577	29,696	53,273	27,472	32,824	60,296	3,43	2,61	3,01	3,43	2,61	3,01	3,43	2,61	3,01	20,73	24,78	22,81	24,16	27,39	25,92
1874	11,512,956	12,135,653	23,648,609	4,023	3,269	7,292	24,101	30,634	54,735	28,194	33,903	62,027	3,49	2,69	3,08	3,49	2,69	3,08	3,49	2,69	3,08	20,93	25,24	23,15	24,42	27,93	26,53
1875	11,656,400	12,288,059	23,944,459	4,043	3,347	7,390	24,948	31,455	56,403	28,591	34,802	63,733	3,47	2,72	3,09	3,47	2,72	3,09	3,47	2,72	3,09	21,40	25,60	23,55	24,97	28,32	26,64

TABLE III.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859-1875 inclusive.

Year.	TOTAL Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				TOTAL Number of Pauper Lunatics, &c., on 1st January.				Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Per-centages.				Per-centage of Total Paupers to Population.
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants not included in the Three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.		Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	
1859	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782	19,686,701	7.90	4.72	.20	3.68	4.37
1860	173,681	366,597	303,574	844,875	14,192	18,141	660	32,993	19,902,713	8.17	4.94	.21	3.90	4.24
1861	185,398	380,861	323,301	891,868	14,706	18,989	686	34,381	20,119,314	7.93	4.98	.21	3.85	4.43
1862	196,515	398,986	347,769	946,166	15,253	19,787	669	35,709	20,371,013	7.76	4.95	.19	3.77	4.64
1863	241,506	463,015	433,652	1,442,624	16,074	20,802	735	37,611	20,625,855	6.65	4.49	.16	3.29	5.53
1864	210,892	427,291	370,350	1,011,753	16,839	21,627	753	39,219	20,883,889	7.98	5.06	.20	3.87	4.84
1865	205,604	415,051	350,873	974,772	17,210	22,215	735	40,160	21,145,151	8.37	5.35	.20	4.11	4.60
1866	193,535	400,495	326,463	924,813	17,878	22,972	784	41,634	21,409,684	9.23	5.73	.24	4.50	4.31
1867	201,511	411,186	345,877	963,200	18,500	23,715	816	43,031	21,677,525	9.18	5.76	.23	4.46	4.44
1868	220,097	434,042	379,975	1,040,103	19,414	24,636	910	44,960	21,948,713	8.82	5.67	.23	4.32	4.73
1869	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002	22,223,299	9.17	5.85	.22	4.49	4.70
1870	234,769	452,434	392,126	1,084,821	21,170	26,333	930	48,433	22,501,316	9.01	5.82	.23	4.46	4.82
1871	237,099	451,920	393,209	1,085,661	21,897	27,442	962	50,301	22,782,812	9.23	6.07	.24	4.63	4.76
1872	211,795	425,981	340,941	981,042	22,543	28,394	1,061	51,998	23,067,835	10.64	6.67	.31	5.30	4.25
1873	192,456	395,377	299,757	890,372	22,994	29,235	1,044	53,273	23,356,414	11.94	7.39	.34	5.98	3.81
1874	179,716	373,870	276,093	832,370	23,536	30,188	1,011	54,735	23,648,609	13.09	8.07	.36	6.57	3.51
1875	182,257	366,112	267,608	817,822	24,356	30,988	1,059	56,463	23,944,459	13.36	8.46	.39	6.89	3.41

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, &c. &c., on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1874 inclusive.

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

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums.	15,844	17,436	18,592	19,654	20,573	21,531	22,285	23,643	24,590	25,680	26,867	27,980	28,978	29,640	30,473	31,371
Registered Hospitals	-	1,849	1,997	2,014	2,103	2,128	2,178	2,265	2,218	2,281	2,349	2,369	2,393	2,478	2,648	2,772
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	2,551	1,944	1,953	2,132	2,274	2,322	2,355	2,432	2,494	2,546	2,681	2,700	2,526	2,256	2,560	2,664
Provincial Licensed Houses	2,465	2,356	2,150	2,261	2,257	2,133	2,122	1,931	1,986	2,098	2,114	2,204	2,163	1,914	1,933	2,049
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	164	157	174	162	145	176	176	176	190	182	209	198	354	395	338	358
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	95	309	421	440	426	461	462	460	489	508	520
Private Single Patients	122	117	123	146	153	159	212	227	223	274	324	356	392	420	423	436
TOTALS	23,001	23,859	24,989	26,369	27,505	28,544	29,637	31,095	32,141	33,487	35,005	36,269	37,266	37,592	38,883	40,170

ADMITTED each Year (including those Re-admitted and Transferred).

County and Borough Asylums.	6,228	6,629	6,268	6,145	6,212	6,570	7,468	6,889	7,406	7,870	8,115	8,587	9,792	8,837	9,426	9,693
Registered Hospitals	-	867	835	830	746	831	776	768	815	817	871	853	836	923	987	1,004
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,105	812	958	1,005	809	873	942	1,196	1,125	973	862	884	824	1,291	1,148	1,167
Provincial Licensed Houses	928	873	814	786	762	681	837	866	853	961	967	779	642	685	802	971
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	226	281	369	251	223	184	183	209	215	229	198	328	214	212	193	203
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	99	228	135	43	75	190	32	31	77	68	55	31
Private Single Patients	32	50	85	61	63	106	83	80	142	173	149	158	188	160	162	160
TOTALS	9,310	9,512	9,329	9,078	8,914	9,473	10,424	10,051	10,631	11,213	11,194	11,620	12,573	12,176	12,773	13,229

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

TOTAL Number under Treatment in each Year.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums.	22,072	24,065	24,860	25,799	26,755	28,101	29,753	30,532	31,996	33,550	34,982	36,567	38,770	38,477	39,899	41,064
Registered Hospitals	2,646	2,716	2,832	2,844	2,849	2,959	2,954	3,033	3,033	3,098	3,220	3,222	3,229	3,401	3,635	3,776
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	3,656	2,756	2,911	3,137	3,083	3,195	3,297	3,628	3,619	3,519	3,543	3,584	3,350	3,547	3,708	3,831
Provincial Licensed Houses	3,393	3,220	2,964	3,047	3,019	2,814	2,959	2,797	2,839	3,059	3,081	2,983	2,805	2,599	2,735	3,020
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	320	498	543	413	368	360	359	385	405	411	407	526	568	607	531	561
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	99	323	444	464	515	616	493	493	537	557	563	551
Private Single Patients	154	167	208	207	216	265	295	307	365	447	473	514	580	580	585	596
TOTALS - - -	32,311	33,371	34,318	35,447	36,419	38,017	40,061	41,146	42,772	44,700	46,199	47,889	49,839	49,768	51,656	53,399

DISCHARGED each Year as Recovered.

County and Borough Asylums.	2,120	2,032	2,220	2,414	2,294	2,438	2,530	2,460	2,680	2,841	2,899	3,123	3,308	3,389	3,201	3,674
Registered Hospitals	369	312	361	313	298	300	289	374	307	300	320	342	311	286	334	392
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	354	250	271	300	259	270	217	284	239	234	209	193	222	269	308	338
Provincial Licensed Houses	365	293	258	254	252	201	205	294	291	275	289	228	209	186	227	290
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	57	65	67	53	40	36	31	11	48	35	63	59	65	86	53	104
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	1	7	10	6	7	8	6	10	17	12	10	10
Private Single Patients	5	2	5	8	6	4	8	10	9	14	15	13	19	18	11	20
TOTALS - - -	3,270	2,954	3,182	3,342	3,150	3,256	3,290	3,439	3,581	3,707	3,801	3,968	4,151	4,246	4,144	4,828

DISCHARGED each Year as Not Recovered, including those Transferred.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums.	804	1,246	869	760	748	793	1,063	894	954	1,161	1,036	1,364	2,682	1,714	2,010	1,437
Registered Hospitals -	306	283	308	270	254	333	224	264	253	272	318	317	260	299	330	377
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,072	339	295	317	306	316	379	517	535	345	373	620	638	468	460	413
Provincial Licensed Houses	490	595	296	381	470	341	666	325	288	459	357	363	483	319	294	371
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	153	174	294	199	182	129	131	169	156	148	123	85	75	148	96	82
Criminal Asylum -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	72	140	11	10	17	28	21	15
Private Single Patients -	25	34	48	36	45	38	52	60	69	92	86	94	115	116	110	105
TOTALS - - -	2,850	2,671	2,110	1,963	1,958	1,950	2,515	2,229	2,327	2,617	2,304	2,853	4,270	3,092	3,321	2,800

DIED each Year.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums.	1,712	2,195	2,117	2,052	2,192	2,585	2,517	2,588	2,682	2,681	3,067	3,101	3,139	2,901	3,317	3,424
Registered Hospitals -	122	124	149	158	169	148	176	177	192	174	213	173	180	168	199	206
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	286	214	213	246	196	254	269	333	299	258	261	250	234	250	276	318
Provincial Licensed Houses	182	191	149	155	164	150	157	192	162	211	231	225	196	161	165	190
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	23	25	20	16	20	19	21	15	19	19	23	28	33	35	24	24
Criminal Asylum -	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	18	10	7	14	13	14	9	12	18
Private Single Patients -	7	8	9	10	6	11	8	14	13	17	16	15	26	23	28	30
TOTALS - - -	2,332	2,757	2,657	2,637	2,747	3,174	3,161	3,337	3,377	3,367	3,825	3,805	3,822	3,547	4,021	4,210

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER Resident each Year.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums	16,704	18,054	19,192	20,204	21,027	22,038	22,984	24,049	25,153	26,412	27,464	28,673	29,309	30,302	30,991	32,062
Registered Hospitals -	1,869	1,923	2,018	2,077	2,131	2,148	2,204	2,222	2,240	2,313	2,334	2,360	2,407	2,541	2,657	2,781
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	2,304	1,938	2,009	2,220	2,294	2,327	2,378	2,436	2,545	2,651	2,692	2,635	2,347	2,508	2,636	2,717
Provincial Licensed Houses	2,394	2,232	2,198	2,179	2,212	2,091	1,974	1,975	2,004	2,116	2,170	2,208	2,008	1,935	1,999	2,049
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	165	170	175	159	172	185	187	-	199	205	207	268	373	370	347	349
Criminal Asylum -	-	-	-	-	-	209	395	426	433	441	462	452	483	503	508	513
Private Single Patients -	119	120	134	149	156	185	219	225	248	299	340	373	398	400	425	439
TOTALS - - -	23,555	24,437	25,726	26,988	27,992	29,183	30,341	31,520	32,822	34,437	35,669	36,969	37,325	38,559	39,563	40,910

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion of stated Recoveries to the Admissions in each Year.

	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.																Averages.
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
County and Borough Asylums	34.04	30.65	35.42	39.28	36.93	37.11	33.88	35.71	36.19	36.10	35.72	36.36	33.78	38.35	33.95	37.90	35.71
Registered Hospitals -	46.65	35.99	43.23	37.71	39.95	36.10	37.24	48.70	37.67	36.72	36.74	40.09	37.20	30.98	33.83	39.04	38.61
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	32.04	30.79	28.29	29.85	32.01	30.93	23.04	23.75	21.24	24.05	24.24	21.83	26.94	20.83	26.82	28.96	26.60
Provincial Licensed Houses	39.33	33.56	31.70	32.32	33.07	29.52	24.49	33.95	34.11	28.62	29.88	29.26	32.55	27.15	28.30	29.86	31.10
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	25.22	23.13	18.16	21.12	17.94	19.56	16.94	5.26	22.33	15.28	31.82	17.98	30.37	40.56	27.46	51.23	24.02
Criminal Asylum -	-	-	-	-	1.01	3.07	7.41	13.95	9.33	4.21	18.75	32.25	22.07	17.64	18.18	32.25	15.01
Private Single Patients -	15.63	4.00	5.88	13.11	9.52	3.77	9.64	12.50	6.34	8.09	10.06	8.22	10.10	11.25	6.79	12.50	9.21
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Recoveries to the aggregate Number of Admissions -	35.12	31.06	34.11	36.81	35.34	34.37	31.56	34.22	33.68	33.06	33.95	31.14	33.01	34.87	32.44	36.49	34.01

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														Averages.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums	10.25	12.16	11.03	10.16	10.42	11.73	10.95	10.76	10.66	10.15	11.16	10.81	10.71	9.57	10.70	10.67	10.74
Registered Hospitals	6.53	6.45	7.38	7.61	7.93	6.89	7.99	7.97	8.57	7.52	9.12	7.33	7.47	6.61	7.48	7.40	7.51
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	12.41	11.04	10.60	11.08	8.54	10.91	11.31	13.67	11.75	9.73	9.69	9.48	9.97	9.96	10.47	11.70	10.76
Provincial Licensed Houses	7.60	8.56	6.78	7.11	7.41	7.17	7.95	9.72	8.08	9.97	10.64	10.19	9.76	8.32	8.25	9.27	8.54
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	13.94	14.71	11.43	10.06	11.63	10.27	11.23	8.02	9.55	9.27	11.11	10.44	8.84	9.45	6.91	6.87	10.23
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	3.35	3.29	4.23	2.31	1.59	3.03	2.87	2.89	1.78	2.36	3.50	2.83
Private Single Patients	5.88	6.66	6.72	6.71	3.85	5.95	3.65	6.22	5.24	5.69	4.70	4.02	6.53	5.75	6.58	6.83	5.68
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Deaths to the aggregate Daily Number Resident	9.90	11.28	10.33	9.77	9.81	10.88	10.42	10.59	10.29	9.78	10.72	10.29	10.23	9.19	10.16	10.29	10.24

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in each Year.

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														Averages.		
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		1873.	1874.
County and Borough Asylums	7.76	9.12	8.52	7.95	8.18	9.20	8.46	8.48	8.38	7.99	8.76	8.48	8.09	7.53	8.31	8.33	8.34
Registered Hospitals	4.61	4.57	5.26	5.56	5.93	5.00	5.96	5.84	6.33	5.62	6.61	5.36	5.57	4.93	5.47	5.45	5.50
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	7.82	7.76	7.32	7.84	6.36	7.95	8.16	9.18	8.26	7.33	7.36	6.97	6.98	7.04	7.44	8.30	7.62
Provincial Licensed Houses	5.36	5.92	5.03	5.09	5.43	5.33	5.31	6.86	5.71	6.90	7.49	7.54	6.98	6.19	6.03	6.29	6.09
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum.	5.90	5.71	3.68	3.87	5.43	5.28	5.85	3.90	4.69	4.62	5.65	5.32	5.80	5.76	4.51	4.27	5.01
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	2.93	3.88	1.94	1.14	2.84	2.63	2.60	1.61	2.13	3.26	2.46
Private Single Patients	4.55	4.79	4.33	4.83	2.78	4.15	2.71	4.56	3.56	3.80	3.38	2.91	4.48	3.96	4.78	5.03	4.03
Proportion per cent. of the aggregate Number of Deaths to the aggregate Number under Treatment	7.22	8.26	7.74	7.44	7.54	8.35	7.89	8.11	7.90	7.53	8.28	7.94	7.66	7.12	7.78	7.88	7.79

The results shown in the two preceding Tables are placed below, side by side, for the sake of easier reference and comparison.

TABLE VIII.—Showing in Juxtaposition the Proportion of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident, and to the Total Number under Treatment, for each Year.

Y E A R.	Aggregate of Asylums, Hospitals, &c. &c.		County and Borough Asylums.		Registered Hospitals.		Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		Provincial Licensed Houses.	
	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.
1859 -	9.90	7.22	10.25	7.76	6.53	4.61	12.41	7.82	7.60	5.36
1860 -	11.28	8.26	12.16	9.12	6.45	4.57	11.04	7.76	8.56	5.92
1861 -	10.33	7.74	11.03	8.52	7.38	5.26	10.60	7.32	6.78	5.03
1862 -	9.77	7.44	10.16	7.95	7.61	5.56	11.08	7.84	7.11	5.09
1863 -	9.81	7.54	10.42	8.18	7.93	5.93	8.54	6.36	7.41	5.43
1864 -	10.88	8.35	11.73	9.20	6.89	5.00	10.91	7.95	7.17	5.33
1865 -	10.42	7.89	10.95	8.46	7.99	5.96	11.31	8.16	7.95	5.31
1866 -	10.59	8.11	10.76	8.48	7.97	5.84	13.67	9.18	9.72	6.86
1867 -	10.29	7.90	10.66	8.38	8.57	6.33	11.75	8.26	8.08	5.71
1868 -	9.78	7.53	10.15	7.99	7.52	5.62	9.73	7.33	9.97	6.90
1869 -	10.72	8.28	11.16	8.76	9.12	6.61	9.69	7.36	10.64	7.49
1870 -	10.29	7.94	10.81	8.48	7.33	5.36	9.48	6.97	10.19	7.54
1871 -	10.23	7.66	10.71	8.09	7.47	5.57	9.97	6.98	9.76	6.98
1872 -	9.19	7.12	9.57	7.53	6.61	4.93	9.96	7.04	8.32	6.19
1873 -	10.16	7.78	10.70	8.31	7.48	5.47	10.47	7.44	8.25	6.03
1874 -	10.29	7.88	10.67	8.33	7.40	5.45	11.70	8.30	9.27	6.29
Averages -	10.24	7.79	10.74	8.34	7.51	5.50	10.76	7.62	8.54	6.09

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution of the PAUPER LUNATICS on the 1st of January in each of the Years 1859 to 1875 inclusive.

1st JANUARY.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, &c.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,782	18,021	7,963	5,798	56.70	25.06	18.24
1860	32,993	18,794	8,219	5,980	56.96	24.91	18.13
1861	34,381	19,723	8,543	6,115	57.37	24.85	17.78
1862	35,709	20,949	8,603	6,157	58.67	24.09	17.24
1863	37,611	21,998	9,208	6,405	58.49	24.48	17.03
1864	39,219	22,968	9,710	6,541	58.56	24.76	16.68
1865	40,160	23,847	9,756	6,557	59.38	24.29	16.33
1866	41,634	25,081	9,973	6,580	60.24	23.95	15.81
1867	43,031	26,086	10,307	6,638	60.62	23.95	15.43
1868	44,960	27,447	10,684	6,829	61.05	23.76	15.19
1869	47,002	28,834	11,181	6,987	61.35	23.79	14.86
1870	48,433	29,989	11,358	7,086	61.92	23.45	14.63
1871	50,301	30,809	12,161	7,331	61.25	24.18	14.57
1872	51,998	30,954	13,608	7,436	59.53	26.17	14.30
1873	53,273	31,860	14,343	7,070	59.81	26.92	13.27
1874	54,735	32,878	15,018	6,839	60.07	27.44	12.49
1875	56,403	34,171	15,376	6,856	60.58	27.26	12.16

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE.—It will be seen that the totals of pauper patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown by this the Summary of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, etc., while this is compiled

COUNTIES.	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	7	10
Beds	127	142	269	-	1	1	17	28	45
Berks	216	253	469	5	-	5	56	67	123
Brecon	38	54	92	-	-	-	6	5	11
Bucks	124	191	315	-	1	1	32	37	69
Cambridge	133	153	286	-	-	-	32	38	70
Cardigan	44	47	91	1	-	1	2	3	5
Carmarthen	53	55	108	-	-	-	10	14	24
Carnarvon	54	50	104	-	-	-	13	13	26
Chester	340	339	688	4	-	4	133	159	292
Cornwall	187	261	448	2	1	3	39	63	102
Cumberland	163	132	295	2	-	2	48	61	109
Denbigh	28	41	69	2	-	2	17	24	41
Derby	205	192	397	2	-	2	56	69	125
Devon	256	429	685	42	76	118	122	191	313
Dorset	154	178	332	1	-	1	35	55	90
Durham	376	297	673	1	-	1	94	127	221
Essex	328	419	747	4	1	5	93	118	211
Flint	49	49	98	2	-	2	19	31	50
Glamorgan	230	258	488	-	-	-	36	46	82
Gloucester	355	424	779	-	1	1	179	316	495
Hereford	123	124	247	1	-	1	27	40	67
Herts	158	189	347	2	-	2	51	66	117
Hunts	50	48	98	1	-	1	11	20	31
Kent	602	778	1,380	36	85	121	174	233	407
Lancaster	1,384	1,504	2,888	35	85	120	1,131	1,444	2,575
Leicester	269	291	560	4	2	6	96	86	182
Lincoln	273	306	579	4	2	6	70	101	171
Merioneth	19	21	40	-	-	-	6	13	19
Middlesex	1,497	2,216	3,713	220	408	628	1,501	2,034	3,535
Monmouth	192	187	379	3	-	3	29	46	75
Montgomery	66	69	126	1	-	1	19	27	46
Norfolk	261	387	648	4	1	5	100	149	249
Northampton	74	76	150	97	91	188	69	95	164
Northumberland	256	260	516	2	3	5	99	99	198
Notts	208	236	444	1	-	1	100	130	230
Oxford	144	205	349	4	2	6	41	62	103
Pembroke	55	65	120	-	1	1	3	14	17
Radnor	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	2	3
Rutland	26	14	40	1	-	1	5	3	8
Salop	225	263	488	1	-	1	43	110	153
Somerset	312	324	636	9	30	39	158	174	332
Southampton	318	406	724	49	62	111	168	236	404
Stafford	475	444	919	5	2	7	153	204	357
Suffolk	222	304	526	4	3	7	65	66	131
Surrey	681	837	1,518	92	252	344	449	674	1,123
Sussex	295	360	655	5	1	6	107	159	266
Warwick	482	563	1,045	2	1	3	161	202	363
Westmorland	37	44	81	-	-	-	18	13	31
Wilts	188	237	425	5	3	8	72	93	165
Worcester	353	409	792	4	-	4	71	143	214
York (East Riding)	175	161	336	18	31	49	77	126	203
York (North Riding)	157	156	313	-	-	-	33	46	79
York (West Riding)	919	1,014	1,933	14	4	18	394	450	844
TOTALS	14,017	16,480	30,497	692	1,150	1,842	6,544	8,832	15,376

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties of England
1st of January 1875.

Table, differ slightly from those given in the Summary in Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the latter is from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
						In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
17	34	51	32	51	83	-	-	-	32	51	83	Anglesey.
49	47	87	184	218	402	1	1	2	185	219	404	Beds.
49	70	119	226	390	716	5	1	6	331	391	722	Berks.
23	34	57	67	93	160	1	-	1	68	93	161	Brecon.
18	32	50	174	261	435	2	1	3	176	262	438	Bucks.
33	51	84	198	242	440	4	-	4	202	242	444	Cambridge.
37	53	90	84	103	187	6	-	6	90	103	193	Cardigan.
61	109	170	124	178	302	3	-	3	127	178	305	Carmarthen.
58	102	160	125	165	290	-	-	-	125	165	290	Carnarvon.
56	74	130	542	572	1,114	28	15	43	570	587	1,157	Chester.
36	50	86	264	375	639	2	1	3	266	376	642	Cornwall.
18	23	41	231	216	447	16	9	25	247	225	472	Cumberland.
14	33	47	61	98	159	-	1	1	61	99	160	Denbigh.
23	37	60	286	298	584	-	1	1	286	299	585	Derby.
121	153	274	541	849	1,390	16	21	37	557	870	1,427	Devon.
41	59	100	231	292	523	8	-	8	239	292	531	Dorset.
32	66	98	503	490	993	33	12	45	536	502	1,038	Darham.
53	115	168	478	653	1,131	23	9	32	501	662	1,163	Essex.
26	21	47	96	101	197	3	1	4	99	102	201	Flint.
48	96	144	314	400	714	16	5	21	330	405	735	Glamorgan.
90	140	230	624	881	1,505	11	7	18	635	888	1,523	Gloucester.
55	78	133	206	242	448	3	1	4	209	243	452	Hereford.
45	51	96	256	306	562	3	2	5	259	308	567	Herts.
4	7	11	66	75	141	2	-	2	68	75	143	Hunts.
64	87	151	876	1,183	2,059	14	10	24	890	1,193	2,083	Kent.
102	147	249	2,652	3,180	5,832	267	264	531	2,919	3,444	6,363	Lancaster.
38	61	99	407	440	847	3	-	3	410	440	850	Leicester.
46	89	135	393	498	891	13	1	14	406	499	905	Lincoln.
27	26	53	52	60	112	4	2	6	56	62	118	Merioneth.
145	189	325	3,363	4,838	8,201	252	357	609	3,615	5,195	8,810	Middlesex.
43	68	111	267	301	568	7	7	14	274	308	582	Monmouth.
18	33	51	104	120	224	2	-	2	106	120	226	Montgomery.
93	158	251	458	695	1,153	5	3	8	463	698	1,161	Norfolk.
35	76	111	275	338	613	4	-	4	279	338	617	Northampton.
42	43	85	399	405	804	13	7	20	412	412	824	Northumberland.
65	92	157	374	458	832	5	-	5	379	458	837	Notts.
48	68	116	237	337	574	3	-	3	240	337	577	Oxford.
66	86	152	124	166	290	1	1	2	125	167	292	Pembroke.
9	13	22	20	32	52	1	-	1	21	32	53	Radnor.
2	4	6	34	21	55	-	-	-	34	21	55	Rutland.
40	51	91	309	424	733	3	4	7	312	428	740	Salop.
105	157	262	534	685	1,209	7	1	8	591	686	1,277	Somerset.
75	119	194	610	823	1,433	26	8	34	636	831	1,467	Southampton.
45	64	109	678	714	1,392	11	6	17	689	720	1,409	Stafford.
79	117	196	370	490	860	-	1	1	370	491	861	Suffolk.
45	84	129	1,267	1,847	3,114	61	82	143	1,328	1,929	3,257	Surrey.
84	118	202	491	638	1,129	5	4	9	496	642	1,138	Sussex.
110	171	281	755	937	1,692	13	14	27	768	951	1,719	Warwick.
5	10	15	60	67	127	1	1	2	61	68	129	Westmorland.
74	130	204	339	463	802	2	1	3	341	464	805	Wilts.
60	103	163	518	655	1,173	6	3	9	524	658	1,182	Worcester.
15	25	40	285	343	628	8	2	10	293	345	638	York (East Riding).
27	44	71	217	246	463	12	4	16	229	280	479	York (North Riding).
128	164	292	1,455	1,632	3,087	33	20	53	1,488	1,652	3,140	York (West Riding).
2,733	4,123	6,856	23,986	30,585	54,571	968	891	1,859	24,954	31,476	56,430	

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the several Union Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1874 and 1875; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1875, as compared with 1st January 1874.

COUNTIES.	Numbers on 1st January 1874.			Numbers on 1st January 1875.			Increase.		Decrease.		Total Increase.	Total Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	36	51	87	32	51	83	-	-	4	-	-	4
Beds - - - - -	191	224	415	185	219	404	-	-	6	5	-	11
Berks - - - - -	322	388	710	331	391	722	9	3	-	-	12	-
Brecon - - - - -	65	92	157	68	93	161	3	1	-	-	4	-
Bucks - - - - -	174	255	429	176	262	438	2	7	-	-	9	-
Cambridge - - -	185	246	431	202	242	444	17	-	-	4	13	-
Cardigan - - - -	79	98	177	90	103	193	11	5	-	-	16	-
Carmarthen - - -	130	175	305	127	178	305	-	3	3	-	-	-
Carnarvon - - - -	112	154	266	125	165	290	13	11	-	-	24	-
Chester - - - - -	522	546	1,068	570	587	1,157	48	41	-	-	89	-
Cornwall - - - -	253	371	624	266	376	642	13	5	-	-	18	-
Cumberland - - -	244	229	473	247	225	472	3	-	-	4	-	1
Denbigh - - - - -	66	91	157	61	99	160	-	8	5	-	3	-
Derby - - - - -	276	296	572	286	299	585	10	3	-	-	13	-
Devon - - - - -	523	849	1,372	557	870	1,427	34	21	-	-	55	-
Dorset - - - - -	221	291	512	239	292	531	18	1	-	-	19	-
Durham - - - - -	506	504	1,010	536	502	1,038	30	-	-	2	28	-
Essex - - - - -	482	631	1,113	501	662	1,163	19	31	-	-	50	-
Flint - - - - -	101	101	202	99	102	201	-	1	2	-	-	1
Glamorgan - - - -	343	379	722	330	405	735	-	26	13	-	13	-
Gloucester - - - -	671	875	1,546	635	888	1,523	-	13	36	-	-	23
Hereford - - - - -	186	239	425	209	243	452	23	4	-	-	27	-
Herts - - - - -	244	300	544	259	308	567	15	8	-	-	23	-
Hunts - - - - -	62	73	135	68	75	143	6	2	-	-	8	-
Kent - - - - -	857	1,214	2,071	890	1,193	2,083	33	-	-	21	12	-
Lancaster - - - - -	2,803	3,299	6,102	2,919	3,444	6,363	116	145	-	-	261	-
Leicester - - - - -	405	438	843	410	440	850	5	2	-	-	7	-
Lincoln - - - - -	398	492	890	406	499	905	8	7	-	-	15	-
Merioneth - - - -	61	65	126	56	62	118	-	-	5	3	-	8
Middlesex - - - -	3,367	4,993	8,360	3,615	5,195	8,810	248	202	-	-	450	-
Monmouth - - - - -	261	286	547	274	308	582	13	22	-	-	35	-
Montgomery - - -	96	116	212	106	120	226	10	4	-	-	14	-
Norfolk - - - - -	469	690	1,159	463	698	1,161	-	8	6	-	2	-
Northampton - - -	290	332	622	279	338	617	-	6	11	-	-	5
Northumberland - -	402	416	818	412	412	824	10	-	-	4	6	-
Notts - - - - -	352	437	789	379	458	837	27	21	-	-	48	-
Oxford - - - - -	236	334	570	240	337	577	4	3	-	-	7	-
Pembroke - - - - -	119	159	278	125	167	292	6	8	-	-	14	-
Radnor - - - - -	18	26	44	21	32	53	3	6	-	-	9	-
Rutland - - - - -	31	20	51	34	21	55	3	1	-	-	4	-
Salop - - - - -	311	410	721	312	428	740	1	18	-	-	19	-
Somerset - - - - -	545	668	1,213	591	686	1,277	46	18	-	-	64	-
Southampton - - -	631	803	1,434	636	831	1,467	5	28	-	-	33	-
Stafford - - - - -	668	715	1,383	689	720	1,409	21	5	-	-	26	-
Suffolk - - - - -	375	487	862	370	491	861	-	4	5	-	-	1
Surrey - - - - -	1,300	1,848	3,148	1,328	1,929	3,257	28	81	-	-	109	-
Sussex - - - - -	493	625	1,118	496	642	1,138	3	17	-	-	20	-
Warwick - - - - -	720	942	1,662	768	951	1,719	48	9	-	-	57	-
Westmorland - - -	59	67	126	61	68	129	2	1	-	-	3	-
Wilts - - - - -	362	488	850	341	464	805	-	-	21	24	-	45
Worcester- - - - -	521	620	1,141	524	658	1,182	3	38	-	-	41	-
York (East Riding) -	297	344	641	293	345	638	-	1	4	-	-	3
York (North Riding) -	226	247	473	229	250	479	3	3	-	-	6	-
York (West Riding) -	1,420	1,600	3,020	1,488	1,652	3,140	68	52	-	-	120	-

TABLE XII.—Showing the Per-centage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Un-sound Mind, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and of those kept in Workhouses, and residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union Counties of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1875.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. 1 Jan. 1875.	Where Maintained.			Proportion per Cent. of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	83	22	10	51	26·51	12·05	61·44
Beds - - -	404	272	45	87	67·33	11·14	21·53
Berks - - -	722	480	123	119	66·48	17·04	16·48
Brecon - - -	161	93	11	57	57·77	6·83	35·40
Bucks - - -	438	319	69	50	72·83	15·75	11·42
Cambridge - - -	444	290	70	84	65·31	15·77	18·92
Cardigan - - -	193	98	5	90	50·78	2·59	46·63
Carmarthen - - -	305	111	24	170	36·39	7·87	55·74
Carnarvon - - -	290	104	26	160	35·86	8·97	55·17
Chester - - -	1,157	735	292	130	63·53	25·24	11·23
Cornwall - - -	642	454	102	86	70·72	15·89	13·39
Cumberland - - -	472	322	109	41	68·22	23·09	8·69
Denbigh - - -	160	72	41	47	45·00	25·63	29·37
Derby - - -	585	400	125	60	68·37	21·37	10·26
Devon - - -	1,427	840	313	274	58·87	21·93	19·20
Dorset - - -	531	341	90	100	64·22	16·95	18·83
Durham - - -	1,038	719	221	98	69·27	21·29	9·44
Essex - - -	1,163	784	211	168	67·41	18·14	14·45
Flint - - -	201	104	50	47	51·74	24·88	23·38
Glamorgan - - -	735	509	82	144	69·25	11·16	19·59
Gloucester - - -	1,523	798	495	230	52·40	32·50	15·10
Hereford - - -	452	252	67	133	55·75	14·82	29·43
Herts - - -	567	354	117	96	62·43	20·64	16·93
Hunts - - -	143	101	31	11	70·63	21·68	7·69
Kent - - -	2,083	1,525	407	151	73·21	19·54	7·25
Lancaster - - -	6,363	3,539	2,575	249	55·62	40·47	3·91
Leicester - - -	850	569	182	99	66·94	21·41	11·65
Lincoln - - -	905	599	171	135	66·19	18·89	14·92
Merioneth - - -	118	46	19	53	38·98	16·10	44·92
Middlesex - - -	8,810	4,950	3,535	325	56·19	40·12	3·69
Monmouth - - -	582	396	75	111	68·04	12·89	19·07
Montgomery - - -	226	129	46	51	57·08	20·35	22·57
Norfolk - - -	1,161	661	249	251	56·93	21·45	21·62
Northampton - - -	617	342	164	111	55·43	26·58	17·99
Northumberland - - -	824	541	198	85	65·65	24·03	10·32
Notts - - -	837	450	230	157	53·76	27·48	18·76
Oxford - - -	577	358	103	116	62·05	17·85	20·10
Pembroke - - -	292	123	17	152	42·12	5·82	52·06
Radnor - - -	53	28	3	22	52·83	5·66	41·51
Rutland - - -	55	41	8	6	74·55	14·54	10·91
Salop - - -	740	496	153	91	67·03	20·67	12·30
Somerset - - -	1,277	683	332	262	53·48	26·00	20·52
Southampton - - -	1,467	869	404	194	59·24	27·54	13·22
Stafford - - -	1,409	943	357	109	66·93	25·34	7·73
Suffolk - - -	861	534	131	196	62·02	15·22	22·76
Surrey - - -	3,257	2,005	1,123	129	61·56	34·48	3·96
Sussex - - -	1,138	670	266	202	58·88	23·37	17·75
Warwick - - -	1,719	1,075	363	281	62·53	21·12	16·35
Westmorland - - -	129	83	31	15	64·34	24·03	11·63
Wilts - - -	805	436	165	204	54·16	20·50	25·34
Worcester - - -	1,182	805	214	163	68·11	18·10	13·79
York (East Riding) - - -	638	395	203	40	61·91	31·82	6·27
„ (North Riding) - - -	479	329	79	71	68·69	16·49	14·82
„ (West Riding) - - -	3,140	2,004	844	292	63·82	26·88	9·30

The details of the annual Returns made by clerks to Boards of Guardians, pursuant to the 64th section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, showing the number of pauper patients chargeable to the several unions and parishes, and where maintained, will be found in the Appendix (A.), pages 63 to 81.

In Appendix (B), pages 82 to 95, will be found the usual statistical information with regard to patients detained as insane in Asylums (including the four State Asylums), Hospitals, and Licensed Houses; comprising the numbers resident in each, the admissions, discharges, recoveries and deaths, the suicides, and the post-mortem examinations; and, as regards the County and Borough Asylums, the ratio of recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average number resident, and to the total number under treatment.

The total number under detention in these establishments on the 1st of January last was 41,120, of whom 3,871 males and 3,078 females were of the private class, and 15,671 males and 18,500 females were paupers.

The total admissions into all these institutions during 1874 was 13,069, but of these 1,083 were transfers from certain asylums, &c., to others; and 1,527 were re-admissions. The discharges amounted to 7,503, of whom 4,808 are returned as recovered. The deaths were 4,180, and in 2,250 of these instances post-mortem examinations were made.

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ASYLUMS.

The patients in the 56 County and Borough Asylums on the 1st of January, 1874, were 31,371 (14,432 males and 16,939 females), and the admissions during the past year were 9,693,* so that the total number of both sexes under treatment in the course of the year amounts to 41,064.†

The discharges, including the transfers, were 5,111, of whom 3,674 are returned as recoveries; the deaths of the year were 3,424. As the result of these changes, the patients left in these Asylums on the 1st of January last were 32,529 (15,049 males and 17,480 females), an increase of 1,158 (617 males and 541 females) on the number resident on the 1st of January, 1874. The daily average number throughout the year was 32,062.

The stated recoveries of the year, as compared with the admissions, were in the proportion of 37·90 per cent.; the
deaths,

* Of these 901 were "transfers."

† Or, deducting the "transfers," 40,163.

deaths, upon the average daily number resident throughout the year, were at the rate of 10·67 per cent.; and calculated on the total number under treatment, the ratio would be 8·33* per cent. COUNTY AND
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On referring to Tables V., VI., and VII., it will be seen that the recoveries have been 4 per cent. higher than they were last year, and 2 per cent. above the average of the last 16 years, whilst the rate of mortality has remained stationary.

In previous Reports it has been explained that, inasmuch as the recoveries, as a rule, take place only where the insanity is of recent date, the custom has arisen of comparing the recoveries year by year with the admissions. It will also be seen, on examination of Appendix (B.), that this course is a reasonable one: an overwhelming proportion of the present inmates of County and Borough Asylums being chronic cases wherein recovery is not expected. Of the 32,529 patients resident in these Asylums on the 1st of January last, only 2,431, or a proportion of 7·47 per cent. were, in the opinion of the various medical superintendents of these institutions, curable cases.

The general state of the County and Borough Asylums calls for no comment on the present occasion. The particular condition of each Asylum will be learned from the entry in the visitors' book recording the visit paid by members of the Board in the year 1874. As usual, all these entries are printed, and will be found in Appendix (C.).

We have in previous Reports drawn attention to the fact just noticed that the County and Borough Asylums were gradually becoming more and more occupied by a large proportion of chronic and harmless patients who might be adequately provided for in well-organised Workhouse wards.

The legislation of last year, by which parishes and unions are reimbursed from monies granted by Parliament to the extent of 4 s. a week for every pauper lunatic maintained in an Asylum or Licensed House, will, no doubt, take away to a great extent the pecuniary inducement to detain in Workhouses any but the most harmless and tractable cases, and may thus be beneficial in promoting the removal to Asylums of a certain number of patients requiring such treatment, and who might possibly otherwise have been deprived of it.

It

* Deducting "transfers," the deaths upon the total number treated would be 8·52 per cent.

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ASYLUMS.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the alteration referred to in the incidence of the maintenance charge will not also have the effect of causing unnecessarily the transfer to Asylums of chronic cases such as might be properly cared for in Workhouses; thus rendering necessary, on the part of counties and boroughs, a still larger outlay than heretofore in providing additional asylum accommodation. The returns for the 1st of January last tend to show that such results are not unlikely to accompany the working of this new financial arrangement.

Precautions
against fire.

It will be seen from several of the Entries that, among other matters concerning the well-being of these Asylums, we have, during the last twelve months, paid particular attention to the precautions taken to prevent or check any sudden outbreak of fire.

Hitherto there has been a remarkable immunity from accidents of this kind, but it must be obvious that the institution of an effective service of hydrants, hose, and other appliances for the extinction of fire, in the use of which a competent staff is trained and regularly exercised, is nowhere more essential than in large institutions inhabited by a population of insane as well as helpless persons.

Night watching

For some years our attention has been directed to the large number of epileptic patients who are found dead in bed, and to the frequent occurrence of suicides during the night, more especially in public Asylums. In our Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Reports we alluded to the subject, and we must here again record our opinion, that generally the night supervision in Asylums is still very insufficient, and that the classes of patients above referred to ought not to be left to the uncertain and often infrequent visits of the ordinary night attendants. We think that attendants should be appointed for their exclusive care during the night, and that special arrangements should be made, either by alterations in existing wards or by the construction of others, affording every facility for ready supervision. That patients who are properly placed under the strictest supervision during the day, and often not allowed to be lost sight of by the attendants, should be so neglected during the night, calls, we submit, for active interference on the part of Committees of Visitors. It is not only on account of the number of epileptics found dead in their beds, and of suicides which take place during the night, casualties which, under proper arrangements, might have often been prevented, that we

continue

continue to press our views, for we are strongly of opinion that the sick and dying also demand continuous care and nursing during the night. At the same time the epileptics should have assistance always at hand during their terrible seizures ; and all suicidal patients should receive that strict personal supervision which alone can secure their safety. In large Asylums nothing less than the provision of special wards for these classes will meet the requirements of the case. Whether in small Asylums suitable arrangements can be made for the suicidal cases in combination with the sick depends upon the construction of the buildings, and the disposition of the superintendents, most of whom, we believe, are favourable to our views.

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ASYLUMS.
Night watching.

In several Asylums our recommendations on this head have been carried out, and with excellent results.

The structural alterations and improvements in several of the Asylums require some special notice, as do also the principal casualties which have taken place in these establishments.

A female patient, N. S., committed suicide here on June 23, 1874. She was admitted in the previous month of April, and had then more than once attempted self-destruction. Consequently, written notice of the dangerous character of her disorder was given to the nurses in charge of her ward ; but they appear to have been utterly thrown off their guard by her greater cheerfulness of manner, an apparent change which, as we have constantly remarked, is too often prematurely accepted as an indication that the suicidal disposition has left the patient. N. S., on the morning of her death (Sunday) prepared to go to chapel with other patients. She did not, however, leave her ward, where at least 30 insane inmates remained in charge of a single attendant. No one was aware that she had remained behind.

Bucks.
Suicide.

Unobserved she contrived to enter the bedroom of one of the attendants, where she possessed herself of a pair of scissors with which she inflicted on her throat a fatal wound. Immediately after service the other attendants returned and found the patient dead.

The door of the bedroom was secured by a spring lock, and it was not ascertained how the deceased had opened the door. It appeared, however, that another patient was trusted with a pass-key by means of which she might have unlocked the door as she went to the chapel ; or else, which was perhaps

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Bucks.
Suicide.

equally probable, the nurse to whom the room belonged had not effectually closed the door after her.

The coroner's jury returned an open verdict. We represented to the medical superintendent the impropriety of leaving a single attendant in charge of 30 patients, probably of a dangerous class, and strongly expressed our opinion that two persons ought to have been on duty, so that in case of emergency one might give the alarm while the other remained in charge.

Cambridge.

No assistant medical officer has been appointed, and no apparent progress has been made during the last year towards the much required enlargements. The boilers, however, have been removed, according to plans submitted and duly approved.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester).
Enlargement.

After a good deal of correspondence with the Committee of Visitors, we agreed to recommend to the Secretary of State for approval, plans for enlarging two wards on each side of the Asylum, principally with the view of extending the hospital and infirmary accommodation. The number of additional beds supplied by these plans, approved in August last, is 15 in each division. The estimated cost of the addition, 3,000 *l.*

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside).

We have here urged, but hitherto we regret to say, in vain, the adoption of the system of constant supervision by night of the epileptic and suicidal patients.

The necessity of constant supervision to prevent suffocation and self-injury is freely admitted by the authorities at Parkside, and certain difficulties advanced by them on structural grounds, might, in our opinion, be easily overcome, so as to provide the requisite supervision for the majority, if not the whole of the cases in question.

Derby.
Accidental
Death.

An inquest was held in September, on the body of J. G., a male pauper patient, aged 58, when a verdict was returned to the effect that the death was occasioned by cerebral disease, accelerated by shock to the system from an accidental fall, and that no blame was to be attached to any of the attendants. The patient had been confined to his ward for nearly three months, and was infirm, wet and dirty. Twelve days before death it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the thigh-bone.

Whether this injury was in consequence, as the patient himself stated, of a fall which occurred that morning while he was being washed, or was the result of one of many previous

previous falls from his chair, could not clearly be ascertained. There was no evidence of ill-treatment, but we felt bound to record our opinion that this uncertainty as to the cause of the accident was unsatisfactory, as it pointed to laxity of supervision.

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ASYLUMS.
Derby.
Accidental
death.

Important additions have been carried out at the Devon County Asylum, providing, besides an isolated Fever Hospital, bed-room accommodation and corresponding day space for about 116 patients. Suitable provision was at our suggestion made. The estimate for these works, as prepared by the Architect to the Committee of Visitors, was 6,500 *l.* In submitting the plans and estimate to the Secretary of State we thought it right to observe that the amount specified was, in the opinion of our consulting architect, quite inadequate.

Devon.
Enlargement.

The chapel at this Asylum has for some years been reported on as insufficient and unsuitable. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that we notice that the approval by the Secretary of State was given in July last to a new detached church of a suitable character. The cost, as estimated by the architect to the Committee of Visitors, will be 2,000 *l.*, an amount, again, which we were advised is likely to be exceeded.

New Chapel.

Plans have been approved for important additions, comprising the enlargement of the dining-hall, the erection of a new octagonal kitchen, with its dependencies; new stables and carriage-shed in the yard attached to the workshops and engine-house, in substitution for those formerly existing; a new porter's lodge, and additions to the gas-works and laundry department. The cost of all these works was estimated at 4,700 *l.*

Durham.
Additions.

Brentwood Hall, a mansion-house standing on additional ground purchased by the Visitors in 1872, has been altered at an estimated cost of 510 *l.*, in order to admit of the reception of about 16 patients working on the land.

Essex.
Alterations.

The day cannot be far distant when further asylum accommodation for this County will become a necessity, and the Justices have been, we believe, occupied in deciding on the best mode of supplying this demand.

In November last, when our colleagues visited Brentwood Asylum, they reported as follows:—

Proposed
extension.

“ We learn, with much satisfaction, that all idea of extension of this Asylum for the reception of more patients
0.69.

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Essex.
Proposed
extension.

“ is now abandoned. The present number is sufficient
“ strongly to tax the ability of any Superintendent, and all
“ our experience tells us that the welfare of patients is pre-
“ judicially affected in those larger Asylums, where the
“ number makes it impossible for the chief medical officer
“ to perform such duties as should be discharged by no
“ other person. Any additions to this Asylum, which would
“ have over-taxed Dr. Campbell, or would have created the
“ necessity for a divided superintendency, we should have
“ greatly deplored, and this, we think, must have been the
“ result had the Committee agreed to any extension of the
“ main building, or to the erection of a new block upon the
“ lands now belonging to the Asylum.”

Since the date of that entry, however, we have had reason to think that the scheme alluded to, of extending the present Asylum, has again been brought forward; and we cannot too strongly say that any such extension would be injudicious and unwise. The policy of massing together large numbers of the insane is one to which we have always been opposed, and, in the present case, we should much regret the injury to the general efficiency of this well-constructed and well-managed Asylum, which would certainly result from any material increase in numbers above the present limit of 800.

Glamorgan.
Homicide.

The death of a man named John Gay, at the hands of Thomas Griffiths, a fellow patient, in the Glamorgan Asylum, requires notice in this place.

Griffiths is described as a moody, reserved man, who had long been resident in the Asylum. Twice before (in 1870 and 1872), he had outbreaks of fierce violence directed against attendants; still, he was helpful and useful in the wards, and on the night of Saturday May 30th, was employed with four other patients, under the immediate supervision of two attendants, in helping to scrub and mop a floor. He was sent to fetch a mop from the scullery, three or four steps out of the day-room where the work was proceeding. In the mop-closet he seems to have found a spade, which had been improperly left there. One of the two attendants in charge, named O'Connor, followed him almost the same minute towards the scullery, at the door of which he saw Gay falling to the ground, and Griffiths about to strike him a second blow with the spade. Griffiths was seized and disarmed, but his first blow had inflicted a wound $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, cleaving the skull and injuring the brain. Gay died in the early morning of June 1st.

Griffiths

Griffiths was committed for trial to Cardiff Gaol, but his insanity being certified to the Home Secretary, he was shortly after removed to Broadmoor.

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ASYLUMS.
Glamorgan.
Homicide.

The attendant O'Connor was immediately dismissed, the Visitors having satisfied themselves that the spade, which had been used by himself in the airing-court on the day preceding the homicide, had been carelessly left by him in the scullery, instead of being returned to the proper locked-up receptacle.

The victim of this murderous attack was a man of about 32 years of age, who had been an inmate of the Asylum for six years. There was no quarrel or altercation heard, and the assault seems to have been quite unprovoked. Griffiths expressed neither remorse for nor concern at his deed, and would give no other reason for it but that the deceased had "done a deal of harm to him, to the Medical Superintendent, and to everybody in the world; to the "beasts and horses," and that "he had taken his bread "and cheese."

Plans for the enlargement of the day-rooms in two of the wards of the Asylum, at an estimated cost of 410*l.*, were in June last submitted by the Visitors, and on our recommendation were approved by the Secretary of State. This improvement had been for some time entertained. A communication was made to us by the Committee in March, 1874, stating that an increase in the accommodation for pauper lunatics in the Asylum was about to be recommended to the Quarter Sessions, and inquiring whether we should object to a plan, then proposed, of raising the existing building one storey, an arrangement which it was calculated would provide about 168 additional beds. On receiving a satisfactory assurance that dormitories alone would be thus provided, and that day space was to be secured by the erection of suitable dining halls, we expressed ourselves as not indisposed to the scheme on general grounds, and at the Quarter Sessions in April, a special report of the Visitors was read, giving the reasons for extension, and proposing the carrying out of the plan first mentioned. The cost of the whole scheme was estimated at 20,000*l.*

Hants.
Enlargement.

Before, however, the detailed plans for this work were submitted, two members of the Board visited the Asylum, and had a conference with the Chairman of the Committee, which resulted in the recommendation and subsequent adoption

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ASYLUMS.
Hants.
Enlargement.

adoption by the Visitors of an alternative—and, as we think, a preferable—scheme, providing the necessary accommodation by detached buildings. Plans were accordingly submitted, and, subject to some deviations, were passed as satisfactory to us. Owing, however, to some difference of opinion arising at the next Quarter Sessions, the scheme was not then adopted by the Court, and the matter remained in abeyance at the end of the year.*

Kent.
(Chartham
Down.)

The works for the new Asylum for East Kent, at Chartham Down, near Canterbury, have been carried on with great vigour, and some patients were received early in the present year, 1875.

In March last the Committee resolved to make extensive additions to the original design, whilst the works were in progress, and the "plant" on the ground, by raising the four central southern blocks, and two of the extreme northern blocks, an additional storey, and by fitting up and arranging certain basement-rooms, already built on the female side for the use of patients. By these means room would be obtained for 212 additional patients, at a cost of 9,700 *l.*, and the total accommodation raised to 876 beds, instead of 664 as originally designed.

A further sum of 2,920 *l.* was voted by Quarter Sessions for the erection of cottages, entrance lodge, farm buildings, walls, and a variety of fittings in various parts of the building. Certain suggestions made by us having been agreed to, the plans for these purposes were approved by the Secretary of State on the 11th April.

Again, in the month of May, further plans were submitted for gasworks and apparatus, an engineer's house, a chaplain's residence and stables, and for the wash-house fittings and machinery; the estimate for the whole being 5,723 *l.* These plans also were, upon our recommendation, approved by the Secretary of State on the 15th May.

The buildings in progress were visited on October the 8th by two members of the Board, and subsequently, at their suggestion, by one of the Board's consulting architects, and numerous suggestions were made on those occasions regarding the internal fittings and arrangements relating to warming and ventilation, the heating of the water for bathing, &c.

We

* The Court of Quarter Sessions have since agreed to this scheme, and the approval of the Secretary of State has been obtained to it.

We entertained considerable doubts whether the proposed arrangements for heating the baths and the single rooms were likely to prove efficient, and whether they were in certain other respects free from objection. The Committee of Visitors, however, were disposed to rely on the opinion of their architects that their plans for these important services would answer the purpose, and we left to them and to their responsibility the decision on these matters.

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ASYLUMS.
Kent.
(Chartham
Down.)

Plans have been approved for the building of two dwelling-houses for married attendants in the grounds of this Asylum, at an estimated cost of 791 *l.*

Lancashire.
(Lancaster
Moor.)

At this Asylum an expenditure of 800 *l.* has been sanctioned for the improvement of the administration block.

Lancashire.
(Prestwich.)

The Whittingham Asylum was visited by two Commissioners on the 29th and 30th of July last. Their report will be found in the Appendix (C). The buildings were progressing satisfactorily, but were far from complete, although 506 patients were already in residence. During the past year plans for farm buildings with an estimate (2,400 *l.*) were submitted by the Visitors, and were duly approved by the Secretary of State.

Lancashire.
(Whitting-
ham.)

T. R. was admitted into this Asylum, March 2nd, 1874, suffering from disease of the heart, and with a self-inflicted incised wound of the throat. He had previously attempted to kill himself by hanging. For the first few weeks of his admission he was constantly watched by an attendant by night as well as by day. He slept so soundly that after a time it was not considered requisite that he should be constantly watched, and it was thought sufficient that the night attendant should "frequently" visit him. On the morning of April 13th, the night attendant, being engaged in visiting other patients, T. R. inflicted on himself, with a sharpened piece of steel or iron which he had secreted in the lining of his waistcoat, a wound in the neck, from the effects of which he lost a considerable quantity of blood. He died on April 21st, the cause of death, as certified by the assistant medical officer, being "Valvular disease of the heart, with hypertrophy, possibly accelerated by loss of blood from wound of neck, self-inflicted nine days previously."

Suicide.

The coroner thought it unnecessary to hold an inquest; and the post-mortem examination disclosed advanced and extreme disease of the heart, which in all likelihood would soon have proved fatal, in the absence of the wound in the

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Lancashire.
(Whittingham.)
Suicide.

throat. The case, however, affords yet another proof of the impossibility of effectually preventing suicidal attempts where the tendency is very strong, by any means short of *constant* observation by day and by night.

Leicester and
Rutland.

Precautions
against fire.

In July last the Visitors of the Leicester and Rutland Asylum submitted for approval plans for alterations and additions calculated to prevent the spread of fire through the building. The scheme proposed had been suggested by Captain Shaw, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, who, at the request of the Visitors, had inspected the Asylum; and his plan consisted principally in the introduction of intersecting walls with iron doors of communication, and the provision of hydrants with a proper supply of water.

After full consideration and inquiry as to the working of the scheme, the approval of the Secretary of State was obtained in the month of September last.

The solicitude of the Visitors on this very important subject is entitled to our special recognition. The success of the scheme proposed depends very much on the correct working of the iron doors just mentioned. We were assured that they will be so constructed as to admit of opening and shutting without difficulty, but great vigilance will, no doubt, be required to establish among the attendants habitual and unvarying attention to their proper use.

Suicide.

A female patient of the above-named Asylum, of the private class, committed suicide on December 2nd, 1874. She had already made more than one attempt on her own life. Verbal instructions had been carefully given to the nurses in charge of the ward, and the night attendants were ordered to visit each patient four times in the night. The night attendant, on coming into the four-bedded room where the patient slept, between 12 and 1 in the morning, found her dead, suspended to the bedpost by some worsted and linen materials on which she had been working the day previous. Some relaxation in the system of constant supervision at first ordered appeared to have taken place. In the course of correspondence on the subject with the medical superintendent, we pointed out, among other things, the propriety of giving instructions as to the watching of suicidal patients in writing, always to be passed on when any change of ward occurs.

Lincoln.

The only structural change has been the erection of a house for the engineer, calculated to cost 378 *l*.

The

The proportion of single rooms at the Hanwell Asylum having for some time past been considered too small, plans for considerable additions to this species of accommodation were submitted, which, after due consideration, and numerous alterations, were, upon our recommendation, approved by the Secretary of State. These additions included the erection of new water closets and considerable enlargement of those in the airing-courts. The estimated cost for the new single rooms (about 200) was 10,725 *l.*, and an additional expense of 2,300 *l.* was incurred for the new water closets.

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ASYLUMS.
Middlesex.
(Hanwell.)
Additions.

A correspondence has taken place between our Board and the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch as to the limitation of the hours of the day during which the admission of patients was allowed. A printed letter circulated among the metropolitan relieving officers, to which our attention was called, stated that patients were admitted only if brought before 12 at noon. On inquiry we found that in practice this regulation, which had been adopted some years ago by the Committee, was never strictly adhered to, and the Committee, after receipt of our first communication on the subject, extended the hour to 3 p.m. On our representation, however, of the inexpediency of any limitation, the Committee decided on removing all restrictions as to hours.

Middlesex,
(Colney Hatch)
Hours of ad-
mission.

We were glad to learn that this conclusion had been arrived at, having reason to know that the old circular letter had not unfrequently deterred relieving officers from taking patients down to the Asylum in the afternoon of the day of obtaining the order and certificate, thus losing time in placing the lunatic under treatment.

The Committee of Visitors have been able, in the course of the year, to secure certain small parcels of land adjoining to the Asylum site, very much to its improvement. There were two purchases, one lot of land costing 250 *l.*, the other 600 *l.*

Monmouth,
Brecon, and
Radnor.
(Abergavenny.)
Additional
land.

The Secretary of State, on our recommendation, has approved of plans providing, at an estimated cost of 5,800 *l.*, for additions in the male division of this Asylum, comprising the following particulars:—

Additions.

1. A block on the south-west of three storeys, containing on the ground floor a ward for the infirm; on the first floor a hospital; and on the third floor sleeping accommodation for 12 persons.

o.69.

2. A two-

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ASYLUMS.
(Monmouth,
&c.)
Additions.

2. A two-storey building on the north-east, consisting of single rooms only.

3. The provision of water-closets of improved construction in several of the old wards.

Northumber-
land.
Suicide.

In the report on this Asylum, printed in the Appendix (C.), will be found particulars of the death by suicide of a patient who escaped from the surveillance of a mechanic in the employ of the Asylum, under whose directions he was at work. In this case the precaution of supplying to every person in charge written instructions for special watchfulness over a suicidal patient had been omitted. The medical superintendent has assured us that in future such instructions shall always be given.

New Medical
Superintendent.

Mr. Wilson, the medical superintendent, died in January 1874, and has been succeeded by Dr. T. M. McDowall.

Nottingham.
Dissolution of
union.

The Visitors of the joint Asylum having by the requisite majorities determined to dissolve the union between the county and borough of Nottingham, were successful in obtaining, in May last, the requisite sanction of Mr. Secretary Cross.

The Asylum at Sneinton is, by the terms of the agreement, to remain the property of the county, the interest of the borough in the joint property being bought out. The freehold and fixtures are valued at 43,169 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*, belonging to the County and Borough in the relative proportions of two-thirds and one-third.

For two years next ensuing 31st December 1874, the borough patients are to be received at such weekly rates as may be charged for the county patients. After that time an additional sum of 1 *s.* per head weekly is to be charged.

Looking at the matter purely from the point of view of the advantage of the patients, we regret that this decision has been arrived at. The present joint Asylum was originally built too near the town of Nottingham, and time has not rendered this objection less strong. If it was to be retained at all, we should much have preferred its appropriation to the borough patients, for whom space and land to work on would be comparatively less needed.

An alternative, which we should have gladly promoted, would have been the building of a new joint Asylum farther away from the town, the cost of which might partly have been provided by the sale of the present Asylum.

Other considerations no doubt had to be weighed, and we
ought

ought not to omit to state that the Visitors strongly urged their own scheme on economical grounds.

The Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union, which is conterminous with the borough, memorialised the Home Secretary against the dissolution on the terms proposed, and advocated the retention of Sneinton Asylum for the borough.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Nottingham.
Dissolution of
union.

In April last a deputation of the Visitors of this Asylum attended our Board in order to bring under our notice the sewerage scheme of the Oxford Local Board, which they feared would have a very prejudicial effect on the health and comfort of the inmates of the Asylum.

Oxford,
Reading, &c.
(Littlemore.)

The scheme consisted in purchasing and irrigating with the sewage of the district a farm nearly adjacent to the Asylum, and traversed by certain branches of a brook whence the water supply of the Asylum is principally, if not entirely, derived.

There seemed little doubt that if the sewage operations were carried out as proposed, the water flowing in these channels would be tainted, and become unfit for use in the Asylum. The Visitors were strongly of opinion that a plan, proposed by Mr. Bailey Denton, the engineer of the Local Board, to meet this difficulty by bringing water in pipes from an uncontaminated source above the sewage farm, would not answer, but of the correctness of this opinion we were not in a position to judge.

The Visitors also expressed their apprehension that the irrigation works would create a nuisance dangerous to the health of the Asylum population. We were not disposed to think that this result would necessarily occur, as we believe that experience shows that such works, if properly managed, and in favourable conditions of climate and soil, may be conducted inoffensively.

In a memorandum which, after the interview with the Board, was drawn up and forwarded to the Visitors, we said that, although guarding ourselves against expressing any authoritative opinion as to the actual amount of injury likely to ensue if the scheme were adopted, we felt that, having regard to the large and increasing population of the Littlemore Asylum, the greater part of which consists of persons unable to take care of themselves, and compelled to dwell where they do, the Visitors were quite right in the endeavour, which we understood they were making, to prevent the carrying out of an experiment to which they entertained

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Oxford,
Reading, &c.
(Littlemore.)

objections, which *prima facie* appeared to us to possess considerable weight.

We find that the opposition of the Visitors has been unsuccessful, for the necessary Act of Parliament for carrying out the sewage irrigation scheme in question was obtained last Session by the Local Government Board. The Oxford authorities, however, are bound to construct and keep supplied a reservoir at a point above the sewage irrigation land, and to convey the water through underground pipes from that reservoir to that already in existence at the Asylum.

Detached infirmary not built.

The plans sanctioned last year for a detached infirmary for infectious cases have not been carried out. This, we think, is a matter of serious regret, as in the crowded state of this Asylum an infectious fever once introduced might prove very fatal.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Crowding.

Our Colleagues reported, on their visit in June, that nothing had been done towards affording additional accommodation, and that there was then an excess of 12 male patients beyond the proper number, and that the female division was quite full.

As a temporary provision, the Visitors soon after entered into a contract with the authorities of the Cheshire County Asylum, at Macclesfield, for the reception of 30 patients, 20 males and 10 females, for a period not exceeding five years. This contract received the approval of the Secretary of State in August, 1874.

It was found at the annual visit that erysipelas had for two months prevailed in the Asylum, and had been fatal in one instance. It was attributed by the Visiting Commissioners to the probable effects of vitiated air, arising from crowding, combined with defective ventilation of the water and earth closets. The Committee, on our representation, at once ordered a proper system of drainage to be introduced, cutting off the connection of the closets with the sewers, and providing for ventilation.

Somerset.
Additional
land.

Eight acres of land, forming a valuable addition to the Asylum estate, has been purchased in the course of the year.

Stafford.
(Burntwood.)
Suicide.

A female patient at this Asylum, on September 29th 1874, contrived, while the attendant, left accidentally in sole charge of her ward, was called off to feed another patient, to possess herself of a pair of scissors, left in a drawer

drawer which had not been properly fastened; she retired to the water-closet, and there inflicted a wound in her throat so severe as to cause death by loss of blood in less than two hours. Previous to her admission she had attempted to drown herself, and verbal notice of her dangerous propensity was given to all in charge of her. At our suggestion, the medical superintendent has promised to adopt a system in use elsewhere, which is valuable not only for the purpose of ensuring special watchfulness over a suicidally disposed patient, but also in the event of a casualty, for enabling a just opinion to be formed as to the amount of blame to be attributed and with whom it should rest.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Stafford.
(Burntwood.)
Suicide.

It consists in the filling up of a form stating that attempts at self-destruction are to be apprehended, and, where practicable, indicating the means likely to be employed. This form is cut from a book in which a counterfoil remains. It should be printed on parchment, should be passed with the patient from ward to ward, and ultimately filed for reference.

Owing to the frequent enlargements made from time to time at this Asylum, whereby its original capacity had been nearly doubled, additions to the laundry were urgently required, and we have obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to plans submitted for the purpose. The estimated cost for the works was 4,501*l.*

Surrey.
(Wandsworth.)

On November 26th, 1874 a female patient at the Worcester Asylum was found dead in her bed. She was epileptic, and was placed in bed at three in the afternoon. At four an attendant, who brought tea to her, discovered that she was in a fit, and soon after appears to have left the patient. She returned in half an hour, and found her dead, with her face partially turned towards the mattress of the bed. The appearances observed after death caused Dr. Sherlock to attribute it to syncope rather than to suffocation.

Worcester
Asylum.

We took occasion to express to the Medical Superintendent the opinion which we have elsewhere so frequently recorded, that patients of this class ought never to be left alone, and our letter was laid before the Committee of Visitors. They informed us that, looking at the large number of epileptics in the Asylum (140), they considered it wholly impracticable to go to the expense of the constant attendance that would be required. We were unable to admit the force of this objection, as in many Asylums it has been found that portions of the building may be readily

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Worcester
Asylum.

adapted for this purpose, and at a trifling cost. It is to be remarked also that the addition of one, or at most two, special night attendants, would be sufficient, means being taken to enable them, on an emergency, to summon the day attendants. But even where more expensive alterations or additions are required, outlay in this direction is fully justified; the object to be attained being the preservation of the lives of helpless patients committed to the care of the Asylum authorities.

Yorkshire.
(East Riding.)

An event took place in the Asylum in October last which caused much distress and annoyance to the Visitors and Medical Superintendent. A married woman, who had been a patient for nearly two years, was delivered of a child, the paternity of which she attributed, and, as it seemed, truthfully, to the engineer, a married man, who had been two years and a half in the employ of the Committee, and had been entrusted with a pass-key admitting him to the female division of the Asylum.

The details of the case, into which we do not propose to enter, were such as not to admit of any criminal proceedings being taken against the engineer. He made no attempt to disprove the patient's allegation, and was summarily dismissed by the Committee of Visitors. Directions were at once given that no person but the charge attendants should, in any circumstances, be allowed the use of a key, and that no male person should, in future, be admitted into any of the female wards or airing-courts without being accompanied by a female attendant.

Yorkshire,
West Riding.
(Wadsley.)
Death of a vio-
lent Patient.

Michael Monaghan, aged 42, employed in the Elsecar iron-works, a man of great strength, of very intemperate habits, and given to violence, met his death in the Wadsley Asylum in consequence of injuries received in a struggle with four attendants, on 26th January 1874.

From the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest it appeared that, on the 17th of that month, he had been fighting in a public-house, and had severely assaulted some men. He was detained at the police-station on the night of the 18th, when he was very violent and nearly strangled the police sergeant. On the 20th he was removed to the Asylum, being still excited and violent, and was placed in a single room.

During the afternoon of the 26th he rushed from his room and assaulted a blind patient in the ward. Two attendants separated the men, and were at once attacked by Monaghan.

Two

Two more attendants came to the assistance of their brother officers, and "shoved him the best way they could" back into his room. After a violent struggle, during which all five came to the ground together, Monaghan was placed in bed. At 6 o'clock one of the attendants brought him his tea, and found him very pale, and in a state of perspiration. The chief attendant and the Medical Superintendent were immediately sent for. They found the patient insensible, and he died about three quarters of an hour afterwards. The attendants denied having struck him or having used any unnecessary force.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Yorkshire,
West Riding.
(Wadsley.)
Death of a vio-
lent Patient,

The struggle was not witnessed by any trustworthy patient, so that the evidence of the attendants was alone available. The post-mortem examination showed that death was due to a rupture of the liver, which organ was not in a healthy state. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from rupture of the liver, caused in a struggle with four attendants of the Asylum, and that there was no evidence to say that any undue violence was used by them.

A patient named J. K. committed suicide on 9th November 1874, in the following circumstances:—Since his admission two years and a half previously he had shown no suicidal disposition, suspicions of which tendency were, however, to be gathered from the facts stated in the certificate on which he was admitted. He had constantly worked in the shoemaker's shop, and was considered, immediately previous to his death, to be convalescent and trustworthy. On the day above mentioned he was dismissed from his work at tea time, and rose to leave for his ward, preceding his fellow patients out of the shop. The attendant in charge followed them up, but, when arrived in the ward, omitted to count the patients, and thus failed to observe that J. K. was missing. He was found shortly afterwards dead, suspended by the neck in the boiler-house. The Committee of Visitors considered the attendant in question sufficiently punished by a reprimand, a caution, and a fine of 1*l.*

Yorkshire,
North Riding.
Suicide.

At the visit paid to this Asylum in 1874 attention was called to the insufficiency of the arrangements for the supervision of the patients at night. In the following October we were induced, by the circumstance of a male patient having been found dead in bed, from an apoplectic seizure, to urge upon the Visitors the appointment of an additional night attendant in each division. We are happy to state

Night super-
vision.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Night super-
vision.

BOROUGHES.

Bristol.

that this recommendation has now been carried out in the male division, and will be on the female side as soon as a proper person can be obtained.

For some years past the necessity for increased accommodation at the Bristol Asylum has attracted the attention of the Visiting Commissioners, and early in the past year the Committee of Visitors submitted plans of additions calculated to afford accommodation for 66 patients of each sex, besides the attendants' rooms and requisite conveniences, the estimated cost being 12,600*l.* We suggested certain modifications of the drawings, the most important of which was that there should be such an arrangement of the rooms that opportunity would be afforded for bringing together at night, in adjoining dormitories, and under the supervision of special attendants, epileptics, and patients of a suicidal character. The necessary changes for this purpose having been made, we obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the plans on the 16th of last December.

Average Weekly
cost of main-
tenance in
Asylums.

During the year 1874 the weekly cost, per head, of maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of patients in County Asylums averaged 9*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, and in Borough Asylums, 11*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in both, taken together, 10*s.* 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.** This cost approximates to 3*d.* per head less than in 1873, the reduction being, as it would seem, chiefly under the head of "Necessaries,"

* The details of the averages of weekly cost are as follows:—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) -	-	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing - - - - -	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and wages - - - - -	-	2	- $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Necessaries, <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c. - - - - -	-	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	-	-	- $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	1
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	-	-	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charged to { Furniture and bedding - - - - -	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Maintenance { Garden and farm - - - - -	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Account. { Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	4	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) -	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
TOTAL average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	9	11$\frac{3}{4}$	-	11	8

“Necessaries,” which include fuel and gas. The particulars of this expenditure will be found in Appendix (D.)

Since the date of our last Report the proceedings in *mandamus* against the corporation of Norwich have terminated, the Court of Queen’s Bench having made the writ peremptory, commanding that body to provide a sufficient lunatic Asylum. We have been in communication with the Council and their architect in relation to the plans; but the building has not yet been commenced.

We are glad to report that the town Council of Portsmouth have selected a convenient site for their borough Asylum at Milton, in Portsea Island, containing about 75 acres, and that the contract for the purchase of the same was approved by Mr. Secretary Cross, in December last. The Committee are now actively engaged in preparing plans for the building.

At the request of the committee of the town Council, three distinct sites for an Asylum (all in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Bath) have been inspected by members of the Board. Of these, two appeared undesirable, principally on account of the difficulty of finding a level spot of sufficient extent for the required purpose. The third, part of the Claverton Park estate, on Bathwick Hill, has been reported on favourably; and we believe that the contract for the purchase will shortly be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

The negotiations for obtaining a site for a Borough Asylum were not at the end of the year completed, although an estate has been inspected by two of our number, which (subject to the fulfilment of certain requirements) appears likely to prove suitable.

The remaining Boroughs, mentioned in our last Report as being without Asylums, have not yet taken steps to comply with the provisions of the Lunacy Acts.

The lists showing the Asylum accommodation, or other arrangements for the care of lunatics belonging to English and Welch Boroughs within the meaning of the Lunacy Acts, remain so nearly accurate that it is unnecessary to re-issue them this year.

The entries by the Visiting Commissioners in the books of the Registered Hospitals during the year will be found in Appendix (E).

HOSPITALS.

The patients in these establishments on the 1st January 1874 were 2,772 in number, all but 339 being of the private class. The admissions during the past year were 1,004 (71 of the number being transfers, and 111 re-admissions). The total discharges were 769, of which 392 were returned as recoveries; the deaths were 206. These changes left 2,801 patients (1,463 males and 1,338 females) resident on the 1st January last. All but 149 of the males and 138 of the females were of the private class.

Excluding the two Idiot Asylums at Earlswood and Lancaster, the recoveries of the year in the Hospitals were, as compared with the admissions, in the proportion of 45 per cent. The deaths, calculated on the daily average number resident, were 7.40 per cent.; or, reckoned upon the total number under treatment, were at the rate of 5.45 per cent.

The rate of recovery in these institutions has thus been 5 per cent. higher than it was in the year 1873. The mortality has been about the same.

The usual details of the weekly cost in Hospitals will be found in Appendix (F). It will be seen that the general condition of these institutions is quite satisfactory, and though we continue to retain, to the fullest extent, the opinions expressed in former Reports as to the unsuitable position and structural defects of St. Luke's Hospital, which can never be rendered fit for the treatment of the insane, or adapted to the requirements of the present period, we are glad to find that the Committee have appointed clinical assistants with the view of aiding the Superintendent in his duties.

Northampton.

In the Northampton Hospital, it will be seen, a gradual diminution is taking place in the number of paupers, and when the new Asylum is finished and the remaining paupers are removed thither, private patients only will be received. The great want which at present exists of suitable Asylum accommodation for patients above pauperism, but still in needy circumstances, will thus, to some extent, be met.

Retreat, York.

Dr. Kitching has retired, after many years' services, from the office of medical superintendent, and has been succeeded by Dr. Robert Baker. Miss Woodhead is now matron, in the place of Mrs. Kitching. The Committee have under consideration the remodelling of the centre block, and some additional building.

A copy of a report by two members of this Board who visited the State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor, in September last, appears in Appendix (G.).

STATE
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM.
(Broadmoor.)

The proposal referred to in our last Report of separating and maintaining, in a distinct establishment, the "insane convicts," as distinguished from patients ordered to be "detained during Her Majesty's pleasure," is, it appears, so far in course of being carried out that no person certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentence of penal servitude, has been sent from Millbank Prison to Broadmoor since November 1873.

In reply to our inquiry on the subject at the Home Office, we have been informed that provision is being made in the male convict prison at Woking for male convicts now and hereafter becoming insane, but we regret to learn that it is proposed to retain in Broadmoor those who are now there until they are otherwise disposed of in due course of law, whilst female convicts who become insane will continue to be sent to Broadmoor as heretofore.

In Appendix (H.) is printed the Report of the Commissioners who visited this Hospital on 7th May 1874.

MILITARY
LUNATIC
HOSPITAL.

This Institution was visited on 10th July 1874 (see Appendix (I.))

ROYAL
NAVAL
HOSPITAL.

The Royal India Asylum has also been visited once during the past year. A copy of the Report on that occasion is contained in Appendix (J.).

ROYAL
INDIA
ASYLUM.

The number of houses in England and Wales licensed for the reception of lunatics is at present 115; viz., 40 within our immediate jurisdiction, and 65 licensed by courts of quarter sessions.

LICENSED
HOUSES.

The number of patients remaining in these houses on the 1st January 1875 was 2,293 males, and 2,638 females. Of these, 1,789 males and 1,580 females are private patients; 504 males and 1,058 females were of the pauper class.

Other particulars relative to these establishments will be found in Appendix (B.), arranged in a tabular form.

The only occurrences in these houses which we consider deserving of particular notice are those specified in this and the following pages.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Bethnal House.
Improvements.

Bethnal House has been greatly improved by the erection of a large hall for recreation and other purposes, the old hall being converted into a day or dining room.

Blacklands
House.

The gardens at Blacklands House have been newly laid out, and much improved. The internal condition, however, of the house has not been considered satisfactory, too little attention being paid to necessary repairs and renovations.

Brooke House.

At Brooke House we have found cause to suggest that an assistant medical officer be appointed, who shall also act as companion to the gentlemen. This addition to the staff we consider to be called for by the number and class of the patients, and Dr. Monro has promised to adopt our suggestion.

Camberwell
House.

Improvements.

During the year a good deal has been done, though more remained to be done, to improve the condition of this house, as to decorative repair and renovation of the bedding. Dr. Paul has purchased a house, No. 14, The Terrace, Camberwell, next door to No. 13, which was already included in his licence. This new house now forms part of the Camberwell House premises, and will increase the good accommodation previously available for tractable and well-behaved female patients. There is an excellent garden in the rear of the newly-licensed tenement, to which the patients will have access. New workshops for upholsterers, tailors, and shoemakers have been opened.

A single case of scarlet fever occurred here. Proper precautions were taken to isolate the patient, and were entirely successful in preventing any spread of the infection.

Clarence Villa.
Transfer of
licence.

The licence of Clarence Villa was transferred to Dr. G. C. Dale, after the death of the former resident medical superintendent, Mr. Bloxsome.

Effra Hall.
Closed.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Elliott, the proprietor, Effra Hall has been closed, and the patients removed elsewhere, with the exception of two ladies, who remained under the care of Dr. W. H. Diamond, in a detached cottage known as Dudley Villa, forming part of the premises included in the licence of Effra Hall.

Dudley Villa.
New Licence.

Dr. Diamond is empowered under our licence to receive two patients of the quiet and harmless class.

Hayes Park.
Death of
Mrs. Benbow.

In December last Mrs. Benbow, the licensee, died. The licence

licence survived to her son, Mr. E. Benbow, who is required to reside, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

METROPOLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The death of Miss Dence, in May 1874, necessitated fresh arrangements with regard to Hendon House, the licence of which was in her name. Ultimately we granted a new licence to Mr. T. Dence and Miss H. Jane Rosser, the latter to reside as superintendent.

Hendon House.
Transfer of
Licence.

The management of Hoxton House continues on the whole to be creditable. We have, however, had occasion to express our dissatisfaction at the frequent changes which have here taken place in the post of assistant medical officer, several appointments having been successively made of gentlemen possessing but little professional experience. So much of the general conduct of this large establishment devolves on Dr. Hunt personally that, in our opinion, it is essential that he should engage the permanent services of a thoroughly competent assistant. Having urged this upon Dr. Hunt, towards the end of the year a person of experience was appointed. The large hall on the female side of the house has been extended, and some improvement has been made in the airing courts by planting.

Hoxton House.

We hope in our next Report to be able to state that effectual means have been taken to establish a proper system of constant observation of the suicidal and epileptic patients, to which latter class a comparatively large number of the inmates belong.

Upon the closing of Effra Hall application was made to us by Miss Leech, the lady superintendent of that establishment, for a licence for a house at Parson's Green, Fulham, called Laurel Bank, to which she proposed to remove several of the ladies patients at Effra Hall. Having satisfied ourselves by inspection that Laurel Bank could afford a comfortable abode for twelve female patients of the quiet and harmless class, we granted Miss Leech our licence to receive that number. The house was opened March 31st, 1874, and the reports have since been uniformly favourable.

Laurel Bank,
Parson's Green.
New Licence.

The licence was transferred, on the death of Mr. Waite, to his daughter, Miss C. Waite.

Kent Lodge.
Transfer of
Licence.

The name of Dr. Cedric Hurford, as resident medical superintendent, has been inserted in the licence.

Moorcroft
House.

We have approved of certain structural additions, comprising

Additions.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Additions-
Suicide.

prising a recreation-room, sitting-rooms for attendants, and additional water closets.

A gentleman of advanced years, who was admitted in February, 1874, committed suicide here on the 26th of June following. The certificates on which he was admitted showed him to be subject to delusions of a dangerous kind, and, indeed, he had more than once threatened self-destruction. For the first six weeks of his residence he was never left alone, and had this precaution been continued his death might have been prevented. It was, however, then thought sufficient, although the old delusions continued, that an attendant should sleep in his room, and that he should be constantly visited during the day. About half-past nine o'clock on 26th June the attendant visited the patient and left his dressing-gown with him. He returned about ten minutes to ten, and found the patient hanging by his handkerchief to the hinge of the door. Assistance was immediately procured, and attempts made to revive him, but death had taken place.

This again is one of the many instances which we have to record of the fatal result of relaxing vigilance when, under the check of efficient supervision, no direct suicidal attempt has been made by a person labouring under the insane desire to put an end to his existence. We intimated to Dr. Stilwell that, considering all the circumstances of the case, due vigilance had not, in our opinion, been exercised.

Munster
House.

The new building at Munster House having, in the course of the year, been completed and occupied, the discomfort attendant upon the progress of the works has ceased. The rooms in the new building are stated to be comfortable and well-furnished; improvements have been made in the old parts of the house, and the reports generally are of a much more favourable character than heretofore. A clergyman has been appointed who conducts Divine Service on Sundays in the house.

Peckham
House.

The fire which, as we mentioned in our Twenty-eighth Report, took place at Peckham House in November 1873, occasioned, as was to be expected, considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the inmates in the early part of 1874. The restoration of the main buildings injured by the fire was at once put in hand, and the opportunity was taken of making structural improvements on both sides of the house. This rendered necessary the removal of the patients from certain
wards,

wards, and some crowding resulted in those to which they were removed.

The various works thus undertaken are now complete or nearly so, and the general result has been to improve the accommodation very much, especially on the female side.

The arrangements for the night watching of epileptics are now complete, and we hope will prove satisfactory.

Dr. Stocker has purchased a house near Bognor, called Craigweil, situated on the coast, and standing in somewhat extensive grounds. The object in view was to facilitate the removal of convalescent patients to the sea-side under leave of absence granted under the provisions of the Lunacy Acts, and in the course of the year several parties of patients have thus enjoyed the advantage of a change of air.

A female private patient, Mrs. R. B., committed suicide on 26th December 1873, after a residence of a month. She was 70 years of age, in feeble health, and previous to her admission had attempted to destroy herself.

No tendency of this kind had been observed whilst she was in the Asylum; but an attendant slept in her room, and the night nurse had orders to notice her particularly on each visit, more however on account of her feeble state than from anticipation of suicide. She had been allowed to wear her stockings in bed, as she complained of cold feet.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock she rose from her bed, and without waking the attendant left the room, the door of which, contrary to orders, and most improperly, had been left unlocked by the person who last passed through it. Mrs. B. was found dead at 6 a.m., having strangled herself with her stockings, which she had tied round a bannister of the staircase. An inquest was held at which the jury returned a verdict of "suicide by strangulation, by using a pair of stockings, whilst of unsound mind."

The immediate blame for this casualty obviously rested with the person who omitted to lock the door; but besides this we could but consider that a serious error in judgment had been committed in leaving the patient during the night in mere charge of an attendant sleeping in the same dormitory. Experience shows, as we remarked in a letter to Dr. Stocker, that such an arrangement is simply delusive, and ought never to be relied upon as safe.

On February 23rd, last year, we received a letter complaining that the father of the writer, a demented patient aged 76, and in feeble health, had been, during his residence in

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Peckham
House.

Suicide.

Complaint of
ill-treatment.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Peckham
House.

Complaint of
ill-treatment.

in Peckham House, from December 3rd, 1873, to February 11th, 1874, ill-treated and severely injured. Appended was a certificate of a medical man, testifying to several wounds, bruises, and bed-sores upon the person of the patient, observed on an examination made on February 18th.

It appears that the proprietor of Peckham House admitted the existence, at the date of discharge, of a scalp wound on the head, and of some of the bruises mentioned, but denied that the rest of the injuries complained of then existed.

In these circumstances we obtained an independent report from Mr. Bryant, one of the surgeons of Guy's Hospital, who saw and examined the patient on the 25th of the month. His report, in the main, corroborated the statements in the certificate, though the sores were then healing, and were described as superficial and not of a serious nature.

A careful inquiry was made into the whole matter of complaint by two members of the Board, who ascertained that the principal wound, which was on the head, was the result of an accidental fall of the patient out of his chair; and that a black eye was given by another patient. Of several of the bruises there was no satisfactory explanation, but it seemed probable that they were received from other patients, though possibly some of those on the legs occurred during bathing. Being of unclean habits, the patient required a bath every morning, and it transpired that he was frequently bathed, though resisting, by one attendant only.

We came to the conclusion that there was no evidence to support a charge of intentional ill-treatment, or even of gross carelessness against any of the officials at Peckham House, and there were certainly no grounds for taking criminal proceedings against any particular individual; but whilst taking this view, we were far from exonerating those concerned from all blame.

The only suitable ward for this case was the infirmary ward, which at the time was overcrowded, owing to the works of which mention has already been made; and in these circumstances we thought that Dr. Stocker should not have received the patient at all. We were not satisfied that effective supervision of the inmates of this ward had been exercised by the attendants, and no clear explanation was forthcoming (as it should have been) of the origin of some of the bruises which confessedly originated during the patient's stay in the ward.

No proper medical or surgical examination of the person of the patient took place as it should, immediately previous

to

to his discharge: and lastly, we found fault with the arrangement under which he was bathed, against his will, by one attendant only. Our conclusions and comments on the case were conveyed both to the complainant and to Dr. Stocker.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The papering and painting of the new part of this house is now completed, and some slight structural improvements have been made. Mr. T. Bigland has succeeded Mr. Solly as resident medical superintendent and joint licensee.

The Priory,
Rochampton.

We have to record the death of Dr. Forbes Winslow, which occurred in March last. Sussex and Brandenburg Houses are now under licence to his son, Dr. Lyttleton Stewart Forbes Winslow, and his nephew, Dr. Henry Winslow, who continue to reside upon the premises.

Sussex and
Brandenburgh
Houses.

Miss Diamond, the daughter of the proprietor, Dr. Diamond, has been associated with her father as licensee of Twickenham House since the death of her mother.

Twickenham
House.

We are again unable to report favourably of Amberd House, Taunton, where most of the rooms require renovation as to paint, paper, and furniture.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Amberd House.

The proprietor of Arden House has not applied for a renewal of his license, as one patient only remains in his charge.

Arden House.
Closed.

On the occasion of a visit to this house it was found that Dr. Agar had very wrongly neglected to make proper entries in the medical visitation book as to seclusion, to which it had been considered necessary to resort in the case of one gentleman and two ladies.

BurmanHouse.

The name of Mr. W. C. Daniel, surgeon, has been included with that of Dr. Stilwell in the licence.

Church-street,
Epsom.

There has been an improvement in the condition of this house. Throughout the male division papering and painting have taken place, and the bath-room, of which the want was noticed in our Report of last year, has been provided. The state of the bed rooms, also unfavourably noticed last year, was found to be satisfactory.

Dinsdale Park.

We regret to have to report the death, by suicide, at this house, of a private patient, named T. M. From the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest it appeared that the deceased was admitted in October 1873. In the statement accompanying

Suicide.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Dinsdale
Park.
Suicide.

panying the order of admission he was not described as suicidal, though dangerous to others; but in December he had made an attempt on his life, with a knife which he took from the breakfast-table. An attendant slept in his room, and on the morning of the 19th February 1874 both came down stairs; the patient took his breakfast and left the breakfast-room about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock. He was allowed to leave the room unattended, and was met about a quarter before 9 by Dr. Eastwood, the medical proprietor, on the landing up stairs. Dr. Eastwood spoke to him, and desired him to go down stairs. He then left the patient; but in less than 5 minutes he was called, and found that T. M. had fallen out of the staircase window into a paved yard, and that he was dead. The stops which prevented this window from opening more than a short distance proved to have been recently withdrawn. This had doubtless been done by the patient himself.

Although no reasonable doubt could have been entertained that the death was the result of the patient's own act, the coroner's jury, influenced, as it would appear, by a consideration for the feelings of the patient's family, returned an open verdict, to the effect that the death arose "from concussion of the brain, consequent upon a fall from a staircase window, but how that fall was caused the evidence does not sufficiently prove."

In a letter addressed to Dr. Eastwood soon after this occurrence, we stated our opinion that the arrangements made for the supervision of this patient were culpably lax; that he never should have been permitted to be out of the presence of an attendant, either by night or by day; that adequate provision for such continuous care should have been made; and that the necessity for watchfulness should have been impressed upon the attendant, not verbally merely, but in writing. We also remarked that if the window stops had been firmly secured by screws, the difficulty of removing them without detection would have been much increased.

Dr. Eastwood, both at the next visit paid to his house, in conversation with the visiting Commissioners, and in a letter subsequently addressed to the Board, complained of the tone of our communication, and endeavoured to show that no negligence had occurred deserving of blame; but we saw no reason to alter or modify our opinion.

The attendant in whose charge T. M. was has since left the Asylum.

On

On the 4th June 1874, G. C. H., a patient who had been admitted on the 15th February 1873, in a violent state of mania, committed suicide by hanging. He was not regarded as inclined to self-destruction. The coroner's jury exonerated all persons concerned from any blame.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Dunston Lodge.
Suicide.

This establishment is now licensed for 298 male, and 374 female patients. This increase in numbers induced us to urge upon the proprietors the appointment of a second assistant medical officer, and the enlargement of the chapel, constructed to hold 120 patients only.

Fisherton
House.

Among other recommendations we may notice one made in consequence of complaints which reached us, namely, that the chaplain should have free access to the wards, instead of his attendance being limited to the cases where it was specially asked for.

The visiting Commissioners were of opinion that, in order to secure more frequent and efficient visitation by night of the different wards which, owing to the scattered plan of the building, are by no means easy for inspection, an additional night nurse ought to be appointed, and tell-tale clocks introduced to check the nightly rounds of the attendants.

All of these suggestions, it is right to say, have since been carried out.

The licence has been continued to Mrs. Pearson, widow of Mr. Robert Pearson, who died during the past year. The visiting Commissioners have found cause to complain of the deficiency in attendants, and we have suggested to the Visiting Justices that, as the arrangements of the Grove are unsuitable for the reception of suicidal, violent, and dangerous cases, it would seem proper to confine the licence to the reception of patients of the quiet and harmless class.

Grove House,
Acomb.

The insufficiency in the number of attendants at The Grove, Ipswich, has again been commented on, and the condition of the dining-room and other parts of the house are reported to be unsatisfactory. We have found it necessary to address the Visitors on the subject, particularly as to the want of proper attendants, hoping that they might be able effectually to second our endeavours to secure for the patients here the full amount of care and attention to which they are entitled.

The Grove,
Ipswich.

The licence has not been renewed, the proprietor not wishing to continue to receive more than one insane patient.

Hill House,
Lyndhurst.
Closed.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Hollingworth
Hall.
Closed.

Hollingworth Hall, near Mottram - in - Longden - Dale, Cheshire, is closed, the Justices of that county, at their Quarter Sessions, held in April 1874, having refused to renew Mr. Rowland's license for more than one month, such delay being granted in order to admit of the removal of the patients. The conduct of this house had, for some time, been unsatisfactory to us. The remote situation of the establishment appears to have rendered difficult the regular visitation of it by the Visitors, and such visitation was, in fact, not regularly carried out.

In December 1873 an inquest was held here on the body of an unmarried female, who had been acting as housekeeper to Mr. Rowland, the proprietor. She died of hæmorrhage after childbirth, and in circumstances so discreditable to Mr. Rowland that we felt bound to express to the Justices of the county our strong opinion that he was not a proper person to be entrusted with the conduct of a house licensed for the reception of the insane. Considering all the circumstances of the case, into the particulars of which it is needless for us here to enter, we can but express our satisfaction that the licence was not renewed.

Kingsdown
House, Box.

The name of Dr. J. Gardner, as resident medical attendant, has been inserted in the license of Kingsdown House.

Lawrence
House, York.

Dr. Robert Baker having become Medical Superintendent of the Friends' Retreat, the licence for Lawrence House has been granted to his successor, Dr. G. J. Swanson.

Lea Pale
House,
Guildford.

We need only report the insertion in the licence of the additional name of Mr. Charles John Sells, surgeon.

Lime Tree
House.

Mr. William John Nelson, surgeon, has, on the death of his father, succeeded to the licence of this house. The state of the establishment has been, on the whole, favourably reported on. At our suggestion a much needed improvement in the bath-room has been carried out, and Mr. Nelson has promised to engage an additional attendant, in accordance with our recommendation.

Longwood
House.

This establishment continues in an unsatisfactory state. Reports were received as to the want of a proper staff of attendants, and in September last we requested the Visitors, whose statutory inspections are more frequent than our own, to assist us, by seeing that the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners were carried out. In particular, we urged that the practice of bathing two patients in the same water, a matter noticed in the Commissioners entry, ought to

to be discontinued. No excuse for such a practice can be admitted in the case of a house licensed for the reception of private patients.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

T. H., a patient admitted here on the 4th June 1874, committed suicide on the 21st. This day was Sunday, and the patient that morning being more than usually excited and annoying to other inmates, was secluded in one of the day-rooms at half-past 10 in the morning. He was here visited six times by an attendant, and once by the house-keeper. The attendant, coming in at half-past 11, found him dead, suspended by a silk handkerchief from an iron bar crossing the mullioned window frame. T. H. had not at any time been considered as suicidal. He was a noisy patient, whose chief aim appeared to be to make his escape. The coroner's jury attached no blame to any person.

Marsden Hall.
Suicide.

The temporary building which has for some years been licensed near Knowle, Warwickshire, for the reception of idiots, was closed in October last, when the 13 patients therein were transferred to that portion of the new building which had been completed.

Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

The site, consisting of 12 acres, is adjacent to the house formerly occupied, and is in a healthy and retired part of Warwickshire. One wing only of the building is finished; the construction of the offices, superintendent's residence, and male wing, having for the present been suspended, from want of the necessary funds. Externally the building is of the plainest description, and the architects (Messrs. Mathews and Quilter) cannot be accused of sacrificing the interior of the building to external effect, as is not unfrequently the case. The internal arrangements are convenient and good; the rooms are well lighted and cheerful, and the comfort of the inmates has evidently been well studied.

The building was completed at the end of 1873; but in consequence of the deficient water supply, the want of furniture, and the rough state of the grounds, which had not been laid out or planted, we found it impossible to report as to its fitness for occupation. With the exception of remedying the deficient supply of water, by deepening the well, little progress was found to have been made in June 1874, by providing the necessary furniture, or by laying out the grounds. The strong representations, however, which were made by the Committee as to the importance of removing the patients from Dorridge Grove, in consequence of the expiration of the lease, and the necessity

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.

of curtailing in every way the expenses of the institution, coupled with the assurance they gave us that so soon as the building was occupied steps would be taken to carry out the suggestions we have made, induced us to withhold further opposition to the removal of the patients. The result of the visit made early in November 1874 was, on the whole, satisfactory; the rooms in use were found very clean, and the furniture generally sufficient.

It is much to be regretted that sufficient funds have not at present been obtained in this wealthy district to enable the Committee to complete the building, and to carry out with greater activity the important benevolent objects they have in view.

This is essentially a charitable institution, and, like the Essex Hall Idiot Asylum at Colchester, should rather be entitled to be registered for the purposes of the Acts as a Lunatic Hospital, than require, as a proprietary establishment, an expensive license from quarter sessions. The fact, however, that the Lunacy Act insists on the residence of a medical superintendent in every Registered Hospital, has deterred the Committees of both these institutions from applying for registration.

There can be no doubt that this state of things is injurious, and we have, in a former Report, suggested that the Acts applicable to lunatics and Asylums for their reception might in future legislation be properly relaxed, as respects idiots (many being children) and institutions founded purely for the care and instruction of this class of patients.

Tue Brook
Villa.
Suicide.

The death by suicide of a gentleman, after seven days' residence here, gave rise to a prosecution, at our instance, of the attendant on whom the chief blame appeared to rest. This occurrence will be noticed further on, under the head of "Prosecutions."

Vernon House.

The condition of Vernon House has for some time past been reported on as extremely unsatisfactory. Much renovation is required; but the proprietor, Mr. Pegge, is reluctant to carry out any of the improvements necessary to place the house in a fit state for the reception of patients, his lease having expired, and his treaty for a renewal not having, up to this date, been successful.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	SINGLE PATIENTS.
Number, 1st January 1874 - -	168	268	436	
Registered during the year - -	60	100	160	
Discharged and removed - -	42	83	125	
" of whom recovered - -	6	14	20	
Died - - - - -	14	16	30	
Remaining 1st January last - -	172	269	441	

Of the Single Patients on the 1st January last 117, namely, 50 of the male, and 67 of the female, sex, were, by inquiry, so found lunatics, leaving as patients to be regularly visited by us, 324; viz., 122 males and 202 females.

The number of visits paid by us to workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums at Leavesden, Caterham, and Hampstead, which are defined as workhouses by the Lunacy Acts), was 210. THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

The names of these workhouses and the number of inmates of unsound mind seen and examined by us at our visits will be found detailed in Appendix (K.). The reports of visits to the three Metropolitan District Asylums are printed at length in Appendix (L.).

On the 1st January 1875 the total number of persons of unsound mind under detention in all English and Welsh workhouses, was 15,376, of which number 4,113 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums above mentioned. The increase in the number of persons thus maintained was, as compared with that on the previous 1st January, 358.

The reluctance of boards of guardians and medical officers, more especially in country districts, to carry out the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners as regards the provision of an adequate dietary for the imbecile and insane inmates continues to be not infrequent. In many instances, through the influence of the Local Government Board, the recommendations, in this respect, are adopted, but occasionally the union authorities refuse altogether to improve the dietary. Thus, at the two last visits to the Langport Union Workhouse, the Commissioners describe the dietary as quite insufficient for persons of unsound mind, remarking that only two insane inmates are upon "extra diet," and that "the majority looked pale and underfed." The ordinary dietary comprised only one dinner weekly of solid meat; five ounces for the men and four ounces for the women; suet pudding being given on three days, and soup on the remaining three days of the week. Langport.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.
Langport.

In this workhouse the lunatic ward also has been remarked upon as being bare and cheerless. In the opinion of the last Visiting Commissioner, as stated in his report to the Local Government Board, "Unless the diet is improved this workhouse is not a proper place for any inmate of unsound mind." The Guardians, in their communication to the Local Government Board in February 1874, decline to make any change in the dietary, as no such change had been recommended by their medical officer, neither had they done anything to render the wards more cheerful.

Leicester.

The Guardians of this Union have, to a considerable extent, improved the accommodation for the imbecile inmates by adopting some of the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners. They have agreed to supply a bath of clean water weekly for each patient, placing in the bath-rooms thermometers and proper rules for bathing. In the day-rooms the brick floors were covered with matting, and seats with backs have been provided. Further protection for the epileptics has also been arranged to be given by placing another sane pauper to sleep in their dormitory.

Parish of
Liverpool.

The arrangements for the accommodation and care of the chronic and harmless insane fit for workhouse care, and retained at Brownlow Hill Workhouse, had for many years been reported upon as inadequate and most defective, but in the early part of 1866 the females of this class were removed to a small branch establishment, set apart and suitably furnished for the purpose, and consisting of two semi-detached houses in Toxteth Park, called "Dingle Mount." This establishment has since continued to provide excellent accommodation for nearly 100 inmates. The number under care at the last visit was 93, while the staff of paid officers consisted of a matron, two paid assistants, and a few sane pauper helpers. The food is all cooked on the premises, and the clothing all made and repaired. The inmates have an excellent enclosed garden for exercise, and Divine service is regularly performed on Sundays both by a Protestant clergyman and a Roman Catholic priest. The reports of the Visiting Commissioners on the condition of this establishment and its inmates have been uniformly most favourable.

Frequent attention had been drawn by members of our Board to the unfavourable contrast, as regards the state of the males, of this class who continued to be retained at the Brownlow Hill Workhouse, and in one Report the matter is thus brought under notice:—"The epileptic ward remains "in the gloomy, cheerless condition commented upon by "the

“ the last Visiting Commissioner. The bare, whitewashed
 “ walls; the thick, obscure glass in the windows; the poor
 “ character of the furniture; the absence of books, games,
 “ and of all means of occupation and amusement, give
 “ to the day-room a most dreary and depressing aspect.
 “ When we add that there is, in connection with this
 “ ward, no special lavatory, no water-closet or bath-room,
 “ and that the only court available for exercise is entirely
 “ flagged, is surrounded by high walls and buildings, and
 “ is used by the inmates of the surgical wards as well as
 “ by the imbeciles and epileptics, it will be seen that the
 “ accommodation for these unfortunate patients is totally
 “ unsuited to their requirements. They are, at present,
 “ obliged, at all times and seasons, to use the water-closets
 “ at the opposite end of the court-yard, and, as a lava-
 “ tory, a room adjacent thereto. We find it impossible
 “ to suggest any alterations or additions which will render
 “ this ward suitable or satisfactory for the continued de-
 “ tention therein of any class of the insane, and we earnestly
 “ urge the Guardians to take the earliest opportunity of
 “ making for their male epileptics and imbeciles similar pro-
 “ vision to that which has been so successfully adopted for
 “ the females of the same class at Dingle Mount.”

THE INSANE
 IN WORK-
 HOUSES.
 Parish of
 Liverpool.

At the inspection in 1873 matters remained as above de-
 scribed, and the Visiting Commissioner again drew attention
 to the great want of suitable accommodation for the chronic
 and harmless insane of the male sex, which he stated it
 would not be possible to provide at Brownlow Hill, but that if
 premises could be obtained at a short distance in the country,
 with some land attached, not only might the present chronic
 inmates be advantageously removed thereto, but no doubt
 considerable numbers of harmless and incurable patients
 now in the County Asylums might also be removed and satis-
 factorily maintained in properly organised chronic wards thus
 provided, and at a considerable saving of cost to the parish.*

With

* On the 1st of January 1874 the following figures show the relative proportion
 of pauper lunatics in the whole of Lancashire and in the parish of Liverpool
 respectively, maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, in Work-
 houses, and boarded out with relatives and others:—

	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Rela- tives and Others.
Lancashire, including Liverpool -	54.38	41.25	4.37 = 100
Liverpool alone - - - -	79.65	15.22	5.12 = 100

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.
Parish of
Liverpool.

With the view of endeavouring to carry out the above suggestion, the Select Vestry invited the opinion of the Local Government Board and the Commissioners in Lunacy as to the expediency and feasibility of appropriating for the purpose the disused infant school at Kirkdale belonging to the parish of Liverpool. Accordingly, early in last year, at the request of the Local Government Board, one of the Visiting Commissioners inspected and reported upon the scheme, after having examined the premises, and having had a conference on the spot with the Local Government Board's Inspector for the district and a Committee of the Select Vestry.

In August last the Vestry informed the Local Government Board that they had carefully considered the Report of the Commissioner; but that, as it would appear that the alterations and additions required were of a very extensive character, the Vestry were not, under the existing circumstances, disposed to proceed further in the matter; but that they quite recognised the desirability of providing accommodation for male patients somewhat similar to that which exists for women at Dingle Mount; and should they have the opportunity of renting or purchasing suitable premises, they would be prepared to take advantage of it.

It is material to observe that, in the interval between the above-named inspection of the Kirkdale premises and the decision of the Select Vestry on the matter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward the Budget of 1874, which promised to parishes and unions an allowance of 4s. per head per week for every pauper lunatic maintained in an Asylum; and it is not improbable that the determination of the Liverpool Vestry not to proceed with the adaptation of the Kirkdale building for the purpose referred to, may have been influenced by the diminished financial inducement which thereby exists for maintaining insane paupers, even of a chronic and harmless character, in a workhouse, or elsewhere than in an Asylum.

The accommodation for male insane paupers of Liverpool parish remains therefore in the same unsatisfactory condition as before, and attention was again called to the question by the Report of another visit to the Brownlow Hill Workhouse, forwarded to the Local Government Board in August last.

Nottingham.

The defective condition of the wards for imbecile persons in the Nottingham Union Workhouse was noticed in our

Twenty-

Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Reports, and in every statutory report to the Local Government Board, on the occasion of each annual inspection, their condition has been strongly commented on. Nevertheless, at the visit in July last, the only thing observed in the way of improvement was an enlargement of the female airing court.

REMOVAL OF
LUNATICS.

The day-rooms continued to be much overcrowded; the means of personal washing insufficient; the means of bathing inadequate, and inconveniently placed; and no amelioration was noticed in the dietary for the insane inmates, notwithstanding that by previous Visiting Commissioners it had been described as "quite inadequate for persons of unsound mind."

The Guardians, moreover, in the course of the year, applied to the Local Government Board to sanction, on the resignation of the paid male assistant attendant, the management of the male lunatic ward by one paid attendant only. The Local Government Board having requested our opinion on the point, were informed that we thought the proposal of the Guardians quite inadmissible. The average number of male patients appeared to be about 50, a number too large for one person effectually to supervise; and, besides, if the second attendant were not replaced, the result, we observed, would be that, during the occasional necessary absence of the head and only paid attendant, this large number of patients would be left to the uncontrolled care of pauper nurses, an arrangement which would be very objectionable.

Up to the date of the last visit to this workhouse, the proposal to reconstitute the Nottingham and an adjoining Union, which the Local Government Board had desired to have carried out, had not been accomplished.

Finding that ignorance of the law relating to the removal of pauper and other lunatics was constantly pleaded by the relieving officers who are expressly charged with this duty under the 67th and 68th sections of the Act (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97), we caused to be drawn up the Circular which will be found in the Appendix (M.). A copy of this, accompanied by the text of the sections of the Act above referred to, was sent to every relieving officer in England and Wales. We have reason to think that the issue has tended to promote the early admission into Asylums of recent acute cases of insanity.

REMOVAL OF
LUNATICS.

PROSECUTIONS. In three cases, of which the particulars follow, we have taken legal proceedings against individuals for breaches of the Lunacy Acts.

Merrifield's
case.

The extreme importance of the strict performance by relieving officers of the duties imposed on them by the Lunacy Acts was very forcibly, though unhappily, illustrated in the following case:

In the early part of 1873, George Wilson, a retired servant of the Post Office, living in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, with his wife and family, showed signs of being out of his mind. Richard Merrifield, the relieving officer of the parish, was communicated with, and he called at Wilson's house on three occasions between the months of May and November, without, however, seeing Wilson himself at any time, though the fact of his being a dangerous lunatic, and one who could not be properly controlled where he was, was clearly brought to his knowledge by the statement of Mrs. Wilson and one of her sons.

He suggested to Mrs. Wilson that she should endeavour to get her husband into St. Luke's or Bethlehem Hospitals; but he neglected the duty so imperatively cast upon him by the 68th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, viz., that having knowledge that a person (not a pauper) in his parish was deemed to be a lunatic, and not under proper care and control, he should, within three days after obtaining such knowledge, give an information to that effect, on oath, to a justice, in order that the prescribed steps might be at once taken for the removal of the lunatic to some asylum.

In the beginning of November George Wilson attacked one of his sons with a hatchet, and killed him. When arraigned on his trial for murder, he was found not fit to plead, on the ground of insanity.

These facts having come to our knowledge, we considered that the relieving officer had been so clearly guilty of neglecting a most important duty, that we caused proceedings to be taken against him for the penalty of 10*l.*, as prescribed by the 70th section of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

The case was heard before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 12th February, when Merrifield was convicted and fined in the full penalty; the magistrate stating that he considered it a most serious offence, and that he could see no single circumstance in the case to mitigate the penalty; and pointing out further, that the fact of the defendant not having been urged by the family of the lunatic to do his duty was quite immaterial, and that he was bound,
even

even against the wishes of the family, to have given the PROSECUTIONS. statutory notice to the justice.

The following case presents features of a peculiar character Pownall's case. in connection with the neglect, eventually resulting in the death, of a woman named Sarah Pownall, living with her mother, Catherine Goulden, at Over Alderley, in Cheshire.

Mrs. Goulden, who had been thrice married, was the landlady of a public-house, and had living with her, besides Sarah Pownall (the daughter of her first husband); Mrs. Hatton (the daughter of her second); and her husband, Edward Hatton, together with several of their children.

It appeared that Sarah Pownall had been, for some time past, thought odd in her ways, but, at the same time, had been accustomed to do the more menial duties of house work. In April 1873 some of the neighbours failed to observe her going about as usual, and, on inquiry, were given to understand, by Mrs. Goulden, that she had retired to a small room in the house and could not be induced to leave it.

No active steps were taken to discover her real condition till the 24th of May last, when the room in which she lived was visited by the police. She was then found lying on a bed much too small for her, and made up of a carpet, an old sheet, and an old and dirty mattress. She lay with her knees nearly touching her chin; her legs were covered with excrement caked on to the skin; her hands and face were very dirty; her hair matted, whilst beneath the bed the floor was swimming with urine, the stench in the room being unbearable.

Mrs. Goulden, when asked to explain how her daughter came to be in such a condition, said that it was her daughter's own fault; that she would allow no one to touch her except her (Mrs. Goulden's), granddaughters, and that she herself was too lame to go up and look after her.

By direction of the police, Pownall was washed and removed to another room, where she was seen on the following day by a medical man, and was immediately taken to the County Asylum.

The report as to her mental and bodily condition on admission, received from the Medical Superintendent, was to the following effect:—Though suffering from great depression of spirits, her memory did not appear to be much impaired, and she was able to answer questions readily and intelligently. She stated that she had gone to the room in which she was found, and had remained there, of her own

PROSECUTIONS. accord, lying in bed, and feeling no spirit to arouse herself
 Pownall's case. or exert herself in any way. She denied having been ill-used or neglected, and said she had always had plenty of food (though her appetite, when admitted into the Asylum, is alleged to have been ravenous), and evinced a desire, in every way, to shield her mother and relations from blame. With regard to bodily condition, she was filthily dirty, very thin and weak; her legs were contracted, so that they could not be straightened beyond an angle of about 30 degrees to the thigh; there were sloughing sores over the thighs and knees, and under the arms. When we learnt these facts, and after making some further inquiry, we considered it our duty to proceed against Mrs. Goulden, and Mr. and Mrs. Hatton (under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96), for the wilful neglect of Sarah Pownall. Summonses were accordingly issued, and the hearing fixed for the 6th of July. On the 25th of June, however, Sarah Pownall died in the Asylum, her death being, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent, the result of exhaustion from diffuse supuration in the sheaths of the hamstring muscles. An inquest was held, and on the 6th July the coroner's jury found that the death had been accelerated by the culpable neglect of Mrs. Goulden, and Mr. and Mrs. Hatton, and these three persons were accordingly committed for trial, on the charge of manslaughter, to the next assizes at Chester.

The inquiry before the magistrates took place on July 13th. They discharged the man Hatton, and decided not to commit either Mrs. Goulden or Mrs. Hatton for manslaughter, but only for the misdemeanour, under the above-mentioned provision of the Lunacy Acts.

On the 11th of August, at the assizes at Chester, all three were indicted for manslaughter, but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, which was conducted by the counsel retained on our behalf, the learned judge (Mr. Justice Quain), was of opinion that there was no case against Edward Hatton, and that the case against Mrs. Hatton was so weak that the jury had better acquit her, which they accordingly did. Mrs. Goulden was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on the ground of her age (68 years) and infirmity, and the jury expressed an opinion that the Hattons had been guilty of gross neglect, though they appeared not to have brought themselves within reach of the law. Mrs. Goulden was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. The charge for the minor offence was not proceeded with.

On the 8th of October, a letter was received from Mr. Owen, of Tue Brook Villa, stating that one of his patients had, on the previous day, cut his throat with a small table knife, and was lying in a most critical state. He added that this patient had been under the special care of an attendant named James Dent, who had received strict orders not to leave him for a moment, nor to allow him to have a knife, and that both these important orders had been disobeyed, notwithstanding that on the same morning the patient had made an attempt to drown himself, whilst having a bath. Relying on these statements, we at once instituted proceedings against Dent under the 9th section of the 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96. On the 11th the patient died. On the 17th Dent appeared before the magistrates, who committed him for trial at the next Assizes, admitting him to bail in the meantime. On the same day an inquest was held, and the jury found that the death was caused by "acute mania, and refusing of food, and was accelerated by the deceased having cut his throat." They were further of opinion that Dent had acted indiscreetly in leaving the deceased in possession of a knife. Dent was tried before Mr. Justice Mellor, at the Liverpool Assizes, in the following December, when the jury, thinking, it seems, that the action of Dent did not amount to wilful neglect, but only to simple negligence or mere thoughtlessness, acquitted him, though his lordship advised him to be more cautious in future, and expressed an opinion that the case was a very proper one for investigation.

PROSECUTIONS.
Dent's case.

It was not proved that the instructions given to Dent had been as precise as we were, in the first instance, led to believe; and we, therefore, addressed a letter to Mr. Owen, expressing our deep regret that Dent had not been distinctly and in writing cautioned respecting his patient, and that instructions in writing had not been given him for his guidance.

In addition to the prosecutions that have been instituted by our order, Committees of Visitors have, in two noteworthy instances, taken prompt and independent action.

1. In the case of an assault on a patient by an attendant at Dr. Fox's establishment, Brislington House, when the attendant was convicted by the magistrates and fined 10 *l*.

2. Against a male and female attendant at the Kent County Asylum, who were tried at the Maidstone Sessions

PROSECUTIONS. in October, for ill-treating patients, when the woman was acquitted, and the man convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CASE BOOK. In our Seventeenth Report, Appendix (G.) we printed an order, made by us under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, for the regular keeping of the medical "Case Book" in Hospitals and Licensed Houses. In March last we found occasion to revoke this order and to issue another, requiring, in addition to the other particulars formerly required to be entered in the book, a note to be made, on admission of the patient, as to the presence *or absence* of bruises on his person.

A copy of this order will be found in the Appendix (N.).

**LETTER TO
PRIVATE
PATIENTS ON
DISCHARGE.**

From time to time circumstances have come under our notice, inducing us to believe that the fact of discharge from legal detention as an insane patient is not always communicated by the friends to the person discharged, even although the case may be entered and reported as a "Recovery." Such cases would necessarily arise more frequently where the patient is in "single" charge than where he has been the inmate of an Asylum.

It is now our general practice to address to every person discharged as "Recovered" from care as a Private Patient, a letter, of which the form is given in the Appendix (O.), acquainting him with the fact of his discharge, and requesting a written acknowledgment.

**CHANGE IN
THE COMMIS-
SION.
Death of
Mr. Procter.**

It is with regret that we have to close our Report by noticing the death of our Colleague, Mr. Bryan Waller Procter, which occurred on the 4th of October 1874.

Mr. Procter, having acted as a Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy, from 1832, was one of the three Barristers named as Commissioners in the Act of 1845, under which our Board was constituted. For sixteen years he remained in the active discharge of the duties of this office, and when compelled by reason of bodily infirmity to retire in 1861 from active employment, he still, in the capacity of an Honorary Member of the Commission, continued to afford to ourselves and to the public the benefit of his ability, experience, and judgment.

In the Minutes of our Board Meeting of October 19th,
1874,

1874, is recorded an expression of our sense of his public services, and of our private admiration of his high character and accomplishments as a gentleman and a scholar.

CHANGE IN
THE COMMISS-
SION.
Death of
Mr. Procter.

By order of the Board.

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*
Chairman.

(signed) *Charles Spencer Perceval,*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England and Wales* on the 1st January 1875, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	10	16	18	15	33
Holyhead - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	6	7	11	24	35	14	36	50
TOTAL - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	7	10	17	34	51	32	51	83
BEDFORD:															
Amphill - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	7	10	19	26	45
Bedford - - -	24	44	68	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	25	51	76
Biggleswade - -	24	21	45	-	-	-	4	3	7	12	12	24	40	36	76
Leighton Buzzard	17	23	40	-	1	1	6	-	6	12	9	21	35	33	68
Luton - - -	42	31	73	-	-	-	3	8	11	13	19	32	58	58	116
Woburn - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	14	21
TOTAL - - -	127	142	269	-	1	1	17	28	45	40	47	87	184	218	402
BERKS:															
Abingdon - - -	30	25	55	-	-	-	4	6	10	7	3	10	41	34	75
Bradfield - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	2	4	25	23	48
Cookham - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	6	6	12	12	9	21	28	30	58
Easthampstead - -	5	5	10	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	3	3	7	12	19
Faringdon - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	18	23	41
Hungerford - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	2	5	21	27	48
Newbury - - -	24	38	62	2	-	2	3	3	6	5	13	18	34	54	88
Reading - - -	25	30	55	-	-	-	14	14	28	1	2	3	40	46	86
Wallingford - - -	14	31	45	1	-	1	6	3	9	8	18	26	29	52	81
Wantage - - -	13	12	25	1	-	1	3	7	10	8	9	17	25	28	53
Windsor - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	4	6	34	31	65
Wokingham - - -	23	19	42	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	5	6	24	30	54
TOTAL - - -	216	253	469	5	-	5	56	67	123	49	70	119	326	390	716
BRECON:															
Brecknock - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	3	13	17	30
Builth - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	24	14	22	36
Crickhowell - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	4	2	6	8	9	17	30	34	64
Hay - - -	2	12	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	6	13	10	20	30
TOTAL - - -	38	54	92	-	-	-	6	5	11	23	34	57	67	93	160

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - - -	23	29	52	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	4	6	31	42	73
Aylesbury - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	6	6	12	5	10	15	30	45	75
Buckingham - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	4	5	15	25	40
Eton - - - - -	18	41	59	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	5	5	18	49	67
Newport Pagnell - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	5	9	14	6	6	12	29	42	71
Winslow - - - -	15	3	18	-	1	1	5	1	6	1	-	1	21	5	26
Wycombe - - - -	21	44	65	-	-	-	6	6	12	3	3	6	30	53	83
TOTAL - - -	124	191	315	-	1	1	32	37	69	18	32	50	174	261	435
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	11	16	38	44	82
Caxton and Arrington - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	5	7	10	16	26
Chesterton - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	8	14	21	31	52
Ely - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	4	5	23	24	47
Linton - - - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	8	19	13	32
Newmarket - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	13	20	28	41	69
North Witchford - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	7	6	13	2	2	4	25	24	49
Whittlesey - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	9	12
Wisbech - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	4	8	12	5	5	10	31	40	71
TOTAL - - -	133	153	286	-	-	-	32	38	70	33	51	84	198	242	440
CARDIGAN:															
Aberayron - - -	7	2	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	23	28	13	25	38
Aberystwith - - -	17	5	22	-	-	-	2	3	5	12	5	17	31	13	44
Cardigan - - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	34	26	40	66
Lampeter - - - -	3	9	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	12	18
Tregaron - - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	8	13	21
TOTAL - - -	44	47	91	1	-	1	2	3	5	37	53	90	84	103	187
CARMARTHEN:															
Carmarthen - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	7	10	17	18	53	71	40	81	121
Llanely - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	16	20	15	31	46
Llandilo Fawr - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	30	21	31	52
Llandovery - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	11	1	12	24	13	37
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	6	1	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	17	20	37	24	22	46
TOTAL - - -	53	55	108	-	-	-	10	14	24	61	109	170	124	178	302
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris - - -	22	16	38	-	-	-	5	4	9	16	32	48	43	52	95
Carnarvon - - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	2	3	5	15	18	33	32	30	62
Conway - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	11	19	17	28	45
Pwllheli - - - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	6	5	11	19	41	60	33	55	88
TOTAL - - -	54	50	104	-	-	-	13	13	26	58	102	160	125	165	290

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER :															
Altrincham - - -	34	34	68	-	-	-	7	15	22	2	2	4	43	51	94
Birkenhead - - -	81	58	139	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	1	1	91	66	157
Chester - - -	47	42	89	-	-	-	2	14	16	9	5	14	58	61	119
Congleton - - -	19	25	44	2	-	2	10	7	17	6	7	13	37	39	76
Macclesfield - - -	40	34	74	1	-	1	26	28	54	2	6	8	69	68	137
Nantwich - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	5	2	7	5	7	12	35	38	73
Northwich - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	2	5	7	15	24	39	41	56	97
Runcorn - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	2	6	23	20	43
Stockport - - -	43	61	104	1	-	1	64	67	131	7	10	17	115	138	253
Tarvin - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	8	10	11	15	26
Wirrall - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	19	20	39
TOTAL - -	349	339	688	4	-	4	133	159	292	56	74	130	542	572	1,114
CORNWALL :															
St. Austell - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	4	9	13	5	2	7	24	36	60
Bodmin - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	7	10	24	26	50
Camelford - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	6	7	5	14	19
St. Columb Major - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	15	19	34
Falmouth - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	3	3	19	26	45
St. Germans - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	11	14	25
Helston - - -	19	30	49	-	-	-	3	8	11	5	-	5	27	38	65
Launceston - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	7	15	22
Liskeard - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	3	6	29	34	63
Penzance - - -	19	32	51	1	1	2	5	8	13	-	1	1	25	42	67
Redruth - - -	17	41	58	1	-	1	9	8	17	4	2	6	31	51	82
Stratton - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	8	15
Truro - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	5	11	16	10	14	24	40	52	92
TOTAL - -	187	261	448	2	1	3	39	63	102	36	50	86	264	375	639
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - -	6	3	9	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	9	4	13
Bootle - - -	6	2	8	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	7	8	15
Brampton - - -	12	2	14	-	-	-	2	5	7	6	4	10	20	11	31
Carlisle - - -	37	42	79	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	3	3	41	47	88
Cockermouth - - -	27	20	47	1	-	1	11	12	23	4	9	13	43	41	84
Longtown - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	7	15
Penrith - - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	9	7	16	1	1	2	34	23	57
Whitehaven - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	10	11	21	5	4	9	43	43	86
Wigton - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	1	1	26	32	58
TOTAL - -	163	132	295	2	-	2	48	61	109	18	23	41	231	216	447
DENBIGH :															
Llanrwst - - -	4	4	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	11	19	14	15	29
Ruthin - - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	6	6	12	1	9	10	13	29	42
Wrexham - - -	18	23	41	1	-	1	10	18	28	5	13	18	34	54	88
TOTAL - -	28	41	69	2	-	2	17	24	41	14	33	47	61	98	159

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - - -	18	12	30	1	-	1	2	8	10	3	2	5	24	22	46
Bakewell - - -	22	16	38	1	-	1	4	6	10	4	2	6	31	24	55
Belper - - -	26	34	60	-	-	-	8	4	12	5	8	13	39	46	85
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	3	12	15	1	1	2	10	21	31
Chesterfield - - -	40	45	85	-	-	-	19	23	42	8	14	22	67	82	149
Derby - - -	61	47	108	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	5	5	72	59	131
Glossop - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	10	9	19
Hayfield - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	1	3	7	11	18
Shardlow - - -	22	18	40	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	3	3	26	24	50
TOTAL - - -	205	192	397	2	-	2	56	69	125	23	37	60	286	298	584
DEVON:															
Axminster - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	6	8	11	25	36
Barnstaple - - -	20	22	42	1	6	7	3	6	9	5	5	10	29	39	68
Bideford - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	5	6	8	25	33
Crediton - - -	7	18	25	-	-	-	8	11	19	3	8	11	18	37	55
East Stonehouse - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	2	3	6	19	25
Exeter - - -	-	-	-	21	19	40	13	27	40	10	12	22	44	58	102
Holsworthy - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	10	14
Honiton - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	1	1	2	17	17	34	31	42	73
Kingsbridge - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	1	2	16	16	32
Newton Abbott - - -	28	54	82	-	1	1	4	10	14	6	11	17	38	76	114
Okehampton - - -	13	13	26	1	-	1	3	1	4	9	11	20	26	25	51
Plymouth - - -	10	16	26	17	28	45	31	41	72	14	18	32	72	103	175
Plympton St. Mary - - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	4	3	7	11	10	21	27	38	65
South Molton - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	17	19	36
Stoke Damerell - - -	11	42	53	-	-	-	14	30	44	1	2	3	26	74	100
Tavistock - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	1	10	11	4	9	13	21	44	65
St. Thomas - - -	36	63	99	2	5	7	8	8	16	10	16	26	56	92	148
Tiverton - - -	17	20	37	-	10	10	4	3	7	21	12	33	42	45	87
Torrington - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	12	14	26
Totnes - - -	22	23	45	-	7	7	10	10	20	5	8	13	37	48	85
TOTAL - - -	256	429	685	42	76	118	122	191	313	121	153	274	541	849	1,390
DORSET:															
Beaminster - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5	9	19	29	48
Blandford - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	6	13	18	24	42
Bridport - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	1	6	19	18	37
Cerne - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	10	17
Dorchester - - -	23	15	38	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	7	25	23	48
Poole - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	13	11	24	-	4	4	19	20	39
Shaftesbury - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	8	16	20	26	46
Sherborne - - -	18	16	34	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	7	9	22	24	46
Sturminster - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	7	10	17
Wareham and Purbeck - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	9	18	34	34	68
Weymouth - - -	17	30	47	-	-	-	12	12	24	2	3	5	31	45	76
Wimborne and Cranborne. - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	5	5	10	29	39
TOTAL - - -	154	178	332	1	-	1	35	55	90	41	59	100	231	292	523

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	29	20	49	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	34	22	56
Chester-le-Street - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	12	16	28
Darlington - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	4	8	24	27	51
Durham - - -	15	20	35	1	-	1	3	7	10	1	4	5	20	31	51
Easington - - -	18	9	27	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	20	9	29
Gateshead - - -	53	40	93	-	-	-	11	8	19	7	12	19	71	60	131
Hartlepool - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	19	15	34
Houghton-le-Spring - - -	18	8	26	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	18	13	31
Lanchester - - -	21	10	31	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	23	15	38
Sedgefield - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	9	7	16
South Shields - - -	35	27	62	-	-	-	5	9	14	11	17	28	51	53	104
Stockton - - -	44	29	73	-	-	-	4	9	13	1	-	1	49	38	87
Sunderland - - -	66	68	134	-	-	-	44	58	102	6	25	31	116	151	267
Teesdale - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	2	4	25	25	50
Weardale - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	12	8	20
TOTAL - - -	376	297	673	1	-	1	94	127	221	32	66	98	503	490	993
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	7	9	16	25	41
Braintree - - -	13	16	29	-	1	1	8	8	16	4	8	12	25	33	58
Chelmsford - - -	32	33	65	-	-	-	7	7	14	1	8	9	40	48	88
Colchester - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	14	16	30	12	21	33	45	60	105
Dunmow - - -	20	30	50	1	-	1	4	6	10	3	12	15	28	48	76
Epping - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	5	5	18	34	52
Halstead - - -	19	11	30	-	-	-	4	3	7	8	11	19	31	25	56
Lexden and Winstree - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	1	1	22	37	59
Maldon - - -	15	29	44	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	5	17	34	51
Ongar - - -	7	9	16	1	-	1	5	5	10	5	5	10	18	19	37
Orsett - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	13	19	32
Rochford - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	2	4	17	24	41
Romford - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	21	28	49
Saffron Walden - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	3	11	14	5	8	13	23	38	61
Tendring - - -	20	32	52	1	-	1	3	1	4	3	11	14	27	44	71
West Ham - - -	73	76	149	1	-	1	23	31	54	3	8	11	100	115	215
Witham - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	17	22	39
TOTAL - - -	328	419	747	4	1	5	93	118	211	53	115	168	478	653	1,131
FLINT :															
St. Asaph - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	9	11	20	18	14	32	42	44	86
Hawarden - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	11	14	25
Holywell - - -	26	21	47	2	-	2	7	15	22	8	7	15	43	43	86
TOTAL - - -	49	49	98	2	-	2	19	31	50	26	21	47	96	101	197
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	18	41	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	14	21	52	73
Cardiff - - -	57	61	118	-	-	-	5	7	12	7	5	12	69	73	142
Gower - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	8	12	8	11	19
Merthyr-Tydfil - - -	68	55	123	-	-	-	7	9	16	11	24	35	86	88	174
Neath - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	10	12	22	14	30	44	54	79	133

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLAMORGAN—contd.															
Pontypridd - - -	13	28	41	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	4	8	19	37	56
Swansea - - -	43	34	77	-	-	-	9	12	21	5	14	19	57	60	117
TOTAL - - -	230	258	488	-	-	-	36	46	82	48	96	144	314	400	714
GLOUCESTER :															
Bristol - - -	55	57	112	-	-	-	64	115	179	7	14	21	126	186	312
Cheltenham - - -	41	45	86	-	-	-	5	22	27	29	39	68	75	106	181
Chipping Sodbury - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	1	2	14	22	36
Cirencester - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	10	13	36	45	81
Clifton - - -	61	82	143	-	1	1	49	104	153	7	26	33	117	213	330
Dursley - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	10	6	16	6	3	9	24	21	45
Gloucester - - -	33	34	67	-	-	-	4	4	8	7	6	13	44	44	88
Newent - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	7	6	13	3	9	12	17	28	45
Northleach - - -	15	9	24	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	17	10	27
Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	2	8	16	21	37
Stroud - - -	40	53	93	-	-	-	17	16	33	10	12	22	67	81	148
Tetbury - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Tewkesbury - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	6	6	12	2	3	5	18	23	41
Thornbury - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	10	16	29	45
Westbury-on-Severn - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	7	9	16	21	37
Wheatenurst - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	1	1	3	11	14
Winchcomb - - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	6	5	11	2	1	3	12	16	28
TOTAL - - -	355	424	779	-	1	1	179	316	495	90	140	230	624	881	1,505
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	4	3	7	12	12	24	27	25	52
Dore - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	3	3	6	4	-	4	13	11	24
Hereford - - -	37	36	73	-	-	-	7	13	20	21	12	33	65	61	126
Kington - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	8	9	13	22	35
Ledbury - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	10	13	18	25	43
Leominster - - -	24	23	47	1	-	1	8	8	16	7	17	24	40	48	88
Ross - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	5	5	7	18	25	23	40	63
Weobley - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	7	10	17
TOTAL - - -	123	124	247	1	-	1	27	40	67	55	78	133	206	242	448
HERTFORD :															
St. Albans - - -	16	28	44	1	-	1	6	13	19	7	10	17	30	51	81
Barnet - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	7	12	19	-	-	-	20	32	52
Berkhampstead - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	4	7	10	13	23
Bishop Stortford - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	14	23	31	37	68
Buntingford - - -	10	4	14	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	2	2	12	8	20
Hatfield - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	11	16
Hemel Hempstead - - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	20	15	35
Hertford - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	-	1	19	21	40
Hitchin - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	9	4	13	6	9	15	36	37	73
Royston - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	8	5	13	6	3	9	25	27	52
Ware - - -	6	14	20	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	13	20	33
Watford - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	4	9	13	6	4	10	30	31	61
Welwyn - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	8
TOTAL - - -	158	189	347	2	-	2	51	66	117	45	51	96	256	306	562

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTINGDON :															
Huntingdon - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	3	17	23	40
St. Ives - - -	16	16	32	1	-	1	8	7	15	-	3	3	25	26	51
St. Neots - - -	20	12	32	-	-	-	3	10	13	1	4	5	24	26	50
TOTAL - - -	50	48	98	1	-	1	11	20	31	4	7	11	66	75	141
KENT :															
East Ashford - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	1	1	12	14	26
West Ashford - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	4	5	20	17	37
Blean - - -	5	11	16	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	1	2	10	18	28
Bridge - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	3	3	7	13	20
Bromley - - -	20	16	36	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	23	22	45
Canterbury - - -	-	-	-	7	9	16	4	7	11	3	6	9	14	22	36
Cranbrook - - -	9	19	28	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	4	5	14	27	41
Dartford - - -	29	44	73	-	-	-	9	4	13	5	5	10	43	53	96
Dover - - -	3	9	12	13	32	45	13	11	24	2	3	5	31	55	86
Eastry - - -	21	19	40	4	12	16	7	16	23	3	4	7	35	51	86
Elham - - -	16	29	45	2	2	4	3	8	11	1	1	2	22	40	62
Faversham - - -	5	7	12	2	10	12	7	-	7	2	2	4	16	19	35
Gravesend and Milton	16	18	34	-	-	-	7	7	14	-	-	-	23	25	48
*Greenwich - - -	101	167	268	2	2	4	23	37	60	5	13	18	131	219	350
Hollingbourn - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	-	3	16	21	37
Hoo - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	4	3	7
*Lewisham - - -	40	28	68	-	-	-	4	6	10	3	6	9	47	40	87
Maidstone - - -	40	57	97	1	-	1	27	23	50	5	7	12	73	87	160
Malling - - -	21	15	36	1	1	2	6	6	12	-	2	2	28	24	52
Medway - - -	18	32	50	2	12	14	10	27	37	4	-	4	34	71	105
Milton - - -	12	21	33	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	14	26	40
North Aylesford - - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	3	9	12	1	3	4	24	33	57
Romney Marsh - - -	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	5	7
Sevenoaks - - -	29	23	52	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	5	12	37	32	69
Sheppey - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	17	11	28
Tenterden - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	1	6	11	18	29
Isle of Thanet - - -	26	39	65	-	-	-	11	20	31	4	9	13	41	68	109
Tonbridge - - -	41	52	93	-	-	-	6	9	15	6	6	12	53	67	120
Woolwich - - -	74	82	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	82	156
TOTAL - - -	602	778	1,380	36	85	121	174	233	407	64	87	151	876	1,183	2,059
LANCASTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	32	34	66	-	-	-	77	80	157	2	-	2	111	114	225
Barton-upon-Irwell - - -	25	17	42	1	-	1	12	10	22	-	-	-	38	27	65
Blackburn - - -	28	34	62	-	-	-	71	67	138	-	-	-	99	101	200
Bolton - - -	51	62	113	-	-	-	81	108	189	5	8	13	137	178	315
Buraley - - -	67	71	138	-	-	-	7	8	15	12	11	23	86	90	176
Bury - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	79	96	175	1	14	15	94	123	217
Chorley - - -	22	28	50	2	1	3	16	24	40	6	2	8	46	55	101
Chorlton - - -	84	88	172	-	-	-	106	132	238	5	1	6	195	221	416
Clitheroe - - -	16	10	26	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	7	7	24	29	53
Fylde, The - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	13	3	16	-	2	2	28	17	45
Garstang - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	1	3	8	11	19
Haslingden - - -	28	26	54	1	-	1	37	33	70	3	7	10	69	66	135

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

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER--cont^d.															
Lancaster - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	2	2	22	22	44
Leigh - - -	12	18	30	1	-	1	7	11	18	1	5	6	21	34	55
Liverpool - - -	293	297	590	13	50	63	15	90	105	18	22	40	339	459	798
Lunesdale - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	-	1	9	9	18
Manchester - - -	127	131	258	4	3	7	156	204	360	-	6	6	287	344	631
Oldham - - -	29	32	61	-	-	-	63	70	133	2	3	5	94	105	199
Ormskirk - - -	32	29	61	-	1	1	5	13	18	1	3	4	38	46	84
Prescot - - -	44	43	87	-	-	-	34	36	70	7	6	13	85	85	170
Preston - - -	51	77	128	1	-	1	60	60	120	5	9	14	117	146	263
Prestwich - - -	20	45	65	1	-	1	9	22	31	2	1	3	32	68	100
Rochdale - - -	59	60	119	1	-	1	27	53	80	6	4	10	93	117	210
Salford - - -	53	49	102	1	1	2	53	80	133	3	5	8	110	135	245
Todmorden - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	17	19	36
Toxteth Park - - -	34	54	88	-	-	-	36	37	73	4	5	9	74	96	170
Ulverstone - - -	36	36	72	-	-	-	8	11	19	2	5	7	46	52	98
Warrington - - -	25	23	48	3	1	4	11	17	28	2	2	4	41	43	84
West Derby - - -	97	120	217	5	28	33	88	102	190	6	10	16	196	260	456
Wigan - - -	48	49	97	1	-	1	42	54	96	5	5	10	96	108	204
TOTAL - - -	1,384	1,504	2,888	35	85	120	1,131	1,444	2,575	102	147	249	2,652	3,180	5,832
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	22	17	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	6	11	28	25	53
Barrow-on-Soar - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	15	22	29	42	71
Billesdon - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	6	2	8	6	7	13	18	13	31
Blaby - - -	23	11	34	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	9	16	31	24	55
Hinckley - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	6	6	12	5	5	10	30	32	62
Leicester - - -	96	122	218	2	-	2	48	42	90	3	11	14	149	175	324
Loughborough - - -	24	28	52	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	1	2	30	36	66
Lutterworth - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	3	5	23	26	49
Market Bosworth - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	2	3	14	21	35
Market Harborough - - -	16	20	36	1	2	3	9	2	11	-	-	-	26	24	50
Melton Mowbray - - -	19	14	33	1	-	1	8	6	14	1	2	3	29	22	51
TOTAL - - -	269	291	560	4	2	6	96	86	182	38	61	99	407	440	847
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	8	13	21	5	20	25	37	60	97
Bourn - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	2	3	22	15	37
Caistor - - -	28	21	49	-	-	-	5	14	19	2	4	6	35	39	74
Gainsborough - - -	16	18	34	1	-	1	2	4	6	5	5	10	24	27	51
Glanford Brigg - - -	18	24	42	1	-	1	2	2	4	6	12	18	27	38	65
Grantham - - -	26	33	59	-	-	-	1	10	11	3	7	10	30	50	80
Holbeach - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	25	21	46
Horncastle - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	3	7	17	22	39
Lincoln - - -	44	40	84	-	-	-	15	14	29	1	2	3	60	56	116
Louth - - -	22	20	42	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	3	6	28	31	59
Sleaford - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	13	16	21	40	61
Spalding - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	7	12	19	1	3	4	20	30	50
Spilsby - - -	20	35	55	-	-	-	3	5	8	11	13	24	34	53	87
Stamford - - -	4	10	14	2	2	4	6	3	9	1	1	2	13	16	29
TOTAL - - -	273	306	579	4	2	6	70	101	171	46	89	135	393	498	891

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	11	14
Corwen - - -	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	1	8	15	10	25
Dolgelly - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	2	4	6	11	19	30	20	30	50
Festiniog - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	2	8	14	9	23
TOTAL - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	6	13	19	27	26	53	52	60	112
MIDDLESEX:															
*Bethnal Green -	88	97	185	38	53	91	69	92	161	2	4	6	197	246	443
Brentford - - -	28	59	87	1	5	6	4	5	9	-	-	-	33	69	102
*Chelsea - - -	35	91	126	5	9	14	40	60	100	-	-	-	80	160	240
Edmonton - - -	47	66	113	12	18	30	11	12	23	3	4	7	73	100	173
*Fulham - - -	48	56	104	4	12	16	24	21	45	-	-	-	76	89	165
*George, St., Han- over Square -	111	159	270	9	22	31	81	132	213	-	-	-	201	313	514
*George, St., in the East - - -	31	45	76	3	10	13	47	68	115	-	-	-	81	123	204
*Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury - - -	26	49	75	2	1	3	26	50	76	-	-	-	54	100	154
*Hackney - - -	44	69	113	22	50	72	62	63	125	23	27	50	151	209	360
*Hampstead - - -	11	16	27	-	1	1	14	16	30	-	2	2	25	35	60
Hendon - - -	13	24	37	4	5	9	3	1	4	-	-	-	20	30	50
*Holborn - - -	135	180	315	7	22	29	176	224	400	4	5	9	322	431	753
*Islington - - -	95	117	212	30	58	88	102	98	200	22	11	33	249	284	533
*Kensington - - -	45	63	108	5	13	18	28	44	72	-	1	1	78	121	199
*London, City of -	101	156	257	29	12	41	97	122	219	3	9	12	230	299	529
*Marylebone, St. -	103	185	288	2	-	2	106	138	244	38	33	71	249	356	605
*Mile End Old Town	26	57	83	2	4	6	56	66	122	7	18	25	91	145	236
*Paddington - - -	57	75	132	1	4	5	20	31	51	4	2	6	82	112	194
*Pancras, St. - -	141	169	310	1	33	34	183	306	489	1	-	1	326	508	834
*Poplar - - -	58	75	133	7	10	17	56	56	112	28	48	76	149	189	338
*Shoreditch - - -	69	111	180	23	36	59	113	144	257	-	-	-	205	291	496
Staines - - -	4	19	23	-	1	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	7	22	29
*Stepney - - -	31	59	90	3	10	13	36	82	118	1	1	2	71	152	223
*Strand - - -	35	57	92	2	4	6	34	55	89	-	-	-	71	116	187
Uxbridge - - -	20	33	53	1	-	1	13	9	22	5	3	8	39	45	84
*Westminster - -	48	64	112	2	2	4	39	42	81	-	-	-	89	108	197
*Whitechapel - -	47	65	112	5	13	18	58	95	153	4	12	16	114	185	299
TOTAL - - -	1,497	2,216	3,713	220	408	628	1,501	2,034	3,535	145	180	325	3,363	4,838	8,201
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - -	18	32	50	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	13	16	24	46	70
Bedwelty - - -	47	26	73	1	-	1	7	8	15	8	11	19	63	45	108
Chepstow - - -	8	20	28	1	-	1	5	4	9	1	2	3	15	26	41
Monmouth - - -	33	26	59	-	-	-	3	10	13	21	29	50	57	65	122
Newport - - -	60	58	118	1	-	1	6	8	14	5	4	9	72	70	142
Pontypool - - -	26	25	51	-	-	-	5	15	20	5	9	14	36	49	85
TOTAL - - -	192	187	379	3	-	3	29	46	75	43	68	111	267	301	568

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

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MONTGOMERY :															
Fordeu - - -	15	15	30	1	-	1	15	10	25	-	-	-	31	25	56
Llanfyllin - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	17	23	29	36	65
Machynlleth - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	7	12	14	20	34
Newtown and Llanidloes - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	1	11	12	7	9	16	30	39	69
TOTAL - -	66	60	126	1	-	1	19	27	46	18	33	51	104	120	224
NORFOLK :															
Aylsham - - -	8	22	30	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	4	9	13	29	42
Blofield - - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	9	15	24
Depwade - - -	11	30	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	8	9	17	22	44	66
Docking - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	-	1	18	15	33
Downham - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	5	6	14	24	38
Erpingham - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	6	11	18	28	46
St. Faith's - - -	11	12	23	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	13	25
East and West Flegg -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	4	7	11	18
Forehoe - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	1	11	12	2	7	9	11	31	42
Freebridge Lynn - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	10	11	11	21	32
Guiltcross - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	9	12	16	28
Henstead - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	1	1	16	19	35
King's Lynn - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	6	11	27	24	51
Loddon and Clavering	14	18	32	-	-	-	5	11	16	2	6	8	21	35	56
Mitford and Launditch	14	32	46	-	-	-	7	4	11	13	18	31	34	54	88
Norwich - - -	57	73	130	3	-	3	29	38	67	20	40	60	109	151	260
Smallburgh - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	7	7	14	21
Swaffham - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	10	12	14	29	43
Thetford - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	3	6	19	27	46
Walsingham - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	3	6	9	10	10	20	24	29	53
Wayland - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	8	12	10	23	33
Great Yarmouth - -	7	12	19	1	-	1	21	26	47	1	5	6	30	43	73
TOTAL - -	261	387	648	4	1	5	100	149	249	93	158	251	458	695	1,153
NORTHAMPTON :															
Brackley - - -	-	1	1	9	11	20	2	4	6	2	2	4	13	18	31
Brixworth - - -	3	2	5	6	8	14	8	9	17	1	7	8	18	26	44
Daventry - - -	20	10	30	-	-	-	5	12	17	1	9	10	26	31	57
Hardingstone - - -	1	2	3	3	6	9	2	3	5	3	5	8	9	16	25
Kettering - - -	6	5	11	8	7	15	6	6	12	5	1	6	25	19	44
Northampton - - -	-	3	3	29	24	53	14	24	38	9	23	32	52	74	126
Oundle - - -	10	6	16	5	7	12	8	6	14	3	1	4	26	20	46
Peterborough - - -	13	10	23	10	12	22	8	7	15	3	5	8	34	34	68
Potterspury - - -	5	10	15	4	-	4	6	7	13	1	2	3	16	19	35
Thrapston - - -	3	9	12	7	6	13	1	5	6	2	2	4	13	22	35
Towcester - - -	2	8	10	3	2	5	1	3	4	2	9	11	8	22	30
Wellingborough - -	11	10	21	13	8	21	8	9	17	3	10	13	35	37	72
TOTAL - -	74	76	150	97	91	188	69	95	164	35	76	111	275	338	613

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	18	20	38	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	19	25	44
Belford - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	5	9
Bellingham - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	4	7	9	11	20
Berwick-upon-Tweed - - -	5	10	15	-	1	1	13	22	35	5	5	10	23	38	61
Castle Ward - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	4	7	15	19	34
Glendale - - -	13	7	20	-	-	-	4	6	10	7	2	9	24	15	39
Haltwhistle - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	6	10	16
Hexham - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	5	7	12	6	4	10	34	33	67
Morpeth - - -	18	24	42	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	23	26	49
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	81	97	178	-	-	-	51	38	89	11	13	24	143	148	291
Rothbury - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	7	15
Tynemouth - - -	71	46	117	2	1	3	13	13	26	5	8	13	91	68	159
TOTAL - - -	256	260	516	2	3	5	99	99	198	42	43	85	399	405	804
NOTTINGHAM:															
Basford - - -	44	58	102	-	-	-	19	14	33	5	6	11	68	78	146
Bingham - - -	13	5	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	16	10	26
East Retford - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	6	9	15	5	11	16	21	30	51
Mansfield - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	7	8	15	5	13	18	27	43	70
Newark - - -	21	19	40	-	-	-	7	16	23	6	2	8	34	37	71
Nottingham - - -	59	74	133	1	-	1	53	62	115	31	44	75	144	180	324
Radford - - -	29	19	48	-	-	-	2	5	7	11	9	20	42	33	75
Southwell - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	13	24	37
Worksop - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	4	4	9	23	32
TOTAL - - -	208	236	444	1	-	1	100	130	230	65	92	157	374	458	832
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	25	28	53	3	1	4	11	14	25	16	14	30	55	57	112
Bicester - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	14	25	39
Chipping Norton - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	13	20	30	50
Headington - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	10	12	19	36	55
Henley - - -	9	29	38	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	1	4	18	41	59
Oxford - - -	19	34	53	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	-	-	24	42	66
Thame - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	3	6	9	7	12	19	20	29	49
Witney - - -	29	27	56	1	1	2	7	12	19	15	15	30	52	55	107
Woodstock - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	5	4	9	1	6	7	15	22	37
TOTAL - - -	144	205	349	4	2	6	41	62	103	48	68	116	237	337	574
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	28	38	66	-	1	1	2	2	4	29	34	63	59	75	134
Narberth - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	1	7	8	13	29	42	32	50	82
Pembroke - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	-	5	5	24	23	47	33	41	74
TOTAL - - -	55	65	120	-	1	1	3	14	17	66	86	152	124	166	290

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	5	7	6	14	20
Prestcign - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	11
Rhayader - - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	14	10	11	21
TOTAL - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	9	13	22	20	32	52
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	15	4	19	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	18	8	26
Uppingham - - -	11	10	21	1	-	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	16	13	29
TOTAL - -	26	14	40	1	-	1	5	3	8	2	4	6	34	21	55
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	46	61	107	-	-	-	1	15	16	-	-	-	47	76	123
Bridgnorth - - -	14	15	29	1	-	1	1	8	9	2	1	3	18	24	42
Church Stretton - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	3	7	13	20
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	10	17	17	24	41
Clun - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5	11	15	26
Drayton - - -	13	7	20	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	3	5	16	16	32
Ellesmere - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	-	18	24	42
Ludlow - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	2	3	16	29	45
Madeley - - -	29	32	61	-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-	-	34	45	79
Newport - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	9	12	19	25	44
Oswestry - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	2	2	22	35	57
Shiffnal - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	5	10	14	16	30
Wellington - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	10	8	18	12	11	23	45	44	89
Wem - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	1	11	12	3	1	4	9	19	28
Whitchurch - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	5	8	13	3	1	4	16	19	35
TOTAL - -	225	263	488	1	-	1	43	110	153	40	51	91	309	424	733
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	36	31	67	1	-	1	4	10	14	10	12	22	51	53	104
Bath - - -	36	11	47	-	29	29	53	48	101	-	-	-	89	88	177
Bedminster - - -	36	45	81	1	-	1	14	11	25	3	7	10	54	63	117
Bridgwater - - -	15	21	36	1	1	2	6	9	15	5	8	13	27	39	66
Chard - - -	17	20	37	2	-	2	6	2	8	9	7	16	34	29	63
Clutton - - -	22	17	39	-	-	-	10	10	20	12	12	24	44	39	83
Dulverton - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	5	7	6	8	14
Frome - - -	10	8	18	-	-	-	12	25	37	4	5	9	26	38	64
Keynsham - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	5	4	9	4	7	11	27	31	58
Langport - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	3	8	16	22	38
Shepton Mallet - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	4	8	12	16	19	35	37	49	86
Taunton - - -	28	25	53	3	-	3	3	10	13	13	21	34	47	56	103
Wellington - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	6	9	15	6	21	27	27	52	79
Wells - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	9	11	19	27	46
Williton - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	14	11	25	4	6	10	30	30	60
Wincanton - - -	18	17	35	1	-	1	3	4	7	2	8	10	24	29	53
Yeovil - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	9	9	18	8	7	15	26	32	58
TOTAL - -	312	324	636	9	30	39	158	174	332	105	157	262	584	685	1,269

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12
Alton - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	2	2	18	27	45
Alverstoke - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	24	27	51
Andover - - -	15	22	37	1	-	1	7	8	15	2	5	7	25	35	60
Basingstoke - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	6	6	12	4	10	14	27	39	66
Catherington - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
Christchurch - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	10	10	20
Droxford - - -	11	19	30	1	-	1	3	2	5	4	5	9	19	26	45
Fareham - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	20	20	40
Fordingbridge - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	3	5	12	16	28
Hartley Wintney - - -	16	27	43	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	3	6	21	35	56
Havant - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	2	2	9	14	23
Hursley - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	2	7	2	9
Kingsclere - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	10	11	21
Lymington - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	4	7	12	18	30
New Forest - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	5	10	22	30	52
Petersfield - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	8	14	22
Portsea Island - - -	24	38	62	15	33	48	49	95	144	7	14	21	95	180	275
Ringwood - - -	1	8	9	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	2	12	14
Romsey - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	1	3	10	17	27
Southampton - - -	28	40	68	13	10	23	29	22	51	16	16	32	86	88	174
South Stoneham - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	12	14	25	40	65
Stockbridge - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	10	13	23
Whitchurch - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	4	8	7	15
Isle of Wight - - -	45	49	94	-	-	-	19	26	45	11	18	29	75	93	168
New Winchester - - -	14	6	20	19	19	38	3	9	12	6	8	14	42	42	84
TOTAL - - -	318	406	724	49	62	111	168	236	404	75	119	194	610	823	1,433
STAFFORD :															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	32	32	64	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	-	4	38	34	72
Cheadle - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	2	3	9	21	30
Leek - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	2	10	12	2	1	3	19	28	47
Lichfield - - -	26	24	50	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	3	7	33	33	66
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	22	10	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10	32
Penkridge - - -	16	11	27	1	-	1	6	6	12	1	3	4	24	20	44
Seisdon - - -	13	8	21	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	8	17	15	32
Stafford - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	11	14	25	-	2	2	37	36	73
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	56	46	102	-	-	-	16	24	40	9	7	16	81	77	158
Stone - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	2	3	18	22	40
Tamworth - - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	16	12	28
Uttoxeter - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	-	-	19	13	32
Walsall - - -	53	53	106	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	16	22	62	73	135
West Bromwich - - -	64	78	142	2	-	2	31	48	79	6	13	19	103	139	242
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	7	12	19	2	3	5	29	40	69
Wolverhampton - - -	86	76	162	1	1	2	58	57	115	6	7	13	151	141	292
TOTAL - - -	475	444	919	5	2	7	153	204	357	45	64	109	678	714	1,392
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	8	4	12	1	-	1	25	29	54
Bosmere and Claydon - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	6	11	16	25	41
Bury St. Edmunds - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	16	14	30
Cosford - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	5	7	12	5	8	13	21	33	54
Hartismere - - -	14	11	25	-	1	1	4	-	4	6	6	12	24	18	42
Hoxne - - -	5	14	19	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	9	14	13	29	42

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK—cont^d.															
Ipswich - - -	32	43	75	-	-	-	13	14	27	14	8	22	59	65	124
Mildenhall - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	11	16	10	26
Mutford and Lothingland.	18	28	46	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	6	7	20	38	58
Plomesgate - - -	13	15	28	2	1	3	4	2	6	3	7	10	22	25	47
Risbridge - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	6	12	18	8	13	21	28	31	59
Samford - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	3	3	6	15	21
Stow - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	11	14	14	27	41
Sudbury - - -	19	33	52	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	13	20	29	50	79
Thingoe - - -	6	13	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	10	14	11	24	35
Wangford - - -	17	16	33	1	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	9	23	23	46
Woodbridge - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	6	10	27	34	61
TOTAL - -	222	304	526	4	3	7	65	66	131	79	117	196	370	490	860
SURREY:															
*Camberwell - - -	46	75	121	6	23	29	45	76	121	-	1	1	97	175	272
Chertsey - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	8	9	27	43	70
Croydon - - -	32	66	98	9	21	30	3	11	14	3	17	20	47	115	162
Dorking - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	10	18	28
Epsom - - -	14	38	52	1	3	4	7	7	14	1	3	4	23	51	74
Farnham - - -	18	22	40	2	-	2	2	4	6	3	3	6	25	29	54
Godstone - - -	8	19	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	5	6	10	28	38
Guildford - - -	31	32	63	1	-	1	3	6	9	11	9	20	46	47	93
Hambledon - - -	12	16	28	3	1	4	6	8	14	2	4	6	23	29	52
Kingston - - -	24	52	76	4	8	12	9	33	42	5	2	7	42	95	137
*Lambeth - - -	167	141	308	28	102	130	113	180	293	1	6	7	309	429	738
*Olave's, St. - - -	66	84	150	1	15	16	77	103	180	3	11	14	147	213	360
Reigate - - -	10	19	29	1	1	2	4	11	15	3	3	6	18	34	52
Richmond - - -	17	33	50	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	23	36	59
*Saviour's, St. - - -	146	143	289	19	61	80	111	166	277	9	8	17	285	378	663
*Wandsworth and Clapham.	62	55	117	17	17	34	54	51	105	2	4	6	135	127	262
TOTAL - -	681	837	1,518	92	252	344	449	674	1,123	45	84	129	1,267	1,847	3,114
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	8	11	19	1	-	1	3	4	7	4	5	9	16	20	36
Brighton - - -	84	82	166	-	-	-	38	56	94	19	21	40	141	159	300
Chailey - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	3	6	17	14	31
Chichester - - -	13	6	19	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	3	4	17	13	30
Cuckfield - - -	11	25	36	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	8	12	18	38	56
Eastbourne - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	2	2	9	18	27
East Grinstead - - -	5	12	17	-	1	1	13	7	20	4	5	9	22	25	47
East Preston - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	5	10	14	23	37
Hailsham - - -	11	8	19	1	-	1	4	5	9	4	6	10	20	19	39
Hastings - - -	25	27	52	1	-	1	1	8	9	1	2	3	28	37	65
Horsham - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	6	10	16	9	16	25	29	44	73
Lewes - - -	4	11	15	1	-	1	4	1	5	-	-	-	9	12	21
Midhurst - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	5	10	15	21	36
Newhaven - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	10	19
Petworth - - -	6	5	11	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	1	2	10	10	20
Rye - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	4	7	16	18	34

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

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	9	13	20	39	59
Thakeham - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	2	2	9	12	21
Ticehurst - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	5	8	13	4	2	6	21	29	50
Uckfield - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	3	3	6	7	9	16	20	27	47
Westbourne - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	7	16	23
West Firle - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	5
Westhampnett - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	6	9	23	30	53
TOTAL - - -	295	360	655	5	1	6	107	159	266	84	118	202	491	638	1,129
WARWICK:															
Alcester - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	4	7	20	27	47
Aston - - -	50	80	130	-	-	-	14	16	30	1	6	7	65	102	167
Atherstone - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	3	3	4	15	19
Birmingham - - -	216	237	453	-	-	-	116	135	251	82	109	191	414	481	895
Coventry - - -	22	37	59	1	-	1	3	12	15	-	-	-	26	49	75
Foleshill - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	12	15	22	31	53
Meriden - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	6	7	16	23	39
Nuneaton - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	4	4	9	9	18	21	27	48
Rugby - - -	20	24	44	1	1	2	8	2	10	1	-	1	30	27	57
Solihull - - -	28	20	48	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	31	20	51
Southam - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	6	2	8	5	9	14	21	22	43
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	23	25	48	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	2	2	26	31	57
Warwick - - -	53	63	116	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	11	15	59	82	141
TOTAL - - -	482	563	1,045	2	1	3	161	202	363	110	171	281	755	937	1,692
WESTMORELAND:															
East Ward - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	3	3	9	15	24
Kendal - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	16	11	27	2	4	6	38	39	77
West Ward - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	13	13	26
TOTAL - - -	37	44	81	-	-	-	18	13	31	5	10	15	60	67	127
WILTS:															
Alderbury - - -	20	30	50	-	1	1	6	2	8	8	8	16	34	41	75
Amesbury - - -	1	8	9	1	-	1	3	4	7	4	4	8	9	16	25
Bradford - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	3	5	8	9	12	21	26	31	57
Calne - - -	7	10	17	1	-	1	5	7	12	2	5	7	15	22	37
Chippenham - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	10	14	24	8	10	18	38	41	79
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	3	13	15	28
Devizes - - -	21	29	50	-	-	-	6	9	15	1	-	1	28	38	66
Highworth and Swindon - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	7	3	10	4	5	9	25	33	58
Malmesbury - - -	9	8	17	-	1	1	7	5	12	3	6	9	19	20	39
Marlborough - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	2	3	16	14	30
Melksham - - -	14	24	38	2	-	2	2	9	11	14	24	38	32	57	89
Mere - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	3	7	10	10	7	17	18	20	38
Pewsey - - -	13	8	21	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	14	11	25
Tisbury - - -	6	8	14	-	-	-	7	7	14	2	11	13	15	26	41
Warminster - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	11	15	20	37	57
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	12	15	7	17	24
Wilton - - -	6	10	16	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	10	11	10	24	34
TOTAL - - -	188	237	425	5	3	8	72	93	165	74	130	204	339	463	802

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	3	5	28	35	63
Droitwich - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	3	6	22	38	60
Dudley - - -	76	76	152	-	-	-	34	55	89	14	31	45	124	162	286
Evesham - - -	9	16	25	2	-	2	2	1	3	3	5	8	16	22	38
Kidderminster - -	46	42	88	-	-	-	2	12	14	3	15	18	51	69	120
King's Norton - -	38	37	75	-	-	-	5	8	13	1	-	1	44	45	89
Martley - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	5	9	25	25	50
Pershore - - -	15	18	33	1	-	1	1	7	8	3	7	10	20	32	52
Shipston-on-Stour -	19	17	36	-	-	-	5	4	9	3	5	8	27	26	53
Stourbridge - - -	62	59	121	1	-	1	11	17	28	17	16	33	91	92	183
Tenbury - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	3	13	16
Upton-on-Severn - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	2	12	14	4	4	8	21	41	62
Worcester - - -	44	45	89	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	6	8	46	55	101
TOTAL - - -	383	409	792	4	-	4	71	143	214	60	103	163	518	655	1,173
YORK															
(EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	2	3	20	21	41
Bridlington - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	12	12	24
Driffield - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	4	8	12	7	12	19	31	34	65
Howden - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	6	8	13	24	37
Kingston-upon-Hull -	29	34	63	-	1	1	14	15	29	-	-	-	43	50	93
Patrington - - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	11	4	15
Pocklington - - -	14	5	19	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	18	11	29
Sculcoates - - -	58	46	104	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	62	56	118
Skirlaugh - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	-	2	11	9	20
York - - -	6	13	19	18	30	48	39	75	114	1	4	5	64	122	186
TOTAL - - -	175	161	336	18	31	49	77	126	203	15	25	40	285	343	628
YORK															
(NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	8	15
Bedale - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	10	16	17	20	37
Easingwold - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	10	12	22
Guisborough - - -	20	13	33	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	21	19	40
Helmsley - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	5	6	11
Kirkby Moorside - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	4	5	4	9
Leyburn - - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	1	2	10	12	22
Malton - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	19	22	41
Northallerton - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	16	25
Pickering - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	5	8	6	16	22
Reeth - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	1	4	11	2	13
Richmond - - -	14	6	20	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	3	4	18	14	32
Scarborough - - -	27	23	50	-	-	-	6	9	15	7	17	24	40	49	89
Stokesley - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	8	11
Thirsk - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	11	13	24
Whitby - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	25	25	50
TOTAL - - -	157	156	313	-	-	-	33	46	79	27	44	71	217	246	463

UNION.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, &c.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			GRAND TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	30	31	61	2	-	2	7	10	17	6	11	17	45	52	97
North Bierley - -	43	46	89	1	-	1	18	24	42	7	10	17	69	80	149
Bradford - -	56	89	145	1	-	1	54	66	120	-	2	2	111	157	268
Bramley - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	7	11	18	3	6	9	33	40	73
Dewsbury - -	60	65	125	1	-	1	2	6	8	5	6	11	68	77	145
Doncaster - -	26	34	60	-	1	1	6	12	18	12	3	15	44	50	94
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	28	58	86	-	1	1	14	7	21	4	6	10	46	72	118
Goole - -	6	6	12	1	-	1	8	9	17	-	1	1	15	16	31
Halifax - -	71	100	171	-	-	-	39	52	91	13	18	31	123	170	293
Hemsworth - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	7	5	12	-	2	2	15	13	28
Holbeck - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	9	4	13	9	4	13	27	18	45
Huddersfield - -	81	87	168	3	1	4	24	34	58	6	14	20	114	136	250
Hunslet - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	24	28	52
Keighley - -	17	12	29	-	-	-	24	20	44	4	6	10	45	38	83
Knarborough - -	14	5	19	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	1	1	18	9	27
Leeds - -	144	125	269	-	-	-	46	47	93	1	4	5	191	176	367
Great Ousebourn - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	7	11	14	15	29
Pateley Bridge - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	9	5	14
Penistone - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	6	8	14	-	4	4	16	24	40
Pontefract - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	5	8	28	26	54
Ripon - -	5	9	14	1	-	1	5	6	11	2	3	5	13	18	31
Rotherham - -	25	29	54	2	-	2	7	11	18	5	2	7	39	42	81
Saddleworth - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	7	9	16	1	-	1	17	27	44
Sedbergh - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	-	1	6	3	9
Selby - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	3	5	13	17	30
Settle - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	9	9	18
Sheffield - -	74	75	149	-	-	-	50	46	96	23	22	45	147	143	290
Skipton - -	13	21	34	1	-	1	6	4	10	5	3	8	25	28	53
Tadcaster - -	9	2	11	-	1	1	4	7	11	-	-	-	13	10	23
Thorne - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	8	9	17
Wakefield - -	38	45	83	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	7	11	47	57	104
Wetherby - -	9	8	17	1	-	1	4	1	5	-	1	1	14	10	24
Wharfedale - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	8	8	16	2	4	6	24	25	49
Wortley - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	7	12	25	32	57
TOTAL - -	919	1,014	1,933	14	4	18	394	450	844	128	164	292	1,455	1,632	3,087

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND belonging to METROPOLITAN UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1875.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Hampstead Asylum.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Kent - -	Greenwich - - -	-	2	2	16	22	38	6	5	11
	Lewisham - - -	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	1
Middlesex -	Bethnal Green - -	65	91	156	3	-	3	1	1	2
	Chelsea - - -	-	1	1	33	57	90	7	2	9
	Fulham - - -	-	-	-	23	19	42	1	1	2
	St. George's (Hanover Square).	1	1	2	53	68	121	7	23	30
	St. George's - in - the - East.	32	50	82	-	-	-	4	4	8
	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	-	1	1	25	49	74	1	-	1
	Hackney - - -	53	55	108	2	-	2	4	6	10
	Hampstead - - -	4	5	9	4	2	6	5	9	14
	Holborn - - -	7	27	34	137	141	278	24	22	46
	Islington - - -	51	53	104	17	2	19	3	5	8
	Kensington - - -	20	27	47	-	-	-	3	8	11
	City of London - -	62	88	150	23	19	42	3	2	5
	St. Marylebone - -	76	108	184	11	5	16	16	22	38
	Mile End Old Town -	51	55	106	1	-	1	4	9	13
	Paddington - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	4	7	11
	St. Pancras - - -	99	174	273	20	12	32	38	90	128
	Poplar - - -	37	42	79	3	-	3	14	9	23
	Shoreditch - - -	89	114	203	5	1	6	11	17	28
	Stepney - - -	30	66	96	1	-	1	4	12	16
Strand - - -	1	-	1	30	52	82	3	3	6	
Westminster - - -	1	7	8	34	32	66	1	-	1	
Whitechapel - - -	48	81	129	6	2	8	-	-	-	
Surrey -	Camberwell - - -	-	-	-	43	72	115	2	4	6
	Lambeth - - -	-	-	-	102	163	265	10	13	23
	St. Olave's - - -	-	1	1	68	94	162	8	8	16
	St. Saviour's - - -	3	8	11	83	124	207	17	15	32
	Wandsworth and Clapham.	-	-	-	43	48	91	9	2	11
	TOTAL - -	745	1,079	1,824	789	990	1,779	211	299	510

Appendix (B.)

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE 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 1874.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1874.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1874.						DEATHS during the Year 1874.																																																																																															
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).			Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			From Suicide.																																																																																								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																			
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arlsey, Baldock	E. Swain, i.n.c.p., Ed.	-	-	-	314	383	697	697	93	94	187	15	20	35	2	5	7	37	42	79	32	38	70	38	49	87	34	36	70	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Berks, Reading, and Newbury.	Moadford, Wallingford.	Dr. R. B. Gillard	3	1	4	120	144	264	268	42	50	101	3	10	13	1	-	1	15	34	49	7	24	31	23	25	48	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, m.n.c.s., l.m.	10	7	17	139	215	354	371	36	53	89	7	6	13	-	5	5	16	25	41	11	17	28	21	10	31	10	7	17	-	1	1	-	-	-																																																																																			
Cambridge and Isle of Ely.	Falbourn	Dr. G. M. Bacon	-	-	-	125	148	273	273	41	38	79	5	1	6	-	2	2	10	19	29	9	17	26	14	14	28	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Harfordwest.	Carmarthen	Dr. G. J. Header	3	2	5	152	148	300	305	41	31	72	2	1	3	4	1	5	11	12	23	9	9	18	17	12	29	17	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Chester	Chester	Dr. J. H. Davidson	-	-	-	221	204	425	425	80	71	150	15	6	21	3	2	5	41	46	87	28	23	51	32	11	43	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
"	Parkside, Macclesfield.	Dr. P. M. Deas	1	6	7	183	237	420	427	139	132	271	4	7	11	49	34	83	46	90	136	30	40	70	40	31	80	34	24	58	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Corwall	Bodmin	Dr. Richard Adams	22	26	48	185	238	443	491	64	70	134	9	3	12	1	2	3	24	26	50	17	24	41	23	24	47	10	13	23	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Cumberland and Westmorland.	Carnale	Dr. J. A. Campbell	17	17	34	209	175	384	418	57	48	105	9	10	19	1	2	3	37	39	76	23	26	40	26	15	41	26	15	41	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Dunhigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Dunhigh	W. Williams, m.n.	13	13	26	179	184	363	389	70	64	134	10	9	19	-	4	4	45	43	88	23	25	50	23	18	41	15	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	Dr. J. M. Lindsay	-	1	1	170	188	358	359	79	92	171	12	9	21	-	20	20	34	49	83	28	37	65	24	25	49	23	25	48	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Devon	Exminster	Dr. G. J. S. Saunders	-	-	-	232	405	637	637	84	75	159	19	17	36	3	4	7	38	42	80	29	30	69	28	20	48	16	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Dorset	Dorchester	J. G. Symes, m.n.c.s.	16	11	27	203	251	454	481	38	38	76	5	6	11	3	-	3	19	25	44	11	22	33	11	13	24	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Dorham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	Dr. R. Smith	1	6	7	329	290	619	626	99	111	210	15	19	34	-	4	4	40	71	111	36	60	96	53	49	102	42	39	81	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Essex	Brentwood	Dr. Donald Campbell	-	-	-	341	438	779	779	79	98	177	10	15	25	3	4	7	47	56	103	29	51	80	25	30	55	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Glamorgan	Bridgend	Dr. H. T. Pringle	-	-	-	251	231	482	482	65	76	141	9	11	20	-	-	-	41	32	73	22	19	41	33	12	45	29	10	39	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Gloucester	Gloucester	E. Toller, m.n.c.s.	1	2	3	283	342	625	628	90	93	183	16	16	32	1	3	4	51	77	128	39	46	85	27	32	59	18	25	43	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	Dr. J. Manley	-	1	1	292	330	612	613	76	84	160	12	12	24	4	6	10	16	37	53	14	36	50	47	41	88	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	2	2																																																																																		
Hereford (Co. and City)	Hereford	Dr. T. A. Chapman	2	2	4	140	131	271	275	52	46	98	6	2	8	14	21	35	17	20	37	14	15	27	13	11	24	13	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone.	Dr. W. P. Kirkman	-	-	-	550	749	1,299	1,299	161	169	330	14	22	36	2	1	3	62	108	170	54	92	146	58	56	114	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	J. Broadhurst, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	536	488	1,024	1,024	122	85	207	8	13	21	2	-	2	50	49	99	29	38	67	02	22	84	12	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
"	Rainhill, Prescott	Dr. T. L. Rogers	-	-	-	315	365	680	680	112	90	202	8	4	12	-	1	1	61	60	121	30	43	73	45	30	75	34	19	53	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
"	Prestwich, Manchester.	H. R. Ley, m.n.c.s.	-	-	-	473	546	1,019	1,019	158	197	355	15	24	39	3	7	10	100	139	239	67	95	162	61	46	107	45	27	72	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																			
"	Whittingham	Joseph Holland, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	154	150	304	304	165	181	346	-	-	-	-	-	92	128	220	24	21	45	17	18	35	13	15	28	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																		
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	J. Buck, m.n.c.s.	16	21	37	191	186	377	414	51	47	98	7	7	14	1	1	2	23	32	55	18	30	48	16	21	37	13	6	19	-	1	1	1	-	1																																																																																			

Appendix (B.)

on the 1st January 1875, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1875.																					Average Number Resident during 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1874.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.													
-	-	-	334	380	720	720	22	35	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	317	351	698	33.68	40.42	37.03	11.98	18.86	12.46	9.29	10.27	9.81	Beds, Herts, and Hants. Berks, &c.		
1	-	1	126	145	271	271	8	18	26	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	122	146	268	16.66	40.67	30.09	18.85	17.12	17.91	13.93	12.25	13.00	Bucks.		
9	6	15	139	334	373	388	2	14	16	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	4	148	226	374	30.55	32.07	31.46	14.18	4.42	8.78	11.35	3.63	6.73	Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Carmarthen, &c.		
-	-	-	142	153	295	295	11	7	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	133	153	286	21.95	44.73	32.91	10.52	0.15	9.79	8.43	7.32	7.95	Chester. Chester : Parkside.		
8	1	9	160	156	316	325	5	5	10	1	-	1	3	-	3	9	1	10	162	151	313	21.95	29.03	25.00	10.49	7.94	9.26	8.67	6.02	7.69	Corwall. Cumberland and Westmorland.		
-	-	-	237	218	455	455	12	16	28	-	-	-	2	-	2	20	13	33	227	209	436	31.46	32.39	31.87	14.09	5.26	9.86	10.32	4.00	7.35	Dunbigh, &c.		
4	6	10	224	248	472	482	17	24	41	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	-	6	204	238	462	21.58	30.30	25.63	24.01	12.01	17.31	15.17	8.26	11.46	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham.		
23	25	48	201	279	480	528	8	12	20	2	1	3	1	-	1	11	15	26	218	287	505	26.56	34.28	30.59	10.55	8.36	9.30	8.48	6.77	7.32	Essex.		
6	7	13	214	179	393	406	20	24	44	-	1	1	1	-	1	16	10	26	226	192	418	40.35	54.86	46.05	11.50	7.81	9.80	0.18	6.25	7.83	Glamorgan. Gloucester.		
14	18	32	180	182	362	304	17	14	31	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	4	8	195	198	393	35.71	39.06	37.31	11.79	9.09	10.43	8.77	6.89	7.83	Hants. Hereford.		
-	1	1	191	206	397	398	19	20	39	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	175	200	375	35.44	40.21	38.01	13.71	12.50	13.00	9.63	8.89	9.24	Kent.		
-	-	-	250	418	668	668	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	12	243	405	648	34.52	40.00	37.10	11.52	4.93	7.40	8.86	4.16	6.03	Lancaster : Laner-Moor. Lancaster : Rinkhill. Lancaster : Prestwich.		
16	11	27	211	231	462	489	6	7	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	5	225	267	492	28.94	37.80	43.42	4.88	4.86	4.87	4.28	4.33	4.30	Leicester and Rutland.		
3	6	9	333	281	614	623	20	16	36	-	-	-	1	1	2	27	12	39	338	301	639	36.36	54.05	45.71	15.68	16.27	15.96	12.35	12.03	12.20	Whittingham.		
-	-	-	348	450	798	798	44	72	116	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	8	30	348	442	790	30.70	52.04	45.19	7.18	6.78	6.96	5.95	5.59	5.75			
-	-	-	242	263	505	505	15	22	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	4	16	245	245	490	33.84	25.00	29.07	13.46	4.89	9.18	10.44	3.90	7.22			
1	1	2	295	327	622	624	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	2	7	290	337	627	45.33	49.46	46.44	9.31	9.49	9.40	7.21	7.32	7.27			
-	1	1	295	336	631	632	15	32	47	-	1	1	7	-	7	22	7	29	288	336	624	18.42	42.85	31.25	16.31	12.20	14.10	13.12	9.87	11.38			
5	2	7	159	146	305	312	10	12	22	1	-	1	3	-	3	4	1	5	148	139	287	26.92	28.26	27.55	8.78	7.91	8.36	6.70	6.14	6.43			
-	-	-	591	754	1,345	1,345	32	48	80	2	-	2	4	-	4	12	10	22	570	750	1,320	33.54	54.43	44.24	10.17	7.46	8.63	8.15	6.10	6.99			
-	-	-	546	502	1,048	1,048	39	53	92	1	-	1	2	1	3	66	61	127	538	485	1,033	23.77	44.70	32.36	4.44	8.13	9.42	3.83	6.82				
-	-	-	321	365	686	686	19	22	41	-	-	-	5	2	7	51	38	89	318	366	684	26.78	47.77	36.13	11.15	8.19	10.96	10.33	6.59	8.50			
-	-	-	470	558	1,028	1,028	32	38	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	74	94	168	478	545	1,023	42.40	48.22	45.63	12.76	8.44	10.45	9.03	6.19	7.78		
-	-	-	282	295	577	577	31	24	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	68	142	228	246	474	10.30	9.94	10.11	5.70	6.69	6.90	4.07	4.53	4.30			
16	19	35	203	182	385	420	17	18	35	2	-	2	10	2	12	3	-	3	216	205	421	35.29	63.82	48.97	7.40	10.24	8.78	6.20	8.26	7.22			

(continued)

Appendix (B.) to Twenty-ninth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Counties United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1874.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1874.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1874.						DEATHS during the Year 1874.													
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Total Number.			From Suicide.												
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	Re-admissions.		Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			From Suicide.						
									M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	Dr. E. Palmer	-	-	-	285	299	584	584	70	77	156	14	20	34	5	2	7	32	34	66	29	28	57	30	34	73	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middlesex	Colney Hatch	Dr. E. Sheppard	-	-	-	822	1,237	2,059	2,059	371	335	706	37	32	69	10	51	61	296	243	449	133	143	276	137	90	227	53	71	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Hanwell	W. G. Marshall, M.R.C.S. Dr. H. Rayer J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	718	1,111	1,829	1,829	143	162	305	6	15	21	9	28	37	69	162	171	62	88	150	80	70	150	78	69	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Monmouth, Brecon and Radnor	Abergavenny	Dr. D. M. McCullough	-	-	-	200	227	427	427	71	68	139	10	15	25	1	-	1	34	30	64	17	27	44	36	21	57	30	15	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	Dr. W. C. Hills	-	-	-	181	266	447	447	51	103	154	7	20	27	2	18	20	22	47	69	22	44	66	27	28	55	21	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northumberland	Cottingham, Morpeth	Dr. T. W. McDowall	1	2	3	189	166	346	349	58	58	116	11	6	17	1	2	3	25	27	52	19	19	38	25	24	49	5	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Nottingham	Nottingham	Dr. W. P. S. Phillimore	-	-	-	180	208	388	388	47	30	86	5	7	12	-	-	-	23	32	55	14	25	39	22	17	39	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor)	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	214	282	496	496	44	58	102	10	17	27	3	2	5	21	33	54	12	23	35	19	26	45	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wemlock)	Bieton, Shrewsbury	Dr. A. Strange	-	-	-	259	283	542	542	70	74	144	15	17	32	3	-	3	32	45	97	27	35	62	31	29	60	7	11	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Somerset	Wells	Dr. C. W. C. M. Medlicott	7	4	11	266	275	541	552	78	80	158	11	18	29	4	3	7	30	48	87	32	37	69	25	23	48	20	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stafford	Stafford	W. T. Pater, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	263	254	517	517	130	127	257	18	28	46	7	4	11	82	79	161	50	59	89	44	35	79	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Barntwood, Lichfield	Dr. R. A. Davis	4	2	6	232	296	458	464	79	76	155	3	11	14	34	17	51	25	33	59	5	16	21	37	22	59	17	11	28	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	Dr. J. Kirkman	-	-	-	183	253	436	436	56	72	128	6	21	27	1	5	6	44	47	91	21	35	66	39	28	58	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surry	Tooting	Dr. J. S. Biggs	-	-	-	398	540	936	936	145	152	297	20	13	33	6	10	16	83	91	174	73	84	159	61	50	111	42	33	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Brookwood, Woking	Dr. T. N. Brushfield	-	-	-	311	324	635	635	126	51	177	7	4	11	6	6	12	69	30	99	68	26	84	47	21	68	32	18	50	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Sussex	Hayward's Heath	Dr. S. W. D. Williams	5	14	19	337	377	714	733	119	118	237	13	18	31	1	3	4	38	54	92	29	40	60	64	41	105	20	12	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	Dr. W. H. Parsey	7	9	16	240	279	519	535	68	57	125	6	11	17	2	2	4	31	29	60	28	27	55	35	25	60	34	23	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wilt	Devizes	Dr. J. W. Burman	-	-	-	205	275	480	480	80	55	135	20	8	28	2	5	7	53	43	96	30	69	37	40	77	56	39	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	Dr. J. Sherlock	5	18	23	308	338	646	649	106	74	180	12	12	24	20	1	21	33	32	65	25	27	52	34	21	55	33	29	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	15	12	27	198	200	398	425	54	45	99	9	9	18	3	1	4	24	26	50	16	26	42	26	12	38	13	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, W. Riding	Wakfield	Dr. J. C. Browne	-	-	-	691	693	1,384	1,384	272	271	543	38	44	82	6	-	6	173	214	387	118	137	255	92	57	149	92	57	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, E. Riding	Wadley, Sheffield	Dr. S. Mitchell	2	3	5	206	240	446	451	184	181	365	5	5	10	48	67	115	54	42	96	49	40	89	51	34	85	40	22	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, E. Riding	Beverley	Dr. N. G. Mercer	2	2	4	111	98	209	213	37	24	61	9	1	10	2	-	2	12	15	27	7	8	15	18	10	28	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Boroughs.																																					
Birmingham	Birmingham	T. Green, M.R.C.S.	35	24	59	243	308	551	610	91	100	191	17	27	44	4	-	4	54	67	121	37	57	94	25	36	61	17	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	G. Thompson, L.C.P.	-	1	1	143	139	282	283	30	51	81	4	5	9	-	-	-	19	33	52	14	24	38	25	15	40	21	13	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hull	Hull	F. W. Casson, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	78	66	144	144	35	29	64	9	10	19	-	-	-	27	19	46	20	15	35	13	8	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich	Ipswich	C. F. Long, M.R.C.S.	6	8	14	69	98	167	181	54	27	81	1	2	3	34	10	44	15	15	30	11	12	23	15	6	21	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leicester	Humberstone	J. E. M. Finch, M.R.	-	-	-	147	153	300	300	51	38	89	6	8	14	2	-	2	23	23	46	16	17	33	26	12	38	24	12	36	1	-	1	-	-	-	
London (City of)	Stons, Dartford	Dr. O. Jepson	-	-	-	118	168	286	296	15	22	37	1	2	3	-	-	-	11	12	23	7	8	15	4	10	14	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Coxledge	R. H. D. Wickham, L.R.C.P.	-	6	6	107	109	216	222	32	25	67	4	6	10	-	-	-	19	28	47	14	17	31	11	5	16	9	5	14	-	-	-	1	7	1	
Norwich	Norwich	W. Harris, L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	59	69	110	110	21	20	41	-	6	6	1	1	2	9	17	26	7	6	13	10	14	24	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL			194	221	415	14,238	16,718	30,956	31,371	4,872	4,821	9,693	569	668	1,237	406	495	901	2,327	2,784	5,111	1,021	2,053	3,674	1,928	1,496	3,424	1,168	903	2,071	3	3	6	4	1	5	

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1875.																				Average Number Resident during 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1874.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.		
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			M.			F.			Total.									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
-	-	-	293	308	601	601	18	17	35	-	-	-	5	-	5	13	1	14	296	290	595	36.70	36.36	36.53	13.17	11.37	12.26	10.71	9.94	9.86	Lincoln.			
-	-	-	850	1,239	2,089	2,089	40	43	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	115	181	296	839	1,247	2,086	33.84	42.68	39.69	16.32	7.21	10.88	11.48	5.72	8.20	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
-	-	-	712	1,101	1,813	1,813	42	50	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	154	259	715	1,110	1,825	43.55	54.32	49.18	11.18	6.50	8.21	9.23	5.49	7.92	Middlesex (Hanwell).			
-	-	-	201	244	445	445	21	24	45	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	7	15	201	231	432	23.94	39.70	31.65	17.91	9.09	13.10	13.28	7.11	10.97	Meamouth, Brecon, and Radnor.			
-	-	-	183	294	477	477	21	31	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	3	8	179	280	459	43.13	42.71	42.85	15.08	10.00	11.98	11.63	7.58	9.15	Norfolk.
2	3	5	187	172	359	354	29	30	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	8	22	189	169	358	32.75	32.75	32.75	13.22	14.20	13.68	10.40	10.53	10.53	Northumberland, Notts.			
-	-	-	182	198	380	380	10	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	-	4	187	206	393	29.78	64.10	45.34	11.76	8.25	9.92	9.69	6.88	8.22	Oxford, &c.
-	-	-	218	281	499	499	3	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	6	6	215	280	495	27.27	39.65	34.31	8.83	9.28	9.69	7.30	7.64	7.32	Salop and Montgomery.
-	-	-	246	283	529	529	25	23	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	4	9	254	278	532	38.57	47.29	43.05	12.20	10.43	11.27	9.42	8.12	8.74	Somerset.
3	4	7	284	284	568	575	46	29	75	-	-	-	3	1	4	4	1	5	282	290	572	41.92	46.25	43.67	8.86	7.93	8.30	7.12	6.40	6.76	Stafford.			
-	-	-	267	267	534	534	19	29	48	-	-	-	2	4	6	7	5	12	267	288	555	23.07	46.43	34.63	16.47	13.56	15.04	11.19	9.18	10.20	Stafford, Burntwood, Suffolk.			
4	3	7	268	226	494	501	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	268	220	488	6.32	21.05	13.54	13.80	10.90	12.09	11.04	7.74	9.33	Stafford, Burntwood, Suffolk.			
-	-	-	165	259	424	415	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	178	251	429	37.50	48.61	43.75	10.85	11.15	11.51	12.55	8.61	10.28	Suffolk.			
-	-	-	397	351	748	748	21	32	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	20	405	556	961	51.72	55.26	53.53	15.96	8.99	11.53	11.27	7.22	9.90	Surrey: Tooting.			
-	-	-	321	324	645	645	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	46	88	317	328	645	46.03	50.98	47.45	14.82	6.40	10.54	10.75	5.60	8.37	Surrey: Brookwood.			
7	17	24	352	307	749	773	27	34	61	-	-	-	5	3	8	5	4	9	348	405	753	24.36	33.89	29.11	18.39	10.12	13.94	13.88	8.05	10.82	Sussex.			
5	13	18	244	278	522	540	12	13	25	-	-	-	6	2	8	7	6	13	249	288	537	41.17	47.36	44.00	14.95	8.68	11.17	11.11	7.24	9.09	Warwick.			
-	-	-	195	247	442	442	25	14	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	198	256	454	48.75	54.54	51.11	18.68	15.62	16.96	12.98	12.12	12.52	Wills.			
9	15	24	343	362	705	729	25	49	74	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	3	13	331	356	687	23.58	36.48	28.88	10.27	5.73	7.89	8.11	4.88	6.47	Worcester.			
14	17	31	203	202	405	436	28	21	49	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	4	12	210	214	424	29.62	37.77	42.42	12.38	5.60	8.96	9.73	4.66	7.25	York, N. Riding.			
-	-	-	698	603	1,301	1,391	61	129	190	4	-	-	4	4	-	4	31	11	42	705	703	1,408	43.38	50.55	46.96	13.94	8.10	10.58	9.55	5.91	7.73	York, W. Riding (Wakefield).		
3	6	9	254	342	596	605	23	34	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	234	299	533	31.81	22.09	26.56	21.79	11.37	15.94	14.08	8.01	10.81	York, W. Riding (Walsley).			
3	1	4	117	98	215	219	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	117	99	216	18.91	33.33	24.99	15.38	10.10	12.96	12.90	8.06	10.21	York, E. Riding.			
31	21	52	259	308	567	619	19	36	55	1	-	-	1	3	3	6	4	6	10	286	332	618	40.65	57.00	49.21	8.74	10.84	9.87	6.77	8.33	7.61	Birmingham.		
-	1	1	129	142	271	272	7	16	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	10	139	146	285	46.66	47.95	46.91	17.98	10.27	14.03	14.45	7.85	10.98	Bristol.		
-	-	-	73	68	141	141	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	77	66	143	57.14	51.72	54.68	16.88	12.12	14.68	11.59	8.42	10.69	Hull.			
-	8	13	94	104	198	211	12	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	109	190	20.37	44.44	28.39	18.51	5.50	11.05	11.62	4.51	8.91	Ipswich.			
-	-	-	149	156	305	305	9	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	156	308	31.37	44.73	37.67	17.10	7.69	12.33	13.13	0.28	9.76	Leicester.			
-	-	-	118	168	286	286	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	21	14	35	119	107	226	46.66	36.36	40.54	3.36	5.98	4.89	3.90	5.26	4.33	London (City of).	
1	10	11	108	107	215	226	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	111	116	227	43.75	48.57	46.26	9.90	4.31	7.04	7.91	3.33	5.53	Newcastle-on-Tyne.			
-	-	-	92	49	141	101	11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	92	56	148	33.33	39.69	31.79	19.23	23.99	22.22	14.08	17.50	15.89	Norwich.			
193	222	16	14,856	17,257	32,113	32,529	1,061	1,370	2,431	16	6	22	100	34	194	892	835	1,727	14,801	17,261	32,062	33.27	42.38	37.90	13.02	8.06	10.67	9.98	6.87	8.35				

REGISTERED HOSPITALS AND STATE,

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1874.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1874.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1874.						DEATHS during the Year 1874.											
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			From Suicide.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
									M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.																	
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheshire.	G. W. Mould, M.D.	64	87	151	-	-	-	151	35	39	74	3	2	5	2	3	5	24	42	66	14	30	44	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon	Woolford House, Exeter.	Dr. T. Lyle	45	47	92	-	1	1	93	19	15	34	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	11	19	4	4	8	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gloucester	Barwood House, Gloucester.	Dr. F. Needham	42	45	87	-	-	-	87	15	15	30	2	2	4	-	1	1	8	9	17	2	1	3	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital, Ashmun-street.	J. Y. Wood, M.D.	23	18	41	-	-	-	41	17	15	32	3	3	6	-	2	2	18	5	23	5	2	7	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	Dr. G. E. Shuttleworth	133	47	180	15	1	16	196	33	23	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	10	2	12	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	F. D. Wahb, M.D.	49	36	85	-	-	-	85	11	4	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	6	16	3	1	4	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-st.	G. Mickley, M.D.	68	127	195	-	-	-	195	48	80	128	3	7	10	2	5	7	42	80	122	29	42	62	12	5	17	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	Dr. R. E. Gibson	25	46	71	3	1	4	75	7	5	12	2	3	5	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Northampton	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	J. Bayley, M.D.	81	96	177	134	133	267	444	98	87	185	15	10	25	14	13	27	70	84	154	35	46	82	25	23	49	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Dr. W. B. Tate	31	35	66	-	-	-	66	10	6	16	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	7	15	4	3	7	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	Dr. J. B. Ward	29	30	59	-	-	-	59	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	Dr. J. D. Hewson	79	66	145	1	-	1	146	11	14	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	10	21	5	6	11	7	3	10	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road.	Dr. W. R. Williams	99	141	240	-	-	-	240	106	143	249	5	17	22	6	10	16	90	121	211	41	87	128	13	14	27	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-
"	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, Reigate.	Dr. G. W. Grabham	390	192	582	-	-	-	582	51	39	90	7	3	10	-	-	-	34	12	46	-	-	-	14	5	19	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	
York	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.	H. C. Gill, M.D.	74	69	143	21	29	50	184	25	18	43	7	3	10	1	4	5	14	16	30	8	10	18	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	The Retreat, York.	Dr. R. Baker	51	86	137	-	-	-	137	8	12	20	-	4	4	1	2	3	6	12	18	4	8	12	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL			1,274	1,199	2,473	174	163	337	2,772	497	567	1,064	54	57	111	30	41	71	351	418	769	150	242	392	131	75	206	42	23	65	-	1	1	-	-
Berks	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Wokingham.	Dr. W. Orange	267	64	331	148	41	189	520	19	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	25	6	4	10	11	7	18	11	7	18	-	-	-	-	
Hants	Nesley Abbey, Southampton.	Dr. T. M. Ebleckley, C.M.	44	-	44	-	-	-	44	157	-	157	4	-	4	-	-	-	174	-	174	93	-	93	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing.	Dr. T. B. Christie	100	16	116	-	-	-	116	6	-	6	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	Dr. W. Macleod (Deputy Inspector General).	198	-	198	-	-	-	198	40	-	40	2	-	2	5	-	5	11	-	11	11	-	11	29	-	29	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL			600	80	680	148	41	189	878	222	12	234	7	-	7	7	-	7	207	4	211	110	4	114	35	7	42	18	7	25	-	-	-	-	

NAVAL, AND MILITARY ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1875.																		Average Number Resident during 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1874.			Proportion per Cent. of Deaths on Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1874.			HOSPITAL.	
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.													
65	76	141	-	-	-	141	12	14	26	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	65	85	150	49.00	76.92	59.45	15.38	9.41	12.00	10.10	6.34	8.00	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
49	49	98	-	1	1	99	3	6	9	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	51	98	21.05	26.66	23.32	14.89	3.92	9.18	10.03	3.17	7.08	Woolford House.
46	49	95	-	-	-	95	2	5	7	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	48	94	12.33	6.66	10.60	6.32	4.16	5.31	5.26	3.33	4.27	Barnwood House.
18	26	44	-	-	-	44	3	5	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	23	45	29.41	13.33	21.87	18.18	8.69	13.33	10.00	0.66	8.21	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.
147	61	208	21	7	28	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	53	202	-	-	-	6.71	3.77	5.94	3.52	2.81	4.76	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
34	34	68	-	-	-	68	2	3	5	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	35	72	27.27	25.00	26.66	18.91	-	9.72	13.72	-	7.69	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
62	122	184	-	-	-	184	18	46	64	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	119	177	41.66	32.50	48.43	20.08	4.20	9.60	10.34	2.41	5.26	St. Luke's Hospital.
25	49	74	3	1	4	78	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	50	79	42.85	20.00	33.33	10.34	2.00	5.06	8.57	1.92	4.59	Bethel Hospital.
111	111	222	106	98	204	426	38	53	91	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	218	437	36.73	52.87	44.32	11.87	10.55	11.21	8.30	7.27	7.79	Northampton Hospital.
30	34	64	-	-	-	64	3	4	7	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	35	67	40.00	50.00	43.75	9.37	-	4.47	7.91	-	3.65	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
30	29	59	-	-	-	59	1	1	2	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	28	58	33.33	100.00	50.00	3.33	3.57	3.44	3.12	3.17	Warneford Asylum.	
72	67	139	1	-	1	140	11	8	19	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	70	147	45.45	42.85	44.00	9.09	4.28	6.80	7.00	3.75	5.84	Charitable Institution, Cotton Hill.
102	149	251	-	-	-	251	77	117	194	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	150	243	38.67	60.83	51.40	13.97	9.33	11.11	6.34	4.92	5.32	Bethlehem Hospital.
393	205	598	-	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	197	588	-	-	-	3.58	2.53	3.23	3.17	2.25	2.86	Asylum for Idiots.
79	56	135	18	31	49	184	6	8	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	91	188	32.00	35.55	41.86	9.27	4.39	6.91	7.50	3.73	5.72	York Lunatic Hospital.
51	83	134	-	-	-	134	4	9	13	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	84	136	50.00	66.66	60.00	3.84	3.57	3.67	3.38	3.66	3.18	The Retreat, York.
1,314	1,200	2,514	149	138	287	2,801	187	287	474	53	35	88	-	1	1	2	-	2	1,444	1,337	2,781	30.18	47.73	39.94	9.07	5.60	7.40	6.73	4.09	5.45	
240	59	299	162	47	209	508	61	34	95	3	-	3	402	106	568	98	9	47	406	107	513	31.57	33.33	32.25	2.70	6.54	3.50	2.33	5.98	3.26	State Criminal Asylum.
26	-	26	-	-	-	26	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	59.23	-	59.23	2.94	-	2.94	.49	-	.49	Netley Abbey, Southampton.
102	16	118	-	-	-	118	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	102	16	118	-	-	-	2.94	-	2.94	2.83	-	2.83	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
207	-	207	-	-	-	207	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	107	-	107	27.50	-	27.50	10.15	-	10.15	8.40	-	8.40	Royal Naval Hospital.
575	75	650	162	47	209	859	88	34	122	4	-	4	405	106	511	38	9	47	739	123	862	49.54	33.33	48.71	4.73	5.69	4.87	3.57	5.26	3.77	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1874.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1874.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1874.						DEATHS during the Year 1874.													
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			From Suicide.						
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																			M.
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House -	Dr. John Miller	68	75	143	66	158	224	347	88	99	187	4	7	11	-	1	1	44	59	103	30	42	72	27	28	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bow	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road, E.	E. H. Byas, M.D.C.S., and Dr. W. J. Mickle.	416	-	416	8	-	8	424	99	-	99	1	-	1	2	-	2	41	-	41	22	-	22	45	-	45	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brixton	Dudley Villa (late Effra Hall) Effra-rd.	Dr. W. H. Diamond	-	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	S. Knowles-road	Mrs. Tucker	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Clarence Villa -	Dr. G. C. Dale	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Earl's Court House -	Miss Barney, Dr. R. G. & Mrs. Hill	29	29	58	-	-	-	57	3	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Montague House -	Mrs. Roy	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Camberwell House -	Dr. J. H. Paal & Dr. P. Schofield	98	136	234	57	152	200	443	72	168	240	7	13	20	5	7	12	47	96	143	16	45	61	22	38	60	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Blackbush House -	A.C. Sutherland & E. Hall, M.D.C.S.	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brompton	Elm House -	P. A. B. Benney, L.M.D.C.S., Ed.	9	9	18	-	-	-	18	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiswick	Manor House -	Dr. T. H. Toke	29	13	42	-	-	-	42	6	5	11	4	1	5	-	-	7	3	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House -	Dr. R. Menzies & J. O. Adams, M.D.C.S.	37	41	78	-	-	-	78	19	16	35	2	1	3	-	-	8	12	20	5	6	11	6	3	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulham	Laurel Bank, Palace-gate	Miss M. Leech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulham	Munster House -	Dr. G. F. Blandford, Mr. J. L. Henning, and C. F. Williams	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	3	-	3	6	-	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulham	Normand House -	Miss Talford	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hackney	London House -	Mrs. Ayre	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith	Otto House, North End	A.C. Sutherland & Miss E. Dixon	-	34	34	-	-	-	34	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Drs. R. F., and L. S. F. Window	39	20	59	-	-	-	59	14	7	21	3	1	4	-	-	15	10	25	5	3	8	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House -	Mr. C. and Mrs. Cotes	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampton Wick	Normanfield -	Dr. J. L. H. and Mrs. Down	34	23	57	-	-	-	57	19	9	28	1	1	2	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampton Wick	Lawn House -	Dr. H. Mansley	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampton Wick	Kent Lodge -	Miss C. Waite	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes	Hayes Park -	Mr. Babow	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	7	7	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	1	1	-	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes	Wood End Grove -	Dr. H. Stowell and Mrs. Spence	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hendon	Wood End Grove -	T. Dence and Miss Bosser	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hillingdon	Moorecroft House -	Dr. H. Silwell & Dr. C. Harford	44	-	44	-	-	-	44	10	-	10	3	-	3	1	-	1	6	-	6	2	-	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	-
Hoxton	Hoxton House -	Dr. W. J. Hunt	23	37	60	190	250	312	37	107	144	1	4	5	-	-	1	1	17	74	91	7	47	54	16	31	47	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Isleworth	Wyke House -	Dr. E. S. Willett	24	19	43	-	-	-	43	5	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	6	5	11	4	2	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kilburn	51, Priory-road -	G. Moseley, M.D.C.S.	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leyton	Great House -	W. T. and Mrs. Davey	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	7	7	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norwood	Colville House -	Mrs. Foreman	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peckham	Peckham House -	E. H. Byas, M.D.C.S., & Dr. A. H. Stecker.	48	123	173	66	114	180	353	95	143	238	7	14	21	3	15	18	65	88	153	27	31	58	22	34	56	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Peckham Rye	Silverton Ho. Lion Grove	Mrs. Frain	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roehampton	The Priory -	Dr. W. Wood & T. Higland, M.D.C.S.	24	26	50	-	-	-	50	12	6	18	2	2	4	1	1	2	8	2	10	2	2	4	6	2	8	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Southall	Southall Park -	Dr. R. Boyd	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southall	The Shrubbery -	Dr. J. B. and Mrs. Steward	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stoke Newington	Vine Cottage, New-wood-gate	W. O. Chalk, M.D.C.S. & Mrs. Chalk	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stoke Newington	Northumberland House -	Dr. and Mrs. Sabben	36	41	77	-	-	-	77	26	17	43	1	4	5	3	1	4	24	17	41	4	6	10	7	2	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Sunbury	Hallford House -	Dr. Seaton, Mr. E. W. A. Seaton and Mr. D. R. Edwards, M.D.	10	14	24	-	-	-	24	3	2	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	6	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Twickenham	Twickenham House -	Dr. H. W. and Miss Diamond	1	14	15	-	-	-	15	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		TOTAL	1,006	787	1,793	237	614	871	2,664	523	644	1,167	34	59	93	19	42	61	315	436	751	137	201	338	165	153	318	58	5	63	1	-	1	-	-	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1875.																		Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1874.			HOUSES.			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lame by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
56	76	132	95	169	264	396	15	25	40	7	9	16	-	-	-	2	8	10	164	246	410	145	241	386	Bethnal House.		
428	-	428	9	-	9	437	10	-	10	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	452	-	452	439	-	430	Grove Hall.		
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	5	5	Dudley Villa.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2. Knowle-road.	
2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	2	Clarence Villa.	
-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	39	-	28	28	28	Earl's Court House.	
9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	10	10	10	Montague House.
105	145	250	53	172	223	475	9	30	39	15	22	37	1	-	1	-	-	159	324	483	155	301	456	456	Camberwell House.		
16	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	4	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	16	-	16	16	Blacklands House.	
-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	9	9	9	Elm House.	
19	15	34	-	-	-	34	4	5	9	7	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	19	14	33	33	Mason House.	
36	42	78	-	-	-	78	9	9	18	11	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	48	90	35	43	78	78	Brooke House.	
-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	7	7	7	Laurel Bank.	
29	-	29	-	-	-	29	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	24	-	24	24	Munster House.	
-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	7	7	7	Normand House.	
-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	11	11	11	London House.	
-	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	2	2	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	33	33	33	Otto House.	
36	15	51	-	-	-	51	8	4	12	10	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	24	66	36	18	54	54	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	
-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	5	5	5	Upper Mall House.	
50	25	75	-	-	-	75	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	40	100	42	24	66	66	Normansfield.	
-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	7	7	7	Lawn House.	
3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	1	4	4	Kent Lodge.	
-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	16	16	16	Hayes Park.	
-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	18	18	18	Wood End Grove.	
45	-	45	-	-	-	45	7	-	7	19	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	46	45	-	45	45	Moorcroft House.	
22	25	47	67	194	261	318	3	15	18	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	231	325	91	227	318	318	Hoxton House.	
22	17	39	-	-	-	39	2	2	4	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	23	18	41	41	Wyke House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2	2	51, Priory-road.
-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	11	11	11	Great House.	
4	10	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	1	5	5	Colville House.	
54	141	195	68	119	187	382	11	30	41	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	270	400	121	247	368	368	Peckham House.	
-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	6	6	6	6	Silverton House.
22	28	50	-	-	-	50	7	6	13	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	33	63	23	27	50	50	The Priory.	
13	8	21	-	-	-	21	2	2	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	12	29	13	7	20	20	Southall Park.
-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	4	4	4	4	The Sharnbury.
-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	10	10	10	10	Norwood Green.
31	39	70	-	-	-	70	8	9	17	12	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	45	85	35	38	73	73	Northumberland House.	
10	13	23	-	-	-	23	5	7	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16	28	10	13	23	23	Halliford House.	
1	17	18	-	-	-	18	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	18	1	17	18	18	Twickenham House.
1,014	892	1,816	292	654	946	2,762	104	169	273	123	109	232	2	-	2	6	27	33	1,426	1,584	3,010	1,293	1,424	2,717	2,717	TOTAL.	

L

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1876.																								HOUSES.		
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1874.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		Total.	
11	12	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	11	11	22	Springfield House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Hollingsworth Hall.	
14	15	29	-	-	-	29	5	6	11	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	20	44	16	17	33	Wye House.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	3	3	Keaton House.	
15	12	27	-	-	-	27	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17	40	15	13	28	Plympton House.	
21	16	37	-	-	-	37	2	3	5	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	22	50	21	14	35	Dissdale Park.	
25	14	39	-	-	-	39	6	3	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	22	55	25	16	41	Dunston Lodge.	
07	31	38	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	33	99	63	31	94	Essex Hall.	
8	6	14	-	-	-	14	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	8	5	13	Witham.	
11	12	23	-	2	2	25	-	4	4	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	13	14	27	Vernon House.	
6	10	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	24	6	9	15	Northwoods.	
20	19	39	-	-	-	39	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	70	19	21	40	Fairford House.	
-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	4	4	The Croft House.	
8	14	22	-	-	-	22	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	34	9	15	24	Sandywell Park.	
16	13	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48	15	15	30	Westbrook House.	
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	Hill House.	
3	2	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	4	2	6	Harpenden Hall.	
5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	20	6	4	10	Hadham Palace.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Rose Villa.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Denmark Cottage.	
15	5	20	-	-	-	20	2	-	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	24	14	5	19	North Grove House.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	-	2	2	Springcroft, Beckenh.
3	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
11	13	24	-	-	-	24	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	32	11	13	24	West Malling Place.	
12	8	20	-	-	-	20	4	4	8	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	28	12	7	19	Marsden Hall.	
8	13	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	8	13	21	Clifton Hall.	
48	40	88	13	85	98	186	7	18	25	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	103	145	250	65	89	154	Haydock Lodge.	
17	20	37	-	-	-	37	4	7	11	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	52	16	17	33	Tee Brook Villa.	
32	36	68	-	-	-	68	6	9	15	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	43	80	32	37	69	Heigham Hall.	
7	11	18	-	-	-	18	-	3	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	24	7	9	16	The Grove.	
18	16	34	-	-	-	34	5	3	8	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	19	43	18	15	33	Abington Abbey.	
35	-	35	-	-	-	35	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40	36	-	36	Stretton House.	
-	36	36	-	-	-	36	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	-	36	36	Grove House.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	2	3	St. Mary's House.	
46	42	88	-	-	-	88	8	8	16	13	14	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53	106	44	45	89	Bristolington House.	
26	18	44	-	-	-	44	4	2	6	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	50	27	19	46	Longwood House.	
14	9	23	-	-	-	23	2	1	3	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	13	10	23	Bailbrook House.	
-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	-	15	15	Amberd House.

PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1875.

PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1874.			HOUSES.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	4	4	Downside Lodge.			
8	17	25	-	-	-	25	1	4	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	29	39	7	13	20	Ashwood House.		
-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	3	3	Moat House.		
-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	Oulton Cottage.		
3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	2	6	Aspell Hall.		
7	-	7	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	7	7	7	The Grove.		
1	3	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	1	3	4	Belle Vue House.		
3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	Lea Pale House.	
-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	8	8	8	Church-street.	
47	32	79	-	-	-	79	5	5	10	13	6	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	48	36	84	40	29	69	Ticehurst Asylum.		
13	28	41	-	-	-	41	4	3	7	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	50	74	12	25	37	St. George's Retreat.		
15	8	23	-	-	-	23	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	30	15	8	23	Burman House.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	-	1	1	Arden House.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	2	2	2	Hurst House.	
5	11	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	20	5	10	15	15	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.	
25	22	47	-	-	-	47	8	3	11	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35	70	26	23	49	49	Laverstock House.	
50	51	101	199	315	514	615	62	83	145	4	5	9	76	14	90	30	19	49	394	278	672	222	317	539	539	Fisherton House.	
11	18	29	-	-	-	29	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	12	18	30	30	Fiddington House.	
14	20	34	-	1	1	35	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	42	14	22	36	36	Kingsdown House.	
-	10	10	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	10	10	10	10	Marfleet-lane Retreat.
19	14	33	-	-	-	33	3	2	5	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	16	40	18	16	34	34	Dunnington House.	
-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	8	8	8	8	Terrace House.
3	2	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	5	Greta Bank.
11	12	23	-	-	-	23	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	30	12	10	22	22	22	Grove House.
9	1	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	9	2	11	11	11	Lime Tree House.
-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	15	15	15	15	The Grange.
6	2	8	-	-	-	8	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	13	6	5	11	11	11	Lawrence House.
775	778	1,553	21	404	616	2,169	160	194	354	106	76	182	77	15	92	30	20	50	1,409	1,383	2,783	960	1,089	2,049			

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1874.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1874.									DISCHARGES during the Year 1874.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1874.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			Number of Post-Mortem Examinations made.			From Suicide.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums (not included in the Re-admissions).			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
							M.				F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.																		
County and Borough Asylums	194	221	415	14,238	16,718	30,956	31,371	4,872	4,821	9,693	569	668	1,237	406	495	901	2,327	2,784	5,111	1,621	2,053	3,674	1,928	1,496	3,424	1,108	903	2,071	3	3	6	4	1	5
Registered Hospitals	1,274	1,159	2,433	174	165	339	2,772	497	597	1,094	54	57	111	36	41	77	351	418	769	150	242	392	131	75	206	42	23	65	-	1	1	-	-	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	1,090	787	1,799	257	614	871	2,664	323	644	1,167	34	59	93	19	42	61	315	436	751	137	201	338	165	153	318	58	5	63	1	-	1	-	-	-
Provincial Licensed Houses	772	754	1,526	200	323	523	2,049	407	564	971	37	42	79	26	17	43	286	375	661	114	176	290	106	84	190	17	9	26	4	-	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	3,246	2,921	6,167	14,860	17,820	32,689	38,836	6,299	6,536	12,835	694	826	1,520	481	595	1,076	3,279	4,013	7,292	2,022	2,672	4,694	2,330	1,808	4,138	1,285	940	2,225	8	4	12	4	1	5
Naval, Military, India, and State Criminal Asylums.	609	80	689	148	41	189	878	222	12	234	7	-	7	7	-	7	297	4	211	110	4	114	35	7	42	18	7	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	3,855	3,001	6,856	15,017	17,861	32,878	39,734	6,521	6,548	13,069	701	826	1,527	488	595	1,083	3,486	4,017	7,503	2,132	2,676	4,808	2,365	1,815	4,180	1,303	947	2,250	8	4	12	4	1	5

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1875.																								Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1874.			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.														
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
193	223	416	14,856	17,257	32,113	32,529	1,061	1,370	2,431	16	6	22	100	34	134	892	835	1,727	-	-	-	14,801	17,261	32,062	County and Borough Asylums.					
1,314	1,200	2,514	140	138	287	2,801	187	297	474	53	35	88	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1,444	1,537	2,781	Registered Hospitals.					
1,014	802	1,816	292	654	946	2,762	104	169	273	123	109	232	2	-	2	6	27	33	1,426	1,584	3,010	1,293	1,424	2,717	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.					
775	778	1,553	212	404	616	2,169	160	194	354	106	76	182	77	15	92	30	20	50	1,400	1,283	2,783	960	1,089	2,049	Provincial Licensed Houses.					
3,296	3,003	6,299	15,509	18,453	33,962	40,261	1,512	2,020	3,532	298	226	524	179	50	229	930	882	1,812	2,826	2,967	5,793	18,498	21,111	39,609	TOTAL.					
575	75	650	162	47	209	859	88	34	122	4	-	4	405	100	511	38	9	47	-	-	-	730	123	862	Naval, Military, India, and State Criminal Asylums.					
3,871	3,078	6,949	15,671	18,500	34,171	41,120	1,600	2,054	3,654	302	226	528	584	156	740	968	891	1,859	2,826	2,967	5,793	19,227	21,234	40,471	GRAND TOTAL.					

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

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

7 and 8 May 1874.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

THERE are 315 male and 387 female patients now on the books, making a total of 702. Seven of each sex are at present absent on trial, and out of the above numbers 9 men and 34 women are received from the Holborn Union, at the weekly rate of 14s. The rate for the county patients is now 10s. 6d.

This asylum was visited on the 25th September in last year, and since that time 43 men and 55 women have been admitted, 19 men and 30 women have been discharged, and 16 men and 27 women have died. Of those discharged 41 are returned as having recovered. The assigned causes of death are such as are usual in asylums. The rate of mortality is not high; there have been no suicides or fatal casualties, and no inquest has been held. Post mortem examinations have been made in 34 instances.

All but 21 of the male and 51 of the female patients were yesterday dining together in their respective halls, and these exceptions chiefly consist of infirmary patients. Their behaviour was very good, and generally throughout both divisions there may be said to have been an absence of excitement and disorderly conduct. The dinner was of beefsteak pie and potatoes, or rhubarb tart, the patients being allowed to select which of the two they preferred. It was well cooked and seemed to be generally liked. Complaints were not made to us of either this or of any other of the dietary arrangements. The deficiency of drinking mugs, especially for the women, as noticed in our last Report, still exists. As a sufficient number could be provided at a very small cost, we hope they may be supplied to them. The clothes of the men, which consist of fustian jacket and waistcoat and corduroy trousers, were clean and good, but we think it is desirable to have a greater variety in the character of the dress, and also that a larger number should have Sunday suits given them; at present they are supplied to about one-third. A change of linen is given twice a week. As regards the dress and personal condition of the female patients, we can report satisfactorily.

The numbers at present under medical treatment are, of the men 27, and of the women 26; of the former sex 13, and of the latter 5 were yesterday in bed, but the general health appears to be good. We found the infirmary ward on the men's side overcrowded; there were 68 patients in it as against 54 in the corresponding ward on the other side. In order to afford more general day-room space, as well as specially to relieve No. 6 male ward, also overcrowded, we beg to repeat the recommendation made in the last Report, for the furnishing and occupation of the large room adjoining the latter ward. It is such an excellent room,
and

and so well adapted for use by day, that we trust the Committee may be able at once to make this very desirable improvement. In No. 5 male ward, where there are 42 patients, there is only one water-closet; we are informed that the patients have, when necessary, access to the closets on the basement, the position of which, however, we think objectionable, and we would suggest for consideration the erection of others on the ground-floor, at the back of both Nos. 5 and 6 wards. Though a continuing process of renovation throughout the wards is necessary, we found them, subject to the above remarks, in good order. There are still a considerable number of straw beds in use on both sides; we hope they may be replaced by others of hair as soon as possible, and also that straw palliasses may be put on those bedsteads which have lath bottoms, as the horsehair mattress alone does not afford sufficient protection on a bed of this kind. The bedding generally was clean and well attended to. We were told that there is a good supply of books for the use of the patients, and that they are given out regularly once a week. No newspapers of any kind are taken in, and it would be no doubt a great boon to the patients if a certain number, especially of an illustrated kind, could be regularly provided for each ward.

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

The projected arrangements for the better accommodation and more suitable training of the idiot children have not yet been carried out, but we trust that they shortly will be effected. The same observations apply to the want of continuous night supervision of the epileptics. One hundred and fifty of the men are usefully employed, of whom 40 work on the farm and garden, and 250 of the women, of whom 62 are in the kitchen and laundry.

On Sunday last the attendance at morning service in the chapel appears to have been only 140 men and 123 women. The usual fortnightly dance is continued, and the other means of amusement are as before. Two hundred and upwards of both sexes are as many as at present attend the dances. At the time of our visit one patient was in seclusion, and since the last visit 13 men have been secluded altogether for 761 hours, and 12 women for 178. There has been no mechanical restraint. The staff of attendants and the scale of remuneration are unaltered. A fifth day attendant is, in our opinion, necessary in female ward No. 6, where there are 71 patients of the least favourable class, and a second night attendant is required on the male side. One of the male patients (P. O'D.), who had a black eye, complained that a night attendant (J. T.) had given it to him. We investigated the complaint, and examined two other patients, as well as two attendants, giving the night attendant the opportunity of offering an explanation. It appeared to us that the patient was noisy and insubordinate, and struck at the night attendant, but that the latter lost his temper and returned the blow, causing the black eye. The Committee will no doubt make inquiry themselves into the matter, and it will be for them to determine whether the attendant can be properly retained in their service. We saw and examined every patient except those on trial, and we had no other complaint of ill-treatment. We have examined and signed the various books and registers. Notice of death is, we are

Appendix (C.) assured, sent to the Coroner in every instance, but there is no record thereof preserved here, and the entries in the "case books" with regard to the deaths are not in accordance with the Acts 25 & 26 Vict., c. 111, s. 44, coupled with 16 & 17 Vict., c. 96, s. 19. In future we trust there will be a strict compliance with the law.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

We regret to hear that the water supply has latterly been deficient. This very important subject is, we are told, receiving the attention of the Committee.

We have during our visit had ample evidence of the judicious manner in which the comfort and welfare of the patients are considered, and of the kindness with which they are treated; and, subject to the remarks already made in this entry, we have again to report that the institution continues to be in a creditable condition.

BERKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

27 November 1874.

Berks Asylum. NEARLY 19 months have elapsed since the last visit, on the 1st May 1873, to this asylum. In the interval the following numbers of patients have been admitted, discharged, and died:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	63	78	141
Discharged - - - - .	36	50	86
Died	31	31	62

Of those discharged 52 are reported as having recovered. There has not been any suicide nor fatal casualty. Of the 62 deaths that have taken place, 10 were the result of senile decay, 9 of phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, 24 of general and ordinary paralysis, 5 of exhaustion, 2 of syncope and diseases of the heart, 1 of asphyxia, 4 of erysipelas, and the remainder of other ordinary causes. Four inquests have been held. 1. In the case of a man, an epileptic, suffocated by falling into a sewage gutter, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. 2 and 3. In the case of a woman who died three days after admission from serous apoplexy, who had received a fracture of the sternum and of several ribs, as discovered by post-mortem examination; the verdict was death from natural causes; as also in the case of another old woman, who died eight days after admission of senile exhaustion, and who upon post-mortem examination was found to have two fractured ribs. 4. In the case of another woman, whose death was due to syncope from heart disease. Post-mortem examinations were made in 44 cases. In reference to the deaths from erysipelas, 2 patients appear to have died from this disorder, and in two other instances it was the cause of death, combined with other diseases. Some few weeks since several of the patients, chiefly the aged and feeble, were attacked by it, but the cause could not be ascertained. At present the patients

patients are in fair bodily health, and we found only 4 men and 2 women in bed. Ten patients of each sex are under medical treatment. Appendix (C).
Berks Asylum.

We have seen to-day all who are now on the books, 271 in number, viz., 127 men and 144 women; one of the former is a private patient. There are vacancies for 8 men and 13 women. The weekly charge is 11s. 3d., as against 10s. 9d. at the time of the last visit.

There was a remarkable absence of excitement amongst the patients, and their conduct at dinner, in the dining hall, where 107 men and 99 women were assembled, was extremely good. The dinner was of good Irish stew, with bread and beer; the stew is made of preserved meat, with potatoes and other vegetables, and no one complained to us respecting it.

The dress of the men, who should have a change of linen twice instead of once a week, seemed to be better on the whole than that of the women; and it is to be hoped that all of the latter will, as soon as possible, be supplied with warm dresses for the winter. In both divisions proper attention appears to be paid to securing habits of personal cleanliness. Painting and whitewashing has been done, or is in progress, in the wards in the male division, and in the day-rooms and corridors of Wards 1, 2, and 3, on both sides; and in the day-room of male Ward 4 a dado, 5 feet high, has been made with Parian cement. All the wards were throughout exceptionally clean; and though the day was cold, they were quite warm, yet well ventilated, and cheerful and comfortable in aspect.

We desire to repeat the suggestion made in the last Report, for putting up vallances of bright colours; and a larger supply of books and papers, of which there were hardly any in the wards, together with some indoor games of amusement, would doubtless be much appreciated by the patients.

Blinds have now been provided for all the dormitories, which are, however, without any carpeting; some carpet by the bedsides would be a very desirable addition. The beds are amply supplied with blankets, and the bedding generally is very good, and well attended to.

The instances of seclusion have been rare, only 5 men and 7 women having, according to the medical journal, been secluded since the last visit, the men on 9 and the women on 8 occasions. Mechanical restraint has not been employed.

Daily prayers in the morning are read in the dining-hall, and in the chapel two services are performed on Sunday, the latter being attended by between 80 and 90 men, and from 90 to 100 of the women. The returns as to employment are as follows:—On the male side, farm, 31; workships, 17; in the wards, &c., 35. On the female, laundry, 32; needlework, 28; wards and house, 32. Great attention seems to be given to providing the patients with entertainments, and preparations are being made for a theatrical representation at Christmas.

Besides the improvements and alterations already referred to, there have been the following:—1. A new well has been sunk in the north male airing-court. This court is still in a very untidy condition,

Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum. condition, and greatly requires putting in order. 2. A store has been placed in the matron's store room, and the steward's store room has been heated by hot-water apparatus. 3. Half an acre of land has been added to the burial ground in Cholsey graveyard.

It will be seen from the above Report that we consider the present condition of this asylum to be very good, and that great care and attention is given to insuring the comfort and welfare of its inmates by those concerned in its management. It is, however, of the utmost importance that no further time should be allowed to elapse before proceeding to plant the airing-courts, and form flower-beds in them. A walk round the estate, properly planted, and with seats placed at intervals, would be found invaluable for those patients who do not walk beyond the asylum grounds.

Additional accommodation here will, no doubt, ere long be required; and the consideration of the subject should not, we think, be delayed until the enlargement of the asylum becomes a matter of necessity, as any surplus room may at all times be occupied by private and out-county patients.

Dr. Gilland was unfortunately absent for the day, but we were accompanied by Dr. Urquhart, who has succeeded Mr. Birt as assistant medical officer.

BUCKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

24 November 1874.

Bucks Asylum. THIS asylum has been the subject of our inspection to-day. Having visited every ward in each division, the officers and artizans' shops, we are enabled to report that great cleanliness and good order prevails throughout the building; on the male side there is an empty ward which would accommodate 25 patients or thereabouts; the female side and both infirmary day-rooms, however, will soon require extension. The day-rooms specially referred to are in truth much crowded. The bedding was everywhere good. The dormitories which we first visited were, our arrival being somewhat early, in the hands of the bed-makers, but free from any offensive smell. Painting and papering will soon be necessary throughout the male division, and we are glad that this work is contemplated to commence in Spring. We agree with our Colleagues in the desirability of the laundry improvements suggested by them last year; the floor was to-day very sloppy, and certainly should be relaid; the wash-house is too limited, and the safety of the patients calls for partitioning off the machinery. Two or three cupboards have been put up on the male side of the asylum for brooms, mops, &c.; but too many of those articles are still in the lavatories and elsewhere within reach of patients of each sex.

The number of patients on the books is now 392, an increase of 15 upon those here when our Colleagues visited towards the end of last year. They comprise 151 males and 241 females; to-day 1 man and 3 women were absent on leave; all the rest we saw. There are 131 males and 214 females—together 345 paupers—chargeable to the county

county of Bucks and its unions; 9 men and 21 women out-county patients; and of the private class, 11 males and 6 females. The weekly maintenance charge for Bucks lunatics of the pauper class is 11 s. 1 d.; the out county pay 16 s., and the private patients are charged variously from 12 s. up to a guinea, exclusive of their clothes.

Appendix (C.)
Bucks Asylum.

The changes among the patients since last visit, when tabularly stated, stand thus:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted:			
Bucks county - - -	23	35	58
Out county - - -	6	17	23
Private patients - - -	7	0	7
	36	52	88
Discharged:			
Bucks county - - -	8	20	28
Out county - - -	3	4	7
Private patients - - -	6	1	7
	17	25	42
Died:			
Bucks county - - -	19	10	29
Out county - - -	0	1	1
Private patients - - -	2	0	2
	21	11	32

Five inquests have been held in the current year. The verdicts in 2 cases attributed death to natural causes. Two of the deceased were epileptics found dead in bed, having accidentally suffocated themselves, and so the jury found; and the suicide of a woman was the subject of the fifth inquiry. Her death was reported to our office at the time, and no further light has since been thrown upon the event by ascertaining through whose negligence or by what means she got access to the attendants' room, where she found the scissors with which she stabbed herself. The patient, who had a pass-key giving access to the room, still retains that key, and the superintendent is of opinion that the door of the attendants' room was not left unlocked through any default of that patient. The cases of suffocation of epileptics in bed point strongly to the necessity for adoption of the system so generally followed now in asylums, of collecting the patients of each sex suffering from epilepsy in separate dormitories on each side, and there placing them throughout the night under the supervision of an attendant sitting up amongst them. There are structural difficulties in carrying out such a course here; but we trust that they will not be insuperable. Some of those who suffer from epilepsy, the worst cases, are now brought together, and have the special attention of the

Appendix (C.)
—
Bucks Asylum.

night-watch ; but this arrangement is not the most perfect for the safety of such patients. A night attendant sits up in a dormitory on the female side, where sleep 10 very suicidal and 1 epileptic patient. Very few if any of the present male patients are believed to be strongly suicidal. The register of deaths yields no other matter for remark ; the most-mortem examinations have been 10.

Nowhere in the asylum during our visit was there any exhibition of noisy excitement ; no person was under restraint or in seclusion ; and the behaviour of all was exceedingly proper.

The clothing of both sexes was tidy and sufficiently warm, and such of the patients as are of dirty habits appear to be well attended to in regard to personal cleanliness. The staff of men and women nurses has been increased, and now consists of 14 males and 20 females ; of these, 2 of each sex are on duty at night. We are glad to learn that another female attendant now remains to look after the women unable to attend chapel in Wards 8 and 12 (about 30), when the rest go to Divine service. The general health of the patients appears to be good, making proper allowance for the aged and congenitally infirm ; 6 men and 7 women were in bed as we passed through the wards, but several of these only on account of senile debility. The record tells us 11 males and 22 females are taking medicine. No man has been restrained, but a woman once for one night only, her hands having been tied for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been resorted to for 11 men on 36 occasions, of whom 1 was nine times, another 10 times, so treated, the reasons for which have been duly entered. Nine females have been also secluded altogether on 27 occasions ; of these, 1 was 15 times so treated. We were not present at dinner-time ; but tasted the soup in the kitchen prepared for that meal to-day, and found it excellent. Fish provided once a week is here, we understood, most popular with the patients. The returns made to us of employed show that 89 men and 120 women are usefully occupied ; of the former, 27 work on the land, 13 at trades ; and the attendance at chapel is an average of 83 men and 72 women on Sundays—rather a small number. The usual recreations and walking exercise are given, and there seemed to be a sufficient supply of books, &c., in the wards for the use of the patients. It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the asylum is in a satisfactory condition, and that the welfare of the patients is studied in its arrangements.

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY, &c, ASYLUM.

14 February 1874.

Cambridge
Asylum.

THE patients in this asylum are now 277 in number, viz. : 127 of the male and 150 of the female sex. All of them have been seen by us to-day, and we have visited all the wards, workshops, and offices.

Nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of the patients in both divisions, and we have a good report to give of their clothing and personal condition.

There

There was no one in seclusion, and it seems from the entries in the medical journal, that seclusion has only been resorted to twice in the case of one man, during the seven months which have elapsed since the last report. There has been no restraint.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridge
Asylum.

The sanitary state of the asylum is at present satisfactory, and not more than 5 men and 11 women are under medical treatment. Eight men and 1 woman were in bed to-day.

The mortality since the last visit has however been above the average, the deaths amounting to 8 in the male, and 14 in the female division, or at the rate of about 13 per cent. per annum on the average numbers resident.

The following are the recorded causes of death, viz. :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease - -	1	2	3
Epilepsy - - - - -	-	1	1
Pulmonary consumption - -	1	1	2
Other diseases of lungs and heart -	3	5	8
Senile decay - - - - -	-	1	1
Suffocation in epileptic fit - -	-	1	1
Suicide - - - - -	-	1	1
TOTAL - -	8	14	22

In the case of suffocation during an epileptic fit the fatal result was caused by the impaction of food in the gullet.

The particulars of the suicide were duly reported to our office at the time, but it may be well here to mention that the patient hung herself with her stockings, but was cut down before life was extinct, and lived 48 hours afterwards. In both instances the circumstances were communicated to the Coroner, who, however, did not think it necessary to hold an inquest, except in the latter case.

There have been 15 admissions in the male, and 24 in the female division, and 9 males and 14 females have been discharged, all but two of the latter having recovered. The present numbers leave vacant beds for 23 men and 10 women, but notwithstanding the slight reduction in the numbers, the day-room space, as heretofore, continues to be inadequate; and the utmost inconvenience is still felt owing to the insufficient number of water-closets, and the want of bath-room accommodation.

As to the question of the enlargement of the asylum, and the removal of the boilers to a safer position is at present under consideration, and the subject of correspondence between the Visitors and our Board, we think it unnecessary to allude further to the matter, except to state that no adequate improvement has taken place, and should an explosion occur whilst the boilers remain in their present position, the consequence would certainly be most disastrous.

Appendix (C.)
 Cambridge
 Asylum.

Nothing has been done to provide efficient means for the extinction of fire, and in connection with this subject we desire to direct the attention of the Visitors to the present state of the second well on the male side, the machinery of which is entirely out of order, and which would be useless in case of emergency, or were any accident to occur to the apparatus of the main well.

There has been no alteration or improvement in the wash-house.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries regarding the occupations and amusements of the patients, and their attendance at Divine service, and have nothing new to report thereon, the average numbers being much the same as at the date of the last visit. The staff of attendants and nurses remains as before, and appears to be adequate for the present numbers, but we regret to find that notwithstanding the frequent recommendations made on the subject, no second medical officer has been appointed.

We thought the condition of the bedding creditable to the attendants, and the wards were throughout very clean, and well warmed and ventilated. No reasonable complaints were made to us by the patients, and subject to the observations we have made above, we consider the state of the asylum and its inmates to be satisfactory.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

30 September 1874.

Carmarthen
 Asylum.

WE have to-day visited this asylum, which was last inspected by our Colleagues on the 29th November 1873.

The patients have increased in number, from 302 to 317; and the proportions in which the counties in union have paupers here are as follows: Carmarthen has 106, Cardigan has 64, and Pembroke 140. Of the 317, 164 are men; 153 are women; all belong to the pauper class, except 7; and of these 7 private patients, 6 are of the male, 1 only of the female, sex. The following statistics we extract from the records:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted since last visit - -	32	26	58
Discharged - - - -	9	11	20
Died - - - -	12	11	23

The average number of patients in residence appears to have been 308. The mortality, having been within $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., has been low, and the asylum has been free from epidemic disorder. The patients now registered as under medical treatment are 33 men and 38 women. There has been no inquest, and each of the deceased above referred to was the subject of a post-mortem examination. The causes of death seem to have been:—In 4 cases cerebral disease; in

in 7, phthisis; in 2, general paralysis; in 1, epilepsy; in another, cancer of uterus; in another, gangrene of intestines; and in 7, cardiac disease. We are informed by Dr. Hearder that very many of the patients, on admission here, are found to be suffering from disease of the heart; nearly one half of those admitted. There has been no person found dead in bed, but the arrangements for supervision of the epileptics at night are far from perfect, and we trust that the patients of that class may soon be placed under the supervision, by night, of an attendant sitting up amongst them on each side of the asylum, to check suffocation by turning on the face in a fit. With much satisfaction we report that there has not been any resort to mechanical restraint, and that one patient only of each sex has been secluded, each once, and for a day.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.

There are 13 male and 16 female attendants; the wages of the former rise from 25*l.* to 35*l.* per annum; the latter begin with 12*l.* and go up to 25*l.* yearly. Of those in their charge, 4 men are general paralytics, and 14 men and 13 women are epileptics.

We saw every patient, and gave to all the opportunity of complaint; but one man only spoke of ill-treatment, and great content prevailed. The personal condition of the insane of both sexes was without exception highly creditable. The patients were neat and clean, and the quality and state of their clothing were superior to that usually met with in asylums. Prints of varied patterns are used for the summer dresses of the women, and clean gowns are supplied once a week. In winter the females have woollen dresses, trimmed with coloured braid. All the men have special Sunday suits, and we were glad to observe that the men engaged in any dirty work changed their clothes before dinner. In the hall to-day about 250 patients of both sexes were assembled at dinner. The meal consisted of excellent meat and potato pie, bread, and beer. The same were well served, and the order which prevailed among the patients was conspicuous. Indeed, nowhere during our visit was there any noise or excitement. In all parts there was the greatest cleanliness; the wards were in good order, and the condition of the beds and bedding showed that the attendants were very careful in the discharge of their duties in that direction. Much painting and papering has been done since the last visit, and the day rooms and corridors are thus rendered very cheerful. The supply of plants and framed prints on the walls is abundant, even in the wards occupied by the worst patients.

Useful employment is found for 132 males and 94 females. 26 of the former are working in the shops, 37 in the garden; 27 of the women assist in the laundry. All the interior painting of the asylum is now accomplished by patients. Out-door exercise is given regularly to the men and women within the grounds, and on Sundays large parties are taken beyond the limits of the asylum estate. Dancing takes place twice weekly; one day is devoted to practice and teaching in that department. Six attendants supply the music, but there is at present no patient in the band. Cricket, quoits, and bowls are enjoyed by some of the male patients. A lady plays the piano frequently for the entertainment of the patients, and the supply of papers and books in the wards is liberal. The chaplain keeps a

Appendix (C.) careful diary of his work, and is evidently zealous in visiting the sick, teaching others, and affording to all spiritual consolation. The average attendance on Sundays of patients in the chapel is stated to be 115 men and 90 women. There is a choir. The services are performed in English and Welsh. We understand that the Visitors contemplate improvements in the chapel of a decorative character; these are much needed. We would direct their attention to the necessity for coating the rough brickwork of the walls previously with plaster; if this be neglected, we fear that painting on the walls will result in failure.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

It appears that in the counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke more than half of the insane population are dealt with as single pauper patients, and placed either with their relatives or strangers, the parish allowance being often quite inadequate for their proper care and maintenance. Patients of this class are stated by Dr. Hearder not only to be frequently admitted here in a filthy and neglected state, but that they are also thoroughly unfit for treatment out of an asylum. From the annual return for the year 1873 of lunatics chargeable to unions in the three counties, it appears that while 29 only were in workhouses, as many as 429 were boarded out with their friends or others. This subject is of such importance that we beg to bring it before the Visitors in this report, in the hope that in their several districts they will cause inquiry to be made into the condition of this class, and procure the removal to this asylum of such individuals as may be unfit subjects to remain in their present charge.

It will be seen, from what we have already stated, that this asylum is, in our opinion, well managed and in a most satisfactory state, and we have much pleasure in recording that opinion. Dr. Martin has succeeded Mr. Davies as assistant medical officer.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. CHESTER.

14 and 15 July 1874.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

WE have made our usual official inspection of the asylum to-day, visiting all the wards and offices, and personally examining all the resident patients, of whom there are 222 males and 199 females. Besides these, 1 man and 3 women are away on probation, and 1 woman was out for the day on a visit to her friends, making the total numbers on the books 223 of the male, and 203 of the female sex.

During our visit the patients in both divisions were very quiet and orderly, and except one young woman—who has been very recently admitted in a state of mania—no one was secluded.

As regards personal cleanliness the inmates were well attended to, and the clothing of the more favourable cases was good and comfortable. There were, however, dresses in use among the imbeciles and patients of faulty habits, especially on the women's side, that in our opinion were not quite satisfactory either as regards material, fashion, or condition, and we recommend a little more attention to this subject.

The

The bedding was throughout excellent in quality, and in the best order, and the wards generally clean and well ventilated. Many of them have recently been painted and re-papered, and similar improvements will be made in all, and are now indeed in progress.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

Plans have been prepared and submitted to our Board for enlarging the day-rooms and providing better accommodation for the sick, and we understand that the alterations suggested by us have been accepted by the Committee of Visitors, and that the plans will ere long be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of State. A large quantity of bricks has already been made on the premises. In connection with the subject of structural improvement, we desire to draw attention to the necessity which exists for a considerable enlargement of the principal water cisterns; those at present provided being stated to be quite inadequate for the storage of enough water to be of any use in case of fire.

Another matter to which we desire to allude, is the question, whether in the ward now set apart as a dormitory for epileptic and suicidal patients, it would not be possible by means of arches or iron girders to throw the gallery and the dormitories into one apartment.

The padded rooms suggested at the last visit are about to be constructed.

No arrangements have yet been made for the performance of mass for the Roman Catholic patients, who are numerous here. The ordinary chapel services are performed as usual; about the average number of patients continue to attend.

The farm, which has been tilled by the labour of the patients, has continued to be a source of profit to the institution, the gain being upwards of 500 *l.* last year.

The returns we have received as to employment, give 131 men and 120 women as being regularly and usefully occupied. Of the former, 50 work on the land, 36 at various trades, 33 help in the wards, and 12 pick hair and flock for bedding. Twenty women are employed in the laundry, 10 in the kitchen, 40 in the wards, and 50 in needlework. All the clothing and the boots and shoes are made in the asylum.

The dramatic and other performances in the hall are not given during the summer months, but there are meetings of both sexes out of doors, at which 230 are said to be present. The men to the number of 50 are taken for walks beyond the premises on Sunday, and about the same number of women take extended exercise on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. A large proportion however are restricted for exercise to their airing-courts, and we think that these should be planted and laid out as gardens, and that the cinder walks should be covered with gravel or asphalte.

The staff of attendants consists of 22 for the male wards, and 20 for the females. These are helped by 9 artisans on the men's side, and the cook and housemaid assist in the care of the women working in their departments. At the present time there are 2 male attendants wanting. The system of night watching for special cases of epilepsy, &c., is stated to work well, and the ordinary night attendance appears also to be efficient, as the returns for last night were only 7 wet and 1 dirty beds on the male side, and 4 wet and 3 dirty in the female division.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)

There are now 86 vacancies. The 426 patients are chargeable as follows:—the County, 343; the City of Chester, 67; and out-county patients, 16. The county patients are charged 8 s. 9 d. weekly, those from the city 12 s. 6 d., and from out-counties 14 s.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 1st of August last year, 69 males and 58 females have been admitted, 54 males and 63 females have been discharged, and 29 males and 12 females have died.

In as many as 17 cases the death was attributed to general paralysis. The other alleged causes of death appear to call for no special observation, and there has been no fatal accident or sudden death. One inquest was held upon the body of a man who was brought to the asylum in the last stage of exhaustion, and who died a few hours after admission. The jury appended to their verdict an expression of their opinion, "that it was imprudent, and showed a want of judgment on the part of those who caused him to be removed in his weak and exhausted state." We are glad, however, to learn from Dr. Davidson, that on the whole there has been improvement as regards the bodily condition of patients when brought to the asylum, and it is to this circumstance that he attributes the diminished mortality.

Although the number of old and helpless cases is large, the general health is fairly good, and only 1 man and 2 women were in bed. Thirteen men and 14 women are under medical treatment. There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint. The instances of seclusion since the last visit, have amounted to 37 on the male, and 18 on the female side, applicable to 10 men and 8 women.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries and examined the books and registers. We have to direct the attention of the clerk to a very serious omission on his part, as regards entering the names of newly admitted patients in the "Register of Admissions." The statute requires, under a penalty, that these shall be entered "immediately," but we found no record yesterday of six patients admitted since the 5th instant.

In conclusion, we have to express our opinion, that the condition of this asylum reflects much credit upon those to whom its management is confided.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

27 January 1874.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

THIS asylum, which we have inspected to-day, and which when furnished throughout, can accommodate 630 patients, or thereabouts, now has on its books 186 men and 247 women. Of the former, 138 are chargeable to unions in the county of Chester, 47 are out-county patients, and 1 belongs to the private class. Of the latter, 164 are chargeable as aforesaid, 77 are out-county, and 6 are private patients. The total number of persons under care and treatment are so made out to be 433, and that number we have seen, excepting one man away with leave of absence.

The weekly maintenance charges are as stated in our Colleagues' Report of 1873.

During

During our visit to the wards the demeanour of the patients was generally tranquil and orderly. In No. 3 day-room, on the female side, only, was there some noise and excitement. The number of the patients in this ward, viz. 69, is too large, taking into consideration that they are of the least favourable class for management, and indeed it would be better if some of the other wards contained fewer numbers on both sides of the building. The dress of the patients was very fairly clean, and their personal appearance was satisfactory. Opportunity for complaint was open to all, and no patient brought forward any charge of ill-treatment.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylms.
(Macclesfield.)

The staff of attendants now consists, in the male division, of a chief and twelve attendants by day and 1 attendant by night; on the female side, besides a head attendant, there are, during the day, 16 women in attendance, and 1 at night.

No. 2 wards in each division are unoccupied, and in these and some other parts of the asylum the work of papering and painting has not yet commenced. In the most of the occupied portion of the building, however, that has been done and with great taste. Nowhere did we observe defects of brick or wood work. We understood from the superintendent that the purchase of furniture is contemplated for completion of the asylum accommodation of 500 patients. A new ward will soon be opened on the first floor of the female infirmary block, to be appropriated as a ward for selected private cases and new admissions of the pauper class. It will be sufficient for 24 or thereabouts, and comprises day-room, associated dormitory, 14 single rooms, bath-room, water closets, and other conveniences.

The farm buildings have been completed, but they are not yet occupied by patients. In an emergency they might be used as a detached hospital, and have bath and water-closet provision.

We were present at dinner in the large hall, where 90 or thereabouts of the patients of each sex were brought together, and nothing could exceed the propriety of their behaviour at the meal, taking into consideration their mental condition and social position. Full justice was done to the food provided, which consisted of what is here called hot-pot, that is to say, meat with potatoes dressed in dripping. There is a daily change of dinner diet, and on Fridays fish is given, which we were told is popular.

In many of the day-rooms both men and women were, separately, either employed usefully or diverting themselves by reading, and we were told that the in-door entertainments are not less frequent than they were. The hall and corridor were still decorated with Christmas ornaments, and the whole interior of the building was cheerful and very clean. The beds and bedding are especially good. The patients in bed to-day were 4 in the male, 4 in the female department.

There are 31 men and 38 women suffering from epileptic fits, and 64 males and 44 females are reported to be suicidally disposed. We regret to find that no special provision is made for the constant supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients during the night. We had understood that this subject had engaged the attention of the Committee of Visitors, and that they had recognised the principle that such patients should have such supervision. The

Appendix (C.) only effectual mode of carrying out that supervision, and as far as possible diminishing the risk to epileptics of dying in a fit from suffocation, and of preventing self-destruction at night by suicidal patients, is to adopt the plan (already followed in several asylums with good results) of placing the patients of those two classes in special dormitories, and of appointing a nurse in each division, whose sole duty should be to watch them carefully through the night, sitting up for that purpose among them. We can see no obstacle in the structure of this asylum to the adoption of such an arrangement, and earnestly hope that the Committee will consider the matter and follow our recommendation upon the subject.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

According to the records of the asylum, these are the changes which have taken place among the patients: 111 men and 98 women, together 209, have been admitted since the visit of our Colleagues in March of last year, and of those 209, 6 were re-admitted cases; 24 on the male and 33 on the female side have been discharged, a large proportion of them, viz. 23 and 29, having been declared to be recovered. Death has carried off 35, consisting of 21 men and 14 women. The causes of death do not require special notice, if we except that of a male patient, who was found dead at 6 a.m. lying with his face on his pillow, and according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, suffocated while attacked by epilepsy. He had been last seen alive by the night watch on his rounds at 5 a.m., and he was then apparently asleep, not lying on his face but on his side. This death forcibly illustrates the importance of a constant supervision during the night of epileptics by an attendant sitting up among them and watching the change of position of any in bed, while it shows that frequent visitation is insufficient.

Three men have been secluded altogether on 11 occasions, and 12 women on 88 occasions. 4 patients have worn leather gloves for surgical reasons, and 2 have been so dealt with altogether five times to check their destructive habits.

The maladies to which this asylum seems to be chiefly subject are bronchitis and pneumonia. Nine men and 22 women are to-day registered as under medical treatment for various ailments.

The number of men employed as mechanics is still small, and the proportion of women who work is not very large. The superintendent alleges that very many of the patients come from factories, and that these have no capacity for work other than that to which they have been accustomed, and which it is not in his power to give them. The returns show that 50 men are employed in the garden; 19 in trades; 28 in the wards; 10 in the laundry and kitchen; and that 49 women work in the kitchen and laundry; 33 do houseworks, and 35 sew and knit.

The arrangements for divine service are already known to our Board. The number of Roman Catholic patients is 48; to these a Roman Catholic priest has ready access, but no mass is celebrated in the asylum.

The neatness of the airing courts is maintained. There are 17 vacant beds in the asylum, but those doubtless will be soon filled. We are glad to report that the case books are no longer in that arrear which called for notice in 1873; and the interior of the

the building and the condition of its inmates satisfy us that the management is not otherwise than energetic and judicious. The water difficulty is not yet overcome.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

CORNWALL COUNTY ASYLUM.

23 September 1874.

We visited this asylum during the course of yesterday and to-day, and we have the pleasure of reporting very favourably of the general condition in which we found it. The present number of patients on the books is 524. They are thus divided:—

Cornwall
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	24	25	49
Pauper - - - - -	199	276	475

This number leaves 4 beds vacant for private patients (3 for men and 1 for women), and 70 for male and 24 for female paupers.

The weekly charge for the latter class is 11 s. for the county patients, and 3 s. 6 d. a week extra for the out-county. Plymouth is now the only out-county place having patients here. The ordinary rate at which the private patients are received is 1 l. 1 s. per week. Since the last visit, which was on the 5th June 1873, there have been:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	68	80	148
Discharged - - - - -	23	28	51
Died - - - - -	29	26	55

Those discharged recovered, were 14 men and 23 women. The rate of mortality has been somewhat below the average of English asylums. The following are the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - - -	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	6	6	12
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	3	6
Exhaustion from mania and melancholia - - - - -	4	4	8
Pulmonary consumption - - - - -	4	5	9
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease - - - - -	4	3	7
Disease of abdominal organs - - - - -	2	2	4
Senile decay - - - - -	3	2	5
	29	26	55

Appendix (C.)

Cornwall
Asylum.

Of those dying from epilepsy, 2, a man and a woman, were each suffocated during the night by turning on their faces in a fit, in the absence of an attendant; and it seems doubtful whether the death of another (a woman), found partially on her face, was not influenced by this circumstance. The particulars of these cases were forwarded to our Board, and formed the subject of correspondence at the time. The expediency of making arrangements for continuous supervision of this class of patients, by special night attendants having no other duty, was then suggested by the Commissioners. The recommendation has not been followed, though more frequent visitation by the ordinary night attendants has since been adopted. But this arrangement only slightly reduces the risk of such fatal casualties, and we again recommend the special provision suggested being made. We have had some conversation with Dr. Adams on this subject, and we are inclined to think there is no insuperable difficulty to this being done.

Inquests were held in the 3 cases of epilepsy above referred to, and in those of 7 other patients, 3 of whom died suddenly of apoplexy (1 being at the time absent on leave). In the remaining 4 cases the deaths were from exhaustion after mania and melancholia; but as they took place shortly after admission, inquests were held, in accordance with a practice adopted by the Coroner in such circumstances, at the request of the Committee.

Twenty-eight post-mortem examinations have been made. During our inspection of the wards, we found 6 of the men and 21 of the women in bed, and the last returns gave 46 of both sexes as being under medical treatment. Trivial causes, however, account for much of this, and the general health of the patients is satisfactory.

At the time of our visit no one was in seclusion, and this mode of treatment is, we are glad to find, very rarely employed here. Since the visit of our Colleagues, more than 15 months ago, its use has been limited to the cases of 9 pauper women, in all on 12 occasions, and for a total duration of only 23½ hours. We found one woman (an epileptic) in bed, suffering from a fracture of the arm, accidentally sustained in a fall during a fit. She was restrained by a strait jacket to prevent her moving the splints. The medical journal also shows that 3 men have been each restrained for a fortnight, and 1 for a week by gloves, &c., for surgical reasons; and that 1 man has worn gloves at night for a fortnight to restrain bad habits.

We saw all the patients but 2 of the men, who are away on trial.

In both divisions there was an entire absence of noise and excitement, and the condition of the patients themselves as regards personal cleanliness was very satisfactory. The clothing for both sexes is good, and well attended to. A change of linen is given to all the men twice a week.

About 220 of both sexes (rather a small proportion of the total number) attend the chapel on Sunday; this number, however, together with the officers and attendants, nearly fills it, and the question of enlargement will therefore probably engage the attention

tion of the Committee. A service, with a sermon, is given both in the morning and in the afternoon. Appendix (C.)

The returns as to the employment give 66 men as working on the land, 16 in the shops and at trades, and 57 in the wards, offices, &c. Of the women, 87 work at needlework, 35 in the laundry, and 74 in the wards and offices. Cornwall
Asylum.

There are weekly associated entertainments, in which 100 of both sexes in equal proportions join, the room in which they are given not being capable of holding more. There have been 12 picnics (8 for the pauper and 4 for the private patients) to the seaside, and walking parties go out several times every week. The large room in the new building is used for special entertainments, as at Christmas time. There is a very excellent general supply of books, newspapers, and periodicals, and a large number of books, changed every two months, is obtained from a circulating library for the private patients.

All the bedding was in good order, and the day-rooms and dormitories throughout perfectly clean and well ventilated.

A very considerable amount of painting, papering, and general renovation has been done in six of the female wards, and the work has apparently been well executed. New window frames have been put in place of the old iron ones in four wards on this side, and others are in course of alteration.

Ward X., formerly in the male division, is now given up to the women.

A portion of the new building is now in occupation, 92 male patients being lodged there. In this also much painting, &c., has been done, and an excellent billiard-table has been provided. It would be advisable for the protection of the patients to place some kind of light iron guard round the stoves. We also suggest openings for light being made in the upper panels of the shutters in the dormitories. The grounds attached to this building have not yet been brought into order or laid out as an airing court; but we hope that they will be as soon as possible, and when finished may not contrast unfavourably with those adjoining for private patients, which are exceptionally good.

In the division for private patients, painting and furnishing has been going on, and two new baths have been placed in the "Carew Buildings." We were most favourably impressed with the excellent accommodation that is provided for this class of patients. We have before stated that the ordinary rate at which they are received is 21 s. per week. It should be further mentioned that the actual payments range from 10 s. to 42 s. (and in one instance to 84 s.) per week.

There is a serious defect in relation to the laundry arrangements. No separate approach to the laundry is provided from the men's division, and their clothes have to be brought through the general female airing court. As a consequence, the male attendants have, during the day, free access to part of the other side of the house. Dr. Adams is alive to the serious objections that exist to such a system, and we were glad to hear that the matter had been under consideration, with a view of its being discontinued; but a recent event, to which our attention was called in connection

Appendix (C.) with one of the female patients, points to the necessity of immediate steps being taken to remedy the present defective arrangement.

Cornwall
Asylum.

New bath-rooms and water-closets for the "Three-Storey Building" are in course of erection. The plans for them have not been sent to our office in accordance with the provisions of the 45th section of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97. They should be forwarded at once.

In conclusion, we have to report that the condition and progress of this institution continues to be most creditable to the Committee of Visitors, and to those more immediately concerned in the management.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

7 January 1874.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

FIVE months have not elapsed since our Colleagues' visit to this asylum. The admissions have been 17 on the male, 21 on the female side. Fourteen men and 22 women have been discharged, of whom, respectively, 9 and 11 left on recovery; and death has carried off 4, *i.e.*, 3 males and 1 female. These changes leave upon the books 226 men and 193 women, altogether 419 patients, of whom 309 belong to Cumberland, 76 to Westmorland, and 34 are private patients, 17 of each sex. Of the total numbers, 15 men and 6 women are general paralytics, 30 men and 8 women are epileptic, and 13 males and 18 females are suicidally inclined. The deaths occurred, 2 from general paralysis, 1 from senile exhaustion, and 1 from injuries received previous to the man's reception here. The particulars of the last case were communicated at the time to our office, and were the subject of a Coroner's inquest. Each death was followed by surgical examination into its cause. No serious casualty has happened. The general health has been and is good, taking into consideration the class of patients. Those registered as being now under medical treatment are 40 in the male and 21 in the female division; 20 of the men are epileptics. In bed we found 8 men and 6 women. The female infirmary is occupied by 20 patients; that on the male side contains an equal number.

We saw every patient on the books, and to a male patient we gave, at his request, a special audience in private.

The personal appearance of the patients was, in regard to dress, fairly satisfactory, and though the women chiefly wear cotton dresses, these are lined with a woollen material, and warm under-clothing is added. No complaints were made to us in regard to diet, dress, or general treatment, and great content seemed to prevail. Some of the women were noisy, especially in No. 1 Ward, and we would repeat our Colleagues' recommendations that a too strict classification should be avoided. More dispersion of the excitable patients is still desirable.

The staff of attendants now consists, on the male side, of 1 head attendant, at a yearly salary of 65*l.*, 3 charge attendants at 40*l.*, 1 at 37*l.*, 1 at 36*l.*, 2 at 35*l.*, and 7 ordinary, rising from 27*l.* 10*s.* to 34*l.*, besides a night attendant and a female nurse acting in the infirmary. The female patients are in the charge of a head attendant at 30*l.* yearly salary, and 12 subordinates whose wages range from

from 15*l*. to 23*l*. There is also a night attendant for the women, Appendix (C.) and a laundress and 3 maids in the laundry.

We were present in the dining-hall when 100 males and nearly as many females were associated for dinner; the meal was abundant, and taken in an ordinary manner.

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

In our inspection of the asylum we saw no patient in seclusion or under mechanical restraint; but the medical records set forth that 6 men have been secluded on 17 occasions, 9 of which are attributed to 1 man; and that 9 females have also been secluded; these on 13 occasions. Only 1 patient, a man, has been restrained; the period was for 24 hours twice, and for surgical reasons.

We visited every part of the building, and in several directions and in various ways found the patients usefully employed. The beds and bedding were everywhere clean, and altogether satisfactory; the mackintosh sheets are removed during the day from the beds where they are nightly in use, and we again enjoined the necessity of placing them below the under blankets.

The arrangements for the supervision of the epileptic and suicidally disposed are not yet such as we think proper; the latter are dispersed in associated dormitories, and the former have only more frequent visitation by night than other patients. We trust that ere long Dr. Campbell will collect the epileptic and suicidal of each sex in dormitories, wherein an attendant shall sit up during the night for their constant supervision; this system of watch has been adopted in many asylums, and has worked beneficially.

We could not learn that the lavatories were supplemented by any increase of washing-stands in the bedrooms since last visit, and to this subject we would again call Dr. Campbell's attention. Hand-rails are wanting to staircases leading from No. 6 on the female side to No. 8 Ward, and the stone floor remains in the basement dormitory of the latter ward. The boxes for security of the taps in the bath-rooms on the female side are not, as they should be, invariably locked, and the floor of urinal in No. 6 male ward was, when we saw it, very wet, and should be set on an incline. As to the bathing arrangements, every male patient has, it seems, a change of water; but this is not always the case in the female division; it should be clean for every patient.

The numbers of patients for whom useful employment is found are 150 on the male, 127 on the female side, altogether 277. Very few employ themselves in the shops; we think that their number might and should be increased. There is no instrumental band here, but concerts are given at intervals, and a weekly dance is maintained, when many patients dance reels, &c., an attendant playing on the violin. The walks-out are as heretofore. Eighty men and 78 women are reported to be the average number of patients attending chapel on Sundays. The ground has been cleared for the new chapel, but building will not commence till next spring.

New windows have been added to the kitchen, and the shrubs referred to in our Colleagues' entry as about to be planted round the bowling-green now encircle it. The airing courts are in a most creditable condition, particularly that for the male patients occupying Nos. 1 and 2 Wards.

In reply to our inquiries into the provision against outbreak of

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

fire, we are told by Dr. Campbell that he considers the hydrants to be fully sufficient to meet such an emergency, and that the same are constantly tested.

Should any epidemic occur, there is no detached hospital, but Dr. Campbell would use No. 4 block on the male side as such hospital, and without very serious inconvenience in his opinion.

The general result of our inspection enables us to give a favourable report of the management and condition of this asylum.

DENBIGH COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 October 1874.

Denbigh
Asylum.

THE following changes have taken place amongst the patients since our last visit in June 1873; viz.—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :			
Private - - - -	11	5	16
Pauper - - - -	79	77	156
Discharged :			
Private - - - -	8	4	12
Pauper - - - -	48	49	97
Died :			
Private - - - -	-	-	-
Pauper - - - -	23	18	41

Two of the admissions of private patients are merely transfers from the pauper list, which do not affect the population of the asylum.

Of the patients discharged, 6 males and 7 females were paupers from Lancashire, who were removed upon the opening of the new asylum at Whittingham.

Of the whole number who have left, 65 were reported as recovered.

The following are the registered causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	6	2	8
Epilepsy - - - -	6	2	8
Exhaustion of mania and melancholia	1	3	4
Pulmonary consumption - - -	3	6	9
Other lung and heart diseases - -	1	2	3
Senile decay - - - -	3	3	6
Other ordinary diseases - - - -	2	-	2
Asphyxia - - - -	1	-	1
	23	18	41

In the case of asphyxia the patient was choked by food whilst at dinner. The Coroner came to visit the body, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. There was a correspondence afterwards with our Board, who recommended that the head attendant should be provided with probangs, to be kept near the dining-rooms. These have, we understand, been obtained, but have not been given out. Post-mortem examinations were held in 19 cases. The causes of death call for no special observation, and the mortality has been rather below the average.

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh
Asylum.

There are not many invalids resident at present, and only 4 of each were in bed; 3 males and 10 females are under medical treatment. During our inspection we saw every patient, and made all statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment. The inmates to-day were 199 in the male, and 203 in the female division; of whom 13 males and 17 females were of the private class. We have a good report to make of their condition and treatment. So far as we could judge, the attendants were kind and forbearing, and we certainly had no complaint of them. There has been an addition to the staff of one attendant in each division.

The night supervision and watching is, in our opinion, not satisfactory or sufficient, and we strongly recommend the organisation of special wards for epileptic and suicidal cases, after the manner suggested in our last annual report. This might probably be best done by using the upper floors of the new buildings. Something should also be arranged to secure the periodical visits of the night attendants; and for this purpose Dent's tell-tale clocks are most useful. Doors are needed between the attendants' bed-rooms and the adjoining dormitories. The inspection holes have been blocked up, but nothing has been done to replace them.

The patients were clean and well clothed, and the wards free from offensive odour. As to the personal cleanliness of the patients, we learn that much use is made of the Turkish bath, which is found to be very effectual, and to be less objected to than the ordinary warm water bath. We are told that the average number of patients taking the Turkish bath weekly amounts to 170 men and 180 women, or about 85 per cent. of the inmates.

The ordinary arrangements with respect to employment, exercise, and recreation have often been described, and remain much as usual, both as regards the system adopted and the numbers engaged. We thought there was an unusual absence of papers, books, and games in all but the infirmary wards.

The new workshops have been completed and brought into use. The numbers employed in them are small, but the clothes and shoes are made in the asylum. At our last visit we recommended that a workshop yard should be walled off from the airing-court. This has not been done, because it is proposed to place all stones, working materials, and loose objects at the back, or opposite side; but as in that position they will be quite accessible to many of the patients, a wall in this direction will still be requisite.

We have again noticed the very objectionable position of the water-closets on the upper floors of the new building, and have had some conversation with the steward as to the possibility of providing

Appendix (C.) some remedy. A place which he suggested to us would probably be the best which could be adopted for the purpose.
Denbigh Asylum.

We were present at the dinners in both divisions, in the pauper as well as the private wards, and had every reason to be satisfied with the quality of the food, and the way it was served.

We are sorry to learn that, owing to ill health, Dr. Jones has, within the last few days, felt himself compelled to resign his appointment. The asylum is for the present under the charge of Mr. Powell, the assistant medical officer; but he is aided, on three days in the week, by Dr. Hughes, of Denbigh, who also attends at other times when required.

We have pleasure in reporting that the asylum is in a satisfactory condition.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

19 June 1874.

Derby Asylum. THIS asylum has been inspected throughout by us to-day. All the patients whom we have seen are 173 male and 195 females. There are on the books other 4 men and 1 woman, who are absent on leave, so that the total number is 373. The vacant beds in the building, inclusive of those in the new female ward No. 8 (which ward will be first occupied on the 30th of this month), are 25 on the male and 39 on the female side. In ward No. 8 above referred to will be placed 20 women of the chronic and quiet class now at the Macclesfield Asylum, and others from time to time will be added to them.

The patients chargeable to Derbyshire unions, exclusively of the borough of Derby, are 351, maintained at a weekly charge of 10*s.* 6*d.* Three Derby borough paupers are received for 13*s.* 6*d.* per head each week; 2 private patients at 16*s.*, and 17 out-county paupers charged 14*s.* weekly.

The changes recorded since the 28th of May 1873, when our Colleagues were last here, are the following:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	65	64	129
Discharged - - - - -	32	40	72
Of whom were recovered - - - - -	26	34	60
Died - - - - -	26	19	45

From the medical registrar it appears that the following were the causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	8	3	11
Other causes of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	3	4	7
Epilepsy - - - -	1	3	4
Epileptic asphyxia - - - -	1	0	1
Exhaustion of mania and melancholic	1	1	2
Pulmonary consumption - -	5	6	11
Other forms of lung and heart disease	6	1	7
Abdominal diseases - - - -	1	1	2
TOTAL - - -	26	19	45

Appendix (C.)
Derby Asylum.

Post-mortem examination was made of the body of every one of these patients, opportunity of objecting to such examination having been given to the friends, none of whom refused permission. Coroner's inquests were held only in the case of suffocation in an epileptic fit, and in that of a man who died from exhaustion of mania, but who had some weeks previously sustained accidental fracture of ribs. The particulars of both these cases were duly communicated to our Board at the time, and as regards the former a correspondence took place with the Commissioners; and we are glad to report that Dr. Lindsay has adopted the recommendation then made by them for guarding, as far as possible, against similar casualties, and has established a very good system of continuous night supervision of the epileptics. For this purpose he has set apart a ward on each side for the epileptics under the care of a special night attendant, having no other duty. Dr. Lindsay's experience of this arrangement, he tells us, is all in its favour, and he has had no difficulty as regards the patients or attendants in bringing it into operation.

A case of scarlet fever occurred not long since in the male division; the patient had been long resident here. The vacant space now existing in the male division fortunately enabled the patient to be isolated in an empty ward, and he has now recovered and no other case has appeared. The possibility of the recurrence of this disorder, or the outbreak of other contagious disease, points to the necessity of providing a detached hospital, and we are glad to learn that the matter has already been brought to the attention of the Committee.

We found the patients of both sexes remarkably quiet and orderly to-day, and as regards dress and cleanliness of person in a very satisfactory condition. The only complaints made to us were on the ground of detention here, and from no individual fit for discharge. A man recently admitted, who however made no appeal to us, has not, we are informed, shown any indication of insanity in the asylum; we hear that he will be immediately discharged.

We saw 160 men and women assembled at dinner in the hall; the conduct of all was very proper and decorous during the meal. It

Appendix (C.) consisted of bacon, with potatoes and greens, bread, and beer, all of good quality, and an ample portion to each person. A fish dinner is given once a fortnight and appears to be appreciated.

Derby Asylum.

No one was in seclusion to-day, and since the visit of our colleagues in May of last year, this mode of treatment has been very sparingly employed, 12 men and 11 women only having been subjected to it; the former in all, upon 13 occasions, for a total duration of $20\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and the latter, upon 32 occasions, for an aggregate period of $41\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Of the patients secluded, 7 men and 3 women were epileptics. There had been no resort to restraint.

There are the usual number of feeble helpless cases, but the general health is otherwise good, and at the time of our visit, 3 of each sex only were in bed. Two of the men were suffering from fractured ribs; by one of them the injuries had been sustained before admission here. In the other case, an impulsive and nearly blind man, they were the result of an accidental fall whilst he was attempting to kick another patient. Both men are under proper treatment and going on well.

The attendance at Divine service on Sundays appears to us to be small; the number on last Sunday was 89 men and 97 women. The weekly entertainments in the recreation hall are now continued through the summer; the patients met for dancing and singing there last evening. The women walk beyond the grounds on Fridays, the men on Saturdays, in parties of 50 to 60; and all who are able to take out-door exercise, including nearly all those of the more unruly class, are taken out daily for walks in the grounds.

We visited every ward in each division, the offices and workshops. The sitting-rooms, dormitories, galleries, and single rooms were in excellent order, very noticeable for their perfect cleanliness and thorough ventilation; and we remarked several improvements, especially in some of the water-closets; also more decorations and additions to furniture. The beds were tidy everywhere, and the bedding is horse-hair throughout, and the sheets and blankets of good quality. The furniture obtained for the new ward, No. 8, in the female division was shown to us, and seems most suitable. In this ward, and in other wards, we think that more cupboards are required, where brooms, buckets, &c., now laying about in the sculleries or within reach there of patients, might be safely put away. A good piano has been added to the male division.

Among the most important additions and improvements since last visit are the new ward already referred to (for 32 patients), and the formation of a spacious and cheerful airing-court adjacent to it, by throwing together the three small airing-courts at the back of the main building. The recommendation made last year for a similar improvement on the men's side, by taking down the wall between two courts and adding to them a strip of the kitchen garden, has not yet been carried out. No. 2, the lesser of these two courts, is so small, bare, and cheerless, as to be unfit for the exercise of an insane person, and we again strongly urge that recommendation for adoption. We observed that an excellent mess-room has been provided for the male attendants by conversion of the disused brewery.

The workshops at this asylum are upon a scale inadequate to the employment

employment of the usual proportion of artizans, and the question of making further additions thereto is one that we recommend for consideration. The patients employed in the shops and in the house are 38 men, and in house duties and needlework 85 women. The laundry gives occupation to 19 women, and 45 from the male division labour on the farm and in the garden. Appendix (C.)
Berks Asylum.

With reference to the asylum burial-ground and the remarks made in the last entry on this subject, nothing has apparently been done except to put up a low trellis fence on the farm-yard side as an external protection to the young holly hedge there planted. The ground added to the cemetery has not been consecrated, nor has the enlargement received the sanction of the Secretary of State. We desire to bring the matter before the immediate attention of the Visitors in order that a compliance with the same may be no longer deferred. In connection with the subject we beg to suggest that in lieu of the present room in the cemetery, which serves as a mortuary and post-mortem room for both sexes, a small dead-house and examination-room for each sex should be set apart near the main building and in a private situation.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers. The manner in which the case-books are kept is deserving of special commendation; and we have again to report that the asylum continues to be maintained in a condition alike creditable to the Committee and the superintendent.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

17 September 1874.

NEARLY 16 months have elapsed since this asylum was visited by two members of our Board. During this interval there have been the following changes amongst the patients:— Devon Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	96	106	202
Discharged - - - - -	67	87	154
Died - - - - -	37	39	76

Of those discharged, 89, viz., 41 men and 48 women, are returned as having recovered. The mortality has not been high, having been at the rate of between 7 and 8 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. The assigned causes of death are as follows:—

Appendix (C.) Devon Asylum.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	19	2	21
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	1	4	5
Epilepsy - - - -	3	6	9
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	1	2	3
Pulmonary consumption - - -	2	10	12
Other forms of lung and of heart disease - - - -	3	5	8
Diarrhœa - - - -	1	2	3
Senile decay - - - -	3	7	10
Other ordinary causes - - -	3	0	3
Fatal casualty - - - -	1	0	1
Suicide - - - -	0	1	1

The suicide was by hanging, the circumstances having at the time been communicated to our Board, and inquired into by the Coroner.

The fatal casualty was by choking at dinner; particulars were duly communicated to the Coroner, but he did not hold an inquest in the case, nor in that of any other death but the suicide.

The health of the male patients appears to be generally satisfactory, and we found only 4 in bed. On the female side 10 patients were in bed, several of whom were suffering from diarrhœa. It seems that this disorder, which has proved fatal in 3 cases, prevailed to a considerable extent in this asylum during last autumn, and has appeared occasionally during the present year, chiefly in the female division, where also there have been 3 cases of mild typhoid fever. These disorders were thought to be due to vitiated air from defective drains, and means of ventilating the latter have been introduced. It seems to us probable that the position and arrangement of the ward sculleries and water-closets, by not admitting of good cross ventilation, may partially account for the admission of vitiated air into the wards such as would favour the prevalence of diarrhœa, and we recommend the matter for careful consideration with a view to providing a remedy.

The number of post-mortem examinations that have been made is 34.

In the course of yesterday and to-day we saw 657 patients. In addition to these there are 2 men at present absent on trial. The total of 659 comprises 250 men and 409 women. There are vacant beds for 28 men, but the female wards are more than full. The works to provide further accommodation in this respect in connection with the "female house" are in progress; a delay has occurred, however, during the last fortnight owing to the want of bricks. It is most important that that portion of the building adjoining an existing dormitory (which contains 17 beds) should be finished with the utmost expedition. This dormitory is at present separated

separated from the new building by only a thin wooden partition, Appendix (C.) and would be wholly unfit for occupation in cold weather.

The county patients number 639, viz., 231 men and 408 women. Devon Asylum. From boroughs in Devonshire there are 19 men and 1 woman. The patients from the boroughs of Exeter and Plymouth have now all been removed elsewhere. At Midsummer last it was found necessary to raise the weekly charge for county patients from 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d., and a further rise to 9s. 6d. has recently been made. The charge for the borough patients is accordingly also raised to 13s.

There is no record of any patient having been subjected to mechanical restraint, nor during our inspection did we find any one in seclusion. Eight men have been secluded in all upon 17 occasions, and for a total duration of 117 hours, and 14 women on 37 occasions for 248 hours. The patients last registered as under medical treatment are 18 men and 39 women.

The patients were free from excitement and orderly in their behaviour. The dress of the women was both varied in character and good in quality and condition. Though the state of the men's clothing was not altogether so satisfactory, there was nothing to which real objection should be taken. A change of linen for all twice instead of once in the week would, as mentioned in the last Report, be very desirable, but with the present laundry arrangements it would not, we understand, be possible to give it. The wards were thoroughly clean, and the bedding good and well attended to. All the corridors and day-rooms are abundantly supplied with plants, and in many of them are suspended baskets having creepers hanging from them. The good effect thus produced is due to the care which the attendants themselves give to the flowers, and does them much credit. The airing-courts, more especially in the female division, would be greatly improved by the introduction of flowers and shrubs, and for the indoor amusement of the patients an extra number of newspapers and books would be of service. Last year three or four picnics were given, but there has not been one this year. There is a weekly dance in winter, and in summer one occasionally takes place out of doors. The new recreation-room, which has been built adjoining the chapel, is now approaching completion. About 220 of both sexes attend the weekly entertainments, and the same number represents the total average attendance at Sunday services in the chapel. Owing to the want of a walk round the asylum grounds very little exercise is taken beyond what can be obtained in the airing-courts. Some of the men go out on Sunday afternoon, and a few of the women on Wednesdays. Extended exercise is so beneficial, and the means for taking it are now so generally provided in asylums, that we hope the subject will receive early consideration. There are 42 men employed on the land, 32 at trades or in the shops, and 60 in the wards and domestic offices. Seventy women work at needlework or knitting, 34 in the laundry, and 115 in the wards and offices.

We have much pleasure in recording the following alterations and improvements that have been made since the last visit:—

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1. The

Appendix (C.)
Devon Asylum. 1. The new general bath-rooms, one in each division, have been finished, and are in use. Fresh water is provided for each patient. There is a shower-bath in each room, but we were informed that it is never used except by order of the medical officer, and that the key is kept by the head attendant on either side.

2. Twenty-eight acres of land adjoining the asylum have been purchased, and added to the farm.

3. Larger pipes for the sewage have been put in, and the ventilation of the drains attended to.

4. A boundary wall has been built to inclose the old farm buildings.

5. New cow-sheds, stables, waggon and sheds and barn are in course of erection at the farm.

6. A skittle alley and room for coir picking are also being built. We have not been able to ascertain whether the plans for these two latter works have been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State. In addition to the above, some painting and papering has been done in the wards.

The epileptic patients at present in the asylum are 77 in number (32 males and 45 females). The system of special and continuous night supervision of this class has not yet been adopted here. Attention has been again drawn to the matter by our Board on the occasion of the death of a female patient in the night from suffocation in a fit in June last, and the subject has, we learn, been under the consideration of the Visitors. We trust that the suggestions made in this matter will at length be carried out.

The staff of day attendants appears to be at present adequate in both divisions, but there is still only one night attendant for the men.

The foundation of the new chapel has been laid, and the sanatorium is also in process of erection.

We fully recognise the value and importance of the alterations and improvements that have been carried out in this asylum, and of those now in progress, and we hope that the suggestions made by ourselves and by our Colleagues (in the last Report) may also receive the careful attention of the Committee. In the absence of Dr. Saunders, upon his short annual holiday, we were accompanied during our visit by Dr. Davis, who has recently succeeded Dr. Phillips as assistant medical officer.

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUMS.

15 and 16 May 1874.

WE have officially inspected both the asylums for this county, and examined every patient now resident, making all statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment. Altogether there are 490 names on the books, viz., 318 pauper, and 22 private patients at Charminster, and 146 paupers, and 4 private patients at Forston. Amongst the paupers are 56 men and 78 women, coming from the following places, viz:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Southampton - - -	30	39	69
Portsmouth - - -	23	36	59
Poole - - - - -	3	3	6
	TOTAL - - -		134

The charge to Portsmouth is 14 s. per week, Southampton and Poole paying 12 s. 6 d. The private patients pay from 10 s. to 12 s., and the weekly charge for Dorset patients has been 8 s. 2 d.

The following table shows the changes since the last visit—

	PAUPER.		PRIVATE.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Admitted - - -	17	26	2	3	48
Discharged - - -	10	11	-	5	26
Died - - - - -	6	11	-	4	21

Of the discharged patients, 19 were recovered; the deaths were all from ordinary causes, and need no special observation. There have been no sudden deaths or fatal accidents, and no Coroner's inquests have been held. The general routine of the two houses, and the arrangements made for the treatment of the patients appear to be the same as described in the last report of the 14th of October. The registers of employment give about the same average result, and there has been very little variation in the numbers assembled together at the weekly entertainments. As regards attendance at the chapel services, a slight increase is reported, and we learn that many more might be taken there, were it not thought desirable to exercise great precaution in admitting any who might be liable to cause disturbance. This is no doubt a wise regulation, but such precautions may be carried too far; whilst there can be no question as to the beneficial effect which the insane derive from attendance

Appendix (C.) at Divine Worship, and the exercise of self-control thereby engendered.

Dorset
Asylums.

The chaplain reports that Divine Service has been held four times a week at Charminster and Forston, besides the daily morning prayers read by himself at the latter establishment. At Charminster the daily prayers are read by Mr. Symes. The patients are visited three times a week in their wards, on which occasions reading classes are frequently held, a most praiseworthy custom which cannot fail to be beneficial. We noticed also with pleasure that evening classes for the attendants have been established, and are held three times a week, when about 24 of both sexes attend. There are 14 male and 12 female attendants at Charminster, and 5 attendants and 7 nurses at Forston, with a night attendant on each side at both. The wages for men commence at 20 *l.* and rise to 32 *l.* The women getting 11 *l.* at first and rising to 18 *l.* and 21 *l.* It appears that the visits of the attendants to the wards at night are only made once in 2 hours, as a rule, which in our opinion is insufficient.

In both asylums the patients were very free from excitement, and no one was restrained. Indeed no case of restraint is reported since the last visit. There were yesterday 2 patients, one of each sex, secluded in single rooms, and it appears that in the above interval, 7 men and 3 women have been so treated and registered under the head of seclusion, the total duration in the case of the former being 60, and the latter 18 days. We are assured, however, that in a great many of these cases the patients, although kept in bed from 1 to 7 days, are not locked in, this being frequently the case with patients suffering from epileptic paroxysms.

The personal condition of the inmates was satisfactory; we thought a greater variety in the dresses of the women would be an improvement, but they were clean, and it is said that all have better suits for Sunday. We recommended that the men's shirts should be changed twice a week, and also that they should be shaved more frequently. The mortality has been low, and the present bodily health of the patients (although many are old and feeble) is satisfactory. Altogether 7 men and 5 women were in bed—and entered as under medical treatment are 22 males and 23 females. There are in the 2 asylums, 37 males and 31 females, who are epileptics. The walks beyond the premises continue to be allowed, but it is to be feared that the numbers are restricted owing to objections made by a portion of the neighbouring residents. We cannot however learn that any charge of violence or misbehaviour has been brought against the patients who have enjoyed this privilege, and we see no reason why a practice so universally carried out, and so beneficial to the patients, should be given up.

There have been very few structural alterations of late; but a bailiff's house with a dormitory for 4 working patients has been built, and it is now proposed at once to proceed with the building of the mortuary chapel, a matter of much importance, as without it it would have been impossible to have performed the burials in a decent and ordinary manner.

No further steps have been taken to substitute wood for the objectionable tile floors in the galleries and single rooms at Forston, but

but we trust no further delay will occur in making this change or in the completion of the square windows in lieu of the round apertures. The exterior of this building is greatly in need of colour and paint; the sunshades also require painting and repair. Inside, we recommend that the women's ward should be rendered more cheerful by painting and colouring, as already done on the men's side. We hope also that the trough bedsteads will gradually be replaced by others of a better construction.

Appendix (C.)
Dorset Asylums.

Both here and at Charminster the wards were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding was good and well attended to; but Charminster continues to be much superior as regards furniture and matters of decoration. We saw dinner served, and tasted the food, which was good and sufficient. No alteration has been made in the breakfast as suggested at the last visit; but we had very few complaints regarding the diet.

It will be seen from the above report, that the management of these asylums continues to be very satisfactory, and we saw every indication of kind and judicious attention to the patients on the part of Mr. Symes.

DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

5 November 1874.

YESTERDAY and to-day we devoted to a thorough inspection of this asylum. We visited every part of the building, and each patient in residence was seen by us. On the books there are the names of 654 patients, an increase of 46 since our Colleagues inspected 15 months ago. The males out-number the females in the proportion of 348 to 306. Absent on trial are 6 men and 8 women. Thirty-five male pauper lunatics belonging to the county are in other asylums; but all, save a dangerous male sent to Fisherton House, will shortly be brought here for treatment. Of those on the books, 2 males and 6 females are of the private class. No pauper has been refused admission for want of room.

Durham
Asylum.

The weekly charge is 11 s. for each person chargeable to the county or unions in the county; 14 s. for each out-county pauper; and, exclusive of clothing, 17 s. for each private patient.

The out-county paupers are 6; those chargeable elsewhere are 640.

One hundred and twenty-seven men and 149 women have been admitted, *i.e.*, 276 persons; 39 men and 75 women—total, 114—have been discharged.

Sixty-one men and 54 women, *i.e.*, 115, patients have died. Recovery is reported by the medical superintendent in 97 cases, that is to say, 36 in the male and 61 in the female division. Disease of the brain and lung and heart disease respectively, account for 68 and 33 of the deaths; but we set forth below as usual and more particularly, the information derived from the asylum books on this head.

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CAUSES

Appendix (C.)

CAUSES of DEATHS since 28 July 1873.*

Durham
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	27	11	38
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	14	16	30
Epilepsy - - - - -	0	1	1
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	1	2	3
Pulmonary consumption - -	7	10	17
Other forms of lung and heart disease - - - - -	4	12	16
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	4	1	5
Senile decay - - - - -	3	2	5
Suffocation during epilepsy - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - -	61	55	116

Post-mortem examinations were made in 77 instances. The mortality, it will be seen, has again been considerably higher than the average in county asylums, having been at the rate of about 14 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident. Coroner's inquests were held in 6 cases; the verdicts with one exception were that the deaths were due to natural causes. The exception was that of a man who was suffocated during the night by turning on his face in a fit, whilst sleeping in a single room. He had, up to two nights previously, occupied a bed in the dormitory set apart for night supervision by a special attendant of epileptic and suicidal cases, but he had been removed thence into a single room, owing to his having become noisy. The special night supervision on the male side above referred to has been effected hitherto in the "temporary building," and has been found to work very satisfactorily. In

* A slight discrepancy having been noticed in this table, the Medical Superintendent has since been requested to supply a fresh statement of the causes of death. His return is as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - - -	25	11	36
Other forms of brain disease, &c. - - - - -	20	18	38
Epilepsy - - - - -	—	1	1
Exhaustion, &c. - - - - -	2	2	4
Pulmonary consumption - - - - -	5	11	16
Other forms of lung and heart disease - - - - -	3	11	14
Diseases of abdominal organs - - - - -	4	1	5
Pyæmia - - - - -	1	—	1
Suffocation during epilepsy - - - - -	1	—	1
TOTAL - - -	61	55	116

In no part of the "permanent building" are there adequate facilities for such an arrangement, and believing it to be a very important means of security, and one that should exist in all asylums of this magnitude, we suggest for consideration the expediency of constructing, in a permanent though modified form, a wing for this purpose, with a certain number of single rooms on the site of the existing temporary building. On the female side, the existing arrangement for night supervision of these cases is upon a small and inadequate scale, and we trust that measures will be taken to extend it.

Two of the attendants were three months ago attacked by scarlet-fever; but they recovered, and the malady did not extend to any patient, and there has been no other appearance of epidemic disorder in the asylum. In the infirmary for males we found 11, and in that for females 13, persons in bed; in another ward, 2 men in single rooms. Those registered as under medical treatment are 29 men and 52 women.

During our stay in the wards there was but little noise or excitement; but the women were less well behaved than the men; the few complaints made to us of ill-usage came from men themselves, conspicuous for turbulent disposition, incoherent in talk, and very unreliable for truthful statements; the convalescent of both sexes spoke to us contentedly. In regard to dress, the men's clothing was not satisfactory; the females were generally better clad, and those of the latter who had received their winter gowns were sufficiently tidy and clean. We were informed that 6 tailors are now engaged in increasing the stock of male clothing, confessedly fallen too low. Several patients are also ill-shod in both divisions, and this deficiency is also receiving attention from Dr. Smith. We strongly recommend a liberal supply of Sunday suits in the male division. The absence of special strong-dresses is an excellent feature in this asylum, where neither restraint nor seclusion are ever resorted to.

None of the attendants specially named in last entry now remain. As many as 24 of the existing staff have entered upon their duties since our colleagues were here, and we were favourably impressed with their appearance and demeanour. There are, for the care of the male patients, besides 32 subordinates by day and 3 men on duty at night, 2 head attendants, and on the female side, a chief and 21 day, and 3 night nurses. The appointment of a second head attendant for the men is a judicious experiment adopted since the last visit. There are several vacancies for female attendants; these should be filled up as soon as possible. An attempt has been made within the past 15 months to increase the comforts of the attendants, by appropriating a room for the men, another for the women, after the patients had retired for the night, in which rooms books, papers, and other sources of amusement are provided.

No. 4 Ward on the male side, where at last visit complaints were made of ill-treatment from the attendants, is now under entirely new officers, and has been recently painted and papered afresh. The patients there have been reduced in number, and the

Appendix (C.)
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classification generally in the male division has been improved by less concentration of troublesome cases in any particular ward.

We were present in the dining-hall yesterday and to-day, when the dinners were respectively meat pies and suet puddings, the former especially good, and apparently liked by the patients. The puddings were last year substituted for the Thursday meat dinners. Some complaints were made to us on the score of there being now two soup dinners weekly, and one of suet pudding, and we suggest for consideration the expediency of substituting meat in a solid form for soup on one day of the week. We are glad to find that the great inconvenience felt by the inadequate size and arrangements of the kitchen and dining-hall is about to be remedied by the erection of a new kitchen and offices, and the extension of the hall, plans for which have recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

We found the wards on both sides clean; but the ventilation of the older dormitories is still very defective. Several improvements were apparent in the day-rooms in the way of decoration and furniture, but more are needed; also a better supply of illustrated and other newspapers and books. The bagatelle-boards are much used, and require new cloths. The beds are generally of hair; but few are provided with under-blankets. We hope that this defect will soon receive attention.

Attendance at Divine service is still limited by the size of the chapel, to an extent far greater than would be the case if the building afforded sufficient accommodation. Weekly dances and other occasional associated amusements are regularly given; but in regard to the attendance thereat, a remark similar to that in the preceding sentence is applicable. About 250 of both sexes have occasional country walks. If a good way were gradually formed along the boundary of the estate, it would afford the means of giving daily extended exercise with much benefit to many patients too much confined now to their airing courts. This means of treatment is very generally adopted in county asylums, and with good results.

There is nothing now to report with regard to the occupations. About 200 of each sex are recorded as usefully employed, of whom 130 men work on the land, 15 in various shops, and 21 help the upholsterer. Of the women, 132 are engaged in needlework, and 38 in the library and kitchen. A small proportion only of the men's clothes, and of the shoes for both sexes, is at present made by the patients.

The long continuance of building operations involved in the enlargement of the asylum (which have now extended over several years) has no doubt tended to increase the difficulties of management, and we trust that the utmost possible expedition by the contractor will be insisted upon by the Visitors in the completion of the works still to be executed. The new wing for male patients has been occupied about 6 weeks, and advantage is being taken of the vacancies thus occasioned in some of the old wards to renovate them previously to bringing the patients here now in other asylums. A good additional bath-room with dressing-room is much wanted for patients now located in the old main building, and the old detached building to the north. The laundry has been extended; but the drying closets are not as efficient as they should be, owing
 to

to defective heating power. The wash-house also requires some enlargement to render it equal to the present and future number of patients; even now it is not found practicable to change the men's shirts as often as is desirable.

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Asylum.

The large airing court in front of the new male wing is in course of being levelled, and the courts to the south of the asylum will, when completed, be very spacious and pleasant. They will be much improved when planted, and if forest trees are introduced, they will give valuable shade in summer.

We learn that the water supply has been increased, and is said now to be adequate to the wants of the establishment. We have made inquiry as to the means which exist for extinction of fire, and find that pipes for hose are fixed on the various floors; but there is no arrangement by which water could be thrown on to a burning roof. We think it most important that this should be provided without delay, by placing hydrants upon an extension of the main water-pipes external to the building capable of being worked by the present steam-pumps or by a fire-engine.

ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

28 November 1874.

BY gradual increase in the number of patients, this asylum, which we inspected yesterday and to-day, is now practically full; its estimated accommodation is 800 beds, and the inmates now under care and treatment have reached an aggregate of 794, consisting of 344 males and 450 females. At the last visit made by members of our Board (on the 9th of May 1873), the total number was 739.

Essex Asylum.

We learn with much satisfaction that all idea of extension of this asylum for the reception of more patients is now abandoned. The present number is sufficient strongly to tax the ability of any superintendent, and all our experience tells us that the welfare of patients is prejudicially affected in those larger asylums where the number makes it impossible for the chief medical officer to perform such duties as should be discharged by no other person. Any additions to this asylum, which would have over-taxed Dr. Campbell, or would have created the necessity of a divided superintendency, we should have greatly deplored, and this we think must have been the result had the Committee agreed to any extension of the main building, or to the erection of a new block upon the lands now belonging to the asylum.

The following table shows the changes since last inspection by the commissioners—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	139	179	318
Discharged - - - -	75	92	167
Died - - - - -	45	49	94

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

A few patients have been refused admission for want of beds in both divisions; 12 have been lately transferred to Ipswich Asylum for that reason. Thirty-two of the admitted cases had been previously here; and of the discharged 167, the recovery is recorded of 137. The number under treatment since last visit has been 1,050; the average number in residence, 782. The death register yields no matter for special report; the causes of death appear to have been such as are natural. No fatal casualty has occurred, and in the single inquest held, the verdict was, "died of serous effusion on the brain, and not from any violence." The rate of mortality has been very low, less than 6 per cent. on the average number in residence up to the end of the year 1873, and slightly above that per-centage during the current year. The post-mortem examinations have been 28 on patients of each sex. The general health has been, we are informed, good. No epidemic disorder has shown itself, but should such a malady now break out, Brentwood Hall, lately acquired, and now furnished, would be most useful as a detached hospital.

The weekly rate of maintenance is 10 *s.* 9 *d.*

At the present moment, 23 men and 44 women are registered as under medical treatment. In seclusion, we found 1 man and 2 women. No patient was under restraint at the time of our visit, and we saw every inmate on the books, except a female absent on leave. We are glad to learn that most measures and medicinal remedies, which either in this country or abroad have gained reputation as affording relief to insanity, have received trial here.

In regard to personal cleanliness and clothing the patients, men and women, are well cared for. None made complaint of any sort, save on the subject of detention, and the attendants, chief and subordinate, deserve credit for the appearance of the patients in their charge. Altogether the sick in bed amounted to 8 in the male, 20 in the female division; of the former, 3 were in the men's infirmary, and 12 of the latter lay in the infirmary recently arranged in the detached block, and in that of their portion of the main building.

We saw some of the men at dinner. Meat-pie, consisting of Australian beef and potatoes, was liberally supplied, with bread and beer, and as very few plates were not emptied, we think that it must be satisfactory to the patients generally. Pork is given once a week, and fish occasionally. There is still no dining-hall except in the female block; all meals are taken in the wards of the main building by the patients there lodged.

We visited the laundry, also the shops attached to the asylum. Adverting to the laundry, we may here state, that two day shirts weekly are given to the male patients in the infirmary, but not it seems as a general rule elsewhere. We would suggest the extension of this comfort to all men in the asylum.

In some of the male wards the supply of newspapers appeared to be scanty, but on the whole, the patients' amusement is much studied, and out-door exercise is given to a large number of each sex.

Eighty-four men are now employed on the farm. We inspected Brentwood Hall, where 16 of those working out of doors will be housed,

housed, and were much pleased with its comfortable aspect and furniture. In the shops, 40 men are now occupied, but the superintendent still feels it difficult to obtain a sufficient number of persons willing and able to act as tailors and shoemakers. The total number of male working patients is 218, including 82 helping in the wards; the women employed number 288, of whom 26 serve in the laundry; fourteen in the kitchen.

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Essex Asylum.

The several galleries and rooms which we visited were well ventilated, quite sufficiently warmed, and very clean; great order prevailed everywhere, and a considerable degree of comfort. The water-closets have now all been so altered as to provide two closets in each ward, and the flow of water to and from the baths has been facilitated.

The attendance at chapel, has been, according to the returns given to us, an average of 150 males, and 195 females on Sundays, and 85 men, and 75 women on week days. To alleviate the evils incident to the limited accommodation of the chapel, three services are now given on Sundays. The chaplain visits the wards every morning, and we ourselves saw him on his rounds.

The grounds of the asylum are in their usual good order, and the arrangement effected in front of the female block, by the erection of a light iron boundary fence to its lawn, and the planting there of evergreens, is very noticeable.

A hint given to us by a male patient, that a porch to the door of Brentwood Hall is very desirable, is so reasonable, that we trust that the matter will be considered.

We regret that the special night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is limited to the worst cases in this asylum, who are brought together into two dormitories in each division, and a few single rooms, and that such limitation has hitherto been inevitable by reason of structural difficulties; still we trust that further consideration may lead to some more satisfactory arrangement, which shall place in sight of the night watches a larger proportion of the cases lastly referred to. We will conclude our Report by affirming our belief that the comfort and well-being of the patients continue to receive the utmost attention from those concerned in the management of the asylum.

GLAMORGAN COUNTY ASYLUM.

12 March 1874.

WE inspected this asylum during the course of yesterday and today, and have seen all the patients at present on the books. They are 492 in number; viz., 255 men and 237 women. Since the 27th November, the date of our last visit, 24 men and 22 women have been admitted; 6 men and 8 women have been discharged (of whom 3 of the former and 7 of the latter are returned as recovered), and 12 men and 6 women have died. No inquest has been held with respect to any of the deaths, all of which have resulted from causes ordinary in asylums. Post-mortem examinations have been made

Glamorgan
Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.

in 12 instances. A considerable number of the inmates on the male side seemed very feeble and infirm, and there were yesterday 10 of the men and 8 of the women in bed. One of the men was suffering from broken ribs, caused by a blow from another patient whom he had been annoying; he is, however, progressing very favourably. The number registered as being now under medical treatment are 28 men, of whom 14 are epileptics, and 19 women, of whom 5 are epileptics.

The new ward (No. 4) on the female side, containing 44 beds, is now occupied. Advantage has been taken of the additional space thus afforded to temporarily empty No. 3 (on this side) of its inmates, whilst it is being painted, re-papered, and generally renovated. When this work is finished, that part of one of the male wards, containing 17 beds, and which is now occupied by females, will be abandoned by them and given back to the men's division. The beds that will then be vacant in each division, according to the present number of inmates, are, nominally, 65 on the male and 13 on the female side. But these numbers are slightly in excess of the actual accommodation that could be provided.

A new room, adjacent to the laundry, is now being used for the men's clothes to be deposited in, when brought to the wash, so obviating any necessity for the men going themselves to the laundry. This room is in connection with the new Turkish baths, and can also be utilised as a cooling-room.

There are 20 attendants for the male division, two of them being married men, whose wives also act as attendants, and 6 of them being tradesmen. For the other side there are 17, 3 being laundry attendants. In addition to these, there is a head and night attendant for each division.

The rate of wages is, we think wisely, left entirely to the discretion of Dr. Yellowlees, with this restriction, that the average rate for the men is not to exceed 35*l.*, nor for the women 16*l.*, a year. The wages, however (for any kind of work), are so high in this district, and so readily obtainable, that we understand many of the best attendants are constantly leaving for other employment. This is particularly the case with the married attendants, for whom there is very limited accommodation here. To remedy this Dr. Yellowlees has suggested the erection of two or three cottages on the estate. They would be for the use of the night male attendant (if a married man), and of good tradesmen attendants, whose services it is very desirable to retain permanently, and who, even if married, could then have a comfortable home here. We understand that the suggestion has already been brought under the notice of the Committee, to whose favourable consideration we beg to recommend it.

The records show that since the last visit one man has been habitually restrained at night by means of gloves, on account of most persistent destructive habits, and that two women have been secluded, one on one, and the other on three occasions.

There is about the same average attendance at the English and Welsh services in the chapel. With regard to employment the following returns are given:—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
Workshops - - -	30	Sewing, knitting, and fancy work - -	81
Farm and garden	60	Laundry - - -	40
Ward work - - -	66	Kitchen - - -	17
		Ward work - - -	36
	156		174

Appendix (C.)
Glamorgan
Asylum.

Two associated meetings for recreation are held every week. The programme of one for this evening shows a varied entertainment of dancing and vocal and instrumental music.

The weekly rate is now 10s. 6d. All the wards and offices were in excellent order. The patients themselves were throughout quiet, very well-behaved, and free from complaints; whilst all proper attention seems to be paid to insuring habits of personal cleanliness amongst them. In all respects there is ample evidence of their receiving kind and judicious treatment.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

10 March 1874.

DURING the course of yesterday and to-day we have inspected this asylum, and have seen all the patients. The present number of them is 641; of these, 289 are men and 352 women. There are 7 male and 4 female out-county patients, and 1 of the former and 2 of the latter sex who are private patients; the remainder are paupers. These numbers leave but 8 beds vacant on the male side, and a similar number on the female; an arrangement, however, has been entered into under which 25 of the women can be removed to the Hereford County Asylum, and this number will be immediately sent there. The weekly rate for paupers is 9s., for the private patients 12s. to 16s., and for the out-county 14s., except those from Tewkesbury, who pay 12s.

Since the last visit here, which was on the 15th February 1873, there have been the following

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - -	77	115	192
Discharges - - - -	75	99	174
Deaths - - - - -	38	37	75

Of those discharged, 36 men and 62 women are returned as recovered.

In 59 out of the 75 cases of death post-mortem examinations have been made.

Appendix (C.) The causes of death were as follows:—

Gloucester Asylum.	General paralysis	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Other forms of brain disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Exhaustion from mania or melancholia	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Phthisis	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Other lung diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
	Heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Senile decay	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Other ordinary causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

The suicide was that of a female patient whilst absent from the asylum on trial.

Inquests were held in two cases, but in each death was found to have resulted from natural causes.

The bedding in the different dormitories appeared to be carefully attended to, and the wards were well ventilated and sufficiently warmed, and varied means of amusement for the patients are provided throughout them all. The instruction of some of them in elementary subjects is still continued, and we saw 18 men in the school on their side, and from 25 to 30 of the women attend that in their division.

Of the general bodily health of the inmates we can report satisfactorily. At present there are only 10 of each sex taking medicine, and there were not more than 7 of the men and 6 of the women in bed yesterday. Two of the former were there on account of accidents; the one had fractured a bone of the right leg by a fall during a fit, and the other had fractured his left leg accidentally. There have been some other minor casualties which do not, however, call for special remark.

The male patients were remarkably quiet and free from excitement, and were clean in dress and personal appearance. Many of the women did not contrast favourably with them in either of these respects; several of them were very noisy, one exhibited noisy tendencies, and in fact attempted an attack on the head attendant.

There is a decided improvement as regards the bad habits commented on in the last Report with respect to patients lying about in unseemly attitudes, covering their heads with their aprons, &c.; but we think there might be further amendment in the condition of many in matters of personal cleanliness and tidiness of dress, notwithstanding the difficulties presented by the hopeless character of many of the cases. The unusual practice of bathing 3 patients in the same water still exists here, and we understand that this is owing rather to a desire to save extra expense than to any deficiency in the supply of water.

We saw some of the laundry workers at their dinner, which was a good one, of bacon, potatoes, greens, bread, and beer. Generally there was an absence of complaints of any kind, and several of the patients expressed their appreciation of the kindness of those who have the care of them.

There are 31 of the men who work at trades, 28 are employed on the

the farm and garden, and between 80 and 90 in household duties. Of the women, 50 are occupied with needlework, 40 in the laundry, and over 70 in other duties about the house.

Appendix (C.)
Gloucester
Asylum.

The returns give 149 of the men and 148 of the women attending the chapel services. Weekly entertainments and other means of recreation, as mentioned in former Reports, continue to be given, and are frequent and varied.

The following repairs and alterations, all of which appear to be improvements, have been recently effected.

On the men's side, in wards 7 and 8, some painting and decorating has been done. A small room at the end of ward 5, which was formerly used as a sitting-room, has been converted into a dormitory, which it is proposed to use for sick cases, and the average number of occupants of this ward has been reduced by 15. In No. 4 the ground-floor accommodation has been slightly enlarged and new bath-rooms constructed, and there has been built over it an entirely new dormitory which contains 18 beds, in addition to two single-rooms. The corridor leading from this ward to the women's side of the house has been re-erected and widened. We may also mention that in several of the wards new cupboards have been put up for holding the clothes.

On the women's side, in ward 14, additional accommodation (including 8 single-rooms) has been provided for 24 patients by removing a partition wall, and throwing into this ward space that before formed part of a ward on the men's side. This alteration has also afforded greater day-room space, and has allowed of the construction of better bath-rooms and lavatories in connection with this ward. A direct outlet from it into the airing-court has also been provided by means of some iron steps. In ward 2 further means for washing have been given in accordance with a suggestion in our last Report.

The airing-courts attached to this ward has been laid out with flower-beds, and that in connection with No. 12 has been also improved, both by judicious planting and the removal of the wall between it and the chapel, and the substitution of iron railing.

Amongst the general improvements we would notice the addition, by purchase, of about three quarters of an acre of land, together with a cottage, on the south-west side of the asylum, and the placing of letter boxes in all the wards, in which the patients can put their letters and see them collected for posting. We further understand that for some time past an additional staff of workmen has been constantly employed in making new furniture for distribution generally through the wards.

The returns show no instance of restraint, but that 10 of the men have been secluded on 59 occasions, and 26 of the women on 99.

We are glad to be able to state that the medical records are very well and carefully kept.

Dr. Davidson has resigned and has been succeeded by Dr. Philip. Mr. Cassan has been appointed second assistant medical officer.

Appendix (C.)

HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

6 May 1874.

Hants Asylum. WE visited this asylum yesterday, and during our inspection saw every patient now on the books.

The following statement of the numbers resident, and of the changes since the last visit, a year ago, has been furnished to us, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	72	85	157
Discharges - - - - -	47	52	99
Deaths - - - - -	40	29	69

Leaving in the house, on the 5th instant, 624 patients; of whom 292 are males and 332 females. These all belong to the county of Hants, except one man, a pauper, and a female, who is of the private class.

Of the patients discharged, 55 were recovered, 1 was not insane on admission, 1 escaped, and 20 men and 19 women, belonging to the borough of Winchester, were removed to Fisherton House, Salisbury.

Amongst the chief causes of death were the following :—General paralysis in 14 cases; epilepsy in 9; other brain diseases in 12; diseases of the chest in 13; exhaustion in 6; and old age and general decay in 11 instances.

Only 1 inquest has been held, viz., on the body of a male patient who had cut his throat previous to his admission. Of the 6 deaths from epilepsy, 2 were caused by the patients having been suffocated by turning on their faces in bed at night; and upon the recommendation of our Board, and with a view of preventing as far as possible the recurrence of accidents of this description, the Committee of Visitors have sanctioned the appointment of a second night attendant on each side of the house.

This precaution has hitherto proved successful; but in any further extension of the asylum buildings, we hope that more complete arrangements will be made for watching both epileptic and suicidal patients during the night.

Although the general health of the patients seems to be good, and the numbers in bed were small, we were struck by the large proportion of aged and feeble cases; and it appears that nearly two-thirds of the patients admitted were recorded as in bad health at the time of admission, and 11 per cent. exceeded 70 years of age.

Notwithstanding the temporary relief caused by the removal of the Winchester patients, the asylum continues to be overcrowded, both as respects day and night accommodation. A comprehensive scheme of enlargement is under consideration, as to which we have had a conference with Sir Nelson Rycroft, the chairman of the Committee of Visitors, and shall make a separate report on the subject

subject. Meanwhile the project long entertained of enlarging the day-room of F. Ward, in the male division, and the room above it, should be carried out with the least possible delay, as the crowding now existing cannot but be injurious to the patients.

Appendix (C.)
Hants Asylum.

The patients on both sides were very orderly as we passed through their wards, and their clothing and personal condition quite satisfactory. The bedding also was in excellent order. No complaint of harshness or ill-treatment were made, and the attendants seemed kind and considerate. We are glad to find that the wages of all have been raised. The head attendants in both divisions receive an addition of 5*l.* a year, and the charge and ordinary attendants have all had their wages increased by 2*l.* They will also receive gratuities for length of service.

The arrangements for occupation, exercise, and recreation remain as usual; but some additional funds have been granted by the Visitors to defray the expenses of the periodical entertainments, which consist of dances, concerts, and dramatic performances, and which are attended by about 130 patients. Forty-one of these associated meetings have been held in the course of the past year. The recreation-room has been enlarged and lengthened, as suggested in our Report for 1872. The improvement has been effected at a very moderate cost, and the result is quite satisfactory.

The numbers usefully employed are about as usual, and the proportion of inmates attending Divine service, and walking beyond the asylum precincts, are much the same as before reported.

No one was secluded or restrained yesterday; but there is record of the use of coercion in the case of a very violent and dangerous woman; the means adopted being, however, merely the attachment of her sleeves to the body of her dress, so as to prevent her from raising her hand sufficiently high to inflict a severe blow. This restraint was employed during five days only.

The seclusion employed for maniacal or epileptic excitement had reference to 7 male and 6 female patients; the former having been secluded on 27 and the latter on 32 occasions; the total duration being respectively 129 and 273 hours.

The condition of the wards and offices, all of which were inspected by us, was excellent. There was an abundant supply of books, papers, and other means of amusement, and the galleries were decorated with plenty of prints, flowers, birds in cages, &c. The airing-courts are very well kept and planted; those used by the more impulsive classes being as good as the others, and but little or no injury is done to the trees and shrubs.

We have again the pleasure of recording the very favourable impression which our visit has afforded us of the condition and management of this asylum.

Appendix (C.)

HEREFORD (COUNTY AND CITY) ASYLUM.

22 September 1874.

Hereford
Asylum.

THIS asylum has been the subject of our inspection to-day. The patients have much increased in number since the Commissioners' last visit. They are now 159 in the male, 146 in the female division, together 305 persons; of whom 240 belong to unions in the county and city, 59 are out-county patients, and 3 men are of the private class, which also includes 3 women. A private patient is the only inmate absent on leave. According to the records:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
The admissions have been—			
Paupers - - - -	76	66	142
Private - - - -	5	4	9
The discharges—			
Paupers - - - -	42	39	81
Private - - - -	3	1	4
Deaths—			
Paupers - - - -	18	11	29
Private - - - -	1	-	1

It does not appear that any Coroner's inquest has been held in the case of a patient since our last visit. One of the deceased was a male epileptic; he was found by the night attendant half-turned upon his face and dead. The attendant sleeping in the dormitory had not noticed the fit of which the patient died. The only effectual means for preventing accidental suffocation by turning on the face in a fit (and which are now adopted in many asylums) seem to be the employment of a night nurse, whose sole duty it is to sit up among the epileptics associated in a dormitory and constantly to watch them. Several deaths of late in this asylum are traceable to the fact that the epileptics have at night no attention beyond that which they may get from persons occupying neighbouring beds, or from the patrolling night attendant, should he be near enough to hear them. Apart from the question of night supervision of the epileptics, we think that the night attendants should not visit each ward less frequently than hourly during each night, and that some plan should be adopted for testing the regularity of their visits. The post-mortem examinations have been 18 on the male, 10 on the female side. No casualty of any moment has occurred, beyond that to which we have already referred. The chief causes of death appear to have been epilepsy in 4 instances, general paralysis and other diseases of brain and spine 13, and disease of heart and lungs 7.

There is no record of restraint having been employed in any case; and in the male division 2 patients only have been secluded, these on 3 occasions. On the female side, in consequence of the excited and troublesome character of the cases, it has been more extensively

sively employed; 26 patients have been thus treated on 112 occasions, but generally for short periods. Appendix (C.)

The personal state of many of the patients of each sex was not satisfactory, the clothing being much worn and the material of inferior quality. About one-third of the men, Dr. Chapman informed us, are supplied with Sunday suits, and we hope that by degrees all will receive them. The condition of one woman whom we found standing, as is her usual habit, in the water-closet of the airing-court attached to Wards 1 and 2, and without shoes or stockings, or indeed any garment save a loose canvas dress, demands immediate remedy. This woman absolutely requires special attendance; and even without her the other patients in Ward No. 1 need the services of an additional nurse. We would suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether it would not be practicable to effect a division of this airing-court, and to partition off a portion of Ward No. 1, so as to reduce the number of the disorderly who now get together, and these become beyond the control of those put in charge of them.

Hereford
Asylum.

Much has been done since the last visit in the way of painting and papering the corridors and rooms in both divisions, but much still remains to be done in this direction, especially on the male side, and also in the supply of furniture, carpets, &c. The airing-courts for the females require alteration, and planting them should not be deferred till next year. The beds and bedding in dormitories and single rooms throughout the building are very good and clean, and the ventilation is excellent.

One hundred patients of each sex dined to-day in the hall; we were present during the meal, and all behaved with great decorum. No excitement was displayed, either here or in the wards, by the male patients. The general health seems to be fairly good; only 10 men and 9 women are under medical treatment; 6 patients of each sex were in bed when we went round the asylum, several for trifling ailments.

One hundred and four men and 95 women are induced to employ themselves usefully, and of the former 36 work in the garden and grounds, 23 in various trades; of the latter 40 sew and knit and 17 assist in the laundry; these 17 have only within the last fortnight been placed in the rooms set apart for such as occupy themselves in that department.

The attendance at chapel on Sundays is stated to be, on an average, 118 men, 83 women; 88 and 69 respectively on week days. The wards are still deficient in supply of books, papers, &c. The amusements comprise gatherings in the hall on two evenings in the week, when music and lectures, and sometimes theatrical representations, are listened to by a fair proportion of the patients. A band is in course of formation by the attendants.

The present rate for maintenance charged for each pauper weekly to unions in the county and city is now 11s. 6d. We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress made in the organisation of this asylum since the last visit, and we feel confident that any defects pointed out by us will receive the early attention of the Committee and superintendent.

Appendix (C.)

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM.

6, 7, and 8 October 1874.

Kent Asylum.

THE following changes have taken place amongst the patients, since the visit of our Colleagues' on the 24th of November last year—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL
Admitted - - - -	136	165	301
Discharged - - - -	59	100	159
Died - - - - -	59	55	114

Leaving on the books this day the names of 1,329 patients, of whom 574 are men, and 755 women. Of the patients who were discharged, 136 were reported as recovered.

Of the whole number of patients, 1,319 belong to the county, 3 to non-contributing boroughs, and 7 to other counties. The charge for the two last-named classes is, 14 s. per week, and for the county patients it has been 10 s. 6 d. for the first quarter of the year, and 11 s. 1 d. for the two last. The recent increase is, we learn, partly due to exceptional outlay for clothing and bedding for use in the new asylum at Chartham, and for which this institution will be duly reimbursed. The asylum is quite full, indeed, overcrowded in some parts; but no patient has yet been refused admission for want of room.

The mortality has not been above the usual average in county asylums, and there has been no suicide or fatal accident, nor has any Coroner's inquest been held.

We regret to state that post-mortem examinations are still very rarely made, and that they have taken place in the cases of 7 only of the 114 deaths. In these circumstances, some doubt must necessarily rest upon the accuracy with which the deaths have been attributed in 33 cases to "exhaustion after mania and melancholia," and also some other causes in the following list—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	12	4	16
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy	11	5	16
Epilepsy - - - - -	8	5	13
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	13	20	33
Pulmonary consumption - - - -	4	4	8
Other diseases of the lungs and of the heart - - - - -	5	3	8
Abdominal diseases - - - - -	-	2	2
Senile decay - - - - -	4	8	12
Other ordinary causes - - - -	2	4	6
TOTAL - - - -	59	55	114

Speaking generally, and excepting No. 9 ward on the male side and 9 and 13 in the female division, the patients were orderly and quiet, and no one in any part of the building was restrained or secluded. As regards the wards excepted above, some improvements was observable amongst the women; but the condition of the men in No 9 ward was still most unsatisfactory. There was considerable excitement and noise, and much sullenness and discontent.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylum.

This ward remains as before, and has a very cheerless aspect, the airing court also is unimproved. There are however two additional attendants; eight in all for the 34 patients, and the men are now taken out three at a time for walks on the estate. These are the only measures yet adopted to carry out the suggestions made in the last and previous entries, for ameliorating the condition of this class.

Returning now to the general state of the patients, we have to report that the men, making allowance for their occupations, were well and comfortably clothed. It would be well however if a suggestion made in 1871 could be carried out, and Sunday suits provided for them.

The dresses of the women, although clean, were not relatively so good as those of the men, either as regards quality or condition.

This difference may perhaps be partly accounted for by the present deficiency in the staff of day nurses, which is most marked in the new building, where there are now seven vacancies.

We were present in the hall during the dinner hour on two days, when 308 patients of each sex were assembled, and behaved with the utmost propriety. The food was good and ample, and seemed to give general satisfaction. The alteration in the supper hour from 5 o'clock to 6, so as to lessen the interval between that meal and the breakfast on the following day (which was referred to in the last report), has as yet been only extended to wards 9 and 13 in each division; but in our opinion it should be made general throughout; the existing interval between supper and breakfast being now 15 hours.

From the return we have received, it appears that 113 men work on the land, 48 at various trades, and 23 in the kitchen and central offices. Of the women, there are 204 engaged in needlework and knitting, 42 work in the laundry and washhouse, and 4 in the officers' domestic offices. Besides the above, 42 men and 196 women are employed as ward helpers.

Going beyond the precincts of the estate for exercise weekly, there are said to be 108 men and 77 women, the former going out on Sunday only. With these exceptions, and excluding the men employed on the land, the patients are restricted to their airing courts, and advantage is not taken of the large asylum estate to afford the general body of patients that extended and varied exercise which is ever found so beneficial.

The chaplain's return shows, that at the Sunday services in the morning 255 men and 320 women are usually present, the numbers being fewer in the afternoon. At the Wednesday evening service the attendance appears to be about 400 of both sexes, and 170 go to the daily morning prayers.

The number of patients last week registered as under medical treatment

0.69.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylum.

treatment is 25 of the male and 56 of the female sex. The general health is at present favourable, and we found only 9 men and 8 women in bed. According to the medical journal, there has been one case of mechanical restraint, that of a woman, who wore a bandage for eight hours for surgical reasons. Seclusion has not been much employed, having, in the male division, been limited to 7 men for a total duration of 73½ hours, and on the female side, to 31 women for 196½ hours; the cause in each instance being violence or excitement.

The hall continues to be found most useful in promoting the association of the sexes at various entertainments, which now include weekly meetings, when about 130 men and 270 women are present.

We have a good report to make as to the cleanliness and ventilation of the wards throughout. A good deal of painting is still required in the new building, but the furnishing has been proceeded with, and an excellent bagatelle table has been supplied to every ward. We thought the stock of books and newspapers inadequate, and suggest the introduction of some local journals.

The bedding was clean in each of the buildings, but there was an entire want of under blankets in the "additional building," and the condition of the loose coir beds everywhere was unsatisfactory, and needs increased attention. We are glad to learn that horsehair is in course of being substituted.

The supply of hot water is still inadequate, and two, and it is to be feared three or more, patients are bathed in the same water. We had complaints on this subject from two very intelligent female patients, who were formerly in a respectable position in life, and who expressed their disgust at being subjected to this very dirty process. One of these patients assured us most earnestly that she had seen six women placed one after another in the same bath, while she herself waited, undressed, in order to take advantage of the next supply. We trust that something will be done with as little delay as possible to remedy this great evil, and also to secure a proper service of water to the water-closets on the upper floor of the new building, which now, owing either to want of water or defective construction, are quite dry, and not fit to be used.

The arrangement suggested at the last visit for the special night care of epileptic and suicidal patients has not yet been organised. We think that, in the new building, this plan could be very readily carried out, and again beg to draw attention to its importance. The absence in this asylum of a good and suitable infirmary for the sick on both sides has again attracted our attention, and we hope this very necessary aid to treatment will be soon provided.

Should it be determined to retain and improve the wards now in use for this purpose, it would be important to provide a better airing court, and this might be easily obtained, by removing the coal store from its present most inconvenient position on the south of the building, and appropriating a spot on the north corresponding with the store for the male division.

We had very few complaints of misconduct or harsh treatment on the part of attendants and nurses, but we understand that one of each
have

have been committed for trial at the ensuing sessions for the borough of Maidstone, for assaults upon patients; the prosecution having been directed by the Committee of Visitors. Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylum.

In conclusion, we have the satisfaction of stating, that a third medical officer has been appointed since the last visit, and that the three main divisions of the building have now each a medical man resident therein.

The "case books" are well entered up, and we feel assured that the patients are medically well-attended to by Dr. Kirkman and his assistants; and, subject to the observations and recommendations already made in this entry, we have to report that the condition of the asylum and its inmates is much improved, and there is evidence that the institution is under kind and careful arrangement.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

3 and 4 August 1874.

THE changes here since the last visit, on the 9th of April 1873, are as follows, viz. :— Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	176	131	307
Discharged - - - - -	122	107	229
Dead - - - - -	74	49	123

Of the discharged patients, 98 were registered as recovered, 30 were removed to other asylums, and 34 were sent to workhouses.

Of the deaths, 74 occurred on the male side, and 49 amongst the women.

It appears from the register that the causes of death were of an ordinary description, and such as are usually met with in asylums.

General paralysis proved fatal in 23 instances, epilepsy in 12, other diseases of the brain in 19, and phthisis and other lung diseases in 38.

Inquests were held in three cases; two of them were male (epileptic) patients, who were found dead in bed, and the third a woman who was choked by food getting into her larynx. There was another female epileptic, who was found dead in bed; but in this case no inquest was held, although we understand that the usual particulars were furnished to the Coroner. Post-mortem examinations were made in 22 cases. The sanitary condition of the asylum during the last 15 months appears to have been satisfactory; but it contains a numerous class of old feeble patients, and has on the books 26 general paralytics and 129 epileptics.

Altogether 77 patients of both sexes are now taking medicine, and 7 of each sex are confined to their beds.

The total number of patients is 1,032, of whom 538 are males and 494 are females. They have all been seen by us during the

Appendix (C.) two days of our inspection, and all statutory inquiries regarding their care and treatment have been duly made.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster.)

We have the usual favourable report to make relative to their clothing and personal condition, and the wards and bedding were throughout in the best order.

The conduct of the patients, although a considerable number of them are of a very rough and uneducated class, was orderly, and only one of the women was in seclusion. The instances of seclusion since the last visit relate to 94 men and 68 women, the former of whom were secluded on 303 occasion for an aggregate period of 443 days, and the latter on 284 occasions, for a period of 336 days. Of the men, 37 were epileptics and 11 general paralytics, and 20 of the women were epileptics. There has been no case of instrumental restraint in either division.

The usual returns have been furnished as to the amusements, occupations, and attendance at Divine worship, from which it appears that altogether 338 men and 317 women are employed. Of the former, 103 work on the land, 46 at trades, and 189 at other occupations. Of the women, 231 are engaged at needlework, 60 in the laundry, and 15 in the kitchen.

The total numbers attending Divine service last Sunday were about 273 of each sex. At the entertainments 200 men and 273 women are said to be present, and larger numbers join in the dances which in summer are given on the green. The amusements in the hall consist of dances, concerts, theatricals, magic lanterns, ventriloquism, &c. About 416 patients of both sexes are taken for walks in the country twice a week, and more than that number go into the grounds beyond the airing courts every day. The means of amusement in-doors are well supplied.

The staff of attendants seems to be fairly efficient. There are 33 day and 3 night attendants for the men, besides 14 labourers who have charge of them when at work, and 28 day and 2 night nurses on the female side, besides 10 kitchen and laundry servants. Although the wages have been increased—the men now getting 28*l.* to 40*l.*, and the women 16*l.* to 20*l.*—there is considerable difficulty in retaining the services of competent persons, especially in the female wards.

Since the last visit, an additional night nurse has been appointed to watch the epileptic female patients; but nothing has yet been done to carry out the plans approved by the Secretary of State in 1871, so as to provide special accommodation for epileptics. The delay has been occasioned by the want of any arrangement having been made for additional day accommodation, and we have to-day been shown an additional plan by which it is proposed to provide it. Considering the largely-increased expense which this new arrangement would involve, we submit, for the consideration of the Visitors, whether it would not be better altogether to abandon the present scheme, and erect a special building thoroughly adapted for its purpose, and in which accommodation would be provided for patients of both sexes. The importance of this matter will be seen when it is remembered that the asylum now contains 76 male and 53 female epileptics.

There

There are stated to be 30 vacant beds for men and 6 for women ; but there can be no doubt that many of the dormitories are much too full, and also that the dining-rooms are extremely crowded. It would be well if the cubical contents of the rooms were painted on the door-posts, as it would then be seen at a glance what was the deficiency of space, and arrangements be made by removing patients to other asylums, to raise the cubical space to 500 feet for each.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster.)

The weekly charge, which was 9 s. 4 d. in June last year, has been raised to 10 s. 6 d.

The new hospital for men has been completed and brought into use, although not fully occupied as yet. It seems to be well adapted for its purpose.

A house is shortly to be built for the steward, and the ground is being cleared for the purpose. Plans have, we understand, been prepared, and a builder's contract accepted. Before any further steps are taken for the erection of this house, it will be necessary that the plans should be approved by the Secretary of State.

We have already spoken of the good condition in which we found the wards and the patients, and the general result of our visit is to satisfy us of the continued good management, and the efficient state of this asylum.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. RAINHILL.

16 and 17 July 1874.

WHEN our colleagues were here in August last year the asylum contained 667 patients. To-day there are 324 men and 370 women on the books, 694 in all, leaving only 3 vacant beds, all in the male division. Of the above, 1 man and 2 women are boarded out in the neighbouring village, and 4 men and 2 women are away on trial. With regard to patients boarded out, we desire to direct the attention of the Visitors to the provisions of the 79th Section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," which requires that whenever a patient is permitted to leave an asylum on trial, a specified period shall be stated; this does not appear to have been done in the cases above referred to.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

The admissions since the last visit have amounted to 145 in the male and 82 in the female division. We are glad to find that of late there has been considerable improvement in the bodily condition of patients received from workhouses, but as regards their mental state no great change is observable, the proportion of incurable cases and of general paralytics and epileptics being very large. At the present time there are in the asylum 38 male and 12 female patients afflicted with general paralysis, and 49 males and 40 females subject to epileptic fits.

The mortality has been about the usual average, the recorded deaths being 39 on the male and 33 on the female side from the following causes:—

Appendix (C.)		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)	General paralysis - - - -	14	2	16
	Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis, and apoplexy - - - -	12	11	23
	Epilepsy - - - -	2	3	5
	Pulmonary consumption - -	5	5	10
	Other forms of lung disease and disease of the heart - - -	3	3	6
	Disease of abdominal organs - -	1	1	2
	Senile decay - - - -	-	1	1
	Ordinary causes - - - -	2	4	6
	Cancer - - - -	-	2	2
	Suffocation (suicide) - - -	-	1	1
	TOTAL - - - -	39	33	72

Inquests were held by the Coroner in five cases, but no blame was attributed to any one connected with the asylum. Of the three men whose deaths were the subject of inquiry, one died from epilepsy, another from the result of a fractured thigh, but how the fracture was caused was not discovered, and the third from ordinary causes, but who after death was found to have a broken rib. These fractures were not the cause of death, and it was not discovered how they were occasioned. Of the women, one died from cancer, but very suddenly when no one was present; the other committed suicide by placing her head in a bucket in one of the sculleries. The particulars of this case have already been fully detailed to our Board.

Post-mortem examinations have been made on the bodies of 28 men and 25 women.

There is nothing special to observe as to the present sanitary state of the inmates. There is the usual large proportion of paralytic and feeble cases, but the general health is good. Fifty-three patients of each sex are under medical treatment.

Of the 97 men and 82 women who have been discharged or removed, 41 of the former and 32 of the latter were reported as recovered. The proportion of probably curable patients now resident is very small.

The three patients to whom we have alluded as being boarded out in the village were brought up to the asylum for our inspection, so that except the 6 patients away on trial, we saw all who are now on the books. The men in No. 5 ward were noisy and turbulent; one of them struck one of the undersigned, and was placed in a single-room, and there was another man in seclusion there as we passed through. In other wards in this division also there was a good deal of restlessness and discontent, and the clothing in many cases was far from satisfactory.

The state of the women, although a few were noisy and excited, was much better, and their clothing generally well attended to. Their wards also were cleaner and more cheerful. How far the difference

difference to be found between the two sides of the house depends upon the attendants we cannot determine, but we learn from Dr. Rogers that he has much difficulty in securing and retaining the services of efficient men, and that the changes among them are frequent, notwithstanding that the wages are liberal, higher indeed than in most counties. The staff consists of 28 males and 24 females, besides 2 night attendants on the male and 1 on the female side.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

The system of night attendance here differs from that in most county asylums. The attendants are not specially and exclusively appointed for this duty, but are taken from the ordinary body, and perform the work for a period of two months, when they are replaced by others selected in rotation. In our opinion the very difficult and responsible duties of night-watching cannot be satisfactorily executed in this manner. It is evident that with a staff liable to such frequent changes, attendants quite new to these duties must very frequently be appointed, instead of the work being performed by the most trustworthy persons who can be obtained. We strongly recommend this matter for consideration, and we also recommend that Dent's tell-tale clocks be introduced; at present there is no security that the night rounds are duly made. But for the full security of patients suffering from epilepsy and suicidal mania, we think that no occasional visitation is sufficient, and that the only safe system is to place such cases in separate wards properly arranged for complete supervision, and to appoint special night attendants to watch them, having no other duties.

The bedding is of good quality and well attended to, but we thought that many of the dormitories seemed crowded, and that the cubical space for each patient was less than 500 feet. It would be well that the cubical contents of each room be painted on the door-post, and that where the space is below the standard a bed should be removed.

The general arrangements of the establishments appear to be the same as last reported. The numbers attending prayers are stated to be 114 men and 112 females; present at the associated amusements 122 men and 121 women; going beyond the premises 42 men and 92 women; and usefully employed 183 men and 237 women. Of the former, 77 work on the land, 41 at various trades, 33 in domestic offices, and the same number as ward cleaners. About 133 of the women occupy themselves in needlework, 24 in the laundry, 26 in domestic offices, and 56 are engaged as ward cleaners.

We have made all the usual statutory inquiries. As to the use of mechanical restraint we find no record, but seclusion continues to be largely employed, and we should be glad if some means could be found for reducing the number of instances, and their duration. Exclusive of the large number of patients who are entered under this head for medical or surgical reasons only, 63 patients of each sex are recorded as having, since the last visit, been secluded for maniacal or epileptic excitement, or acts of violence and insubordination. In many instances the seclusion was employed continuously for several days or a week, and extended to 444 days or portions of

Appendix (C.) days on the male side, and 445 days or portions of days amongst the women.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

The various medical records continue to be very carefully kept, and the asylum continues to be under most efficient management.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. PRESTWICH.

20 January 1874.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

THE inspection of this asylum has occupied us fully all yesterday, and the greater portion of to-day. Much improvement is in progress, and many are the structural changes since the place was last visited by Commissioners. The rebuilding of the infirmaries is advancing towards completion, and within three months it is hoped that occupation may be possible. The internal arrangements of these infirmaries, as explained to us by Mr. Ley, are good, and provide for the separation of the paralytic and helpless from the other sick inmates. A window from the female infirmary overlooks the recreation-hall, and will command a view of the entertainments. Bay windows to the south enliven both infirmaries. The kitchens, bath-rooms, lavatories, and small dormitories, in connection with the sick wards, will make them very complete. The new dining-hall for the men, on the same scale as the recreation hall, will soon be finished. Alterations are in hand at the mansion, known as "the Farm House," for the reception of patients working on the land, and the little cottage for the same class of patients, and which has been built expressly for them, is substantially completed. Throughout the asylum, and especially in the female division, painting and papering has been vigorously carried on since last visit; in this work, as elsewhere, the patients have been very much employed. On the male side, in Nos. 2 and 3, we remarked a new bath-room, dressing-room, urinal, and closets; also new bath rooms in No. 1, in each division. In many parts of the asylum new wash-hand stands, looking-glasses, and towel rollers have been furnished; and a very large proportion of the patients are thus supplied with the means of personal washing. In the offices attached to the asylum much improvement has also taken place. The additions to the laundry are extensive; there is a new range of drying closets, and much new washing machinery has been set up. In the gas-making works we observed a new tank; and the conversion of a hay shed and shippon into a brewery is contemplated. We understand that plans have been submitted to the Secretary of State for the erection of reception-wards, and twelve single rooms in each division, to obviate the present association of new cases with others suffering from epilepsy.

We visited every part of the main building, and the several offices and shops, and detached portions of the asylum. Making allowance for the works in progress, and the presence of so many employed from without upon the works, the behaviour of the patients, men and women, was admirable, and remarkably free from excitement. No complaints were made to us of unkind treatment, and no person of either sex was under restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards.

On

On the land are employed 106 men; 112 act as ward cleaners, 68 work in the shops, and 47 are occupied in the laundry and domestic offices. Of the women, 366 do needlework, 39 attend the laundry, and 135 have domestic work in the wards and offices. These numbers (*i. e.*, 333 men and 440 women) make a very creditable total of employed patients, when we except from the numbers on the books (that is to say, 476 men and 543 women, altogether 1,091) as many as 138 general paralytics and 135 epileptics.

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(Prestwich.)

The staff of attendants is strong, consisting, as it does, of 35 males and 4 females for charge of the men, and 46 females for the women patients. The night attendants are now 4 in each division; 2 on either side, acting separately, in the infirmaries and in the dormitories set apart for the epileptic and suicidal. On inquiry we learn that there are at present 71 male and 59 female patients to whom a suicidal tendency is attributed. We are informed that no patient has been found dead from lying on his or her face in epileptic seizure since the separate dormitory for epileptics was adopted; and that the present system of night watch over them works well. According to the returns made to the superintendent, the number of wet and dirty beds last night was 23 on the male and 15 on the female side.

The general health is fair; no epidemic has occurred. Should there be any outbreak of contagious or infectious disorder, there are detached buildings which could be made use of for separation of the patients attacked by it. The number of patients now sleeping in single rooms is, men 94, women 90; a total of 184.

In regard to personal cleanliness the women have the advantage of the other sex. All the patients appeared to be sufficiently clad, and the clothing was in good order; but not fewer than 18 men wore "slops," on account of their faulty habits. Ten males and 9 females were in bed; and in the registry of medical treatment were inserted the names of 42 men and 53 women.

We are glad to report that there has been no resort to any mechanical restraint since our Colleagues were last here, and that seclusion has been limited to 44 in the male, and 60 in the female division; a great diminution in the numbers stated in last entry as so dealt with.

We saw every patient; no one is away on leave. We saw a large party at dinner in the hall, and we were also present at that meal in the farm house. All had opportunity given to them for complaining to us; but beyond the usual number of unfounded charges of improper detention, no dissatisfaction was expressed to us by any patient.

The boundary walk is used regularly every day for out-door exercise by a large number of the patients; and many of the women, especially from No. 6 block, roam about the garden in which that block stands. The instrumental band is kept up. Dances are weekly, and dramatic performances are frequent. We have been asked to be of the audience to-night in the recreation-hall to enjoy the farce of "The Irish Dragoon;" but engagements will not permit us to accept the invitation.

Before leaving the asylum we made a point of seeing the interior

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 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Prestwich.)

of the chapel, which has been prettily decorated for Christmas; the attendance there is from 500 to 600 patients on Sundays. There are about 278 Roman Catholics among the inmates of the asylum; these have very properly the ministration of a priest, to whom on certain days the hall is given up.

The admissions, since 1st April 1873, into this asylum have been, of men 145; of women 173; together 338; and 214 persons have been discharged; that is to say, 111 of the male and 103 of the female sex, of whom had recovered 117. In the record of deaths we find the names of 51 men and 27 women; in all 78 inmates. Of these 26 died from general paralysis; 7 of apoplexy; 5 of epilepsy; exhaustion after mania and melancholia carried off 6; and 8 sank under pulmonary consumption; in 17 other cases lung and heart disease was fatal. The rest died from ordinary causes, if we except 2, who were the subjects of inquests, and the particulars of which were communicated at the time to our Board. In one case the patient had sustained a fracture of his shoulder, in the other he was choked by food at dinner. The post-mortem examinations have been numerous, 35 in the male and 18 in the female department.

The works in progress at the infirmaries, and the alterations in the other parts of the asylum, must have made it difficult for some months to prevent casualties and maintain discipline; we cannot, therefore, do otherwise than record our opinion that the management has been specially good.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

29 and 30 July 1874.

Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Whittingham.)

DURING yesterday and this day we have been engaged in the inspection of this asylum, and in making the various statutory inquiries regarding the care and treatment of the patients. The numbers now resident are 239 of the male, and 267 of the female sex; total 506, being 265 more than were here when our colleagues visited in August last year. The admissions have amounted to 128 in the male, and 178 in the female division; 8 men and 11 women have been discharged, of whom 13 were recovered; and 10 men and 12 women have died. The causes of death appear to have been of an ordinary description, but there was an inquest on the body of an old woman who, having been pushed down by another patient, sustained a fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone, and subsequently died of apoplexy. There were post-mortem examinations in 16 cases. No fatal accidents or suicides have occurred.

One of the female patients was away on trial, but every other case was examined by us; and considering how large a proportion of them are of a very unfavourable class, their quiet and orderly demeanour was remarkable. We were in both the dining-halls yesterday at dinner-time, when a very good dinner of meat-pie was served, and at which 128 men and 115 women were present. These are about the average numbers who at present dine in the halls.

At

At the weekly ball 154 patients of both sexes generally attend, and 205 are present at the other entertainments, which are given about once a fortnight. The church not having yet been finished, the services are read by the chaplain in the hall. There are two full services on Sunday, and prayers daily at 8 a.m. The attendance includes about 80 males and 61 females, and besides these 31 of both sexes go to a Roman Catholic chapel. We understand that more complete arrangements for providing services for the Roman Catholics, of whom there are many, will be organised ere long.

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(Whittingham.)

The large amount of work remaining to be done in the way of levelling the grounds and the airing-courts, and bringing the land into cultivation, renders the labour of every man valuable, however demented and imbecile he may be; and 97 are now regularly occupied out of doors, 25 work at trades, 5 in the laundry, and 27 assist in domestic and other occupations.

Of the women there are 18 in the laundry and 24 in the kitchen; 74 are engaged in needlework; and 31 in ward cleaning and other domestic occupations.

The clothing is of good quality, and was very clean and neat on the women's side. The men were not in quite so satisfactory a condition, but it is necessary to remember that many of them are engaged in dirty work, and that others are either refractory or demented.

Yesterday we found 2 women and 1 man in seclusion, but no one was restrained. Restraint, however, by means of gloves has been used with 2 male patients, twice in each case. Excluding the cases in which the patients have been locked in single rooms for medical or surgical reasons (which are carefully entered under the head of seclusion), 15 males and 39 females appear to have been secluded since the last visit for excitement and maniacal violence; the former for periods amounting altogether to 884 hours, and the latter for 3,010 hours.

The staff of attendants has been added to in proportion to the increase in the number of patients; and night attendants, who were not employed when our Colleagues were here, have for some time past been appointed, viz., a man and a woman on the male side, and two other women for the female wards.

Besides the head attendants on both sides, there are 19 male and 23 ordinary female attendants, but to these last-named must be added 3 more women, the wives of male attendants who live with them in the male wards and take charge of the bedding, and are responsible for the general state of the dormitories. Judging from the good order of the wards in which this arrangement exists, there is every evidence of success in the plan; and we are glad to learn that as other male wards are opened the same system will be adopted. Another arrangement made by Mr. Holland, and followed with most complete success, is the employment of women only in the male infirmary. This ward now contains 43 inmates, who are attended during the day by 4 nurses, and who are watched at night by a fifth, specially appointed for that purpose and having no other duties. Nothing could be better than the state of this ward and its inmates.

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Lancashire
Asylums.
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Much seems to have been done generally as regards the furnishing and completion of the internal fittings of the blocks which are occupied, and we can report very favourably as to the excellent accommodation which is here provided. Everywhere the wards are spacious, cheerful, and well ventilated, and the furniture is of the best kind. Since the last visit the male and female infirmaries, the male and female reception wards, and the wards (No. 6) on both sides, which are used for the more excited patients, have been finished and brought into use, and the accommodation has been thus raised to 600, 300 beds for each sex, of which 61 in the male and 33 in the female division are still vacant. We think that this fact should be communicated to the parochial authorities, as we have reason to know that within the last few days several insane patients have been removed from the Liverpool workhouse to Haydock Lodge. The weekly charge is now 10*s.* 6*d.*

Besides the completion of the wards we have mentioned above, great progress has been made with the two remaining blocks, No. 2 and 3 on each side, but it will yet be some time before they will be fit for occupation. Other works are also making good progress. The church is nearly finished; 13 cottages have been completed and 8 others are in progress, and the farm buildings are advancing rapidly. Meanwhile the land around the buildings remains in a very rough state, and there are in fact no airing-courts fit for use, although the internal space on the men's side has been put in order to some extent. This is a matter to which we would direct special and early attention.

The appointment of the Rev. W. Palmour as chaplain has taken place since the last visit, and we are glad to find that he has free access to the wards, where his frequent presence cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. It is evident he makes full use of the opportunities afforded him, for he exhibited a remarkably intimate knowledge of the patients in both divisions whilst accompanying us on our round.

Considering the numerous and important matters which necessarily occupy Mr. Holland in the organisation of this very extensive establishment, it appears to us that the appointment of a second assistant medical officer should receive early consideration.

Mr. Holland's ability and attention to the work he has in hand is shown by the excellent results we have witnessed at our present visit.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

26 June 1874.

Leicester and
Rutland
Asylum.

YESTERDAY we examined all the patients now under treatment in this asylum, and inspected the rooms occupied by them and the rest of the buildings, visiting also the detached wards in the grounds. The inmates registered in the books as pauper patients are 387, consisting of 202 males and 185 females; there are besides 18 men and 19 women belonging to the private class, all of whom, with very few exceptions, have been admitted in accordance with the

the terms of the charitable trust existing in connection with this asylum. There is excellent accommodation for 50 such patients; we therefore trust that, as the advantages of this department of the institution become more widely known, the benefit of the charity will extend to the full number. We also hope that No. 3 of the rules made for administration of the Trust, pursuant to 10th clause of the scheme, may be liberally construed, so that no delay shall intervene in the early treatment of patients.

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The admissions of 63 patients are recorded since our colleagues were on the 6th November 1873, comprising 30 in the male and 33 in the female division. Nine men and 18 women, together 27 persons, have been discharged, 7 of the former and 17 of the latter having previously recovered, and the register of death declares that 22 patients have died—8 males and 14 females. The rate of mortality has been very low, especially among the men; the causes of death were all such as are ordinary in asylums, and there has been no fatal casualty or sudden death. No Coroner's inquest has been held. Post-mortem examinations were made in 10 cases.

The weekly maintenance charge for paupers is 10 s. The payments for private patients vary from 4 s. to 21 s. each per week.

The number of vacant beds in this institution are 55—that is to say, 12 on the male side and 43 on the female side.

The general health of the patients appears to be good, allowance being made for a certain number of inmates suffering from chronic incurable physical disease. As we passed through the wards, we found 5 men and 6 women only in bed, and 8 males and 9 females are registered as under medical treatment.

In both divisions we noticed that each sex was quiet and orderly, and their clothing was suitable, and very generally clean and neat, with a few exceptions on the male side, and these were patients of faulty habits. All were in satisfactory personal condition. No person was in seclusion; this mode of treatment is, in fact, almost disused here. Since the last visit of the Commissioners, in November, 1 patient of each sex has been so treated, the man on two occasions, and for a total period of 12 hours; the woman thrice, and for 18 hours. Of restraint there has not been a single instance.

The dinner in the wards yesterday consisted of boiled bacon, peas, bread, and beer; the quality and quantity of the articles supplied were quite satisfactory, and the meal appeared to be generally liked by the patients. Some revision of the dietary has recently taken place, and that now in use seems to be liberal and suitable. The weekly allowance of cooked meat, free from bone, is 30 ounces or thereabouts for the men, and about 26 ounces for the women. The fish dinner, in lieu of meat continues to be once in every fortnight, and is much appreciated.

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel on Sundays has been of late somewhat increased, and comprises about 116 male and 108 females.

The weekly and monthly entertainments are kept up, and dramatic performances are frequent, but the dimensions of the recreation-room must be insufficient to accommodate as many of the

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patients as would derive benefit from going thither. We concur in the opinion expressed by our colleagues at the last visit, that an excellent recreation-room, adequate to the wants of the asylum, might be provided by uniting the present amusement hall and the chapel, and we trust that their recommendation on this point may be ere long carried out by the Visitors, a detached chapel being also erected for the patients on a convenient site.

The arrangements for out-door exercise are much the same as heretofore reported. Besides the usual walking parties, and the occasional large attendance of patients at public athletic sports, &c., given in a neighbouring field, we are glad to find that as many as 28 men and 4 women can be and are trusted to walk unattended beyond the asylum grounds, and that they do not abuse the privilege.

The records of employment furnish the following particulars:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
On the land - - -	58	At needlework - -	37
As shoemakers - -	4	Laundry and wash-house	37
As tailors - - -	3	In domestic duties -	2
In other shop work -	19	Ward-cleaning - -	24
In domestic offices -	3		
As ward cleaners - -	14		
TOTAL - - -	101	TOTAL - - -	100

The staff of attendants appears to be sufficient in numbers, but stronger in the female division than on the men's side.

The wards in the main and detached buildings when inspected by us were all very clean and comfortable, and well ventilated, and the bedding was in good condition, but under blankets are not, as they should be, in general use on the male side. Matting is now generally placed upon the stone floors, and strips of matting or carpet are at the bed-side throughout. A portion of the interior of the asylum has been painted since our Colleagues were here, and similar work is in progress. The substitution of wood for stone floors in the end day-room of No. 2 male ward would be so great an improvement that we trust it will be no longer postponed. For as many as 12 open fireplaces in the asylum, American stoves have been substituted, which certainly are not so cheerful, though they are said to effect a large saving in fuel.

We did not fail to visit the workshops or the airing-courts. We think that an airing-court on the female side would be improved by the addition of another flower-bed, to be laid out where a mound formerly existed.

A change has taken place in the medical staff, through the resignation in April last of Mr. Bowes, in consequence of impaired health, and the succession of Dr. John F. Dixon to the post of assistant medical officer.

We

We have no hesitation in reporting that the asylum itself shows Appendix (C.) in every department that it is wisely managed, and that the patients are under an able and kind-hearted superintendent.

LINCOLN COUNTY ASYLUM.

11 and 12 February 1874.

THIS asylum has now 584 inmates, of whom 289 are men and Lincoln Asylum. 295 women. One of the latter is away on leave. All the rest have been seen and examined, and we have made the usual inquiries as to their care and treatment. The following changes have occurred since the visit of our Colleagues on the 8th of July last year:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	44	44	88
Discharged - - - -	27	30	57
Died - - - - -	25	21	46

Of the patients discharged 24 men and 23 women had recovered. The deaths were attributed to the following causes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - -	6	3	9
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - -	5	5	10
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	1	2
Exhaustion of mania - - -	1	0	1
Pulmonary consumption - - -	4	6	10
Other diseases of lungs and heart - - - - -	1	1	2
Diseases of the abdominal organs - - - - -	2	0	2
Senile decay - - - - -	2	5	7
Scarlet fever - - - - -	3	0	3
TOTAL - - - -	25	21	46

With the exception of the three cases of scarlet fever, the deaths during the last seven months have been caused by diseases ordinary in asylums, but the mortality has been somewhat beyond the average. This excess is probably accounted for by the winter months being included in the above period.

The scarlet fever made its appearance in the month of November, and was the result of infection introduced by some of the married attendants living in Bracebridge, where the disease prevailed at the time.

Appendix (C.) time. Four patients altogether were attacked, all of the male sex, and three of them died in 48 hours; the fourth recovered.

Lincoln
Asylum.

The best practicable means were adopted for isolating these patients, by devoting certain dormitories to their use, and lodging the displaced patients in one of the corridors. The utmost attention was also otherwise given to diminish the risk of contagion. The disease, happily, did not spread, but the means of separation adopted were necessarily most imperfect, and this serious occurrence, to say nothing of the typhoid fever which took place in 1872, points strongly to the necessity of providing a detached hospital for contagious diseases, as recommended in our report for the year 1871.

In one of the deaths from epilepsy, the only instance in which a Coroner's inquest was held, the patient was found lying upon his face, which was imbedded in the pillow, thus, no doubt, completing the fatal suffocation always imminent in epilepsy. The circumstances were duly reported to our office, and a recommendation was made by the Board for the constant night supervision by special attendants. This recommendation has, we are glad to hear, been adopted by the Visitors, who have authorised the engagement of an additional night nurse for each division. Dr. Palmer has now under consideration an arrangement for setting apart special dormitories and single sleeping rooms for the class of patients above referred to.

Last week 13 patients of each sex were registered as under medical treatment, and although the asylum is free from any exceptional disorder, there is a large proportion of demented and feeble cases, including 79 epileptics and 24 general paralytics. Six men and two women were in bed yesterday, one of the former being in seclusion. The cases of seclusion recorded since the last visit are applicable to 13 men and 2 women; the latter having been secluded on two, and the former on 37 days, or portions of days. There has been no instance of restraint.

During our presence in the wards there was remarkable absence of excitement, and no complaints of importance were made to us. The personal condition of the patients was good, and their clothing clean and properly attended to in both divisions. We are of opinion, however, that for the women a larger supply of woollen or wincey dresses should be obtained, so that at least all aged and feeble women might be clothed in these materials in the winter. The dinners seen by us in the female division consisted of boiled beef and mutton, with suet pudding, cabbage, and beer. The food was good, well served, and gave satisfaction. Throughout, the wards were in a very clean and creditable condition, and every where well warmed and ventilated; but, as on former occasions, we thought them deficient in objects of interest and matters of simple decoration, and means of in-door recreation and employment. The state of the bedding was excellent, but a considerable number of beds for patients of troublesome and restless habits are made up on the floor; this defect will, however, shortly be remedied, as a few low, padded bedsteads suitable for this class have already been introduced on the male side, and will ultimately be supplied for all.

We have the usual returns relative to occupation, associated amusement, and attendance at Divine Service, the results being much

much the same as were reported at the last visit, and showing, as before, that the proportion of men employed in the shops is unusually low. We must call attention to the suggestion made in former reports for the erection of a room for hair picking, bed making, &c. This would provide the means of suitable occupation for many of the men now totally unemployed.

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Referring to the suggestions offered by our Colleagues at their last visit, it appears:—

1. That a fire-engine, with hose, fire-plugs, stand-pipes, valves, &c., has been ordered, and there will be four hydrants within the building.

2. That the laundry-yard has been cleared from weeds and re-gravelled, but grass has not been introduced, as it had already been tried and failed.

3. The ventilation of the laundry remains as before, but improvements will be made next summer should it then be considered defective.

4. Little progress has been made in the proposed boundary walk, owing to the want of materials for the purpose.

5. The consideration of providing a detached hospital is deferred. We have alluded to this subject already.

There have not been any structural alterations lately in the main building, but the farm buildings have been increased and 10 cows are now kept.

The profit on the farm last year amounted to 700*l.* The weekly cost has been 9*s.* 8½*d.*

Our special attention has been given to a male patient named T. E. H., whose case had already attracted the notice of the Visitors, and we have fully satisfied ourselves that he is of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment.

It will be seen from the above report that this asylum is in excellent order, and there is every indication that the patients continue to have the benefit of skilful and judicious management.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—1. COLNEY HATCH.

23 May 1874.

DURING the last four days we have seen all the patients, now in this asylum, and have inspected the wards occupied by them as well as the other departments of the institution.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)

The following particulars show the number on the books yesterday, and the changes that have taken place amongst the patients since the last visit, on the 6th May 1873—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on the books - - - -	851	1,242	2,093
Admitted - - - -	382	356	738
Discharged - - - -	209	285	494
Deaths - - - -	150	77	227

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(Colney Hatch.)

The admissions include 30 men and 26 women, who were re-admitted, and the discharges 43 men and 109 women, who were sent to the asylums at Hampstead and Leavesden. There are now in the asylum about 150 men and 200 women, who in the opinion of the medical superintendents, would be fit patients for one or other of the Metropolitan District Asylums. There are 4 women now absent on trial, and the only vacant beds here are 3 on the male side. Ninety-three men and 256 women have been refused admission since the visit last year.

The assigned causes of death call for no special remark, except in three instances. One man and one woman have committed suicide by strangulation, the particulars of which have been furnished to our Board. In these, as well as in one other case, inquests were held. In the latter, however, death was found to have resulted from natural causes. About 10 days ago a female patient, F. O., was severely burnt about the head and one of her arms, owing to her dress catching fire; she died last night from the effects of it. We yesterday made inquiry into the matter, and it appeared that on the morning in question this patient had (owing to indisposition) remained in the ward at the time of its being cleaned, instead of going into the airing-court; another patient was engaged in cleaning the fireplace, and to enable her to do so, the fireguard was temporarily unclosed, so admitting of access to the fire, which had been lighted. F. O. seems to have gone to the fireplace unobserved by anyone, and to have sat down by it without attracting the attention of this patient, whose notice was first called to her by seeing the light from her dress being on fire; she immediately called to a nurse, who with the assistance of another attendant extinguished the flames as speedily as possible, but not before they had inflicted the severe and fatal injuries. An inquest will doubtless be held on this case, and the whole subject thoroughly investigated.

The records show 33 men and 136 women as being under medical treatment, but there has been no epidemic here, and the general health is good. In the male division there was great quiet and good behaviour, but amongst the women, though there was no exhibition of violent excitement, there was both in the dining-hall, No. 2, where 254 dining together, and in some of the wards a great deal of noise and excited talking.

The wards to which we refer are Nos. 21, 22, 24, 29, and E 3.

Only the men who are employed out of doors have Sunday suits, and we wish that they were supplied more generally. Taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of keeping so many of the patients in a state of cleanliness owing to their very helpless condition, we can report that the dress and personal appearance of the men was on the whole satisfactory. Some variety of colour has been provided amongst the dresses of the women, which were generally speaking good, but a little more care and attention in the making of them would conduce to a more tidy appearance, and many of those worn, even by patients of the better class, were fastened together by pins instead of buttons. We had very many complaints from patients on both sides of their detention, but no substantial one, as far as we could ascertain, of ill-treatment by attendants.

The

The diet does not appear to give satisfaction, and the chief cause of offence is the Australian meat, which with bread, vegetables, and beer, constitutes the dinner on two days in the week, and is an ingredient in the soup which is given on a third. This meat is at present cut up cold, as it is taken out of the tins, and we think that much less exception would be taken to it if it were made more palatable by some kind of seasoning or dressing. A fish dinner is still given on one day in the week, and we saw it served in one of the female dining halls. There is an improvement in the manner in which it is sent up, a certain amount of melted butter is now allowed with each portion, and it seemed to be generally liked.

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Middlesex
Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)

The wards generally, and the bedding in the dormitories, were clean and well attended to; no closets however have been provided, as suggested in the last Report, in which to keep the brooms, baskets for dirty clothes, &c., and several of the lavatories and bath rooms are consequently crowded with these things. Neither has any addition been made to the water-closets inside the buildings, the number of which is very inadequate, whilst the ventilation of them is indifferent; none of the associated dormitories on the men's side have blinds to them, and we would beg to direct the attention of the Committee to this want. In all the wards there was a good supply of plants and of pictures on the walls, a considerable number of which have been added to the men's division during the last year, and in this latter portion of the building there were many books and some newspapers, but there were very few of either for the women, and we hope that more may be provided for them.

The following are some of the employments, and the numbers of patients engaged in them, on the male side. On the grounds, 51; tailors, 11; shoemakers, 14; upholsterers, 19; carpenters, 9; kitchen, 14; bakehouse, 12. In all, 273 men are employed, including those who assist in the wards. Of the women, 126 are engaged in needlework, 241 about the house, and 140 in the laundry. Lunch is allowed to 3 ward cleaners in each ward, and to all the men who work out of doors, and to all the laundry women. We think it would be advisable if some encouragement of this kind was given to all who are willing to employ themselves usefully.

The associated entertainments, the walking parties from each division, and the football and cricket for the men, are continued as heretofore.

At the morning and afternoon Sunday services about 1,000 of both sexes attend, and there is an average of 20 communicants. The roof of the chapel which was found to be in a faulty condition is at present undergoing some repairs.

An additional night nurse has been given to the female division, but otherwise the staff of attendants on both sides remains numerically the same, and, we think, is not sufficient in the female wards, 22, 24, and E 2. Almost all the male epileptics sleep in wards 6 and 10, and the night attendant sets up in ward 9, which is between them, and, it is said, can hear if a patient is seized with a fit. In the female division many of the epileptics are at night in ward 19, in which a night attendant sits, though she has two other wards to visit from time to time.

Appendix (C.) Middlesex Asylums. (Colney Hatch.) There have been 20 instances of seclusion referring to 14 male patients, and 380 referring to 137 females. None of the latter sex have been restrained, but 6 men have been on 27 occasions for surgical reasons, and for self-protection.

The weekly rate was up to 31st of December last, 9 s. 7½ d., and is now 9 s. 11 d.

The coils of the steam pipes in the male wards, No. 2 and 5, have been protected, and 4 additional settees and 6 chairs have been supplied to No. 5 ward on the same side. A general bath-room has been erected and is now in use for the men, and those who are bathed here have each fresh water given them, which we are told is much appreciated by them. The room formerly used as an infirmary for the male attendants has been converted into an office for Dr. Sheppard, and the east end of the same ward has been partitioned off and is now the infirmary for these attendants.

Twenty-four additional beds have been provided on the men's side, and No. 1 airing-court has been improved, and we strongly recommend that the courts No. 4 and 6 should be turfed, planted, and laid out into walks and flower beds, as the gravel with which they are now covered, and the many loose pebbles which are lying about, afford the patients such ready means for attacking each other.

On the female side, most of the asphalt flooring has been removed from the corridors and replaced by flags; a heating apparatus has been put up for the north corridor, and also a new cistern to provide a greater supply of hot water for bathing purposes; two new washing machines have been placed in the laundry, by which the number of servants employed here has been reduced by 10. The kitchen formerly used for cooking for the female division, is now a dining-hall for them, and all the cooking is done in one general kitchen.

Since the last visit, Dr. Dyer and Dr. Skelton have been appointed assistant medical officers on the female side, in the place of Dr. Balfour and Dr. Gentle, and Dr. Elliott has succeeded Mr. Milsom in the other division.

Miss Moore, one of the assistant matrons, has been appointed matron, in the place of Miss Builder.

The condition of the asylum and of the patients generally is, in our opinion, creditable to the medical superintendents, and to the officers acting under them.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUMS.—2. HANWELL.

24, 25, 27, and 28 April 1874.

SINCE the visit of our colleagues on the 27th of June last year, the following changes have taken place among the patients, viz.:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	119	169	288
Discharged - - - -	45	82	127
Died - - - -	65	85	150

Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.)

Of

Of the patients discharged, 35 men and 58 women had recovered. Appendix (C.)
The following table gives the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Middlesex Asylums. (Hanwell.)
General paralysis - - -	30	11	41	
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - -	2	13	15	
Epilepsy - - - -	3	1	4	
Exhaustion of mania and melancholia - - -	1	3	4	
Pulmonary consumption - -	9	9	18	
Other diseases of the lungs and heart disease - - -	10	20	40	
Diseases of the abdominal organs - - - -	5	6	11	
Senile decay - - - -	3	9	12	
Other ordinary causes - -	1	3	4	
Suffocation in an epileptic fit -	1	0	1	
TOTAL - - -	65	85	150	

Inquests were held in 4 cases in the male, and 5 in the female division. With the exception of one patient who died from suffocation during an epileptic fit, the deaths were all due to natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations were made in all but 2 cases on the men's, and 1 on the women's side.

It is the custom to inform the relatives that an examination of the body will take place unless they express an objection; a most proper course, care being taken to afford them sufficient time to do so.

The present number of patients on the books is 1,828, of whom 716 are men and 1,112 women; of these 7 of each sex are absent on leave.

The present weekly charge is 10s. 2½d.

In the course of our inspection we have seen and examined every patient, and have visited all the wards, offices, and workshops.

The improvements in progress at the date of the last visit have been actively proceeded with, and it is satisfactory to find that the stone floors have now been replaced by wood in every single room, dormitory, and day-room on both sides of the building. As regards internal decoration and matters affecting the comfort and well-being of the patients, very much has been done; and there now only remain 4 wards on the male and 5 on the female side which have not been thoroughly painted and renovated. The old whitewashed walls have been covered with paper of bright cheerful patterns, blinds and vallances have been put up, and the supply of books, games, birds, flowers, and other matters of decoration has been largely increased. The result of these improvements, as we have

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

invariably found under analogous circumstances in other asylums, has been to change for the better, in a marked degree, the whole aspect of the asylum and its inmates. There was an air of comfort and contentment among the patients generally which we have never observed before; and there is no doubt that such influences, whilst adding to the remedial resources of the institution, also tend to ameliorate most palpably the condition of the incurable, and re-act in a favourable manner upon the attendants.

There has been no case of mechanical restraint since the last visit, and only 5 men and 16 women have been secluded, the former each upon one occasion and the latter upon 19 occasions altogether. The total duration of seclusion in the male division has been only 6½ hours, and on the female side it has not exceeded 41 hours. We ourselves saw no one in seclusion; and, with the exception of three or four noisy and excited women, the patients of both sexes were remarkably tranquil and orderly. No well founded complaints of ill-usage were made to us. We had the usual remonstrances as to undue detention; but, except a small number who will shortly leave recovered, we found none fit for discharge. There is still, however, a considerable number of old chronic cases here who, were there room, might be adequately cared for in one of the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Last week 47 men and 104 women were under medical treatment; the general health, however, seems to be quite up to the average, and only 17 males and 18 females were found by us in bed.

The arrangements for Divine service remain as before reported. The chapel is completely filled on Sunday, and there is no doubt that it is not adequate in size for the increased number of patients. Last Sunday 566 patients attended at the morning service, and 498 in the afternoon.

It is satisfactory to report a considerable increase in the number of male patients who usefully employ themselves. We are inclined to think that the numbers might be still further increased could some extension of the workshops be effected.

Those used by the tailors and the upholsterers and hair pickers are indeed overcrowded with their present numbers.

The return furnished gives a total of 360 men and 539 women usefully occupied. Of the former, 107 work on the land, 123 at various trades, 15 in the kitchen and offices, and 115 help in the wards. Of the latter, 201 are engaged at their needle, 86 are employed in the laundry, and 17 in the kitchen and domestic offices, and 235 are returned as ward cleaners.

There has been no change in the dietary. The dinners provided on each day were very good and sufficient, and we had no complaints, except from a small number of patients who objected to the Australian meat, which however was of excellent quality.

There has been a change as regards the supply of fresh meat; the beasts and sheep being now bought alive and slaughtered on the premises. The result has, we learn, been quite satisfactory, both as regards quality and cost. There was one article of the dietary, however, regarding which many complaints were made by the women, who asserted that the tea was very bad. From inquiry we
made,

made, we have reason to think that there were grounds for some discontent, and we are glad to find that the matter is about to receive the attention of the Committee, and that a better mode of preparing it will be adopted. At the same time, it appears very doubtful if tea of satisfactory quality can be obtained for the price now given.

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hauwell.)

The clothing of both sexes was of suitable quality and in creditable order, and on the male side about 300 men are now provided with Sunday suits, which number it is proposed gradually to increase. These clothes are also used when the patients go out for picnic parties and walks beyond the premises.

They are also useful at the associated entertainments, which are given, as usual, once a week in winter. Occasional concerts, readings, and exhibitions are likewise provided for the amusement of the inmates.

The larger meetings are necessarily limited by the inadequate size of the present recreation room.

We have already alluded to the improvements effected in the wards. It should also be stated that they were very clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

A return of the works executed since the last visit has been furnished to us by the engineer; from which it appears that, *inter alia*, summer-houses have been built in several airing-courts, which have been otherwise improved by planting and asphalt paving. No. 1 male court has been sloped towards the basement storey, whereby the ventilation and light has been increased. Means of escape in case of fire have been provided, and handrails have been fixed to every staircase.

Plans have recently, upon our recommendation, been approved by the Secretary of State to provide new day-rooms and dormitories on both sides of the establishment. By these additions it is not intended to add to the accommodation of the asylum, but to compensate for the loss of beds occasioned by the conversion of some of the small dormitories in the old wards into single rooms; a want of which is supposed still to exist here, but when the alterations are completed, there will be single rooms in the proportion of 37 per cent. in the male wards and 27 on the female side.

Whilst upon the subject of structural alterations, we must make special allusion to the very defective arrangements now existing for the performance of post-mortem examinations, and for the decent care of the bodies previous to interment. The subject will, no doubt, receive the attention of the Committee; but we may say that no change will be satisfactory which does not provide a separate and suitable deadhouse for each sex, and a small mortuary chapel reserved exclusively for the performance of the burial service.

The electrical clocks which were on trial at the time of the last visit have been quite successful as a means of detecting any irregularity in the visits of the night attendants to the wards. Electricity has also recently been applied in connection with bells fixed in every officer's room, whereby the whole of them, in case of fire or other emergency, can be at once aroused. These fire alarms are also fixed in the rooms of the chief officers of a "fire brigade" which has been organised, and for whose guidance a full set of regulations has been drawn up and printed. This fire brigade will

Appendix (C.) be composed of the attendants, and two of these will previously have been trained as professional firemen.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

The staff of attendants now consists of 54 ordinary day attendants and 86 nurses, and for night duty there are 5 men and 7 women. The Committee have now sanctioned the immediate engagement of three additional day attendants on the male side and two extra nurses during the six months over which the holidays are distributed. This staff gives a proportion of about 1 attendant to 13 patients during the day, and is exclusive of the inspectors, head female attendants, and laundry maids.

The arrangements for the supervision of epileptics during the night, which in the last report were referred to as about to be carried out, have been completed in the male division, and provision made for 70 patients, under the care of a special attendant, who has no other duty. No such plan has yet been found practicable on the female side, owing to structural difficulties; but the matter is now under the special consideration of Mr. Richards, and we believe that something will shortly be done.

We have, in conclusion, much pleasure in bearing testimony to the able manner in which the medical superintendents discharge their duties, and we congratulate the Committee of Visitors on the success which has attended their efforts to improve the condition of this asylum.

19, Whitehall-place,
1 June 1874.

SINCE the above was written, Dr. Rayner has stated to us that the information he had previously given regarding the notice sent to friends of patients before making post-mortem examinations is incorrect. The question of giving such notice has been under consideration, but the practice has not, in fact, been carried out. We are strongly of opinion that no time should be lost in making satisfactory arrangements in this matter, and applicable to patients of both sexes.

MONMOUTH, &c., JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

26 September 1874.

Monmouth,
Brecon,
and Radnor
Asylum.

AFTER a thorough inspection of this asylum in every department, and notice of the patients collectively and individually, we have much pleasure in reporting that we found everything in a creditable state, giving abundant proof of the satisfactory condition of the institution, and of the care and attention bestowed upon its inmates. Since last visit the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	59	55	114
Discharged - - - - -	32	27	59
Died - - - - -	24	23	47

Nineteen

Nineteen of the patients admitted had been previously inmates of the asylum, and 38 of the patients discharged left upon recovery. Of the 59 discharged, 13 patients (all of them males) were transferred, under contract, to Hereford Asylum.

Appendix (C.)
Monmouth,
Brecon,
and Radnor
Asylum.

Nine patients appear to have escaped, but all except 2 men were retaken.

The number of patients on the books are now 200 in the male and 237 in the female division; no one is absent on leave. There are no vacant beds for men, and for women 8 only. The death-rate still continues high, having been between 11 and 12 per cent. on the daily number resident. Ten patients died of general paralysis, 9 of other cerebral diseases, 7 of phthisis, and 8 of other diseases of the chest and heart, 3 of abdominal diseases, and 10 of diseases not requiring special notice. One inquest has been held, in the case of a man who died rather suddenly of phthisis. Post-mortem examinations have been 37. Restraint has not been employed, and seclusion is rarely resorted to, and only for short periods. Eleven men are registered as having been secluded on 27 and 16 women on 28 occasions; 7 of the former and 11 of the latter each once only.

With the exception of a woman, an inmate of No. 5 ward, the patients were in both divisions orderly, and the dress of both sexes was satisfactory. Nine male patients occupy the farmhouse in charge of the bailiff and his wife and a ploughman; 15 women are with 2 nurses in one of the villas very comfortably housed; and at another detached villa are 23 men with 2 male attendants. One cottage is not at present occupied. In the laundry 52 women are accommodated; the 5 laundry maids act as attendants on them. In the infirmary we found on the male side 5 patients in bed, and in other wards as many; on the female side 6 women only were in bed; according to the last entry in the medical journal 18 men and 27 women were then taking medicine. The number of epileptics of each sex is 24, or thereabouts. We trust that arrangements will presently be made for placing these patients under the charge of special night attendants having no other duties.

The patients usefully employed are 115 men and 134 women; 16 of the former at trades, 34 in the garden and about the farm, 26 of the latter assist in the laundry, and 24 do needlework. The average attendance at the chapel services on Sundays is low, the returns giving 158 as the total number of patients present, in nearly equal proportions from the male and female divisions; on week-days the average numbers seem to be 36 men, 29 women. The arrangements for outdoor exercise are as they heretofore have been. Generally the recommendations made at the last visit have received attention.

The dietary is unchanged. We were present in a ward when dinner was served; it consisted of boiled beef, mutton, and pork, with vegetables and beer.

The associated amusements are such as were noticed in the last entry of our Colleagues. Of the order and cleanliness of the wards and rooms throughout we can speak very highly; the state of the beds and bedding was very creditable to the attendants. The supply generally of books, papers, and means of in-door amusement

Appendix (C.) was good. The airing-courts (to which the patients have free access) are well planted and kept in excellent order.

Monmouth,
Brecon,
and Radnor
Asylum.

The additional building for 64 male patients has been commenced, but the work will not be completed in less than a year. Until this building has been erected, it will be difficult to carry out the construction of the general bath-room and block of closets, lavatories, sculleries, &c., on the male side. At present there is no scheme for enlargement of the female division, though this will no doubt soon be required. The provision, however, in each of the women's wards of additional water-closets, lavatories, &c., is so much needed, that we think that these matters should not be postponed.

It is obvious that the present chapel, which was intended to accommodate 120 patients only, will be quite inadequate for an asylum originally built for 200, and presently holding 500 patients. Whether by enlargement or erection of a detached church, we think that the work should be no longer delayed. We hope that the Visitors will also consider favourably the suggestion made at former visits as to building a general recreation and dining-hall.

NORFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

9 July 1874.

Norfolk
Asylum.

THERE are now 184 men and 287 women, making a total of 471 patients, on the books of this asylum: of the latter 2 are at present absent on trial. The weekly rate is now 9s. 6d. The following changes have taken place since the 24th March 1873, the date of the last visit to this asylum:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	75	117	192
Discharged - - - - -	43	73	116
Died - - - - -	32	36	68

With reference to the above figures, it may be remarked that of those admitted, 10 men and 22 women were re-admissions; of those discharged, 91 are returned as having recovered, and amongst them are included 15 women who were removed to the Northampton Asylum. There is nothing special to mention with relation to the deaths; the chief causes of them were phthisis and general paralysis, diseases which were fatal in 12 and 10 instances respectively. Two deaths resulted from suffocation during an epileptic seizure; but this was previous to the introduction of arrangements by which all the epileptic and suicidal cases are placed together in one ward in each division, with special night attendants sitting up in the rooms, a system of supervision which we were informed works most satisfactorily; but as the number of epileptics on the male side exceeds that on the female, there is not room for four or five of them in the special ward.

No suicide has occurred, neither has there been any inquest. Post-mortem examinations have been made in 43 cases. There are many

many old, feeble, and paralytic inmates, but the bodily health of the patients is generally good. There are not more than 8 men and 18 women registered as under medical treatment, and only 1 woman was to-day in bed. We found no one in seclusion, which, since the last visit, has not been employed except in the cases of 10 women, one of these on two occasions, and the others on one each. Two women have been restrained by means of leather gloves, the one for two weeks and the other for a week and two days, and both for surgical reasons.

Appendix (C.)

Norfolk
Asylum.

The patients on both sides were very free from excitement, and none made any complaints to us (though they were all seen except the two women away on trial) on the ground of the want of proper care and attention, or on account of any unkind treatment. They were clean and tidy in personal appearance, and in a condition generally very creditable to those who have the charge of them.

The bedrooms and bedding were very clean, and the ventilation throughout good. Many of the female patients were employed at needlework in the day-rooms, which maintain their character for cheerfulness and comfort.

The returns give a total of 188 women usefully employed, of whom 27 work in the laundry and 7 in the kitchen. They also show that 87 of the men are workers; of these, 34 are occupied about the grounds and farm, 10 in the kitchen, and 17 in different trades. We saw 104 of the men and 188 of the women dining together in the hall; they were all perfectly orderly in their behaviour, and none made any complaint to us of the diet, which seemed good in quality and well served. There is Divine service in the chapel twice on Sundays, and prayers are read on one day in the week; at the former services the average attendance of both sexes is 362, and at the latter 269.

The same system for daily exercise continues, and there appear to be abundant opportunities of recreation provided by means of dances and other entertainments, trips down the river, picnics, and occasional excursions for the day, in parties of seven, to Yarmouth or elsewhere.

There is still, in addition to the special attendant in the dormitories where the epileptics sleep, a night attendant in each division, and the returns as to the wet and dirty cases, which last night were not more than 6 on the male and 4 on the female side, evidence that their duties are well performed.

Whilst we are able to report thus satisfactorily of the state of this asylum, we have also to note the following alterations and improvements which have been effected during the past year. Hydrants have been placed at intervals outside the asylum, so that water can be thrown on every part of it. They have also been placed on every floor in the female division (though the hose has not yet been supplied), and they are being placed in a similar manner throughout the male division. It is also intended that a policeman should be on duty nightly outside the building, to give an alarm in the event of fire.

The stone-floors in three of the bedrooms on the womens' side have been replaced by wooden ones, and a similar improvement has been carried out in two bedrooms in the other division. There now remain only two rooms (a sitting-room in each division) having stone floors,

Appendix (C.) floors, and these we hope will not be allowed to be there much longer.

Norfolk
Asylum.

A bay window has been thrown out opposite the fire-place in the corridors of the female ward, No. 7. The new mess-room for the female attendants is now being used by them; the one for the men is not yet finished. In the male ward, No. 1, one of the single-rooms has been converted into a scullery, and an additional water-closet provided. This has also been done in No. 6. A similar improvement is being carried out in each of the male wards, and, when the space can be afforded by the completion of the additional accommodation for the female wards, will also be effected in that division.

The cemetery chapel and the cemetery have been put into good and proper order.

A new kitchen range and two boilers at the back of it for supplying steam for cooking purposes have been put up.

The additions to the laundry buildings are proceeding, and so is the construction of the new female ward, though it will be some time before either will be completed. We trust that every effort will be made to finish this building as soon as possible, for the additional space is urgently required, there being at present 13 female patients in the asylum more than it is intended to accommodate. On the men's side there are 10 vacant beds.

We have satisfaction in stating that the case books are well entered up by Dr. Shaw, the assistant medical officer, who had been recently appointed at the date of the last visit.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ASYLUM.

30 October 1874.

Northumber-
land Asylum.

THIS asylum has to-day been the subject of our inspection. We have seen all the patients upon its books, except 3 of each sex absent on leave, and we have visited every part of the building. The patients are 190 in the male, 175 in the female division. These numbers include 2 men and 3 women of the private class, and leave vacant accommodation for 30 males and 47 females. The chargeability of the patients is thus distributed:—

186 men, 163 women to the county and unions in the county.
4 „ 7 „ to the borough of Berwick.
2 „ 2 „ to out-counties and unions.

The weekly charge for the first-mentioned patients is 12 s. 6 d.; for the others it is 14 s.

The under-written table tells the changes since our Colleagues' visit on 23rd July 1873.—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
By admission - - - -	68	63	131
By discharge - - - -	28	41	69
By death - - - -	26	30	56

Of those discharged, 20 men and 19 women had apparently recovered.

The

The rate of mortality has been above the average in county asylums; but with two exceptions, both of which were the subjects of Coroner's inquests, the deaths were all due to natural causes. Of the two exceptions referred to, one was that of a man who was suffocated by turning on his face during the night in an epileptic fit. This case formed the subject of correspondence with our Board at the time, and the Commissioners recommended certain further structural alterations for rendering more efficient the supervision of this class of patients by the special night attendants, as well as a more definite set of regulations for the guidance of those officers, together with means of checking the manner in which their duties are performed. It was then promised that these recommendations should be fully carried out, but as yet this has been only partially effected, and on the female side; we are, however, assured that they will be complied with without further delay, and we have to-day indicated how the supervision of the single rooms may be rendered efficient. The other exceptional death was the suicide of a man, W. H., by hanging. This patient had been admitted only 7 weeks; he was known to be suicidal, and he effected his object by suspending himself from a tree in a neighbouring wood after escape from the charge of a mechanic long employed in the asylum, to whom he had been entrusted, with verbal instructions "to look strictly after him," but without notice of his suicidal propensity. The coroner's jury did not, by their verdict, impute blame to any person; but we have obtained an assurance from the medical superintendent of the asylum that he will henceforth never omit full instructions, *in writing*, to all those whom he shall hereafter place in charge of suicidal patients, and that such instructions shall expressly declare why the patients are to be kept constantly in sight.

Appendix (C.)
Northumber-
land Asylum.

In connexion with this subject we may remark that a suicidal patient who had been left this morning for two or three minutes only out of sight of the attendant in whose charge she was, nearly strangled herself during that period with the cord of the window-blind in the dormitory which she was directed to clean.

The other deaths of patients since July 1873 are attributed to the following causes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	6	4	10
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	1	3	4
Epilepsy - - - -	1	1	2
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	2	5	7
Pulmonary consumption -	6	8	14
Other diseases of the lungs, and heart disease - - - -	5	3	8
Diseases of abdominal organs -	0	1	1
Senile decay - - - -	1	5	6
Other ordinary causes - - -	2	0	2
TOTAL - - -	24	30	54

Appendix (C.)

Northumber-
land Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations were made in eight only of the deaths. The medical superintendent informed us that owing to the defective arrangements of the dead-house, to which attention was drawn by our Colleagues at the last visit, convenient means had not existed for making these examinations. An additional room has just been added to the mortuary, and we have suggested that, of the three now available for the purpose, the central room should be fitted up for examination, and those on each side for the reception of the dead of each sex.

In regard to the patients' dress at the time of our visit we cannot report favourably; the women's gowns were especially shabby, many quite worn out, and all original colour gone from some of them. The stock of clothing for both sexes appears to have gradually fallen far below sufficiency. The men working out of doors have no ward slippers or change of shoes for in-door use, and Sunday suits are supplied to very few in the male division.

A very large number of the patients in this asylum are of a very unfavourable character mentally, and the medical officers find it not an easy task to interest them in anything, but they were not noisy during our inspection. No one was under restraint or in seclusion, and no complaint was made by any of ill-treatment. The records acquaint us that two females have been secluded since our Colleagues were here, each once only, as a check to their violent excitement, and for a short period; one man has been in the same interval gloved once for surgical reasons. There is no other entry of seclusion or restraint.

The country walks have been resumed, but are afforded to very few patients. A large proportion go for walks in the grounds of the asylum, but we trust that an effort will be made to give daily extended exercise beyond their airing-courts to a still larger number of both sexes.

The asylum has been free from epidemic disorder of any kind, and the general health, making allowance for many feeble cases, is fairly good. According to the latest medical report 16 men and 19 women are taking medicine.

The attendance at Divine Service in the chapel is still very low. The number on Sundays appears to be 139, comprising 72 men and 67 women; on week days as few as 78 of both sexes.

Adverting to the useful occupation of the patients, we find that 125 men and 143 women are thus employed:—

MEN.		WOMEN.	
On the land - - -	41	Needlework - - -	74
At trades and shops - -	24	Laundry and wash-house	28
Assisting upholsterers - -	24	Kitchen and offices - -	11
Ward cleaners - - -	36	Ward cleaners - - -	30
	125		143

The weekly dances are continued, and about 50 of each sex associate there. Out of doors cricket and foot-ball amuse the men, but in-

in doors a better supply of books, papers, and games is needed in both divisions. Appendix (C.)

The diet is unchanged. In the principal female dining-room we saw 70 women at a good dinner of boiled beef, potatoes, bread, and beer, the workers having also cheese. We noticed that the stock of table cloths in some wards appears to be inadequate for the maintenance of decent cleanliness.

Northumber-
land Asylum.

The wards were generally clean and well ventilated. Improvement by painting and decoration has taken place in the female ward No. 3, and in male ward No. 1. The bedding was throughout well attended to, but less progress has been made than we could have wished in the substitution of hair or flock for coir. The floors of the general bath-rooms need renewal, and when this is undertaken the possibility of providing more space for dressing should be considered, as well as the renovation of these rooms.

The infirmaries in each division remain in the same condition as they were in at last visit. We strongly urge that they should be made ready, by fittings and furniture, for occupation, and that they should then be occupied by drafts from other wards, when the vacant beds could doubtless be filled by admission of out-county patients.

An additional drying-closet has been put up in the laundry, but the arrangements there are still defective by reason of insufficient power for driving the steam machinery, and there is a difficulty in providing proper change of shirts for the male patients. We are of opinion that male attendants should not continue to have access to the laundry yard or any female airing-court, and that an alteration of the locks on doors, with this view, is immediately required; bells to be introduced, where necessary, at the various entrances to female departments.

Among the suggested improvements at last visit was better provision for temporary deposit of coal and ashes. In an angle of the garden to the north of the building for each division has been erected a coal and ashes receptacle, unfortunately with a roof unnecessarily high, which darkens the principal bath-room. As far as we can learn, the plan and estimate of these structures were not forwarded to our Board, or approved by the Secretary of State.

In the month of January last Mr. Wilson, whose health had previously, for a considerable time, been in a bad state, died, and he was succeeded, as medical superintendent, by Dr. McDowall.

It will be seen from the foregoing report that our opinion as to the condition and arrangement of this asylum is less favourable than has been the case on some previous occasions, but we feel assured, from past experience, that the Committee of Visitors, having at heart the efficiency of the institution and the welfare of its inmates, will accord to the new superintendent every proper support in effecting the needed improvements.

Appendix (C.)

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

13 July 1874.

Nottingham
Asylum.

THIS asylum is now full, and patients are being sent, both from the county and the borough, to the Derby County Asylum.

The number on the books is 399, of whom 191 are men and 208 are women. One hundred and thirty men, and the same number of women, are county, and 52 men and 76 women are borough patients. Seven men and 2 women are chargeable to Newark, and 2 men are out-county patients. For these two latter classes the charge is 14 s. per week. For the county and borough patients the weekly rate is, and has been since the 1st January last, 9 s. 9 d., and, as we are informed, will again have to be raised. Since the last visit here on the 2nd April 1873 there have been the following changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	69	75	144
Discharged - - - - -	34	46	80
" of whom recovered - - - - -	22	28	50
Died - - - - -	30	26	56

One inquest has been held, in the case of a woman whom the jury found to have died from a self-inflicted wound in the throat. This wound, however, was inflicted previous to her admission here, and she died from the effects of it a few days after her arrival. One man was found dead in his bed one morning after having been seen apparently well by the night nurse in the course of the night. No post-mortem examination was made in this nor in any other case, but death was stated to have resulted from apoplexy. A correspondence on the subject ensued with our Board, from which it appeared that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a statement as to the cause of death without a post-mortem examination having been made. We think the practice here of never making these examinations is unsatisfactory. With these two exceptions there is nothing in the causes of death requiring special comment.

No restraint has been employed, but 7 of the male patients have been secluded on 26 occasions, and 22 of the female on 70. The numbers last week under medical treatment were 22 men and 18 women, and we to-day found 3 of the former sex and 10 of the latter in bed.

We can report satisfactorily of the bodily health of the patients in both divisions (all of whom we have seen), and also of the state of their clothing. None of them made any complaint to us of unkind treatment, and, with the exception of one man, who used abusive language, they conducted themselves with propriety as we passed through the wards.

These we found very clean and free from offensive smells, except in the lavatory to the dormitory over wards 5 and 6 on the female side, where there was, apparently, something temporarily out of order

order in connection with the pipe that carries off the waste from the sink. The dormitory above referred to, as well as the corresponding one on the men's side, is furnished with blinds, and we would suggest they should also be provided for the dormitories in the older portion of the building. The building generally is in good order. Last night's returns as to the wet or dirty cases give 8 in the male and 5 in the female division.

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 Nottingham
 Asylum.

We regret to find that no addition has been made to the number of the attendants, as suggested at the last visit. There is a night attendant in each division whose duty it is to visit each ward every two hours, but there is no arrangement here such as has been made, with the best results, at some other asylums, by which the epileptic and suicidal cases are placed together at night in one room in their respective divisions, under the care of a special attendant who never leaves the room. There are stated to be 31 male and 33 female epileptic patients here now, and we desire specially to bring this matter under the notice of the Committee, with the view of special night attendance as above mentioned being provided for them.

We saw the dinner in two of the male wards. It consisted of Australian meat (cold), with potatoes, rice, bread and beer, all of which were good.

The means of recreation are not very plentiful, and the associated entertainments take place only once a month. Between 20 and 30 of each sex are allowed to go beyond the grounds for walks, and they go out two or three times a week in small parties. The returns as to employment show 39 men to be occupied on the ground and at trades, and 52 to be helpers in the wards, and that 76 of the women are workers, of whom 29 are engaged in the laundry, 8 in the kitchen, and 36 at needlework. There were 114 men and 69 women at the service in the chapel on Sunday last. The recommendations made in our last report with reference to the engine-house have been adopted. An opening has been made at the end of it by which more light and better ventilation is secured, and a high iron railing has been put up outside, preventing the patients having access to the pieces of iron and other things that might prove dangerous weapons, and that are lying about there.

The consent of the Secretary of State having been obtained to the dissolution of the union between the county and the borough, it has been agreed that the county shall buy out the interest of the borough, which for the freehold and fixtures is the one-third of 43,169*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, that the clothing and consumable stores are to be valued on the 31st of December next, the borough to receive their proportionate share of the cash balance after a deduction has been made for outstanding debts.

After the above date the borough patients will, for two years, be received here at such weekly rate as may be charged for the county patients. After two years, a charge of 1*s.* per head to be paid in addition to the weekly rate. In May last Dr. Weir was appointed assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Smith. Mrs. Orton, the housekeeper and head nurse, has been absent for the last four months on account of illness, and Miss Manlove is, for the present, taking her place.

Appendix (C.)

OXFORD COUNTY ASYLUM.

26 November 1874.

Oxford
Asylum.

THE number of patients on the books of this asylum is 505. Of these 222 are men and 283 women, and they are chargeable to the following places:—

To Oxford (county), 323; to Berkshire, 83; to Windsor, 26; to Abingdon, 22; to Oxford (city), 51. The rate of maintenance is 10*s.* 3*d.* weekly (being 9*d.* less than last year), except for the Windsor patients in excess of 12, for whom the charge is 13*s.* 9*d.* weekly.

Since the visit here on the 16th December in last year, there has been—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	45	56	101
Discharged - - - - -	17	29	46
Died - - - - -	20	26	46

Twenty-nine of those discharged are reported as recovered.

The causes of death are thus stated:—General paralysis, 6; other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy, 7, epilepsy, 10; exhaustion of mania and melancholia, 3; phthisis, 5, other diseases of lungs and heart disease, 5; senile decay, 9; and 1 from tetanus, arising from injuries received by the patient previous to her admission. She was received from the workhouse of the Wallingford Union, and on admission here had a compound fracture of the leg and concussion of the brain, the result of her having thrown herself from one of the windows of the workhouse. She died about a fortnight after admission, and an inquest was held in her case (the only one there has been since the last visit). Post-mortem examinations have been made in 24 instances.

There is no record of the use, since the last visit, of mechanical restraint; but during the interval 11 men have been secluded, altogether on 75 occasions; 32 of them were applicable to 1 man; 1 woman was yesterday in seclusion, and 7 have been so treated on 14 occasions.

The returns as to employment give 109 men as occupied about the wards and in the house; 4 as tailors, 2 as shoemakers, 2 as carpenters, and 55 as gardeners. Of the women, 102 work at needlework and knitting, 42 in the wards, 4 in the kitchen, and 40 in the laundry. Prayers are read every morning in the chapel, and there is a morning and afternoon service there on Sundays. Between 60 and 70 of the men, and more than 100 of the women, attend on the latter day; a greater number would do so did the size of the chapel admit of it; and although this insufficiency of room has been the subject of observation in other Reports, we cannot omit again to press it upon the notice of the Committee. A weekly entertainment, usually a ball, is given as a means of amusement for both sexes.

We

We yesterday saw all the patients except 8 (4 of each sex), who are absent on trial. We found 12 in bed, but the general health has been good throughout the year, and the death-rate low. Eleven men and 13 women are registered as being under medical treatment. There are a large number of aged, demented, and epileptic cases now here, all requiring nursing and care beyond what they could receive in ordinary workhouses; but such as they would have in those where there are special arrangements for these classes, and also in the Metropolitan District Asylums. The patients were very free from excitement, and we had the best evidence of the kindness with which they are treated in the absence of complaints on this subject. Of their dress and personal cleanliness we can report very favourably, though all the men should have a change of lineu twice instead of once a week. Many in each division have Sunday suits, and the stock of warm dresses for the women is being gradually increased.

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Oxford
Asylum.

When it becomes necessary to repaint the wards, it would be desirable to introduce more colouring, and also to paint the walls of the single rooms to a height of about four feet from the ground. The lowering of the remaining high windows in some of the day-rooms is also a subject which we again desire to bring prominently under the consideration of the Committee. All the wards were thoroughly clean, warm, and well ventilated. The bedding was likewise very clean, but many of the mattresses (which are throughout of hair) are becoming thin.

The dinner, which we saw served in some of the female wards, was of Australian meat and potato pudding; the potatoes had not been peeled, of which some complained, and the Australian meat is generally unpopular, though the pudding was well made and good of its kind. Mr. Sankey told us that when this meat has been given, in the summer, cold, with lettuce and mint sauce, it had been liked. It might possibly be more appreciated if given, at this time of year, cold, with pickled cabbage and potatoes.

The land (7½ acres) alluded to in the last Report has been purchased, and will form a very valuable addition to the asylum estate. We hope that a very considerable portion of it will be laid out for the exercise and recreation of the patients, and that a walk, with trees and shrubs about it, will be formed round it.

Some of the water-closets have had gas burners placed in them, and orders have been given for the whole of them to be so supplied. We are glad to learn that there is some prospect of the City of Oxford constructing a reservoir on high land, to the north of the asylum, which the Visitors will no doubt take advantage of, and thus secure a constant supply of good water, and be able effectually to provide means for extinguishing fire. In the meantime the Committee have ordered certain alterations to be made in the present mains and branch pipes, and additional hydrants and hand engines, which will materially remedy the present defective arrangements in case of fire.

The Committee of Visitors were holding a meeting yesterday, and they continue to devote much time to their duties; and we have great satisfaction in being able, as heretofore, to report most

Appendix (C.)
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 Oxford
 Asylum.

favourably on the whole of the condition and management of the asylum. At the same time there are some points, in addition to those to which we have incidentally alluded in the course of this Report, and to which we desire to draw the attention of the Committee.

1. The want of a mess-room for the attendants, in both divisions, which would serve, not only as a dining-room, but also as a sitting-room in the evening.

2. The necessity, in order to secure really effective supervision of the epileptic patients at night, of the constant presence of a nurse in the room in which they sleep. It would, of course, be necessary that they should all sleep near together; and as some require to be placed in single rooms, we have discussed with Mr. Sankey a plan by which it seems to us that such accommodation might be provided in the dormitory where the majority of the epileptics now sleep, and in which, if this plan were adopted, they might all be assembled.

3. The very urgent need of additional accommodation. The utmost number of patients which this asylum (including that part of it intended to be set apart for infectious cases) can properly contain is 473; and, as before mentioned, the number now on the books is 505. We learnt, therefore, with great regret, that the building of the detached hospital, the plans of which have been approved, has been indefinitely postponed. The consequences of an outbreak of an infectious disease would be so serious in the existing state of things, that, independently of the question of the present overcrowding of the asylum, we feel obliged to beg the earnest and immediate attention of the Committee to the provision of some remedy.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY ASYLUM.

9 June 1874.

Salop and
 Montgomery
 Asylum.

YESTERDAY and to-day we have been occupied in visiting this asylum. We have examined every patient, inspected all the wards, and gone over the workshops, recreation grounds, garden, and other land in cultivation. We have in the first place to state that nothing has been done towards providing additional accommodation. There is now an excess of 12 male patients beyond the proper number, and the female division is quite full. The Committee, in a report to Quarter Sessions in 1872, recognised the necessity for such provision in one form or another; we therefore trust that they will no longer postpone decisive action in this pressing matter. Since our Colleagues' visit on the 5th June 1873, the admissions have been 142, comprising 79 of men and 63 of women, and 42 male and 48 female (together 90) patients have been discharged. Of these discharged persons, respectively 35 and 46 left upon recovery. On the death register are the names of 52 patients, 30 being of the male and 22 of the female sex. The total number on the books is 538. In the men's division there are 260, in the women's 278 patients. Two from

from each side are absent upon leave. To Shropshire unions and the Borough of Wenlock are chargeable 306: to Montgomeryshire unions, 112; to the boroughs not in union—viz., Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgenorth, and Ludlow, 119. The weekly rate of maintenance per head for all is 9 s. 11 d., the boroughs last mentioned paying also a sum in the nature of rent. There is but one out-county patient besides, for whose weekly maintenance the charge made is 14 s. The mortality has been at the rate of 9.70 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, and 7.64 per cent. upon the total number under treatment. The causes of death have been as follows:—

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Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	8	0	8
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	6	4	10
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - -	2	2	4
Epilepsy - - - -	4	3	7
Pulmonary consumption - -	1	2	3
Other diseases of the lungs and heart	3	3	6
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	0	2	2
Senile decay - - - -	3	5	8
Ditto - with erysipelas - -	1	0	1
Other ordinary causes - - -	1	1	2
Suicide - - - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - -	30	22	52

The suicide was that of a man affected with general paralysis, who suffocated himself during the night. Full particulars were at the time sent to our Board. In this case only was an inquest held. Eleven male and 9 female patients have been the subjects of post-mortem examinations, leave having been previously asked of their friends. The erysipelas, which proved fatal to a male patient, has prevailed in the asylum for the last two months. During that period 11 patients—viz., 6 men and 5 women—have been attacked, besides 1 nurse. Most of the cases, including that of the nurse, were very severe, but all are now either recovered or are going on favourably. A female attendant has, however, we are informed by Dr. Strange, died from blood poisoning, the result of nursing a patient affected with erysipelas, and in the establishment there have been an unusual number of cases of feverish sore throat, not traceable to ordinary colds. From inquiry into the causes of this outbreak of erysipelas, it seems to us to be most probably due to vitiated air, from the combined conditions of over-crowding and defective ventilation of the water and earth closets. There has of late been temporarily exceptional over-crowding in particular wards, from the emptying of others for painting. The cases of illness above referred to, in our opinion indicate the difficulty of carrying

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 Montgomery
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on the ordinary and periodical renovation of the interior of this asylum, in its present crowded condition, without serious risk to the health of the inmates. We also think that the water and earth closets require immediate and thorough examination by a sanitary engineer, with a view to the application of an early remedy of any defects there found to exist.

During our progress through the wards, there was some excitement in one ward of the male division; but the conduct of the patients generally was orderly. The clothing of both sexes was good and suitable; the women, however, having in this respect the advantage of the men. Any exceptions observed to the creditable personal condition of the patients we may fairly attribute to the numerical insufficiency of the attendants, and the inefficiency of some.

The dinner yesterday was pea-soup, and to-day roast pork with cabbage. On both days beer and bread were served at dinner. The food was good, the rations ample, and to-day's dinner was specially approved.

There are here a very large number of feeble and paralytic cases. We found 10 men and 13 women in bed. Among the former was an elderly man (T. W.) who had been extensively scalded through the culpable conduct of an attendant named Robert Herbert Finney, who turned on the hot water whilst the patient was in the bath, contrary to the express printed bathing instructions. The patient will probably not recover from the injuries; in the meantime, we regret to learn that the attendant, who ought to have been charged with the offence, has absconded.

No person was, during our visit, under mechanical restraint or in seclusion, but according to the medical journal 4 male patients have been restrained since our Colleagues were here, all for surgical reasons, and the total period of restraint was 45 days. Fourteen men have been secluded on 27 occasions, and for 258 hours; and 5 women on 6 occasions, and for 29½ hours. The patients registered as taking medicine last week were 13 males and 15 females.

Those usefully employed and attending the weekly amusements are about the same number as last reported, and there appears to be no change in the average number of those attending Divine service.

The staff of attendants during the day, and on duty at the time of our visit, was 13 in the male and 15 in the female division, 7 artisans also assisting on the male side at meal times, and in the morning and evening. These numbers, and the absence of a nurse, disabled by illness, leave of the total number of attendants authorised by the Committee, four vacancies to be filled up by each sex. Since the visit of our Colleagues a year ago, the changes we find among the attendants have been no fewer than 15 on the men's side, and 20 among the females. Of the former, 9 resigned and 3 left without notice, and 3 were dismissed; of the latter, 10 resigned, 5 received notice to leave, 3 left to be married, 1 went away from ill-health, and 1 died. The rate of wages offered is low, as compared with the majority of English county asylums, and as the difficulty in filling up vacancies and retaining the ser-

vices

VICES of efficient persons is probably due to the inadequacy of the wages now offered, we beg to bring the matter again before the notice of the Committee, with a view to their providing a remedy for the grave disadvantages resulting to the patients from such frequent changes in the staff. There are 2 night attendants on each side, one remaining constantly on duty in each of the infirmaries.

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Asylum.

We have suggested for Dr. Strange's consideration the placing a larger number of the epileptic and suicidal under special supervision through the night of one of those attendants in each division. The tell-tale clocks are not used; but as they are to a certain extent a valuable check with reference to the night-watch, we recommend that they should be made serviceable in that direction.

We found the wards generally very clean, and the beds and bedding in good order. Under blankets are now in use throughout the asylum, but in some instances with waterproof sheets; these blankets were in the wrong position. Many dormitories contained more than their proper complement of beds; but some beds on the female side are not occupied. Much internal painting and some decoration of the walls have taken place, and various other minor improvements have been carried out. The extension of the workshops is in abeyance, pending the larger question of increased accommodation. The grounds and exercising courts (which have the appearance of gardens) are kept in the best order, and into the former a large number of patients might, we think, be daily taken for extended exercise, if only the staff of attendants was made adequate.

Subject to the observations already made in this entry, we report favourably of this asylum, which appears to us to be well managed, and to maintain its character for good order and much comfort.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

19 and 20 May 1874.

IN the course of yesterday and this day we have personally examined every patient non-resident here, and have made the statutory inquiries regarding their care and treatment. The total number on the books is now 566, of whom 277 are males and 289 females. Of these, 5 men and 3 women are away on trial. Of the whole number, 512 are county patients; the remaining 54 consist of 10 men from Bethnal Green and Shoreditch, 29 men from Bath, 3 men and 4 women from Bridgewater, and 4 of each sex private patients. The non-contributing counties and boroughs pay 16*s.* 4*d.*, the private patients from 14*s.* to 16*s.* 4*d.* per week, and the weekly charge for Somersetshire patients has been 11*s.* 1*d.*

Somerset
Asylum.

Altogether there have been, since our Colleagues' visit in 1873, 88 admissions, 57 discharges, and 36 deaths, 19 of the male and 17 of the female sex. The causes of death were all of an ordinary description. The only inquest held was on the body of an epileptic who died suddenly from disease of the heart. Post-mortem examinations were held in every case.

Amongst the patients admitted a large number are stated to have

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Asylum.

been cases of mere senile dementia, whilst others were received in an exhausted and semi-moribund condition. In these circumstances there is necessarily a large proportion of feeble cases in the wards, but the general health is satisfactory. There were 16 men and 8 women in bed yesterday, and 16 men and 18 women are under medical treatment.

The medical journal contains no record of any instance of instrumental restraint, and only 4 men and 1 woman are reported to have been placed in seclusion; the former altogether for 44 hours, and the latter for only 12 hours. It appears that the arrangements described in the last Report for the occupation and amusement of the patients are unchanged. The total numbers employed are 214 in the male and 227 in the female wards, of whom 45 of the men are only coir pickers, and consist of the most idiotic and imbecile class. About 320 of both sexes attend chapel on Sundays, and 208 on week-days.

At the associated entertainments, which are very frequent and varied, all the patients are present who are not prevented by illness, and the same rule applies as regards exercise beyond the asylum grounds. On each day of our visit we met large parties of women in the fields, all of whom behaved with propriety, and appeared fully to appreciate the privilege thus granted to them. The conduct of all as we passed through the wards was exceedingly orderly, an improvement on the condition of things which we have witnessed here on former visits, and which we attribute in a great degree to the extended exercise noticed above, and also much to the very marked changes for the better which have been effected in the wards by the introduction of a variety of amusements and matters of decoration, and by painting and papering in the day-rooms, single-rooms, and corridors, many of which have been done, and others are in progress. We hope that at some future period the remaining tile floors will be replaced by wood. With the exception of a few of the more demented male patients, whose clothes were somewhat untidy, the personal condition of both sexes was excellent. The bedding also was in proper order.

We noticed that, in addition to the decorations alluded to above, fire-places have been introduced into the day-rooms attached to corridors, and new sculleries and bucket-rooms have been added to every ward. The infirmary heating apparatus, formerly defective, has been put in complete order, and gas-lights near the ceiling have been fixed in three of the single-rooms, where they are stated to have proved very useful in assisting the ventilation.

We are glad to find that arrangements have recently been made in each division for placing epileptic patients during the night under the supervision of special attendants, two of whom have been appointed since the last visit. There are 60 men and 40 women of this class in the asylum, who all now sleep in wards which, in each division, consist of a large associated dormitory and 10 single rooms. As a measure of further security we have suggested to Dr. Medlicott that, if possible, the wall separating the dormitory from the wing containing the single rooms should be removed, that means should be provided for throwing light into these single rooms,
and

and also that measures should be taken by means of alterations in the doors to insure any noise from within being readily heard by the attendant.

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An additional attendant of each sex has been appointed for these wards, making altogether three for each division; including these and the head attendants, there are now 24 male and 25 female attendants, exclusive of artisans and workpeople, many of whom assist in the management of the patients. The wages of the ordinary male attendants commence at 20*l.*, and rise to 30*l.*, and the women begin at 12*l.* and rise to 18*l.*; the charge attendants get 5*l.* more. The head attendant on the male side has from 40*l.* to 50*l.*, and on the female side from 30*l.* to 40*l.*

The case-books appear to be very carefully kept, and all the medical arrangements are quite satisfactory. We have much pleasure in reporting most favourably of the present condition of this asylum, and in recognising the many improvements which have latterly been introduced.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. STAFFORD.

24 and 26 October 1874.

SINCE the visit of our colleagues a year ago, 132 men and 118 women have been admitted; 88 men and 89 women have been discharged; and 49 men and 35 women have died, all from ordinary causes. A Coroner's inquest was, however, held on the body of a woman who, after death, was discovered to have sustained a fracture of the hip within the capsular ligament. It appeared that the woman had been pushed down by another patient very soon after her admission, and the jury attributed no blame to the nurses in charge. How far the assault by the patient might have been prevented by greater vigilance on their parts does not appear to have been taken into consideration.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

Of the patients who have been discharged, 55 males and 27 females were transferred to Burntwood or other asylums, and 10 of them were sent to Worcester, where they are received under an agreement lately executed, by which the Visitors of the Worcester Asylum agree to receive 30 Staffordshire male patients during a period of three years.

The changes described above leave on the books this day the names of 265 men and 257 women; and there are vacancies for 15 of the former and 14 of the latter.

In the course of our inspection on Saturday and this morning, we have seen every inmate in both divisions, and have visited the wards and offices. We thought the condition of the patients in both divisions very satisfactory. They were remarkably orderly, even in the basement wards, and their clothing clean and of good quality. The suggestion made by our Colleagues regarding the provision of Sunday suits has been attended to, so far as the men are concerned, and we hope the same plan will be adopted for female patients.

There was no patient in either division under restraint or in seclusion. As regards their use since the last visit, a year ago, we

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 Staffordshire
 Asylums.
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find no record of the former in the medical journal until the 3rd of April in the present year.

On inquiry of the head attendant, however, we were informed that one of the male patients had been restrained continuously for at least five months previously; but the only record we can find of this patient being so restrained is an entry in the case-book, dated March 3rd, in which he is stated to have been "kept since February the 28th in his room, with the shutter closed, until this morning, when he was allowed to go about with a strait-waistcoat on him, which he is to wear daily for the future." From and after April the 3rd there is a weekly entry of this fact until June the 27th, when, by direction of Mr. Pater, restraint was given up and seclusion was adopted. These remarks apply to one case of a male patient only, who, until this week, has been daily secluded, the periods of seclusion having been gradually reduced from nine to four hours. In the last four months seclusion has also been resorted to in the cases of 4 men on six occasions, and 3 women on five occasions, invariably for short periods.

In the case of the male patient above alluded to, who is a man of unusually violent and dangerous character, the abolition of restraint has been compensated by the employment of an additional attendant in this ward, and by obtaining the assistance of attendants from other wards when he is in the airing-courts. The result of this treatment has been encouraging.

We saw 195 of the men at dinner in the hall, where they were served with an excellent meal, and behaved very quietly. We join with our Colleagues in hoping that some means will yet be found to provide for the women in this manner.

The patients having been collected in the day-rooms for our more ready inspection, we had an opportunity of observing how crowded they are when thus assembled; and with a view of breaking them into smaller groups, we suggest that chairs, tables, and other furniture should be introduced into the galleries. Books, papers, and games were liberally supplied. In No. 3 ward, on the women's side, 30 patients were attending the school, which continues to be regularly held; and in each day-room on this side a large proportion of the patients were engaged in needlework and knitting. The return furnished to us of the numbers usefully employed gives 192 in the male, and 165 in the female division. Of the men, 85 work on the land and 35 in the shops. The laundry gives employment to 24 women.

The chapel services are held as usual, and on Sunday are attended by about 164 male and 141 female patients.

The condition of the wards, both as regards cleanliness and ventilation, was quite satisfactory, and the bedding throughout abundant and of excellent quality. Cupboards are much needed for the stowage of the heavy floor rubbers, brooms, brushes, and other matters, such as we found to-day in one of the men's single rooms.

Referring to some of the suggestions offered by our Colleagues at their last visit, we have to state that the new boilers have been fixed and are nearly ready for use; that in two of the single rooms the plaster floors have been replaced by wood, but no other change has

has been made in this direction; that the improvement of the base-ment ward is in contemplation; and that an additional attendant has been appointed for the male ward occupied by the most turbulent and impulsive patients.

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Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)

We could not learn that there is, at present, any intention of raising the roof of the male infirmary.

As to the arrangements for the night watching of the patients, we have only to repeat the opinion which has been so often expressed in this book, that one night attendant on each side is insufficient for an institution of this size, and for the protection of epileptic and suicidal cases.

Since our last visit the asylum has lost the services of Mr. Bower, who for so many years devoted himself to its management with zeal and ability.

In the month of June Mr. Pater, who for nine years was assistant medical officer at the Hants County Asylum, was appointed the superintendent; and the excellent condition of the asylum and its inmates at the present time proves that he is fully equal to the duties and responsibilities of his office.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. BURNTWOOD.

28 and 29 October 1874.

THIS asylum has now 509 inmates, of whom 277 are males and 232 females. These numbers are sufficient to fill, indeed to overcrowd, the men's wards; but leave 36 vacant beds in the female division. No patient is now on leave, and we have seen each individual, and visited all the wards. We were struck with the very large proportion of epileptic and paralysed patients; of the former there are 83 males and 49 females, and at least 60 of both sexes suffer from general paralysis. The death rate, nevertheless, has not been high, and at the present time the report of the general health is favourable, and throughout the building there was only one patient of the male sex in bed; 19 men and 14 women are under medical treatment.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

The ascribed causes of death in the 62 cases recorded (39 men and 23 women) are as follows, viz.:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Epilepsy - - - -	8	5	13
General paralysis - - -	8	3	11
Disease of the brain - -	14	7	21
Decay of nature - - -	3	2	5
Other causes - - - -	6	6	12

Amongst the "other causes" was a case of suicide by a female patient, who, having obtained a pair of scissors from a nurse's room the door of which had been carelessly left open, succeeded in inflicting such severe wounds in her throat that she died in two hours.

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(Burntwood.)

hours. The matter was fully attended to at the time, and formed the subject of a correspondence with our Board.

This was the only case in which an inquest was held. Post-mortem examinations were made in 31 cases. Their number would have been greater but for the objections made by the patients' relatives.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the male wards, no patient of that sex has yet been refused admission. The total number of admissions since the last visit, a year ago, has been 86 in the male and 85 in the female division; and in the same interval, 18 males and 38 females have been discharged. Of these, 6 of the former and 19 of the latter were recovered.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and personal cleanliness was quite satisfactory, and their conduct, in each and every ward, most quiet and orderly, notwithstanding that, owing to rain, they had been all day confined to the house. No complaints of harsh treatment by the attendants were made to us. We found the wards clean and the bedding good and well attended to throughout.

The new single rooms on the male side, with the adjoining rooms or vestibule, are now occupied; but the additional single rooms in the basement of the women's division have not yet been used, nor are they furnished. In our opinion these rooms are too small and too low, but the greatest objection to their use is the very inadequate means for ventilation. The windows open into a deep narrow area, partly covered by the floor of the corridor, which is itself completely shut in; and as the floors are considerably under the ground, there is no possibility of admitting fresh air from below. Had these rooms been placed to the south of the gallery, some of these evils would have been avoided; as it is we certainly cannot give our approval to their use.

Some of the wards have been painted and papered, and at present No. 2 on the male side is being done. This causes some overcrowding in the adjoining rooms and galleries.

There were signs of damp on the walls of some of the rooms on the basement floor in the women's division, and the earth should be still further excavated in the adjoining courts. We again recommend that the window at the end of the basement gallery be enlarged, and suggest that the whole of this ward be improved by the introduction of more pictures, flowers, birds and objects calculated to civilise and attract the attention of the women who are placed there.

The condition of the boilers has lately engaged attention in consequence of the insurance company having declined to continue the insurance. Should it be found necessary to provide new ones, we strongly recommend that a better position should be chosen for them, as the present site is both dangerous and inconvenient.

The nominal staff of attendants and nurses is the same as usual; but at the present time, there are three vacancies on the male side which should be filled at once, as in No. 6 ward, which now has 52 patients, of whom 17 are epileptic, there are only two attendants. Dr. Davis informs us that 3 men have now been engaged.

An additional night attendant has been appointed on both sides, but no arrangement has yet been found possible for the establishment of a special sleeping ward, and separate attendants for the care of epileptic and suicidal patients.

Appendix (C.)
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

The women's airing-court is being attended to; it had become very weedy and out of order. It is important that the courts should at all times be kept in the best possible state, as the only means of preventing the destruction of shrubs and flowers by patients.

We have examined and signed the books and registers, and made the usual statutory inquiries. The general arrangements of the establishment are the same as reported on former occasions. Divine service is performed on Sunday, and twice during the week, 204 patients being present on Sunday, and 182 at other times, the men being considerably in excess of the women.

Various associated entertainments are given; but the patients are not assembled together at dinner time.

About 158 men and 75 women are returned as engaged in useful occupations.

It will be seen from the above report that the asylum continues to be in a satisfactory condition.

We have this day (29th October) met Mr. Griffiths, the county surveyor, with a view of considering the best position for an additional building to contain 400 patients, and shall report separately to our Board on the subject.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 February 1874.

IN the course of our statutory visit to this asylum to-day, we have seen all the patients except a woman who is absent on trial. Altogether there are 439 names on the books, viz., 183 men and 256 women. These numbers leave 4 vacant beds in the male and 15 in the female division.

Suffolk Asylum.

Our report of the condition of the inmates is a favourable one as regards their clothing and personal condition, and as on previous occasions we everywhere saw indications of kindly attention and treatment. No complaints of harshness on the part of the attendants or nurses were made to us. They seem to be respectable well-behaved persons, but the staff is one short of the usual number in the male, and two in the female division. It is very desirable that the vacancies should be filled as soon as possible, for the establishment is below what is generally felt to be necessary in county asylums, giving an average of only one attendant to 20 patients. Although owing to the large number of old and chronic patients here, such a proportion may be considered sufficient in some of the wards, there are others where more assistance would be valuable. Our opinion as to the urgent want of special night attendance has been expressed on so many previous occasions that we have only again to draw attention to the subject.

The importance of such an arrangement has been universally recognised, and this asylum is now the only one where the system has not been established.

Appendix (C.)
Suffolk Asylum.

No patient was restrained or secluded to-day, and only 1 man and 3 women were in bed. Two of these women were suffering from broken legs accidentally sustained by slipping down, but both these cases are said to be progressing favourably. Making allowance for the large number of old, feeble, and paralytic cases, the general health is good, and the numbers last registered as under medical treatment were only 4 in the male and 7 in the female wards. Since the last visit on the 22nd of July 1873, the deaths of 12 males and 14 females are recorded, all from ordinary causes, except in the case of a man, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had been in the asylum more than 19 years, and had never shown any suicidal tendency or dangerous propensity, and was usually employed to clean knives. It was with one of these, and without any previous change of manner, that he suddenly committed the act. The other changes which have occurred among the patients comprise the admission of 30 males and 52 females, and the discharge of 15 males and 17 females. Of these 29 were reported as recovered.

The numbers usefully employed appear to be 70 of the men and 99 women. Of the former 31 work on the land, 19 in the shops, and 20 in domestic occupations; and amongst the women 50 are engaged in needlework, 25 in the washhouse and laundry, and 24 in the domestic offices. It is probable, that if there were more land, a greater number of the men might be employed, as the majority of them belong to the agricultural class.

The chapel attendance seems not to include more than about 120 patients of both sexes. Meetings for associated amusements are held in the large room of No. 4 female ward, but not oftener than once a month for both sexes. There are however more frequent gatherings for the practice of music, which are generally held every Sunday, and conducted by Dr. Harris. The wards were clean, well ventilated and sufficiently warmed. No structural alterations appear to have been made recently, but we believe that it is intended that something should shortly be done to provide better bath-room and water-closet accommodation, much needed in some places.

The dinner to-day consisted of soup and bread. This dinner was evidently not liked by a considerable number of the patients, and in many cases they refused to eat it, contenting themselves with the bread alone. There was no reasonable ground for complaint as regards the soup, but if it be largely rejected and wasted, it seems a question whether it would not be more economical to substitute a solid dinner.

Amongst other matters of statutory inquiry, we have omitted to state that mechanical restraint has not been resorted to since the last visit, and that only 1 man and 4 women have been secluded. Two of the latter altogether on four occasions, and the rest each on one occasion only.

We have signed and examined the books, which are duly entered up.

In conclusion, we are glad again to bear testimony to the kind and judicious control exercised by Dr. Kirkman in the management of this asylum.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—1. WANDSWORTH.

8 July 1874.

DURING the past two days we have been engaged in going over this asylum, and seeing all the patients (966 in number, viz., 399 males and 567 females). We noted the absence of 2 patients only, women away on trial. Since the visit on the 27th June of last year, the following changes in the patients are recorded:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	114	198	312
Discharged - - - - -	62	135	197
" (of whom recovered) - -	55	76	133
Died - - - - -	59	40	99

The assigned causes of death were as follows:—

Cerebral and spinal diseases (including 25 cases of general paralysis) - - - - -	49
Diseases of the heart and lungs - - - - -	36
Abdominal diseases - - - - -	3
Other general causes - - - - -	11
	99

Post-mortem examinations were made in 67 of these cases.

In five instances inquests were held—

- 1st. In the case of a male patient who died from effusion into the chest, and pericardium from fractured ribs.
- 2nd. Of a female who died from apoplexy resulting from a fall.
- 3rd. Of a female epileptic found dead in bed.
- 4th. Of a female who died suddenly of apoplexy.
- 5th. Of a female who died the day after admission of apoplexy, consequent upon an attempt to hang herself previous to her reception.

In reference to the present health of the patients, we find that 18 males and 23 females are registered as under medical treatment, and yesterday 7 men and 11 women were in bed; 5 of those in bed were labouring under a low form of pleuro-pneumonia, which has for some weeks been prevalent in both divisions of the asylum, and has proved fatal in 15 instances. Seclusion has been rarely employed, and only for short periods; the records state that since last visit only 8 patients of each sex have been secluded, the males on 23, the females on 29 occasions. Restraint, generally by means of leather gloves, continues to be employed with destructive, violent, and suicidal patients, or for surgical reasons, and 39 males and 45 females have been thus restrained for various periods, which are now duly recorded.

The patients' demeanour during our visit was, with a few exceptions,

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums.
(Wandsworth.)

ceptions, orderly, and the proportion of the discontented to the rest was small. We listened to all complaints made, but it is not necessary further to allude to them than by mentioning that with the patient who lately corresponded with our office upon the subject of his detention, we had a separate interview, and came to the conclusion that it would be right for the Visitors to make further inquiry into the truth of his statement in reference to his wife's conduct since her marriage.

In both divisions the appearance of the patients in regard to personal cleanliness and clothing was fairly good; but we should be glad to learn that all had Sunday suits, and that the men's shirts were changed twice weekly.

The staff of attendants consists of 39 men, including 2 supernumeraries for day work, and 3 who are on duty during the night only, and of 39 women, inclusive of 3 night nurses and exclusive of 7 laundry maids. The changes on the female side have been frequent. There appears to be barely a sufficient number of attendants in the male division. Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, all occupied by patients more or less troublesome, are crowded as to day space, and No. 6, the epileptic male ward, and No. 7, the men's infirmary, have each an excess of patients. In the female department, we think that the appointment of a head attendant is urgently required, and we strongly recommend the employment of female nurses, the wives of attendants, in the wards devoted to sick and infirm male patients. There are at the present time 89 males and 81 females who are epileptic. A special night nurse has been appointed for some of the latter, who are placed in dormitories in No. 7 ward, which communicate with each other, and through which the nurse should be constantly passing during the night. To some extent this arrangement will doubtless prove useful, but we fear that sufficient view of the patients will be difficult, and the construction of the building interferes with the proper supervision of the epileptics in single rooms. On the male side there is also a special night attendant for the epileptic, but the arrangements there at present are still less satisfactory. We recommend that some means of checking any neglect of visits by the night attendants generally should be adopted.

In the wards we observed no lack of cleanliness, but in some the ventilation was faulty. Very many of the day-rooms and corridors in the male side have been much improved by paint and decoration, and this work is in progress in other parts of the interior. More air is now let into the single rooms by alteration of the windows and shutters, and by substitution in portions of the walls of perforated for ordinary bricks; several corridors have been rendered more cheerful by the enlargement of the doors and the addition of fan lights; and there is now no gallery which has not a boarded floor. The crowding of dormitories on the female side has been reduced, so as generally to give 500 cubic feet to each patient; but the men are still over-crowded night and day, and we trust that when the new male wing is opened, sufficient numbers will be drafted thither to remedy this evil. The bedding throughout the asylum was clean at the time of our inspection. We would call special attention to
the

the gas brackets in many parts of the asylum; their position is, in our opinion, dangerous with reference to patients suicidally disposed.

Appendix (C.)
Surrey Asylums,
(Wandsworth.)

The dietary continues to be liberal, and the weekly dinner of fish gives much satisfaction to men and women. Three-quarters of a pound of uncooked fish with bone is given to each patient, and a sauce is added for such as desire it.

The average daily number of employed is 200 in the male, 232 in the female, division; 215 men and 305 women attend chapel. The usual amusements are supplied, and latterly arrangements have been made for sending out for walks beyond the asylum grounds parties of patients once a week. One hundred and eight males and 74 females have enjoyed this exercise. Several expressed to us their gratification at the indulgence, and we trust that by degrees it may be extended to larger numbers.

Plans are being prepared for the much-needed enlargement and re-arrangement of the laundry department, and they will soon be submitted for approval.

The new female wing is in an advanced state, and the work appears to have been done in a very substantial and satisfactory way. The walls, we are glad to find, are plastered throughout the interior, and the accommodation will be excellent. Dr. Biggs is of opinion that this wing will be fit for occupation in October, and that the male wing, which is at present only up to the first floor, will probably be finished by April next. When these wings have been completed, the sufficiency of the chapel accommodation for the increased number of patients will necessarily have to be considered by the Visitors, and we hope that they may ultimately be induced to build a detached church.

We are glad to recognise improvements in various directions in this asylum, and to be able to report very favourably as to its condition and management.

SURREY ASYLUMS.—2. BROOKWOOD.

26 March 1874.

WE yesterday morning commenced and to-day finished the inspection of this asylum. The workmen are busy upon the additions to the building, which will accommodate 300 women and 100 men. The present numbers on the books are males 309, females 323, making a total of 632. The vacant beds are 11 for men, 6 for women. Of the 632 patients, there are 132 suffering either from general paralysis or epilepsy, 85 of the male and 47 of the female sex. Of those under treatment here, 34 belonged to the criminal class, and 69 appear to be county patients. The following tabular statement sets forth the changes which have taken place since our Colleagues' visit in June of last year:—

Surrey Asylums.
(Brookwood.)

Appendix (C.)					MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Surrey Asylums. (Brookwood.)							
Admitted	-	-	-	-	94	37	131
Discharged	-	-	-	-	56	30	86
Died	-	-	-	-	30	10	40

Of those discharged, the asylum records name 42 persons as having previously recovered, and 28 were removed to Caterham Asylum. Looking into the causes of death we learn that 20 patients died from general paralysis, 8 from other brain diseases, 3 from epilepsy, as many from diseases of the chest, and 2 from suicide; but in one of the two cases last referred to, the self-injury (the cutting of his throat) had been done before admission here; the other man drowned himself. The only Coroners' inquests held were those upon the suicides. Post-mortem examinations took place in 34 instances, the relatives objecting to that course on the deaths of the other 6 patients. The mortality, it will be seen, has been low, being under 9 per cent. of the average number in residence, and little more than 6 per cent. on the total number under treatment. Of the patients here at the end of 1873, 13 men and 6 women only were deemed to be curable. Eleven in the male and 8 in the female division are reported to be now taking medicine, and as we passed through the wards we found 7 men and but 1 woman in bed; the general health of the inmates seems to have been satisfactory, and there has been no outbreak of an epidemic character.

We visited every part of the main building, and also went over the detached cottages occupied by patients employed on the farm and in the garden work. The ventilation everywhere was excellent, and the cleanliness, good order, and comfort of the wards, and several rooms, testify that the management of the asylum is in good hands. The painting and papering commenced in the female division, and the subject of favourable remark by our Colleagues last year, has been extended to the male side, and is still in progress. The beds and bedding are in very creditable condition, and the personal appearance of the patients is satisfactory; with some few exceptions their clothing was in good state, and cleanliness prevailed.

We were present at dinner-time, and tasted the meat, vegetables, and beer; also in the bakehouse, the bread. The food served at dinner was beef and pork-pie, with onions, potatoes, and parsnips; the quantity was sufficient, but the meat was decidedly tough. We learn that Australian meat, with seasoning of onions and some butter, is a popular dish, and given on Saturdays. No complaints were made to us in regard to the dietary, or indeed upon any matter save detention, and great content prevailed.

The men and women were alike free from excitement, and we only noticed two black eyes, which in each case were explained satisfactorily by the patients' confirmation of the reports of others.

The means of amusement seem to be liberally provided indoors, and 437 patients are employed usefully in various ways; of that number, 55 men work under a gardener, 58 with the farm bailiff, and

28 at trades, 3 in the bakehouse, 8 in the laundry, 10 in the kitchen. Appendix (C.)
 No woman save the two paid females assists in the kitchen, but the Surrey Asylums
 laundry gives occupation to 26; 80 are employed in sewing and quilting (Brookwood.)
 ing, 26 mend stockings, and 17 make men's clothing. The ward
 helpers of each sex are 25 from the male and 62 from the female side.
 Dr. Brushfield reports that 22 patients only are able and unwilling
 to work.

The new recreation-hall was opened on New Year's Eve, and has been found most useful. Frequent entertainments are there given, and last night the superintendent amused the patients with a conjuror's performance. The attendants appear to be sufficient in number, and, so far as we could judge, careful of those in their charge; they provide a brass band of 16.

The chaplain, who accompanied us yesterday in our inspection, informed us of the religious ministrations, which will be much aided by the enlargement of the chapel; the new nave will double the number of those who can now be seated. At the services last Sunday 123 men and 142 women were present. One hundred and fifty-three patients, or thereabouts, attend the daily prayers. The Roman Catholic patients are 60; they have a service by a priest in the hall; their last service was attended by 24. The detached hospital and workshops are in an advanced state, and the new blocks for male and female patients are above the ground, and according to the contract should be completed in March 1875. Plans for the removal of the gas-works have not at present been procured, but we conclude that the necessary steps will be taken for this purpose before the building operations are finished. The alterations in the male division will ultimately include a large dormitory and 12 single-rooms for epileptic and suicidal patients, who will be under the charge of a special night attendant; but no arrangement of this description is at present contemplated on the female side, where it is no doubt as much needed as in the male division. We beg therefore to bring this matter under the special notice of the Committee of Visitors. At present there are two night attendants for the men and only one for the women, whose duties are to visit the ordinary rooms every two hours, and those occupied by patients of suicidal or epileptic propensities each hour. We think that the visits by night attendants should be each hour to all dormitories and single rooms occupied by patients, and for this purpose we recommend the appointment of a second night attendant in the female division.

The question of the water supply will have again to be considered when the additions are completed. Although during the past summer it has not been found necessary to make use of water from the canal (for which 40*l.* yearly is paid), it is very doubtful whether the ordinary supply can be depended upon, and also whether the present arrangement with the canal company is likely to be permanent. The attention of the Committee should, we think, be directed to the probability of obtaining an adequate supply of water by sinking a well in the lower part of the estate.

The general result of our visit is to confirm the favourable opinion expressed on former occasions of the condition of this asylum, and of the care and kindness bestowed upon the patients.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

31 March 1874.

Sussex Asylum. THE inspection of this asylum occupied us yesterday and this forenoon. The patients to-day are 733, of whom 340 are males, 393 are females; of the former 7, and of the latter 14, belong to the private class. Those chargeable to Sussex and unions in the county are 637, and 77 are out-county patients. The maintenance charge for patients chargeable to the county has been reduced from 9*s.* 8*d.* to 9*s.* 6*d.*; the other paupers are received for 14*s.* weekly, and the private patients pay 16*s.*

From the statutory records we learn that 118 males and 122 females, together 240 patients, have been admitted since our Colleagues were here in January 1873; that during the same interval 132 have been discharged, in the proportion of 51 men to 81 women; and that 59 males and 32 females, a total of 91, have died. Of the discharged of both sexes, 87 had, it appears, previously recovered from insanity, and 36 were well enough to return to the care of their friends.

During the past four years Dr. Williams has been enabled to relieve this asylum from the charge of 100 chronic cases, by making suitable arrangements for them at their homes; and he assures us that no mischief has in any case resulted; of the whole number 6 have been returned to the asylum.

During our inspection we saw every patient whose name appears in the books of the asylum, except a male private patient and a pauper boy, the latter having been attacked by measles.

The occupants of both divisions were in their usual excellent order; no violence was displayed by any, and the quiet of the wards was very remarkable. In the infirmaries we found a large proportion of old people. On the male side 5 persons were then in bed; in the female division as many as 18. In the other wards there were in bed 2 males. The general paralytics and epileptics are a considerable number.

Of the 70 deaths which took place in 1873, Dr. Williams informs us that 36 were attributable to general paralysis and phthisis; and of the 91 who have died since the last visit, 19 are recorded as having died of general paralysis, 10 from other brain disease, 15 from disease of the heart, 10 from epilepsy, 10 from age, and 8 from exhaustion following mania or melancholia. Inquests were held in two cases; one in that of an epileptic who was found dead in bed; the second on a man removed from Brighton, in a moribund condition, who died 12 hours after admission. The post-mortem examinations have been 36 only, objections by the relatives of the other diseased patients have been the obstacle when no examination took place.

On inquiring into the number of attendants, we were told by the medical superintendent that they are in the proportion of 1 to about 15 on the female side, and of 1 to 14½ in the male division. The men make up a musical band of eight, led by the person who acts as organist and schoolmaster, and all seem to discharge their various duties in a satisfactory manner.

In reference to the epileptic patients, 78 in number, we are glad to report that there is now a special night attendant in each division for them; and though the epileptic wards are not, from their structure, well adapted for general supervision, or capable of accommodating all of the class referred to on the ground floor, still the arrangements lately made will be a great protection to those patients.

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.

The practice of packing in wet sheets is maintained, and, Dr. Williams says, with beneficial results. Five males have been so treated on 18 occasions, and 14 women in 63 instances, usually for an hour at a time. There is no record of resort to restraint, but 12 men have been 16 times secluded, and 11 females on 46 occasions; none of either sex for a prolonged period.

Although on the second day of the visit the weather detained the patients indoors, the wards were, in consequence of their good ventilation and the cleanliness of the patients, quite free from any offensive smell. Everywhere we found the beds and bedding in order, and in every part of the building a prevalence of comfort and proper discipline. We did not finish our other work sufficiently early to see the men at their dinner; but were present in the women's hall, when about 300 sat down to table. The meal consisted of Australian meat, with butter and sage and onions; each portion was ample in quantity, and very palatable.

The new recreation-hall has been used for some entertainments, but is to be formally opened in a few days by a theatrical performance, for which it is well adapted, by the erection of a fixed stage and proscenium, with dressing-rooms underneath for the actors. The other alterations and improvements at this asylum comprise a third room for the senior assistant medical officer, and further accommodation for the junior; also for the housekeeper; the enlargement of ward No. 6, on the female side; the provision of two cottages for attendants, and the erection of a detached meat-larder. We may add that the female general bath-room is made more complete by supply of curtains to each bath, and that certain wards on the ground floor have been much improved by the disuse of rooms underneath for the cleaning of vegetables. The total number of vacant beds in this asylum is now 83; viz., 36 for men and 47 for women. The county patients do not appear to increase in number.

It is with much satisfaction we notice that the salary of the senior assistant medical officer has been raised. The Visitors have also divided the office of clerk and steward, and appointed a storekeeper to perform the duties of the latter. We found all the wards amply supplied with the means of in-door amusements, and the occupation of the patients seems to be successfully carried out; a large number being employed on the land, in the laundry, and in various trades. As many as 520 of both sexes attend chapel on Sundays, and 550 on week days; 30, or thereabouts, of each sex attend the asylum school. The medical and other records are very carefully kept; and we have again much pleasure in stating our opinion of the efficient way in which this asylum is conducted.

Appendix (C.)

WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

17 June 1874.

Warwick
Asylum.

THIS asylum we inspected yesterday. The patients on its books are now 537, consisting of 249 males and 288 females. Of the former 8, of the latter 11, are private patients; 176 men and 240 women are lodged in the main building; 71 males and 46 females occupy the detached block set apart chiefly for treatment of the idiot class. In the main building there is room for about 20 patients; in the other there are rather more than 70 vacant beds. The maintenance charge during the year 1873 per week for each pauper (the current charge is not yet finally ascertained) was 10*s.* 3*d.* The weekly payments required for those of the private class is 14*s.* There are no out-county paupers in the asylum. Two patients of each sex are absent on leave.

In the course of our visit we personally examined every patient, and found them, with a few exceptions on the female side, free from excitement, orderly in demeanour, well and suitably clothed, and generally in a condition most creditable to the management. The exceptions were in female ward No. 2, in which 37 of the more violent and troublesome women are accommodated. Many of these were in their airing-court, and in a noisy and turbulent state, and we were informed that as many as 20 do not go beyond that court for exercise. We think that good results would attend persistent efforts to give these patients, in small parties and under good supervision, daily walks in the general grounds of the asylum. As we passed through the wards, 7 males and 13 females were in bed, most of them having been placed there for slight temporary ailments.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint. The record shows that since the visit, nearly thirteen months ago, made by our Colleagues, 14 males have been secluded in all 47 times, and for a total duration of 445 hours; and 16 women have undergone similar isolation on 116 occasions, and 788 hours. During the same period mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 2 females, one of whom had her hands secured for two months for surgical reasons, and the other has, since July last, worn by day a strong dress, which limits the action of the upper portion of her arms, leaving the hands and fore-arms free. This has been deemed necessary, owing to her persistent disposition to attack the attendants.

The day attendants in both divisions appear to be of a respectable class and numerically sufficient, if each individual could be always on duty; but in view of necessary holidays and occasional sickness which must reduce the number of effectives, we think that the addition to each division of a supernumerary is desirable. There are two nurses for each side at night in the main building, one of whom remains in charge of the epileptics. There is a nurse also on duty at night among the idiots. With the exception of 4 men and 3 women, all the epileptic patients, 59 in number, are placed at night in a ward in each division of the main building, with special arrangements for supervision by an attendant of each sex having nothing else to do.

The

The idiot department is not reserved exclusively for idiots and congenital imbeciles, but contains at present a considerable number of ordinary cases of chronic dementia. Of the former classes, 23 males and 15 females attend school; but the idiots here received have hitherto been generally very unfavourable cases for showing the results of training, as many as 20 being epileptic and 17 dumb. As recent legislation may induce guardians to send to the asylum from workhouses a larger number of idiots, and among them improveable cases, the authorities of this asylum will, no doubt, see that the means of training are fully developed and maintained.

Appendix (C.)
Warwick
Asylum.

Tabularly stated, the changes which have occurred among patients, by admission, discharge, and death, since the Commissioners' last visit here, are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	80	63	143
Discharged - - - -	26	39	65
" of whom had recovered	20	37	57
Died - - - - -	40	22	62

These are the assigned causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	4	0	4
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	6	5	11
Epilepsy - - - - -	1	0	1
Exhaustion from mania and melancholia - - - - -	5	1	6
Pulmonary consumption - -	4	3	7
Other forms of lung disease and heart ditto - - - - -	4	3	7
Abdominal diseases - - - -	3	2	5
Senile decay - - - - -	8	6	14
Other ordinary diseases - - -	2	0	2
Febrile, epidemic, or contagious diseases - - - - -	0	0	0
Suicide - - - - -	0	1	1
Casualties - - - - -	3	1	4
TOTAL - - - -	40	22	62

Post-mortem examinations were made in 52 cases, comprising 35 of males, 17 of females.

The suicide was by drowning. One of the fatal casualties was from fractured ribs, and the three others from choking by the impaction of food in the throat, causing suffocation. Full particulars

Appendix (C.)

Warwick
Asylum.

were at the time transmitted to our office in all the above cases, as well as to the Coroner, who, however, held inquests only in the case of the suicide, the case of fractured ribs, and one of the choking cases.

The sanitary condition of the institution is at present good, though there have recently been a few cases of diarrhœa, possibly due, in Dr. Parsey's opinion, to the use of old potatoes in the dietary, which will now be replaced by rice. We were present at dinner yesterday in some of the female wards. It consisted of roast and boiled mutton, greens, bread, and beer, all of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

The records show that 18 males and 21 females were last week under medical treatment; and at present 138 men and 222 women appear to be usefully employed. Of the former, 49 work on the land; in tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering 14 find occupation. Of the females, 119 are engaged at needlework and knitting, and 36 work in the laundry.

The average number of patients attending the weekly amusements seems to be 73 males and 110 females. This is, comparatively with other asylums, a small proportion of the whole number here, and it is probably limited by the size of the recreation room.

Those having the opportunity of occasional walks in the neighbouring country are 116 males and 119 females. One hundred and twenty-two male patients and 140 women are returned as attending chapel on Sundays; the week-day attendance being 95 of the former and 130 of the latter.

The wards occupied were, at the date of our inspection, excepting two in the main building, in good order, comfortably furnished, and free from crowding. Those excepted were being limewashed, and therefore in some temporary confusion. Ventilation was perfect throughout, the beds clean, and the bedding of good quality and in creditable condition. The bath-rooms and lavatories were generally tidy, but in some we noticed brooms and other articles lying about, which should be put away in locked cupboards, and in some of the lavatories the attendants had omitted to keep up the supply of towels on the rollers.

In the course of our examination of the patients we saw several who are making good progress towards recovery; and there was one man, D. S., admitted (for the second time) here on the 11th instant, who has now so far recovered from an attack of insanity after hard drinking that his case will, no doubt, receive the early consideration of the Visitors.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers, and find that the case-books are particularly well kept and fully entered up.

In conclusion, we have pleasure in reporting that the asylum continues to be conducted with great ability and success; and that its general condition, and that of its inmates, are creditable to those responsible for the management and superintendence.

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

13 May 1874.

DURING the seven months which have elapsed since our Colleagues Wilts Asylum. visited this asylum, 39 males and 28 females have been admitted, 23 males and 16 females have been discharged, and 21 males and 35 females have died. The following are the registered causes of death:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	4	1	5
Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	3	7	10
Epilepsy - - - -	0	2	2
Pulmonary consumption - -	2	6	8
Other lung diseases - - - -	6	3	9
Heart disease - - - -	1	3	4
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	1	6	7
Other ordinary causes - - -	4	7	11
TOTAL - - - -	21	35	56

Inquests were held in two cases—one that of a woman who was found dead in bed, having been suffocated in an epileptic fit. The other, also an epileptic woman, found dead in bed, was considered to have died from natural causes. There were post-mortem examination in the cases of 18 males and 28 females. The general health is at present satisfactory. Four men and 3 women were in bed to-day, and the last entry in the medical journal shows 26 men and 31 women under medical treatment during the past week.

With respect to restraint, it appears that it was employed in the cases of 1 man and 2 women. The man wore gloves during three hours for three days, on account of destructive propensities. One of the women was confined in canvas sleeves for 16 consecutive days, and the other for four days, both on account of their violent and destructive habits. With respect to seclusion, it seems that it has been resorted to in the cases of 9 men and 5 women, with the former on 17 occasions, for periods in no case exceeding 12 hours, and with the latter on seven occasions, for periods not exceeding six hours.

The number of patients usefully employed has somewhat increased in both divisions, the numbers being 101 on the male and 132 on the female side, and we are glad to find that a good-sized room has now been fitted up for the tailors' shop. It is stated that all the men's clothing is made on the premises; but it seems to us that the supply is not sufficient to keep the men's dresses in a proper state, as many of them were old and much worn.

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Wilts Asylum.

The chapel services are conducted as usual by the chaplain, who on Sundays has congregations of 91 men and 156 women, and of nearly 200 of both sexes on week days. It appears that the chaplain's duties are confined to the chapel services, and that he does not, as is usually the case in other asylums, visit the wards or attend the sick and dying patients.

The arrangements continue for giving the patients extended exercise beyond the premises on Sunday; the numbers now enjoying this privilege being 86 from the male and 107 from the female wards. Associated entertainments are given every Friday evening between 7 and 9 o'clock, the patients attending being about the same in number as those who go beyond the premises. We are glad to observe this increase in the number of associated amusements, and to learn that on these occasions the patients of each sex are allowed to mix together.

We to-day saw every patient on the books, except two men away on trial, one of these being a patient as to whom a long correspondence has taken place with our Board regarding his fitness for discharge.

The numbers are now 199 in the male, and 254 in the female division; total, 453, being 34 less than at the date of the last visit.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. There was no violence, and but very few were noisy. We have already adverted to the clothing of some of the men. The women were generally neat and clean. We had no complaints of ill-treatment; but objection was made by many to the dietary. We had an opportunity of seeing the dinners in several female wards. The soup given, although of good quality, seemed to be disliked, and much of it was left untasted. The rice pudding allowed on Mondays was also stated to be very unpopular. As food which is disliked by the patients necessarily leads to waste, it would appear that some revision of the dietary is desirable.

The infrequency of visits by patients' friends was also a matter of complaint, and that these complaints were reasonable is indicated by the fact that only 29 men and 22 women were visited during the past month, as shown by a register which has recently been kept by direction of Dr. Burman. With a view of encouraging more frequent visitation, we recommend that the existing restriction of visiting days to twice a week should be abandoned, and the friends and relatives of patients be allowed to come on every day except Sunday.

Two additional attendants have recently been appointed in each division; but the staff is still small in proportion to the number of patients, and in one ward on the female side with 24 patients, and in three on the male side, containing altogether 77 patients, there is only one attendant for each. We recommend an increase here, and also an additional night attendant on both sides, as at present the night visitation is not so frequent as it should be. In some of the male wards the employment of female nurses would, we think, prove advantageous.

There seems to be no scale of wages for the female attendants;
their

their salaries have, however, been slightly increased since our last visit, the women now commencing at 10 *l.* a year, with a gradual rise. The ordinary male attendants commence at wages of 20 *l.*, rising to 25 *l.*; the charge attendants get 25 *l.*, rising to 32 *l.* These wages are still lower than in most asylums, and are, in our opinion, insufficient to secure or retain the services of suitable persons, more especially as no uniform is given. The changes in the staff have been very frequent.

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We are glad to report various improvements completed or in progress, all, as we think, in the right direction. Some of the wards have been rendered more cheerful by painting and colouring, and gradually more articles of furniture and decoration will no doubt be introduced. The old box bedsteads are being replaced by bedsteads of an ordinary description; the number of straw beds has been greatly diminished, and they will ultimately be disused.

Arrangements have been made for repairing the heating apparatus in the dormitories and galleries, which appears to have been out of order for some time past. Another important change has been the disuse of what were called the "refractory wards" on both sides, in which we have always hitherto found the patients in an excited and unsatisfactory state. These patients are now mixed with other inmates, and are not to be distinguished from them, and the wards are at present used for sleeping accommodation only; but Dr. Burman has proposed to convert them into general bath-rooms for each side, a matter which will no doubt receive the Committee's attention.

We beg to bring under their notice also the following suggestions, the gradual adoption of which would, we think, tend to the improvement of the asylum and its inmates:—

1. The enlargement of the day rooms in Nos. 3 and 6, on each side, by the removal of the partitions.
2. The enlargement of the wash-house and laundry, and the introduction of more effective washing and wringing machines; also an increase in the number of paid laundry-maids, there being at present only two for the charge of 40 patients.
3. The construction of a second dead-house on the male side.
4. Special arrangements for the night supervision of epileptics and suicidal cases.
5. A larger and more regular supply of papers and books.
6. Under blankets on all the beds; Sunday suits for the men, and a more frequent change of body linen.

There is another matter to which we attach much importance—viz., the erection of a detached chapel, and the conversion of the present one into a dining and recreation hall, which we hope will not escape attention.

No patients have been refused admission since the last visit. The reduction in the numbers, to which we have adverted above, must no doubt be attributed to the large mortality which occurred during the past winter, and also to the removal, on the recommendation of Dr. Burman, of 12 patients of both sexes whom he considered might be properly taken care of in their respective workhouses. We hope that this system will, under due precautions, be further extended,

Appendix (C.) extended, and that thus for a time the enlargement of the asylum may be avoided.

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Dr. Burman has, since the last visit, entered upon his duties as medical superintendent, for the performance of which he appears to be well qualified.

WORCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

27 February 1874.

Worcester
Asylum.

WE yesterday inspected this asylum, and the different offices and workshops attached to it.

There are now 678 patients on the books. They are thus divided—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Pauper - - - - -	299	342	641
Private - - - - -	6	15	21
Out county - - - - -	16	0	16
	321	357	678

The weekly rate for the pauper patients has been raised from 8 s. 9 d. to 9 s. 6 d. The out-county patients are still received for 14 s. a week, and the private, at from 9 s. 6 d. to 15 s.

The asylum was last visited by us on the 21st February 1873. Since then there have been the following changes:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	78	60	} 161
Re-admissions - - - - -	9	14	
Discharges - - - - -	32	55	87
Death - - - - -	35	22	57

The discharges include 10 men and 25 women, belonging to Northampton, who were removed to the Parkside Asylum at Macclesfield, where they are received at a lower weekly rate, and 22 men and 27 women, who are returned as recovered.

The assigned causes of death, are as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Worcester Asylum.
General paralysis - - - -	14	1	15	
Other forms of brain disease, including apoplexy - - - -	3	4	7	
Epilepsy - - - -	3	0	3	
Pulmonary consumption - -	2	3	5	
Other forms of lung and heart disease - - - -	8	7	15	
Exhaustion after mania and melan- cholia - - - -	0	3	3	
Senile decay - - - -	1	1	2	
Other ordinary causes - - -	3	2	5	
Suicides - - - -	1	1	2	
	35	22	57	

The circumstances attending the two cases of suicide were reported to our Board at the time of their occurrence, and formed the subject of some correspondence. It is unnecessary therefore to further advert to them here.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in every case but one.

Three inquests have been held, two of them being with respect to the above-mentioned suicides. In the other, the death was found to have resulted from natural causes. The rate of mortality, on the average number daily resident, has been 8.3.

The records give a return of 63 men and 82 women, at present under medical treatment. They also show that, since the last visit, 18 of the former sex have been secluded on 46 occasions, and 17 of the latter on 40. One woman we found in seclusion yesterday, as we were going through the wards, and there were 19 men and 15 women in bed. There has been no restraint.

There is a large number of feeble, helpless, and hopeless cases here. Making due allowance for these, the general health may be said to be good.

We are very glad to be able to report, that in the very essential matter of diet no reduction has been made. Meat, in some form, is given every day, and the dinner of meat and potatoe-pie which we yesterday saw served in some of the wards, was good and sufficient. The dinner to-day, which was of Canadian pork, and of liver and tripe, with potatoes and bread, was also very good, and seemed to be enjoyed.

The wards, in addition to being kept thoroughly clean and properly ventilated, have an air of comfort about them. They are well supplied with chairs and sofas. Cages of birds are placed in several of them, and throughout them all there are plenty of pictures, papers, plants, and means of amusement in the way of games.

We found very many of the women at needlework, and both they and the men were remarkably quiet and well behaved. We talked to several of each sex, and no complaint, for which we had reason to think there was any substantial ground, was made to us.

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The dress of the patients, on both sides, was good in quality, and they were clean and tidy in appearance. We think that their condition in these respects, as well as that of the bedding, and of the bed-room furniture, is very creditable to the attendants, of whom there appears to be, in each division, an active, though not very numerous, staff. The wages of the ordinary ward attendants begin, for the men at 23*l.*, rising to 30*l.*, and for the women at 12*l.* or 13*l.*, rising to 20*l.*

There are two regular night attendants for the men's division, and two for the women's up to 12 o'clock, and throughout the night if there is any special reason for extra watching. One or two patients also regularly assist on this side during the night. There is no night watching in wards 8 on the men's side, and 9 on the women's, where the patients are of a convalescent and more helpful class. The returns for last night, with respect to the patients of faulty habits, show that there were 18 amongst the men and 31 amongst the women.

The alterations and additions, by which more bath-room and water-closet accommodation will be supplied throughout the asylum, have been commenced. Those in connection with ward No. 5 on the female side will, besides providing a general bath-room for this division, also give further laundry space. They have made some progress, as have also the works on the basement of No. 8 on the other side, where there is to be a general bath-room for the male division.

Since the last visit, 41 acres of additional land have been taken in hand. This makes a total amount of 210 acres now in the occupation of the asylum.

Seventy-five of the men work on the farm or in the garden, 80 of them at trades, and 60 as ward helpers. Of the women, 67 are employed in the laundry, 64 in other domestic offices, and 83 at needlework.

There are still two services in the chapel on Sundays. At one or both of these about 200 men and 238 women attend. There are also daily morning prayers in the house, and a service in the chapel on Wednesdays.

There is a regular weekly dance, in which a large number of the patients can join, and there are also other entertainments, such as concerts or theatrical performances, provided for them from time to time.

We have seen all the patients, with the exception of two (one of each sex), who are absent on trial.

We are glad to be able to report so satisfactorily of the state of this asylum and of the well-being and general good management and treatment of its inmates. At the same time the large and gradually increasing number of patients is a severe tax on the energies of the medical officers, and we would ask the Committee to give their serious consideration to the question of appointing another, of whom, we think, there is now a real and existing need.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

19 January 1874.

WE have to-day visited and inspected the whole of this asylum, Yorkshire. and have seen all the patients except 3 men and 6 women, who are North Riding out on trial. There are now on the books 209 men and 212 women, Asylum. making a total of 421, who are thus divided:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Paupers (county) - - - -	161	161	322
Private patients - - - -	15	12	27
Paupers (out-county) - - -	34	38	72

The weekly rate is now, for the county 9*s.* 11*d.*; for the out-county, 14*s.* 7*d.* to 15*s.* 9*d.*; and for the private patients, 15*s.* 2*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* There are, at the present time, vacant beds for 43 men and 45 women.

The following are the admissions, and discharges, and deaths since the last visit here on 1st March 1873:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	46	43	89
Discharges - - - - -	40	47	87
„ of whom recovered - -	8	31	39
Deaths - - - - -	28	12	40

The chief causes of death were:—General paralysis, which was fatal in 5 cases; other brain diseases in 12; epilepsy in 3; and phthisis and chest and heart disease in 8. One man committed suicide by hanging himself from a pipe in the basement.

An inquest was held in this case, and also upon two other men, who, upon the examination of their bodies after death, were found to have fractured ribs. In one of these cases the jury came to the conclusion that the injuries had been caused by accidentally falling down some steps. In the second, the verdict was that the patient died of general paralysis, accelerated by disease of the lungs consequent upon fractured ribs, caused either by accidentally falling or by pressure of his chest against the side of his bed. Post-mortem examinations have been made in 22 cases. There is a decrease in the rate of mortality, as compared with that reported at the last visit. It was, during the year 1873, on the average number daily resident, a little over 10 per cent.

There were to-day 13 men and 8 women in bed, and, according to the last entry in the medical journal, there were 10 of the former and 8 of the latter under medical treatment. On the whole, however, the sanitary condition of the patients appears to be good; and, with the exception of one woman who became talkative and excited, they

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they were quiet, well behaved, and uncomplaining. One man was in seclusion, and one woman was in her room, the door of which, however, was not fastened.

According to the records, 19 men and 7 women have been secluded since the last visit; but the majority of them only on from one to three occasions. One patient of each sex has been restrained during the above interval. The man by means of a "spencer," to prevent his injuring himself, and the woman by means of gloves to prevent her pinching other patients.

Making allowance for the large number of the patients who are engaged in occupations that necessarily make them untidy, we thought their condition as to dress and personal cleanliness, on the whole, satisfactory. The rooms, both for day and night, were clean and fresh; and the former more than usually gay with decorations that had been put up for Christmas.

The bedding was clean, and the number of blankets allowed is sufficient. Some of them, however, are much worn and require renewing; and it is desirable that under-blankets should be used without exception, especially over the straw mattresses.

The dinner to-day was of soup, suet pudding, and rice pudding, with beer. We saw it served in some of the female wards, where it appeared to give satisfaction. All the clothes required for this institution are made by the patients, and the different repairs wanted are done by them. Thirty-one of the men are employed in various trades, 55 work on the land, 8 in the laundry, and 44 about the wards and domestic offices. Of the women, 13 work in the kitchen and 31 in the laundry; between 30 and 40 at sewing or knitting; and over 60 in ward cleaning, &c.

There are weekly entertainments, such as dances, concerts, exhibitions of the magic lantern, or theatrical performances got up by the officers and attendants, which about 100 of both sexes are able to attend. Out-door amusement by an excursion on the river, and going to a circus, has been also given to a good number.

The returns show an attendance at Divine service on Sundays of 138 men and 160 women. The chapel is not yet completed, but we hope that every effort will be made to open it at Easter. The present chapel will be converted into a dining and recreation hall, and for this purpose we think it very desirable that, if possible, it should be enlarged. We are glad to find that, amongst other improvements, the application of better machinery in the washhouse, to be worked by steam power, is contemplated, and also the construction of an associated bath-room in each division. Exclusive of the two head attendants, there are, for the males 20 attendants (including a nurse in the infirmary ward); and for the females 20, including 4 laundry maids, who do a certain amount of ward work, and one night attendant on each side, who is required to visit the wards once every two hours. We think these visits should, in all asylums, be not less frequent than every hour; and that, to carry out the proper night supervision, in an asylum of this size, there should be two attendants for each division.

The wages of the ordinary male attendants commence at 25*l.* a year, increasing to 40*l.*; and of the female, at 15*l.*, increasing to 20*l.*;

207.; uniform is supplied to both. We are glad to be able to report that we consider the condition of this asylum, both as regards its general management and the individual treatment of the patients, continues to be very satisfactory.

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YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. WAKEFIELD.

14 November 1874.

OUR annual inspection of this asylum was commenced on the morning of the 12th instant, and was to-day brought to a conclusion. The main building and its offices and shops, the detached hospital, Ivy House, and the house recently acquired and known as Field Head, were successively visited by us, and every patient was seen, and to each full opportunity for any complaint of ill-treatment was given. A favourable report is the result of our inspection, qualified by regret that inadequate day-room space is a noticeable feature in some parts of the main building in both divisions.

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According to the asylum books the patients are 1,404, and we have seen that number, of whom 701 are males and 703 are females. The total numbers, and the proportion of each sex to the other, differ from the returns made to our Colleagues in July of last year by the addition only of one to the aggregate number of males then upon the asylum list.

The patients are thus distributed: 40 men at Ivy House, 16 women at Field Head, the rest of each sex in the main building. The weekly charge for maintenance is now 10s. for each person.

The underwritten table affords information as to the changes which have occurred among the patients during the interval elapsed since members of our Board were here:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted for the first time - - -	298	295	593
Re-admitted - - - - -	50	50	100
	348	345	693
Discharged, recovered - - - -	153	178	331
" relieved, and not im- proved - - - - -	6	9	15
Discharged, not insane - - - -	0	1	1
" transferred to South Yorkshire Asylum - - - -	62	84	146
Discharged, transferred to other asy- lums - - - - -	8	1	9
Died - - - - -	118	72	190

The mortality has been about the average in county asylums, having 0.69.

Appendix (C.) having been at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the average daily number resident, but as much as 9 per cent. on the total number under treatment. The causes of death have in every instance been ascertained by post-mortem examination, and they are summarised and classified in the following Table:—

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	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	26	9	35
Epilepsy - - - - -	8	3	11
Other forms of brain disease - -	31	23	54
Pulmonary consumption and general tubercular disease - - -	11	5	16
Other forms of lung disease and disease of the heart - - - -	22	22	44
Diseases of abdominal organs - -	11	6	17
Senile decay - - - - -	4	0	4
Other ordinary causes - - - -	4	4	8
Suffocation in an epileptic fit - -	1	0	1
TOTAL - - - - -	118	72	190

Coroners' inquests were held in the case of suffocation during epilepsy, and on 2 other patients where the deaths had been sudden but due to natural causes. The particulars of all these cases were at the time duly communicated to our Board. There has been no suicide nor any other fatal casualty, and the accidents to patients appear to have been comparatively few.

In the spring of the present year an outbreak of diarrhœa occurred in the female division, when the patients affected (about 12 in number) were removed for treatment to the detached hospital; with this exception, the health of the patients has been good, always having regard to the large number which, in an asylum of this size, must necessarily be suffering from chronic incurable disease.

In the course of our passage through the wards we found only 10 men and 15 women in bed, and no one was in either division under mechanical restraint, or in seclusion. The former mode of treatment has not been employed in any instance, and the latter is quite exceptional, having been limited to the case of a man who was on five occasions secluded for a total duration of 30 hours, and in consequence of his great violence and excitement. Medical treatment, including electricity in various forms, is largely used as a curative means; the numbers last week registered as under treatment in such ways are 104 patients of each sex.

The insane were seen by us, some in their wards, others at dinner, and many of the men in their workshops, but chiefly yesterday and the previous day. The conduct of the patients of each sex was, with very few exceptions, remarkably good; the few disorderly were women, excitably disposed, and, as it seemed to us, prejudicially affected by the overcrowding in their day-rooms. The female dress was especially noteworthy for neatness, and rarely in asylums

asylums have we seen the hair of the women so generally tidy and well attended to. The uniform grey of the men's clothing might, we think, be varied with advantage by the introduction of some other colour; but the material is of excellent quality, and the condition of their outer garments is very good. Any defects observed in the cleanliness of the men's shirts may fairly be ascribed to the present partial disorganisation of the laundry department.

At dinner-hour we visited the hall; 360 patients of the male sex were seated (we think that the number might properly be raised to 400), and the service of the meal was most orderly. The food put on table was unexceptionable in quality, and amply sufficient. No man expressed any dissatisfaction, and the behaviour of every patient was throughout the meal most quiet. The only change made since last visit in the general dietary appears to be the substitution of suet pudding and treacle, with cheese, for the soup formerly given on Mondays for dinner. A fish dinner continues to be provided once a fortnight. We look forward to the opening of the new hall for women as a great boon to them; not only will it supplement at meal times the present inadequate space for dining in their ward, but it will, we trust, be made available, like the men's hall, for daily morning prayer by the chaplain.

The chapel services on Sundays are attended by an average of 565 patients in the morning and 534 in the afternoon, the women being at both services more numerous than the men by 50, or thereabouts. Seven females go to a Roman Catholic Chapel in Wakefield; there is also a service for Roman Catholics in the asylum in each week. In the number of patients employed usefully no diminution has taken place exclusive of ward cleaners; the working patients are 347 males and 403 females. Many old men have been lately taught to darn, and so the stockings of the male patients are kept in repair. The farm, gardens, roads, &c., occupy 191 men; 99 work in the shops and offices outside; 18 in the laundry and kitchen; and 67 in the upholsterer's department. The men engaged in hair picking are too many for the room where they are employed, and the atmosphere of that room is consequently much vitiated. Since the last visit the new workshops have been brought into use, and we were glad to observe 27 patients working as tailors there under the supervision of two tailor attendants. Of these patients, 13 only had been apprenticed to the trade, 14 had been taught in the asylum. All the clothing and shoes both for patients and attendants are now made in the asylum. The female patients usefully employed include 257, whose occupation is sewing and knitting, and 70 in the laundry.

The weekly associated amusements are well kept up, and the occasional theatrical performances are continued. The usual yearly gala was given in the summer. In the wards generally, we think that the books and papers are too few, and we recommend for the male division some additional bagatelle tables.

There are the customary occasional walks in the country, and there is daily exercise for the patients in the asylum grounds. The airing-courts are very inadequate for the present number of patients, especially those courts for the wards at the eastern end of the men's

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division, and the western end of the female building. A good sun-shade is needed for the former, and in order to supplement these courts as means of daily exercise we entirely approve of a proposal which, we learn, is under consideration, of extending the present asphalted walk across No. 32 airing-court and the bowling-green, and carrying it around the fields to the north, at the same time providing an efficient fence to prevent, by means of a wall and palisading on the west, north, and east boundary of the proposed walk, any annoyance from the public. The erection of such a fence was recommended in previous entries, and feeling that the necessity is now even greater than it was formerly, we trust that it will be no longer delayed.

The night attendants are still 4 in each division, 2 on each side being in special charge of the suicidal, and of 33 epileptics in the male and 26 in the female dormitories. The patients subject to fits are, however, much in excess of these numbers, but the night supervision of all, so desirable, is difficult owing to existing structural arrangements. The day attendants are sufficient in number, and they generally appear, particularly the women, to be intelligent and respectable. We had no complaints against them from the patients of ill-treatment. In the male wards we were glad to observe the wives of 7 married attendants on duty with their husbands; an extension of the plan of employing such female nurses in the wards has taken place. We are informed that several attendants and servants, who by long and faithful services had qualified themselves for retiring allowances, have lately been pensioned by the Quarter Sessions, on the recommendation of the Visitors, and we cannot doubt that the liberality shown in such matters will act as an additional inducement to persons of intelligence and good conduct to enter and remain in the service of the asylum. The "Regulations and Orders" for the guidance of the attendants and nurses have also been recently revised.

Upon another point the regulations and orders of the Committee of Visitors might, we think, be considered by them, viz., with reference to the granting of leaves of absence by the superintendent to patients for periods not exceeding 3 or 4 days.

We found the wards throughout clean, well warmed, and ventilated, and the beds and bedding in the best order; but, as we have already stated, there was overcrowding. This is the case in several dormitories which have one bed too many, but is principally noticeable in the day-rooms on the female side, especially in wards Nos. 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, and 32, where there were respectively 47, 44, 37, 40, 42, and 36 patients. Four of these wards (26, 29, 30, and 32) contain many turbulent patients, for whom increased means of day-room separation is urgently needed. Dr. Browne concurs with us in this opinion, and that it will be most satisfactorily provided on the opening of the new single-room block by appropriating, as a supplementary day-room on each floor, an existing 6-bedded dormitory having a southern aspect, and adjoining the present day-rooms of wards 29, 30, and 32. On the male side the day-rooms of wards No. 1 and No. 14, with 45 and 43 patients respectively, are also much too crowded, and measures should be taken to reduce these

these numbers. The baths on the female side remain as at the last visit, the new bathing-house being still used for sleeping purposes, and we regret to report that it is consequently still necessary to bathe two women in the same water.

Since the visit of our Colleagues last year various structural alterations, additions, and improvements have been accomplished, or are in progress. The recently acquired farm-house at "Field Head" has been furnished, and is occupied as a residence for 16 female patients. A new boiler-house, steam-engine, engineer's residence, and other shops and offices comprised in the scheme for remodelling the laundry department have been finished, but the extension and reconstruction of the wash-house and laundry themselves have, we regret to find, made very slow progress, and unless much more expedition is used in future the completion of the works will still be long delayed. When finished, the arrangements will doubtless be most convenient, and in view of the orderly and efficient working of this department, the somewhat larger cost involved in a reconstruction of these offices on the existing site rather than their erection elsewhere, will, we feel sure, be amply justified. The new dormitory in lieu of that sacrificed in course of the laundry alterations, has been completed and occupied. The block of 36 single rooms at the western end of the female division has been covered in, and will shortly be finished. The adaptation of the female hall to its originally intended use as a general dining-room has not yet been commenced, nor has the new bathing-house for women been fitted up. On the completion of the single-room block we hope that no further time will be lost in proceeding with these works, both of which are urgently needed, and plans for which have been duly sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Various improvements of a minor kind have been continued in the wards in the way of plastering, painting, substitution of wooden floors for stone, conversion of the old shops used by the tailors and shoemakers into a day-room and dormitory, and the appropriation of space for a shoe-room to ward 20; also of additional rooms for attendants.

The resident medical staff, acting under the direction of Dr. Crichton Browne, now consists of 3 assistant medical officers and a dispenser, who are salaried, and 2 clinical clerks, who are unpaid, but who are boarded and lodged in return for the services they render to the institution, and we found in the well written up "case books" evidence of much industrious medical observation.

We have in conclusion to report that though the asylum is at present defective by reason of the overcrowding already noticed, the want of the new female hall for meals and morning prayers, the absence of adequate bath-rooms for the women, and the temporary insufficiency of the laundry department, we are glad to observe throughout the establishment many proofs that the ability and energy hitherto shown by Dr. Browne in its management generally continue to be zealously sustained.

Appendix (C.)
 Yorkshire.
 West Riding
 Asylums.
 (Wakefield.)

Appendix (C.)

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

14 and 15 January 1874.

Yorkshire.
West Riding
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

THERE are now 206 male and 244 female patients on the books of this asylum, making a total of 450, all of whom we have seen. In addition to the unions mentioned in our last report as being those from which patients were received, they are now sent from those of Doncaster, Thorne, Barnsley, and Huddersfield. Of the above-mentioned numbers, 2 men and 3 women belong to the private class. Since the 20th February 1873, when this asylum was last visited, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	129	113	242
Discharged - - - - -	23	34	57
" of whom are stated to have recovered - - - - -	22	31	53
Died - - - - -	37	18	55

The chief causes of death have been—

General paralysis - - - - -	8
Other forms of brain disease - - - - -	16
Epilepsy - - - - -	3
Diseases of lungs and heart - - - - -	20

Post-mortem examinations were made in 46 cases, and in two inquests were held upon male patients, one of whom died five days after admission, and who was found to have a fractured rib, which was supposed to have been caused before admission. In the second case the man was found dead in his bed, and his death was caused by old disease of the heart. The death rate has been very high during the past year, viz., 14 per cent. upon the daily numbers resident, and from the class of old, feeble, and broken down cases which form so large a proportion of the present population of the asylum, Dr. Mitchell anticipates a still larger mortality. We found as many as 22 men and 41 women in bed, and though some few of these were for excitement or epilepsy, the numbers of sick are unusually large; 26 men and 19 women are at present under medical treatment.

With reference to the arrangements in the infirmary dormitories, which are used to some extent by patients not confined to bed, we have suggested to Dr. Mitchell the importance of their being afforded ample cubical and floor space, and with this view have recommended that the beds and wooden screens should be removed from the centre of the room.

A second night attendant is about to be appointed in the female division, and we think a second on the male side is greatly needed.

The number of wet and dirty cases is at present large, and with additional

additional night attendants we think the number might be considerably reduced. Some effective means of checking the visits of the night attendants should also be adopted.

There was little or no excitement during our progress through the wards, and we thought the clothing of the patients, more especially of the women, good, and their personal condition satisfactory. We should be glad to find that all the male patients change their shirts not less than twice a week. The beds were generally in a proper state, and well supplied with blankets; but it is not the practice here to place the under-blanket, when waterproof sheets are used, between the latter and the ordinary sheets. A commencement has been made on the male side to paint and paper, and we think that in both divisions this should be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The means of in-door amusement, and the supply of papers, &c., are very deficient. We understand that a library is being formed; but there are at present no books in circulation in the wards. We saw parties of patients at dinner, which was ample and well served, and we had no complaint as to the diet.

We regret to find that, in consequence of the expense of warming the hall by open fires, it is not used for dining purposes, and we suggest that both the hall and passages leading to it should be warmed by means of steam coils.

Since the last visit, the farm buildings have been completed, and an enclosed bridge has been constructed between the main building and the laundry residence block. A covered way, connecting the latter with the laundry itself, is to be proceeded with forthwith. The airing-courts have been planted and laid out; but much still remains to be done, and we think it important that they should be completed as soon as possible, the walks asphalted, and sunshades erected in them. The cesspool in one of the courts on the men's side we recommend to be removed.

The existing arrangement for carting coal through one of the female airing-courts we think most objectionable, and we strongly urge the Committee to take steps for forming a communication with the coal store by means of a tunnel or otherwise from the exterior of the airing-court. The chapel will not be completed before the summer.

During the months of July and August the supply of water was very deficient, having, in consequence of the dry season, been reduced from 100,000 gallons a day to 6,000, and the storage from 800,000 to 200,000. For some time it was found necessary to reduce the consumption, but now the supply is again ample.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head and night attendants, consists of 22 in the male division and 26 in the female. The wages of the former vary from 38 *l.* to 26 *l.* a year (with uniform), and with an annual increase of 2 *l.* up to 40 *l.* a year; and of the latter, from 22 *l.* to 15 *l.* a year (with two dresses), and an annual increase of 1 *l.* up to 26 *l.* a year. The male head attendant at present resides out of the asylum, an arrangement, in our opinion, always objectionable, and interfering with the usefulness of such an officer. We recommend this subject to the attention of the committee.

Appendix (C.)
 —
 Yorkshire.
 West Riding
 Asylums.
 (Wadsley.)

Excluding those patients who assist in the wards, only 23 of the men are employed out of doors, 2 work in the brewhouse, 3 in the engine-house, 1 as shoemaker, 2 as tailors, 7 in the laundry and kitchen; and of the women, 21 in the laundry, 13 in the kitchen, and 72 at sewing or knitting.

These returns show the helpless character of the inmates now here; but we hope that in time a greater number may be able to be employed out of doors, or instructed in trades. The workshops provided for those who may be so engaged are excellent.

Five of the male and 6 of the female patients have met with accidents, more or less serious, since the last visit here. Two were caused by the violence of fellow patients, and one of them was fully reported to our Board; one happened whilst a patient was struggling with an attendant. The circumstances of each case were inquired into at the time by Dr. Mitchell, and none were found to have resulted from ill-treatment by any of the attendants.

With respect to further matters of statutory inquiry, those attending Divine service are 95 men and 91 women.

For in-door recreation there is always a dance once a week, and occasional additional entertainments of some kind. On Christmas-day a large dinner was given in the hall, attended by over 200 of both sexes.

About 90 of the men and 40 of the women walk out beyond the grounds once a week.

Eleven men have been secluded on 25, and 10 women on 14 occasions, and 3 men have been placed under restraint for surgical reasons.

The present weekly rate is 10 *s.* 6 *d.*, and considering the cost necessarily attending the opening of a new asylum, and especially with the class of patients now here, so few of whom are able to reduce the charge by their own labour, it ought not to be regarded as at all high.

With so large an amount of vacant accommodation, we recommend the question of completing the furnishing, and of receiving out-county patients, to the consideration of the Committee. No complaints were made to us by the patients, beyond those relating to their detention, and our visit has satisfied us that the institution is under efficient management, and that the welfare of the patients is carefully studied.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

24 January 1874.

Yorkshire.
 (East Riding)
 Asylum.

THERE are 212 patients now in this asylum. Of these 113 are men and 99 women, including 5 female out-county patients and 2 private patients of each sex. The weekly rate for all these classes remains unaltered. Since the visit on the 24th February last, there have been—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix (C.) Yorkshire. (East Riding) Asylum.
Admitted - - - - -	25	28	53	
Discharged - - - - -	12	12	24	
Of whom recovered - - - - -	7	9	16	
There have died - - - - -	24	11	35	

The mortality has been high, having been at the rate of 17 per cent. upon the average number resident. This is accounted for, in Dr. Mercer's opinion, by the large number of aged patients, and those suffering from various forms of cerebral diseases. Ten patients have died of general paralysis, and 12 from other forms of brain disease, the other deaths being from ordinary diseases.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 17 cases.

No fatal accident has occurred, but two inquests have been held. In one of these it was found that though the patient, a man, had sustained a fracture of the sternum (caused it is believed by an accidental fall), death had resulted from general paralysis. The other was held chiefly in consequence of the death having occurred during the enforced absence of Dr. Mercer as a witness at the assizes, and was found to have resulted from epilepsy. Six men and 4 women have been placed in seclusion since the last visit, the former on 22 and the latter on 8 occasions. There has been no instance of restraint.

On Sunday last 45 men and 48 women attended Divine service. A good proportion of both sexes are employed, 24 men work on the land, 11 at trades, the same number in domestic offices, and 40 assist in the ward cleaning. Of the women, there are 25 in the laundry and kitchen, 16 sew or knit, and 29 assist in household duties. The weekly dances and an occasional concert are given as usual. The opportunities for general indoor amusement, by games, by newspapers or books, might however be increased with advantage.

Progress has been made since the last visit in planting the grounds and airing-courts, and in having the walks asphalted, but still much remains to be done, and in all the airing-courts sunshades will be required.

The suggestions made at the last visit with reference to providing a scullery in connection with the dining-hall, and in placing fire bricks in the day-room grates, have been carried out. The drying-closet in the laundry appears to be defective, and we are informed that steps are about to be taken to increase its heating power. The attention of the Visitors should also be directed to providing efficient means for extinguishing fire in the asylum, there being none at present. Throughout, the rooms, corridors, and dormitories were scrupulously clean, and the beds in excellent order, and well supplied with bedding. Linoleum has lately been laid down in many parts, and we hope that by degrees the day-rooms and corridors will be made more attractive by simple and inexpensive decorations.

We have seen all the patients now on the books. There was no excitement in either division, and we found them clean in person and well clothed.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire.
East Riding
Asylum.

The health just now is fairly good, and only 3 men and 4 women were in bed, whilst those returned as being under medical treatment are 6 of the former and 7 of the latter. There are however a very large proportion of old and feeble patients here, and Dr. Mercer does not think there are more than 17 in the asylum who are likely to recover.

We saw about 80 of each sex at dinner together in the hall. It consisted of boiled bacon with greens, bread and beer, and seemed to give satisfaction to all. The conduct of these patients was most orderly.

The staff of ward attendants comprises 10 on the male side and 9 on the female, but at present there are two nurses short. The changes are stated to be frequent amongst them, and there is considerable difficulty in procuring efficient ones, although the wages appear to be fair. The head male attendant, who seems to be very capable, at present sleeps in the lodge, and in every respect we think it of so great importance that this officer should reside in the asylum, that we hope arrangements may be made for this purpose. In addition to his other duties, that of visiting the patients when they are getting up, and the last thing at night, should be enforced.

Our attention was directed to a male patient, who had this morning received a wound over the left eye, in a scuffle with an attendant, at the time when the patients were getting up. We have endeavoured to ascertain from the independent evidence of some intelligent patients, how far the attendant was to blame. It did not lead us to think that he was the aggressor, although he may have used some undue violence in struggling with the patient. The Committee no doubt will make further inquiry, and in the meantime the conduct of the attendant should be carefully watched, and the patient removed to another ward.

The condition of the asylum and the patients we consider to be very satisfactory, reflecting great credit upon those concerned in its management. Dr. Mercer is necessarily much confined by his various duties, and we should be glad if the Committee could take into their consideration the question of giving him some assistance, such as might be rendered by a dispenser, who would also be qualified to act upon emergencies in his absence.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

30 and 31 October 1874.

Birmingham
Asylum.

OUR last visit to this asylum was made on the 20th of May last year.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since that time, viz.: 126 men and 129 women have been admitted; 72 men and 90 women have been discharged; and 43 men and 42 women have died; leaving in the asylum this day 290 males and 336 females; of whom 34 of the former and 21 of the latter are private patients. Besides these, 1 woman of the pauper class is absent on trial.

The wards are quite full on the women's side, and there are only

only 10 vacant beds in the male division; but this statement does not really represent the condition of the asylum, for on both sides the wards are overcrowded; and were the proper cubical space allowed for each patient there would be no vacancies for men, and an excess of at least 10 women. In these circumstances the question of how best to provide the necessary accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the borough becomes one of pressing importance; and on meeting the chairman and another member of the Committee here yesterday, we were glad to find that the matter had been under their consideration, although no definite plan had been adopted. At their request we have this morning gone over the land on the other side of the canal, with a view of judging how far it would be suitable for the erection of a building to contain 200 patients of a chronic harmless class. The land consists of 10 acres, lying between the workhouse and the canal, which joins the northern boundary, and on the south is the recently erected small-pox hospital. The ground slopes towards the canal. There is a wall on the west, in which a gateway has been made, for the purpose, as we understand, of carting manure and refuse into canal boats, not from the asylum, but from the outside; but by what authority this is done did not clearly appear. Of course, such an arrangement could not be permitted were the land built upon; but we think it best at once to state our opinion, that any addition to the number of patients on this side would be undesirable. Including the piece we have now visited, there are only 48 acres for the 627 inmates of the existing asylum, which, with its airing-courts and offices, occupies at least 10 of them, leaving only 38 for extended exercise and cultivation; and were the 10 acres over the canal built upon, there would remain only 28 for these purposes.

During our inspection we have seen every inmate, and made all statutory inquiries as to their care and treatment.

Considering their crowded state, and the large number of epileptics and paralytics (147 of the former and 52 of the latter), their condition was satisfactory, and their clothing clean. For the epileptic women, however, it is desirable that linsey or woollen dresses should be provided, and these should be always worn so long as fires are lighted.

There was some noise and excitement amongst the women in No. 7 ward, and the men in the corresponding ward had a discontented and dangerous aspect. They seemed to have little or no occupation, and 4 of them had black eyes. With 22 patients of such a class as we found here, 2 attendants are not enough to restrain acts of violence, or to afford the men that amount of active exercise beyond the small enclosed yard attached to their ward which would prove such an important means of treatment. As on former occasions, for many years past, we have again to express our opinion that the staff of ward attendants is inadequate, averaging, as it does, 1 to 15½ patients in the male, and 1 to 18½ in the female division. When allowance is made for the necessary holidays and absences of the attendants and nurses, it will be seen how much this staff is below what is usually considered necessary in other asylums. There is a night attendant for each side of the house; but no steps have yet been taken to establish a more complete supervision of the

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylum.

epileptic and suicidal patients during the night, by setting apart special wards for the purpose, and appointing to watch their inmates additional attendants having no other duties.

We observe amongst the deaths that of a woman, named Sarah Johnson, who was found dead in bed, having been suffocated during an epileptic fit. In all probability this death would have been prevented had the arrangement we have indicated above been established. There was an inquest in this instance, and in four other cases of sudden death. No blame was imputed by the verdicts; but there was a correspondence with our Board as to one of them, the Commissioners being of opinion that there had been a want of proper care on the part of an attendant.

The total number of deaths during the 17 months which have elapsed since the last visit has been 85; the principal causes being, general paralysis in 19 cases; ordinary paralysis in 12; epilepsy in 12; and other diseases of the brain in 14. Post-mortem examinations were held in 60 cases, the particulars of which are well recorded. Amongst the deaths was 1 caused by small-pox. Special allusion was made to its existence in the asylum in our last Report; and we find that in the month of October, during the same year, it again broke out in a modified form, there being only 3 cases, all of which recovered.

On the 2nd of last August a male patient was attacked, and he died on the 9th of the same month, during which there were 9 other cases of patients, and a very severe case of one of the night attendants, who however recovered. These cases were isolated by cutting off No. 9 gallery, which forms the extremity of one of the wings, and by setting apart the new foul laundry for its use.

Notwithstanding the urgency of the recommendation made at the last visit for the provision of a separate hospital for infectious disorders, nothing has been done, unless the construction of a staircase leading to an upper room in the new workshop block can be considered a step in this direction; but it is evident that such an arrangement would be perfectly useless in case of an outbreak.

We have obtained the usual returns as to the performance of Divine service, and the arrangements made for recreation and occupation, and find that no essential changes have taken place. As respects useful work, both on the lands and in the workshops, we cannot but think that by the engagement of special attendants more might be done in this direction.

The records of restraint and seclusion show that the former has been resorted to in the case of 1 female patient, on two occasions; once for surgical reasons, and once on account of her violent and destructive propensities. Fourteen patients have been secluded on 30 occasions. There was 1 woman in seclusion yesterday, but no one on the male side.

Six men and 4 women were in bed, and 5 men and 7 women are under medical treatment.

The whole of the wards were clean, cheerful, and well furnished. A considerable amount of painting and papering has been done, and is still in progress. The new laundry and the workshops have been completed, and are now in use.

BRISTOL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

11 September 1874.

WE have to-day gone over this asylum, inspecting every part of the building and seeing every patient of each sex. The number of patients is 134 in the male, 151 in the female, division; and, as we are informed, admission has not been refused to any person since last visit. Of men 30, of women 46, have been admitted. Of the former 5, of the latter 3, had been previously patients in the asylum. Forty-eight discharges are recorded; 18 from the male, 30 from the female side; and of these 48 discharged patients, 36 are reported to have recovered.

Bristol Asylum.

The deaths have been numerous (31 of men, 10 of women, within 10 months). In one instance an inquest was held, the man having died of exhaustion after acute mania. He had sustained a fracture of his jaw by the slamming of a door. The particulars were long since communicated by the superintendent to our office. In 27 cases post-mortem examinations were made. According to the latest returns, 46 patients are under medical treatment. The causes of death, other than that of 2 women, call for no remark. They died from enteric fever, complicated in both cases with phthisis. Since our Colleagues were here, 14 patients have been attacked by typhoid fever; one of each sex was to-day in bed suffering from that disorder, but it has not affected any attendant. The total number of patients in bed to-day was 7, of whom 3 are men. At the last visit, in consequence of Mr. Thompson's thinking that the source of the fever might be, and probably was, in the milk supplied to the asylum, our Colleagues recommended that the water used at the dairy-farm should be analysed. This has not been done, and the milk comes from the same farm. The supply of water to the asylum was also recommended by our Colleagues to be analysed again; nor has that been done. Although this water-supply has not been exhausted on any occasion, so far as we can learn, it appears that it is always short in June, July, and August, and that it is chiefly surface-water; therefore very liable to contamination. We think, upon every account, that it would be most desirable to obtain a supply of water from the Bristol Works for the asylum; and are glad to find that the Committee have this subject under consideration. We desire also to bring to the notice of the Committee the sewage of the asylum. This, we understand, is taken into two large tanks close to the building, which tanks have not been emptied for three or four years. Further, we cannot ascertain that these tanks, or the drains connecting them with the asylum, are ventilated. These matters demand, in our opinion, immediate attention.

The patients were, with a solitary exception, orderly and tranquil, and fairly well dressed. The women are wearing their cotton gowns, but Mr. Thompson has obtained linsey material for their winter dress.

The attendants on the men are 11 (besides the head); and there are 13 female nurses, including the chief. At night, one of each sex

Appendix (C.) is on duty. We found no person under restraint or in seclusion. Every patient is, it seems, bathed once a week, but the water is not always changed for each. The men should, we think, have two clean shirts every week for day wear. As we passed through the wards, more than one of the male patients complained of rough treatment by the attendants. We accordingly made such inquiry as time would allow; sufficient proof was not brought forward of maltreatment, but so much suspicion attached in one case to an attendant, that we requested Mr. Thompson narrowly to watch his future conduct.

Bristol Asylum.

The circulation of books in the wards, so far as we could gather from the patients, does not seem to be perfect; but we are assured by the superintendent that very many of the patients are supplied by their friends outside with magazines and newspapers.

We did not reach the dining-hall till the meal had been taken; but, judging from the untouched portions, the stew, which we tasted and did not ourselves object to, is unpopular, especially with the men. The room was inconveniently crowded by the patients present (59 males and 50 females).

Upon inquiry into the numbers usefully employed, we ascertained that they are 68 from the male, 84 from the female division. Of the former, 32 work on the farm or in the garden, 8 act as artisans, and 10 assist in domestic duties; the rest are ward-keepers. Of the females, 18 are serviceable in the laundry, and 48 take a part in the needlework of the asylum. The amusements consist of dances in the hall every Saturday evening interspersed with songs, and occasional garden parties; cricket and croquet are also played; and, in the wards, bagatelle, chess, and draughts. On the female side is a pianoforte, which affords recreation to several of the patients of the better class. There is also a string band, to which three patients belong. As to exercise out of doors, 121 men and 105 women are reported to us as walking within the grounds; and, beyond the boundaries, 44 of the male and 39 of the female sex. At prayers in the wards the attendance comprises 105 men and 99 women; and 71 males and 54 females are the usual numbers present in the chapel on Sundays.

Looking to the registry of restraint and seclusion, we learn that there have been two instances of resort to the first-mentioned course; its application was to one of each sex, and for surgical reasons. The seclusions were of 8 men and 19 women; the former on 42, the latter on 57 occasions.

There is but one private patient; for her the payment is 42 *l.* per annum.

The weekly charge for the maintenance of paupers is: from the city and county of Bristol, 12 *s.*; those from out-parishes and counties are charged 14 *s.*

The wards were very clean throughout, so were the beds; but the cubical space in the dormitories is insufficient.

The plans for the extension of the building for 60 additional beds for patients of each sex have, we understand, lately been forwarded to our Board for approval, and we are glad to find that special provision will now be made in them for epileptic patients. The enlargement
of

of the workshops is much needed, also the construction of a washhouse for soiled articles of clothing, &c. At our visit to-day, the general washhouse was very offensive from want of this convenience. The occurrence of fever in the asylum points to the importance of providing a small detached hospital for the isolation of patients affected with infectious or contagious disorders. The question of enlargement of the dining-hall, by throwing the present chapel into it, and the erection of a detached church, will not, we hope, be lost sight of by the Visitors; and it is of the greatest importance that advantage should be taken of any opportunity which may offer of securing additional land.

Appendix (C.)
Bristol Asylum.

The result of our visit enables us again to report very favourably of the condition and management of this asylum.

HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

23 January 1874.

THERE are 79 males and 65 females, making a total of 144 patients now on the books of the asylum. One of each sex is at present away on leave, but the remainder of the patients we have seen to-day. During the interval that has elapsed since the last visit, which was made on the 25th February 1873, the numbers who have been admitted, have been discharged or have died, are as follows:—

Hull Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	37	23	60
Discharged	17	17	34
" of whom recovered			30
Died	14	7	21

Most of the deaths resulted from ordinary causes; but there were three suicides amongst them—(1), a man (who had, on a previous occasion, made an attempt on his life by cutting his throat) hung himself from a bracket, by means of his neckerchief, one afternoon, on a staircase leading up to the dormitory, very shortly after he had been visited by some of his relations; (2), another man hung himself, also by means of a neckerchief, belonging to another patient. The occurrence took place in one of the associated bed-rooms after the patients had all gone to bed, but before a joiner, who slept in that room, had come up stairs. The neckerchief was attached to one of the bars of the iron frame covering the windows. Mr. Casson informs us that patients having suicidal tendencies are not now placed in rooms where the windows are constructed in this manner. As a matter of precaution, however, we think it would be advisable, if it can be done, to remove the wooden window frames, and to have the iron frames glazed and hung as ordinary sash windows.

Appendix (C.) windows. Though this would not absolutely provide against the recurrence of a similar event, it would render it less probable.
 Hull Asylum. (3.) A woman who had gone out for the day to her master's house (as she had frequently done before), and who would shortly have been discharged, hung herself from the balusters in her master's house. Inquests were held in these cases, as well as in one other, respecting the death of a man who, having escaped, had got frost-bitten whilst wandering about before he was taken. Post-mortem examinations have been made in two instances.

There has been no employment of restraint, nor of seclusion, to any extent, 9 men and only 1 woman having been secluded since the last visit, the former on 16 and the latter on two occasions. Fifteen men and 16 women are registered as being at present under medical treatment. We found but 2, both of the former sex, in bed, though there were many who looked pale and not in strong health. There was no excitement amongst them, and only one or two in each division who were disposed to be noisily talkative. Generally speaking, their appearance as regards cleanliness of person and dress was satisfactory. Many of the women still wear the print dresses, and on this side of the house cupboards are much wanted in which to put away their clothes. The beds, which are generally of feathers, were clean, and the bed-rooms well ventilated. We would suggest that the floor of the men's day-room in the new wing should be covered with oil-cloth or linoleum instead of matting, and the cleanliness of the room would be further promoted if the patients, as a rule, wore slippers when indoors.

The numbers employed are still small. The returns give 11 men as working in the garden, 5 in the laundry, 1 at tailoring, 1 as a bricklayer, and 20 at household duties. In the latter 6 women are engaged, whilst 8 work in the laundry, and 20 sew or knit. There is a weekly dance, but the means of general in-door amusements, such as newspapers and games, appear to be rather limited. The suggestion made in the last Report, that boxes should be provided, with spring locks, for the safe custody of the knives, was at once adopted.

The day attendants are 6 in each division, but there are no night attendants. We strongly recommend that one, having no other duties, should be appointed on each side. During the past eight months the weekly rate has been increased from 10 s. 6 d. to 13 s. This sum, however, includes all charges for repairs, alterations, furniture, and which ought, according to the Act, to be defrayed by borough rates, and not included in the weekly rate for the maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care of the patients. This matter we beg to bring under the notice of the Visitors as likely materially to interfere with the patients being sent to the asylum.

During the past year we are informed that no less than 500 l. was expended and charged to the weekly rate, in opposing a line of railway which it was proposed to carry through the asylum grounds.*

We

* The Commissioners learnt that they had been misinformed on this point, and that the 500 l. would be paid by the council of the borough.

We saw some of the dinners served, consisting of soup with bread, both of which were good. The patients, however, have to eat their soup out of the same mugs in which they have their tea. For dinner purposes we recommend that some of the small ordinary basins should be provided.

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.

The bath-rooms are now well supplied with hot water, which is changed for each patient.

The roads of approach to the asylum are in so disgraceful a state, that we feel bound to express a hope that the Visitors will spare no efforts to induce the responsible authorities to put them in proper order.

The general result of our visit has been to satisfy us that attention is paid to the wants of the patients, and that they are kindly treated.

IPSWICH BOROUGH ASYLUM.

20 February 1874.

THE patients on the books of this asylum are now 181 in number, 74 being men and 107 women. Two of the former are absent on trial. All the rest have been seen and personally examined by us this day, and we have made all statutory inquiries relative to their treatment and the arrangements made for their care and comfort.

Ipswich
Asylum.

Our report must be a favourable one. The wards were clean and well-ventilated. The clothing and bedding in good order and the patients free from excitement. There was no patient in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. Only 3 men and 2 women have been secluded since the last visit, all for very short periods of time, and there is no record of any use of mechanical restraint. In bed owing to bodily illness, there were to-day 3 in the male, and 2 in the female wards, but the general health is on the whole good at present. The mortality since the last visit (an interval of 11 months) has been at the rate of 11 per cent. upon the average numbers resident. Two fatal cases of typhoid fever occurred, supposed in their cause to have been connected with a dumb well or cesspool on the premises, which has since been removed. All the other deaths arose from causes ordinary in asylums, as many as six being from general paralysis. There were only three post-mortem examinations, and an inquest was held by the coroner on the body of one of the patients who died from typhoid fever. Sixteen patients were last week under medical treatment.

Of the 49 patients admitted, 25 were males and 24 women, and 9 men and 18 women were discharged since the 21st March last year, 26 of them being registered as recovered.

The pauper patients belong to the following parishes and unions—

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ipswich - - - - -	37	45	82
King's Lynn - - - - -	14	12	26
Yarmouth - - - - -	7	13	20
Norwich - - - - -	8	24	32
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	1	5	6

Of private patients there are now 13, of whom 5 are males and 8 females. The present weekly charges for maintenance, are for the borough, 12 s.; out unions from 15 s. 2 d. to 16 s., and private patients from 17 s. 6 d. to 20 s.

The returns of employment furnished to us, give 33 patients in the male and 91 in the female wards, the means of occupation being the same as before. There are usually 45 males and 80 females at the Sunday services in the chapel, and a smaller number on week days. About 70 of both sexes are said to be taken beyond the asylum premises for walks.

The associated meetings in the hall are held occasionally, but not in our opinion by any means as frequently as they should be. These meetings are important as a means of treatment relieving the monotony of asylum life, and giving the patients an object to look forward to, and an incentive to good conduct and the exercise of self-control; and we hope that they will gradually be increased in frequency, until they are held weekly. There being still some difficulty in procuring a band, it seems necessary that a piano should be obtained for use in the hall.

We were present at dinner time in the hall where 53 men and 84 women were assembled to an excellent meal, consisting of meat-pie, vegetables, and beer. The conduct of all was quite orderly. There was a fair supply of games and newspapers in the wards, but the stock of books seems as yet to be scanty. Various improvements have been made since we were here; amongst them the following may be noticed:—

Two new steam boilers have been fixed and are now in use, whereby the means for cooking have been improved, and greater facilities afforded for heating the water of the baths, &c.

New farm buildings are in course of construction, the work being considerably advanced.

Much painting and paperhanging has been done, and additions have been made to the furniture, and the means of personal washing, but as to this last item, more is required on the women's side, and we would suggest that washstands of a more serviceable kind should be supplied in future. The wards have been improved by linoleum on the floor and curtains to the windows, and for the men a full-sized billiard table has been supplied.

In the grounds a new greenhouse has been built, and much planting has been done.

We have to-day to recommend that more effectual means be as soon as possible provided for the extinction of fire, which are at present inadequate to meet any serious outbreak.

That

That additional ventilation be provided in the water-closet connected with the laundry department. Appendix (C.)

That closets for the stowage of brooms, brushes, pails, &c., be constructed, and that during the winter months three upper blankets be allowed for each bed. Ipswich Asylum.

We hope that the suggestion previously made relative to a detached building for infectious disorders will not be lost sight of, and that, as the numbers of patients increase, an assistant medical officer will be appointed.

Our visit on this occasion has given us a very favourable impression of the management of the asylum, and of the care and attention bestowed on the welfare of the patients.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 June 1874.

WE have to-day inspected this asylum throughout, including its offices and workshops. The estimate of accommodation is 320 beds. The present numbers, 154 in the male and 158 in the female division, therefore leave but 6 vacancies in the former, 2 in the latter. Two hundred and nineteen of the patients are chargeable to the borough and parishes of Leicester. For these 11*s.* 8*d.* weekly is paid; 93 belong to the borough and parishes of Derby, and for them, besides 11*s.* 8*d.* each week for maintenance, 3*s.* 6*d.* per head is required for lodging. There are no private patients here. The books of the asylum record the following changes:—On the male side, 33 admissions, 6 discharges, and 16 deaths. Of the women, 28 have been admitted, 10 have left, and 11 have died. Of the total 16 discharges, 13 appear to have been upon recovery. The causes of the several deaths (the mortality has been rather high) we shall presently refer to. The post-mortem examinations since our Colleagues visit, in November of last year, have been 27, that is to say, in every case of death. We are assured by Dr. Finch that notice and opportunity of objecting are always given to the friends of the deceased, and examinations are only made when there is no opposition to that course.

The causes of death, tabularly stated and gathered from the medical records, are:—

Appendix (C.)		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Leicester (Borough) Asylum.	General paralysis - - - -	4	2	6
	Other forms of brain disease, including ordinary paralysis and apoplexy - - - -	3	2	5
	Epilepsy - - - -	0	1	1
	Pulmonary consumption - -	2	2	4
	Other forms of lung disease and of heart disease - - - -	4	2	6
	Abdominal diseases - - - -	1	1	2
	Senile decay - - - -	2	0	2
	Cancer - - - -	0	1	1
	TOTAL - - - -	16	11	27

One inquest has been held, and that was in the case of a man whose death, from paralysis, was accelerated by fractures of four ribs. The fractures were not suspected in lifetime, but discovered on post-mortem examination of the patient. The inquiry did not result in discovery of the causes of fractures. Full particulars of this case were communicated to our office.

With the exception of a female, absent at her own home upon leave, we saw all the patients. There was little or no excitement in either division, and a fair proportion of both sexes are usefully employed. According to the returns made to us, and by inquiry on our part, it seems that of the men 81 work in various ways; *i.e.*, 38 on the land, 4 assist an artisan, shoemaker, 3 help the tailor, 8 serve in the carpenter's and other shops, and 28 take part in domestic work and ward cleaning. Of the women, 100 do work, *viz.*, 34 cleaning wards, 27 are employed in the laundry and washhouse, 17 have domestic occupation, and by 22 needlework is done. Divine service in the asylum is attended on Sundays by 202 patients, comprising 105 men and 97 women. The entertainments once a week are kept up, but we are unable to report an average attendance of above 68 of both sexes. The piano recommended at last visit has not yet been got, and the musical band of attendants consists of 7 persons only.

As to walking exercise beyond the asylum grounds, the female patients are taken out four times a week and also on Sundays; the men only on Sundays; but this privilege is limited to 45 men and 14 women or thereabouts on week days, and a somewhat larger number of women on Sundays. The female patients engaged in the laundry have no regular walking exercise in the week days. Cricket is played by several from the male division, and a party of women are going to a pic-nic on Saturday next, possibly 60. A few patients who can be trusted go to church outside.

The dress of the patients at the time of our visiting the wards was generally clean and tidy; and for the females there is a sufficient stock for winter of the gowns of warm texture alluded to in last entry. Dinner was put on table when we were inspecting the wards, and there was general content with the articles supplied, a few

few only objecting that the stew on Fridays was too thick. To-day the meal consisted of Australian meat, with potatoes and peas, and a half-pint of beer to each patient. Although there is the common prejudice to overcome with some patients in regard to the Australian meat, we thought it good in quality. No individual complained to us to-day of the milk, and its character has been improved, not however without giving a higher price than formerly.

Appendix (C.)
 Leicester
 (Borough)
 Asylum.

The staff of attendants consists of 9 men and 10 women, exclusive of the head and night attendants, but there are at present two vacancies among the women. We are ourselves disposed to think that the male attendants are too few, though Dr. Finch has not, he says, felt that their number is inadequate to the duties which are put upon them.

The wards, dormitories, and single rooms were, at the time of our visit, in excellent order and clean; they have a fair amount of furniture, and their aspect was comfortable. There is a proper amount of easy chairs for the more infirm patients, and the bedding is well attended to. In bed we found a few of each sex, chiefly paralytic, epileptic, or infirm. Seven men and 5 women are registered as under medical treatment.

Again we have to report that there has been no instance of seclusion or restraint.

Adverting to the recommendations made at last visit, we find that the blinds or curtains then suggested have been added in most of the dormitories on the female side, and are, we learn, being made for the men's rooms. The recommendations as to the purchase of cows and establishment of a dairy, and the purchase of the piano for the recreation room have not yet been carried out, but we trust are only temporarily deferred.

As the result of our observations and inquiry into the working of the institution to-day, we desire to offer the following recommendations:—

1. That a shoe-room or closet be provided in connection with each male ward, and a small lavatory be constructed for the working men near the existing general shoe-room, which room should be reserved for that class of the patients in a manner which we verbally explained to Dr. Finch.

2. That boxes, fitted with simple railway carriage locks, be provided for the combs and brushes in the ward lavatories.

3. That a shed or sunshade be erected in the male airing-court No. 8.

4. That a few forest trees be planted and duly protected in airing-courts of No. 2 and 7 wards.

We are satisfied that the asylum is under judicious and kind management, and that the superintendent, who is as yet unaided in his medical duties, devotes himself very zealously to the welfare of the institution and its inmates.

Appendix (C.)

City of London
Asylum.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

29 April 1874.

AT our inspection to-day of this asylum we find that there are upon the books 285 patients, in the proportion of 119 men to 166 women. Of the latter 1 is absent on trial; all the rest of both sexes we have seen, and each has had opportunity for complaint, but no charge of ill-treatment was made to which it is necessary to allude. There appear to be very few curable cases, and there is a large number of chronic patients suffering from the infirmities of old age, but those in bed to-day are not many, 2 in the male and 4 in the female division. In the men's infirmary are 20, in the women's 23 patients. Five of each sex are, according to the register, under medical treatment.

No person on either side of the asylum is under restraint or in seclusion, and the records negative such treatment since the last visit.

The summer dresses have not yet been given out, and the women were not so tidy and clean in regard to clothing as the men; several linsey gowns looked much the worse for wear, faded and torn; and we hope that Dr. Jepson will soon find it possible to reduce the number of strong and special dresses in the female division.

The conduct of the patients was orderly during our passage through the wards; and we were present in the large dining-hall at dinner-time. The numbers associated at that meal were 70 men and 80 women; the food consisted of beef and potatoes, with beer; the meat was somewhat hard, but no person complained. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and cheerful, and the ventilation was good. The closet in No. 8 on the female side, which was referred to in our Colleague's entry of last year, has not yet been altered, but the Committee have directed the improvement suggested.

The structural alterations, for which plans were not long since approved by the Secretary of State, are but slowly progressing; it is, however, Dr. Jepson's expectation that the new block will be ready for occupation before the winter. It will accommodate 70 females, of whom 24 will be withdrawn from a ward in the male division.

The present staff of attendants by day consists of 11 men and 15 women; at night a single attendant visits on each side; there are besides a male and female head attendant.

In regard to employment of the patients, Dr. Jepson informs us that he finds it difficult to get sufficient hands for cultivation of the garden and grounds, 16 men only work there; in the shops there are 22. Of the women, 23 are occupied in the laundry, 45 as needlewomen, 5 assist in the kitchen. The helpers in wards are 35 from the male, 42 from the female division.

The numbers of both sexes attending Divine service were on last Sunday only 41 men and 79 women. In-door recreations have undergone no change. In the course of visiting the day-rooms we noticed especially of the men, several reading and otherwise amusing themselves.

themselves. The airing-courts attached to the wards for the more troublesome patients have been thrown into the general grounds by removal of the wall, pursuant to the Commissioners' recommendation, and the result is very satisfactory. Walking parties beyond the grounds are kept up, but the women seem to be rather indifferent in the matter; and many patients of both sexes are too feeble to enjoy the exercise. The changes among the patients during the six months which have elapsed since our Colleagues were here, are represented by the admissions of 4 men and 7 women, the discharges of 3 males and 4 females, and the deaths of 2 men and 5 women. The causes of death were such as are ordinary in asylums. There has been no inquest, but a post-mortem examination has taken place on the decease of each patient. The recoveries have been 4. There has been no change in the rate of maintenance; it is still 14s. weekly for each patient.

Appendix (C.)
City of London
Asylum.

We have satisfaction in recording our opinion of the ability and efficiency which continue to be shown in the management of this asylum.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM.

28 January 1874.

ONE hundred and ten men and 117 women, making a total of 227 persons, are on the books of this asylum. Two of these—1 of each sex—are at present on leave. One hundred and seventy-nine (83 men and 96 women) are from the Newcastle union. Of the remainder, 20 come from Durham, 16 from Middlesex, 5 from Liverpool, and 1 from Portsea Island; in addition to which, there are 6 private patients. The following are the admissions, discharges, and deaths since the asylum was visited on the 5th March in last year:—

Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions:			
Paupers - - - - -	22	21	43
Private patients - - - - -	0	3	3
Discharges - - - - -	10	16	26
Numbers recovered - - - - -	8	10	18
Deaths - - - - -	7	7	14

The rate of mortality has been remarkably low, amounting only to about 7 per cent. on the average number daily resident. Three of the deaths resulted from general paralysis, 5 from other diseases of the brain, and the others from ordinary causes. There has been no suicide nor fatal accident, and no inquest has been held. Post-mortem examinations have been made in 12 cases.

The weekly rate is, for paupers from the Newcastle union, 13s. ;
0.69. X 3 for

Appendix (C.) for out-county, 14 s. ; and for private patients, 20 s. It is intended to raise the charge for the latter class to 21 s. We understand that the actual cost for maintenance has been in excess of 13 s. per week for the last quarter ; but this is accounted for by the expenditure for repairs, &c., being charged under this head.

Newcastle-
upon-Tyne
Asylum.

We had the benefit of an interview with the Chairman of the Committee, and we have pointed out to him what expenses should properly be charged to guardians of parishes on account of maintenance, and what should be provided for by a borough rate. He promised that the subject should be brought under the notice of the Committee. It is one to which we attach much importance, as so high a charge may possibly have the effect of preventing patients being sent to the asylum, and of thereby causing them to lose the benefit of early treatment.

Having seen all the patients except the two on leave, we can report satisfactorily of their state of health (only 2 men and 1 woman were to-day in bed) ; but we think there is room for improvement as regards the dress of many of them. We would recommend a change of linen being given to all the men twice a week, and their being all provided with Sunday suits, which, as we understand, are now only supplied to those who walk out on Sundays beyond the grounds.

Seventy-four men and 51 women were dining together to-day in the hall, all of them quiet and orderly in their behaviour. With few exceptions, the dinner—of broth, boiled pork, greens, and beer—seemed to be liked. We would, however, beg to suggest that bread should be allowed in addition. In a ward in each division, where are the more refractory patients, one or two were excited and noisy, otherwise there was a general absence of excitement. The rooms were clean, fresh, and well kept, and the bedding in good order. There are still many mattresses of straw, and over these more especially it is important that an under blanket should always be placed. Many of the rooms, however, on each side urgently require re-papering and painting ; the latter has recently been done in one of the day-rooms on the men's side. The boundary walk round the asylum grounds is finished, and most of the patients are taken round it daily for exercise. Some of the women go beyond the grounds on two days in the week, and about 20 of the men on Sundays. It would be a great gain if the airing-courts could be improved by erecting some sunshades in them, and by keeping the grass and walks in better order, and by planting them with shrubs or flowers. About 58 of the men and 74 of the women are employed. Of the former sex 63, and of the latter 52, attend Divine service, which is performed on Sunday mornings only by the chaplain of the gaol, who also visits in the wards once a week. We hope that the Committee may ultimately be able to obtain the services of a gentleman who can devote more time to the benefit of the patients.

The weekly dances and other forms of in-door amusement continue as before ; a portion of the cricket ground was fit to be played upon last year, and the work of putting the rest in order is being proceeded with. The boilers have lately been removed from under
the

the kitchen, and are now placed adjoining the laundry, an alteration which is a decided improvement. We found that some of the spare clothes were necessarily put away in bath rooms, owing to the want of sufficient store room, and we beg to call the attention of the Committee to this deficiency of accommodation.

Appendix (C.)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

One woman was to-day wearing locked gloves, which she has done for upwards of two months, and for surgical reasons; 2 other women have also been restrained frequently, 1 by means of gloves during the day, in consequence of her destructive propensities, and the other by the camisole every night and occasionally during the day, in consequence of her suicidal tendencies. Three men have also been restrained, 1 for 14 nights, to prevent his removing dressings from a wound of the throat, and the other 2 each on one occasion.

We did not find any patient in seclusion, but from the records, which are now very carefully kept, 16 men and 13 women appear to have been secluded since the last visit. In this number all patients are included who for any cause are locked in single rooms during the day. With few exceptions, the instances applicable to individual patients have not been excessive, especially amongst the men; and, though the female alluded to at the last visit passed the greater portion of her time in seclusion up to the middle of June last, it has since been greatly reduced, and for some days she has only been secluded until after breakfast.

We consider the general condition of this asylum satisfactory, and creditable to all who are concerned in its management.

INFIRMARY ASYLUM FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORWICH.

18 February 1874.

THE following are the changes in this establishment since the visit made by our colleagues on the 10th of last July:—

Norwich Infirmary Asylum.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	6	16	22
Discharged - - - -	4	10	14
Died - - - - -	4	2	6

Of the discharged patients 3 men and 5 women were recovered, and 1 man escaped.

Of the deaths, the 4 men all died of general paralysis, and the women of peritonitis and old age respectively. No inquest has been held, but post-mortem examinations were made in every case.

Last week the record of patients under medical treatment was 5 in the male, and 11 in the female division. There are some old, feeble cases here, but, on the whole, the health is good. To-day 3

Appendix (C.) men and 2 women were in bed owing to bodily illness, one of the latter being in a dying state.

Norwich
Infirmery
Asylum.

There was also a man in bed and in seclusion, owing to excitement, and a woman was packed in wet sheets in a single room. As regards the man, it appears that every morning he is thus locked in his room until the ordinary work of the ward is finished; but it has not been the practice to record this in the medical journal under the head of "Seclusion," neither has the packing in wet sheets been entered as "restraint."

We have explained to Mr. Sutton that the law requires that all cases of compulsory isolation by day, and every instance of personal restraint, should be duly registered.

The only entry we find under the head of either "Restraint" or "Seclusion" since the last visit related to a female who was restrained during the week ending the 4th inst., by means of a strait-waistcoat, both by day and night, owing to suicidal melancholia. In addition to the cases above referred to, we found a woman secluded in the padded-room, who has been there for about three days on account of mania.

We saw every patient in the course of our inspection, and visited all the rooms and offices.

The inmates seemed generally contented with their treatment, and were free from excitement. The clothing was clean, but for the old and feeble cases, of which there are many among the women, we think that more warm wincey dresses should be provided, and also that, during the cold weather, there should be three upper blankets on each bed, as only cotton counterpanes are given, and the dormitories are not heated. We noticed a good proportion of the women engaged at their needle, and there were several occupied in the laundry and kitchen. The means of amusement were also fairly supplied in both divisions. On an average, 28 men are said to be usefully occupied, but no record of employment is kept for the female side.

From 18 to 20 men and 16 women go beyond the premises for walks. The meetings for associated amusement do not take place more frequently than six times a year.

As many as 93 of both sexes are reported to attend the Sunday service in the chapel, and about 60 on Wednesdays.

At dinner in the hall this morning we saw 35 men and 48 women assembled, all of whom behaved with propriety. Some had Australian meat (4 oz. to each person), and others meat dumpling. The food seemed good and sufficient. The building now contains 52 male and 58 female patients, leaving seven vacant beds—three for men and four for women; but we are informed that nearly 40 patients of both sexes chargeable to Norwich are maintained in other asylums, about 33 of the number being at the Ipswich Borough Asylum at a cost of 16 s. a week.

The suggestion made by our Colleagues for a door between two of the female dormitories has been carried out, but other recommendations have not received attention, and the place remains, in all respects, as so frequently described in former reports. We must repeat the suggestion for the employment of a fifth male attendant

attendant, and the provision of one of Dent's tell-tale clocks for each division, which may be bought at a moderate cost.

Appendix (C.)

Our attention has been directed to some iron bars over the entrance to a closet in the room where patients are bathed on the female side, which afford facilities for suicide, and some safer arrangement should be made here.

Norwich
Infirmary
Hospital.

There is also a sink in the dining-hall scullery which is defectively trapped.

Our opinion as to the impossibility of rendering the present building suitable for its purpose is well known, and we are most desirous to avoid recommending that any expense should be incurred in fruitless improvements; but, even for the time it will be necessary to occupy it, we think it essential that more efficient arrangements should be made for the extinction of fire.

Considering the disadvantages incident to the structural arrangements, the conditions in which we found the patients and their rooms is creditable to the superintendent and his attendants.

Appendix (D.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (s. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Arlesey, Baldock - - -	4 3½	- 6½	2 11½	1 1½	- 1½	- 2½	- 4½	2 11½
Berks, Reading, and Newbury -	Moulsford, Wallingford - -	4 6	- 7½	2 5½	1 7	- 1½	- -	- -	1 -
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	6 4½	- 9½	2 5½	1 6½	- 1½	- 1½	- -	- -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	Fulbourn - - - - -	4 10½	- 6½	2 8½	1 3½	- 1½	- 2½	- 8½	- 11½
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	Carmarthen - - - - -	4 10½	- 5½	2 4	- 11½	- 1	- 2½	- 3	- 2½
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - - - -	3 11½	- 6½	2 1½	- 10½	- -	- -	- 7½	- 4
" - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	4 -	- 11	2 1½	1 2½	- -	- -	- 9½	- 9½
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	6 2½	- 11½	1 11½	1 1	- 1½	- 1½	- 7½	- 4½
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Carlisle - - - - -	4 9½ (b)	- 6½	2 1½	1 2½	- 1½	- 3	- 5½	- 7½
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	4 2½	- 10½	1 7½	- 10½	- -	- -	- 3½	- 10
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	5 1	- 9	2 6	1 5	- -	- 1½	- 4	- 6
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	4 3½	- 11½	1 10½	1 2½	- -	- -	- 6½	- 5½
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	4 2½	- 6½	1 7½	1 -	- -	- - (c)	- -	- -
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill - - -	5 -	- 11½	1 11½	1 7½	- 1½	- -	- 2½	- 11½
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	5 6½	- 11	1 11½	1 3½	- -	- 1	- 4½	- -
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	5 1½	- 11½	1 8½	- 11½	- -	- 2	- 6½	- 3½
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	5 -	- 7½	2 1½	1 1½	- 1	- 2	- -	- 4½
Hants - - - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	4 4½	- 6	2 -	1 1½	- 1	- 3½	- 5½	- 8½
Hereford (County and City) -	Hereford - - - - -	4 5½	1 -	2 1½	1 -	- -	With Surgery and Dispensary.	- 4½	- 10½
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath, Maidstone - -	5 1½	1 2½	1 10½	1 7	- -	- 2½	- 10½	- 4½
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - -	4 5½	- 9½	1 8½	- 11½	- -	- -	- 6½	- 2½
" - - - - -	Rainhill, Prescott - - -	5 -½ (d)	1 -	1 11½	1 -	- 1½	- 1½	- 8½	With Provisions
" - - - - -	Prestwich, Manchester - - -	4 7½ (d)	- 11	1 10½	1 -	- -	- -	1 4½	- ditto -
" - - - - -	Whittingham - - - - -	5 2	1 1	2 1½	1 2	- -	- -	- 10	- 6½
Leicester and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - - - -	5 -½	- 8½	2 2½	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, Lincoln - - -	5 -	- 10	1 11½	1 5	- 2½	- 1½	- 2½	- 10
Middlesex - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - - -	4 3½	- 9½	2 4½	- 9½	- -	- 2½	- 3½	- 2½
" - - - - -	Hanwell - - - - -	4 3½	- 8½	2 5½	- 9½	- -	- 1½	- 3½	- 6½

(a) Average.

(b) No malt liquor used in ordinary diet.

(c) Wines and Spirits only.

Appendix (D.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1874.

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>			
- 7 1/2	3 11 3/4	9 2 3/4	10 -	14 -	- - -	Ordinary Repairs - - -	- - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 7 3/4	- 1 1/2	10 10 3/4	11 - 3/4 (a)	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Repairs - - -	Berks, &c.
- 4 1/2	- 11 1/2	10 9	11 1	16 -	12/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - - -	Bucks.
- 4 1/2	- 4 5/8	11 3 1/8	11 1	14 -	- - -	Building - - -	- - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 3 1/2	- 1 1/2	9 5 1/2	9/4 1st half year; 9/11 2nd half year.	12/10 1st half year; 14/ 2nd half year.	12/10 to 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cardmarthen, &c.
- 2 1/2	- 2 1/2	8 6 3/4	8 9	12/6 and 14/	- - -	County - - -	- - -	Chester.
- 4	- 3 1/2	10 - 3/4	9 11	12/ and 14/	15/ to 20/	General - - -	General - - -	" (Parkside).
- 2 3/4	- 2 3/4	11 7 1/4	11 1 1/2	14 7 1/2	10/ to 42/	Repairs, Fittings, &c. - - -	Excess to Repairs, Fittings, &c. - - -	Cornwall.
- 3	- 8 3/4	9 8 3/4	9 11	- - -	15 2	- - -	Excess to Building and Furnishing Establishment - - -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 7 1/2	- 3 1/2	9 2	8 9	12 10	12/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs - - -	- - -	Denbigh, &c.
- 4 3/4	- 1	11 1	10 6	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Derby.
- 4 3/4	- 3 5/8	9 6 3/8	9 4 1/2	12 10 1/2	- - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - -	Devon.
- 7 1/2	- - -	8 2	8 2	12/6 to 14/	10/ to 14/	Building and Furnishing - - -	Excess to Building and Furnishing - - -	Dorset.
1 - 1/2	1 6 3/4	10 4 1/2	11 -	14 -	17/ and 18/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 2 1/2	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	10 5 1/2	Three quarters, 11/1; one quarter, 10/9.	14 -	- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	Essex.
- 3 1/2	- 1 1/2	10 - 1/2	10 6	14 -	- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	Glamorgan.
- 1 1/2	- 2 1/2	9 5 1/2	10 -	12/ and 14/	12/ to 16/	Building and Repairs - - -	Patients - - -	Gloucester.
- 5	- 2 1/2	9 11 1/2	9/7 1st half year; 9/11 2nd half year.	12/7 1/2 and 14/ 1st half year; 12/11 and 14/ 2nd half year.	14 -	Building - - -	Excess to Building - - -	Hants.
- 2 5/8	- 4 1/2	9 9 1/2	10/6 and 11/6	12/6 to 13/6	14/ to 18/	ditto - - -	ditto - - -	Hereford (County and City).
- 2 5/8	- 2 1/2	11 4 1/2	10/6 and 11/1	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - -	Kent.
- 1 1/2	- 5/8	8 9	9 11	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Lancaster (Lancaster Moor).
- 3 1/2	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	10 3 1/2	One quarter, 10/6; three quarters, 11/1.	14 -	- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	" (Rainhill, Prescott).
- 1 1/2	- ditto -	10 -	10 6	14 -	- - -	Building - - -	- - -	" (Prestwich, Manchester).
- 3 5/8	- 4 5/8	10 9 7/8	10 6	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - -	Whittingham.
- 5 (e)	- 6 1/2	8 11 1/2	10 -	14 -	- - -	ditto - - -	- - -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 2 1/2	- 10 1/2	9 11	10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Lincoln.
- 5 1/2	- 1 1/2	9 5 1/2	9 11	14 -	- - -	Ordinary Funds of Asylum - - -	- - -	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
- 6 1/2	- - -	9 9 1/2	10 2 1/2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance Reserve Fund - - -	- - -	" (Hanwell).

(d) Including garden and farm.

(e) Not charged to Maintenance Account.

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

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Brecon and Radnor -	Abergavenny - - - -	s. d. 4 6 ⁸ / ₈	s. d. - 11 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 2 1 ⁷ / ₈	s. d. 1 1 ¹ / ₂	s. d. - 1 ¹ / ₈	s. d. - 1 ¹ / ₈	s. d. - 4 ⁸ / ₈	s. d. - 10 ³ / ₄
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe, Norwich - - - -	6 3 (a)	- 9	1 9	1 -	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1	- 4	With Provisions
Northumberland - - - -	Cottingwood, Morpeth - - -	5 8 ¹ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₈	2 5	1 4 ⁸ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ⁸ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂
Notts - - - - -	Nottingham - - - - -	4 10	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 -	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, & Windsor)	Littlemore, Oxford - - - -	5 1 ¹ / ₄	- 10 ³ / ₈	1 7 ³ / ₄	1 2 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- -	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 6
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.)	Bicton, Shrewsbury - - - -	5 - ¹ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₄	1 6 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ⁸ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- -	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Somerset - - - - -	Wells - - - - -	4 2 ¹ / ₄	- 5 ¹ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₂	1 3	- - ¹ / ₈	- -	- 5 ³ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₂
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - - - - -	5 2 ³ / ₄ (a)	- 8 ¹ / ₂	2 - ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₂	- - ¹ / ₈	- -	- 5 ³ / ₈	With Provisions
" - - - - -	Burntwood Lichfield - - - -	4 11	- 9	1 11	1 - ¹ / ₂	- 1	- 2	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₄
Suffolk - - - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - - - -	5 6 ¹ / ₄	1 1 ¹ / ₈	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- 10 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 1	- 5 ⁸ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂
Surrey - - - - -	Tooting - - - - -	4 2 ⁸ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈	2 1 ⁷ / ₄	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ⁸ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₈
" - - - - -	Brookwood, Woking - - - -	4 4	- 9 ¹ / ₂	2 4	1 1	- -	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 6	- 8 ¹ / ₂
Sussex - - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - - -	2 7 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₄	1 7 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₂	2 2
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton, Warwick - - - -	4 6 ¹ / ₄	- 8 ¹ / ₄	2 1 ¹ / ₂	1 7	- -	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 7 ¹ / ₄
Wilts - - - - -	Devizes - - - - -	4 1 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₂	1 10 ³ / ₄	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- -	- -	- 5 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄
Worcester - - - - -	Powick, Worcester - - - -	3 9 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ¹ / ₂	1 9 ¹ / ₂	1 1 ¹ / ₂	- 2	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₂	- 7
York, N. Riding - - - - -	Clifton, York - - - - -	4 6 ³ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	2 4	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ³ / ₈
" W. Riding - - - - -	Wakefield - - - - -	5 5 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ⁸ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₂	1 5	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ⁸ / ₈ (b)	- 5 ⁸ / ₈
" - - - - -	Wadsley, Sheffield - - - -	4 8 ³ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	2 1 ¹ / ₂	1 3 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- -	- 3	- 5 ³ / ₈
" E. Riding - - - - -	Beverley - - - - -	4 3 ³ / ₄	- 9	2 3 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- -	- -	- 2 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ³ / ₈
BOROUGHES.									
Birmingham - - - - -	Birmingham - - - - -	4 11 (a)	- 11 ¹ / ₄	1 4	1 1	- -	- -	- 6 ¹ / ₂	With Provisions
Bristol - - - - -	Stapleton, Bristol - - - -	5 8	- 8	2 4 ⁸ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 2 (c)	- -	- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 2 ⁷ / ₈
Hull - - - - -	Hull - - - - -	4 9 ¹ / ₂	1 - ¹ / ₄	2 9 ¹ / ₂	1 4 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 5	- 5	- 11 ¹ / ₄
Ipswich - - - - -	Ipswich - - - - -	4 9 ⁸ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₂	2 9	1 5 ⁸ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Leicester - - - - -	Humberstone - - - - -	5 4 ¹ / ₄	1 9 ¹ / ₂	2 2 ³ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₂	- -	- -	- 9 ¹ / ₄	- 9
London (City of) - - - - -	Stone, Dartford - - - - -	6 3	- 11 ¹ / ₂	3 2 ¹ / ₂	3 1 ¹ / ₂	- -	- 2	- 10	- 5 ¹ / ₂
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	Coxlodge - - - - -	4 6 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ¹ / ₂	2 6 ³ / ₈	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- -	- -	- 7 ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₄

(a) Including garden and farm.

(b) Furniture only.

(c) Including wines and spirits.

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

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1874—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 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>			
- 6 7/8	- 1 3/4	10 7 1/2	11 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 4 1/2	- 2	10 5	9 9	14 -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Norfolk.
- 5 1/2	- 1 3/4	12 1 3/4	12 6	14 -	15/ to 18/ for county ; 21/ to 42/, out-county.	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 1/2	- - 1/2	9 5 3/4	9/9 and 10/	14 -	- - -	General fund - - - -	- - - -	Notts.
- 2 1/2	- 1	10 3	10 6	12 10	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Oxford, &c.
- 2 1/2	- - 1/4	9 9 1/4	9 11	14 -	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Salop, &c.
- 2 3/4	- 3 1/2	9 4 1/2	10 6	13/8 1/4 and 16/4	13/5 to 15/9	Building and Repairs - - -	Excess to Building & Repairs - - -	Somerset.
- 3	Deducted under respective heads of expenditure.	9 10	10 -	14 -	- - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	- - - -	Stafford.
- - -	- 2 1/2	9 10 1/2	9 10 1/2	14 -	14 -	- ditto - - - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	" (Burntwood).
- 4 1/2	- - 1/2	10 - 1/2	10 4 1/2	- 13 7	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Suffolk.
- 3 1/2	- 4 1/2	9 7 3/4	10 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	Surrey.
- 4	- - 1/8	10 4 3/8	10 6	14 -	- - -	- ditto - - - -	- - - -	" (Brookwood).
- - 1/2	- - -	9 7 1/2	9 6	14 -	16 -	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.
- 3 1/2	- 2 1/2	10 2	Three-quarters, 10/9 1/2; One-quarter, 10/6.	14 -	12/10 and 14/	Building - - - -	Excess to Building - - -	Warwick.
- 10 3/4	- 2 1/2	9 4 1/2	8/9 and 9/4	14 -	- - -	First Cost - - - -	- - - -	Wilts.
- 3 3/4	- 5 1/2	8 7 1/2	8/9, Jan. to April; 9/6, May to Dec.	14 -	9/6 to 15/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Worcester.
- 2 1/2	- 7	10 8 1/2	9 11	14/ to 15/9	15/9 to 31/6	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	York, N. Riding.
- 3 1/2	- 8 3/4	10 3 3/4	9/6, 1st half-year; 10/, 2nd half-year.	14 -	- - -	Next account - - - -	- - - -	" W. Riding.
- 3 1/2	- 5 3/4	9 4 3/4	10 6	14 6	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	" " (Wadsley).
- 3	- 7	10 2 1/2	Three-quarters, 12/10; One-quarter, 11/8.	15 9	18/ to 23/	Establishment - - - -	Establishment - - - -	" E. Riding.
- 2 1/2	- 6 1/2	8 6	9 -	15 9	8/9 to 21/	Building - - - -	Excess to Building - - -	Birmingham.
1 - 3/8	- 1 3/8	11 10	12 -	14 -	16 1 3/8	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Bristol.
- 10 3/4	- 1	11 11	13 -	15 -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Hull.
- 6 1/2	- - -	11 8 3/4	12 -	15/2 to 16/	20 -	Original outlay - - - -	Original outlay - - -	Ipswich.
- 3 1/2	1 1 1/2	11 5 1/2	11 8	15 2	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	Leicester.
- 1 1/2	- 1 1/2	15 - 1/2	14 -	14 -	- - -	Reduction of Treasurer's Balance - - -	- - - -	London (City of).
- 5 3/8	- 3 1/2	11 4	One quarter, 13/; Three-quarters, 14/.	14 -	16/ and 21/	Capital - - - -	Capital - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.

MANCHESTER LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

16 January 1874.

Manchester
Hospital.

THIS hospital, which we have to-day inspected, is in the same satisfactory state as when last visited by our Colleagues in August last. The number of patients is now 154. It comprises 68 gentlemen and 86 ladies; of these, 3 of the former and 12 of the latter are on leave of absence. We saw all in residence at the hospital, and found them thoroughly well cared for, suitably dressed, and, with a very few exceptions, free from undue excitement. To all we gave full opportunity of complaint, and to such as requested a private interview we gave it. We also saw and spoke to 3 male and 3 female boarders now in the hospital. Throughout the building and to the detached cottages we were accompanied by Mr. Mould, who answered fully all our inquiries into management and treatment. We also visited the farm-house, where we saw 5 male patients. In the cottages there are now residing 14 ladies, and these appeared to be most comfortably placed.

We took an opportunity of being present at the dinner in the large hall, at which 20 patients were assembled, and conducted themselves in an exceedingly proper manner. We looked into every matter of statutory inquiry, not omitting inspection of every day-room, associated dormitory, and single sleeping rooms; these were in excellent order, and the beds and bedding everything that could be desired. A new carpet is about to be laid down in the large hall, and that is very much wanted. The bath-room in the male division, between galleries 1 and 2, also requires re-papering and painting. Similar renovation is necessary in No. 3 male day-room. In the various rooms, excepting that room, the means furnished for amusement are liberally supplied; there we observed 2 patients playing draughts, but books and papers were wanting. These and other objects of attraction for the patients would be useful in rousing even the least favourable cases from a state of listlessness. The hospital seems to be particularly free from sickness; in bed we found 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies; one of the latter is said to be in her 99th year. Those taking medicine, according to the registry, are, on the male side 2; in the female division there appears to be 4 only; none were in seclusion or under restraint at the date of our visit. The records, however, show that 4 male patients have been secluded; 2 of them on two occasions, the others once. Two ladies have been likewise secluded; 1 of them very frequently, but for
brief

brief periods. Restraint has not been resorted to for any inmate. The general treatment of the patients appears not only to be judicious, but exceedingly liberal; no distinction is made between the patients with reference to payments, save that the richer have their separate rooms and separate attendants; and while the poorer gain by the luxuries which are accorded to those able to pay for the same, the others get a fair equivalent for their money. The staff of attendants, exclusive of such as specially wait upon particular patients, comprises 13 men; the ladies have 13 female nurses. The special attendants are 4 males and 10 women. The arrangements for out-door and in-door exercise are as heretofore reported; several carriages are kept. The changes in the number of patients have been effected by 11 admissions on the male side, and 12 on the female side; 11 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged; recovery is attributed to 5 of those who have left, and death has taken away 5 gentlemen; no lady has died. The hospital is now, and has been for some years, full to overflowing; a fact which goes far towards showing that its management is good, and that the institution deserves public support. We should not omit to mention that 1 male and 3 female boarders are at present temporarily away.

Appendix (E.)

Manchester
Hospital.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

18 September 1874.

THE numbers in this hospital have increased since the last visit here on the 29th May 1873. There are now 47 gentlemen and 53 ladies. One of the former and 3 of the latter are on leave. Since the above-mentioned date, there have been admitted 26 gentlemen and 25 ladies. Twelve gentlemen and 11 ladies have been discharged, the total recoveries reported being 10, and 6 gentlemen and 3 ladies have died. No post-mortem examinations have been made, and there is nothing special to report with respect to the deaths.

Wonford
House.

We have seen all the patients except those on leave, and have spoken to all who were at all willing to enter into conversation; and to 2 of the gentlemen, whose names are mentioned in the patients' book, we have given a private interview. At the time of our arrival, a majority of the patients were walking about the grounds in front of the hospital, some of them playing at cricket, which, together with archery, now forms one of their out-door amusements. All the grounds are nicely kept, and a good summer-house has been erected, in the centre of the principal airing-court, for the gentlemen. Some similar building in the corresponding court for the ladies is wanted, though whether or not it be desirable to place it in the centre of the court is a matter for consideration. We hope that it may be found possible to make but slight use of the two airing-courts attached to the respective refractory wards, as the other parts of the grounds are so very superior to them.

One patient of each sex was in bed, and the last returns give 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies as being under medical treatment. The

Appendix (E.) Wonford House. general bodily health is good, and the appearance of the patients in both divisions, as regards dress and personal cleanliness (if we except one very old lady), quite satisfactory.

We saw the dinners served in each of the gentlemen's rooms. They appeared to be good and to give satisfaction, and the patients generally in both divisions, some of them in very unqualified terms, expressed their appreciation of the treatment they receive.

It has now been deemed advisable, owing to special circumstances, to forbid all patients to have access to their bed-rooms during the day time. This formed a subject of complaint to us by several ladies who had formerly enjoyed this privilege, and very much appreciated it. To meet the grievance, we have suggested that a supplementary rule should be framed, and submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, by which the superintendent would have power at his discretion, to allow particular patients to go to their bed-rooms during the day time, although an attendant might not at the time be present in the gallery where the bed-rooms were situated.

Some painting is required in some of the bed-rooms, but the rooms generally throughout the hospital are very clean and comfortable, and the bedding well attended to. The "refractory ward" on the gentlemen's side is at present unoccupied, save by one patient, who sleeps there. On the other side, the staircase leading from the corresponding ward to the basement has been finished; the basement itself, where there is a padded-room, has been fitted up, and has just been brought into occupation. The day-room here will take the place of the one above, which, when required, will be used as a dormitory.

The staff of attendants, comprising 13 for the gentlemen and 12 for the ladies, appears to be adequate, and there is in addition a night attendant in each division. We would, however, recommend that the domestic work of attending to the bed-rooms on the men's side, which is at present performed by their attendants, should be done by women. Light open iron frames have now been placed over all the lower panes of the windows on the first floor, in both divisions. They afford protection, without interfering with the light or cheerfulness of the rooms.

The Sunday services are continued, and about the same number of patients attend church elsewhere as at the time of the last visit. A larger number of patients than at present attend the services in the house could do so, did the room in which the service is held admit of it. It is intended, however, to erect a chapel, and competing plans for it are already before the Committee. Daily prayers are now read. The out-door and in-door means of recreation seem to be plentiful.

Mechanical restraint is recorded in the medical journal in the cases of 2 patients, one of whom, a gentlemen, wore the jacket for rather more than six weeks for surgical reasons, and the other, a lady, was similarly restrained for six hours owing to great violence. Three patients of each sex are also entered as having been secluded. In all the cases but that of one of the ladies, the occasions were few and the duration short. We found the lady to whom we refer to-day
in

in her room, which she refused to leave. The seclusion in her case is always voluntary, but it has been so frequent, and for such long continuous periods, that it is, in our opinion, injurious, amounting as it does, during the last 16 months, to upwards of 200 days or portions of days, and to a total duration of upwards of 2,000 hours. Persistent effort will, we trust, be made in future to dispense with the seclusion, even though it should be the wish of the patient to continue it.

Appendix (E.)
Wonford
House.

One patient is received here gratuitously; the others are at the following rates of payment:—1 for 7 s., 7 for 10 s., 7 for 15 s. and under 21 s., 51 at 21 s. and under 42 s., 22 at 42 s. and under 63 s., 9 at 63 s. to 84 s., and 2 at 105 s.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

10 March 1874.

THERE are 91 patients here now, of whom 44 are men and 47 women. This is an increase of 10 over the numbers on the books at the time when this house was visited on the 17th of February in last year. Since that time 16 gentlemen and 18 ladies have been admitted, but out of this number 3 were re-admissions. Five gentlemen and 10 ladies have been discharged, and 6 of the former sex and 3 of the latter have died. As the day was unfavourable for out-door exercise we found all the patients at home and conversed with many of them. There were as usual protests from several respecting their detention here, but no substantial complaint of any kind. They appeared well in bodily health, but the large majority of them are, mentally, cases of a very hopeless character. The men were quiet and unexcited; and so were the ladies, with the exception of one or two in No. 4, but they gave vent to their excitement only in loud talking. There are 3 men and 9 women returned as being under medical treatment at present; and we found 4 of the latter sex in bed, the door of the room in which one of these ladies was, was locked. This however is not entered in the medical journal as seclusion (of which, as well as of the use of any restraint there is no record). We have pointed out that in any case, when a patient is kept in a room (alone during the day), the door of which is locked, it must be considered as seclusion, and registered as such.

Barnwood
House.

Frequent associated entertainments continue to be given. There was an exhibition of ventriloquism last night, and 32 of the gentlemen and 29 of the ladies attended. The numbers at the service in the chapel last Sunday, were 18 of the male and 24 of the female sex.

The house was throughout in excellent order. The new buildings, beyond the large recreation-room on the gentlemen's side, are approaching completion, and when finished will afford accommodation for 15 male patients. One of the rooms, nearest to the existing buildings, is already being used as a dormitory for five patients, but when the rest of this work is done, it will be occupied as a day-room.

Appendix (E.) During the summer, 10 gentlemen and 12 ladies went, two different parties, to Torquay, each remaining there for a period of three weeks. We have had the certificates of those recently admitted submitted to us.

Barnwood.
House.

Mr. Pilcher is now the assistant medical officer. He was formerly, for several years, assistant medical officer at Peckham House.

LIVERPOOL LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

20 July 1874.

Liverpool
Hospital.

THIS hospital has now 43 inmates, of whom 20 are of the male and 23 of the female sex. They have been examined individually by us to-day, and we have made the usual inquiries as to the means adopted for their care and treatment. The general arrangements seem to be much as usual. About a third of the patients go beyond the premises for exercise, 10 or 12 dine at Dr. Wood's table, and 12 or 13 of each sex attend the chapel services, which are performed by the chaplain three times a week. There are also prayers by the medical officer; this office is now held by Dr. Wood, who has succeeded Dr. Stockwell, but he has recently had a severe illness, and is at the present time away on leave of absence for the benefit of his health. It is from this cause probably that we find no entry in the medical visitation book, except on one occasion, since the 23rd May. We have thus a very imperfect knowledge regarding the use of seclusion and restraint since that date, but the total entries since the visit of our Colleagues in March last year refer to 7 males and 6 females who appear to have been secluded, the former on two and the latter on seven occasions. It is very important that, under all circumstances, the requirements of the statute should be strictly observed in the keeping of the medical registers and journals, and we hope that the Committee will in future make such arrangements as will secure this being done. We understand that the house surgeon of the infirmary now visits the hospital daily, but there is no medical man in the building at night, as in our opinion there should always be.

In the 14 months which have elapsed since the last visit, 26 males and 16 females have been admitted; 18 males and 9 females have been discharged, and 7 males and 2 females have died; two of these deaths were sudden, but although due notice was sent to the coroner no inquests were held. The alleged causes of death were "disease of the heart" and "rupture of internal blood vessel" respectively; but this was not ascertained by post-mortem examination in either case, as we are strongly of opinion it should have been.

Of the patients who were discharged 10 were stated to have recovered.

During our examination the patients in both divisions were free from excitement, and personally in fair condition.

There was no one restrained or secluded.

We had no complaints of harsh treatment, the patients seeming generally contented and comfortable. The staff of day attendants remains

remains as before, viz., 4 for each division, and we are glad to find that a fifth, specially for night duty, has latterly been appointed on the male side. We would very strongly urge that a corresponding appointment should at once be made in the female division; that means should be adopted, by the provision of Dent's clocks, to secure due visitation, and that the periods between the visits should not exceed one hour.

Some renovation is needed in parts of the lower galleries, but generally the wards were in proper order, and comfortably furnished.

Very great improvement has been effected in the ladies' garden, and we trust that the success which has attended the changes there introduced will be an inducement to commence similar improvements on the gentlemen's side. If some plane-trees were planted in both gardens, they would no doubt flourish, and in a few years afford shade, now much needed.

The recent certificates have been examined, and we have made an entry in the patients' book.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

12 January 1874.

WE have this day made our annual visit to this hospital, have inspected every department, and seen every patient excepting a girl absent on leave. On the books are now 148 males and 48 females, making the total number of patients, 196, an increase of 53 since our last visit. The accommodation for patients in that portion of the building now open, extends to 300 or thereabouts, the central block and southern parts are in occupation. Of those on the books, 133 are males, and 47 are females, admitted as private patients: 15 boys and 1 girl belong to the pauper class. The medical records show that 61 have been received since the date of our previous inspection, that is to say, 31 males and 30 females. Two boys have died, and on the register of discharges appear the names of 5 boys and 1 girl. The medical superintendent and other officers attended us in our passage through the wards, and gave us information upon the various matters which came under our notice. We also had the satisfaction of meeting two of the Visitors, it being their usual day for a Board meeting. We were present in the several school-rooms when the classes were assembled for instruction, and were much gratified by the manner in which the teaching was conducted. We also visited the workshops, the sick rooms, the laundry, and the associated and other dormitories. The personal appearance of the children was highly creditable to those in charge of them, and their conduct was excellent. We found only four boys in bed, of these, 2 were suffering from erysipelas, 1 from tubercular disease, another from dysentery.

No girl was in bed, but two of the female children were in their sick room; one, the subject of mesenteric disorder, the other phthisical; a few boys, 3 or 4, were also separated from the rest on account of sore heads. The steward's house is now used temporarily

Appendix (E.)
 Royal Albert
 Asylum.

rarily as the boys' infirmary. At present there is no detached hospital for infectious cases. During our visit we noticed 11 lads as occupied in the shoemaker's shop, some of whom had attained considerable proficiency in the trade, 11 work in the tailor's department, 4 in the laundry, and 5 are on the carpenter's list. Industrially employed are 70 males and 17 females. The average attendance in the upper school appears to be 50 boys in the morning, 70 in the afternoon, altogether about 108 attend; there is a lower school for, say 20, and a mixed class of boys and girls, about 51, regularly receive instruction from a mistress.

The attendants' staff now consists of 10 males, including 1 night watch, besides a chief, and as many female nurses. There are also 14 female domestics, 3 of whom act as housemaids, and we understand another is about to be added. Looking to the helpless character of a very large proportion of the patients and to the extent of this building, we are strongly of opinion that more hands are required to perform the house-work of this hospital, which cannot be compared to an asylum for lunatics, many of whom are able workers, and indeed very expert in their work. The amusements for the patients are weekly concerts, singing, and games of all sorts. On the 25th November last, 150 attended a hand-bell ringing entertainment, and on the 16th December 93 were admitted gratuitously to a marionette performance at Lancaster.* On New Year's eve the children had a Christmas tree. Forty-three males and 7 females is the average number of those who attend Divine service in the town, and 130 boys and 40 girls regularly attend family prayers.

There are several dinner tables; we were spectators of the dinner in hall to-day, which was evidently enjoyed by the 150 who sat down. It consisted of boiled mutton with potatoes, carrots, and rice; beer is very sparingly given, but the milk supply is liberal, nearly a pint per head. Much has not yet been done towards papering and otherwise finishing the interior of the building, but the walls are scarcely ready, nevertheless the day-rooms and dormitories present an appearance of considerable comfort. In the corridors we think that the substitution of linoleum for the matting would have a good effect. More water-closets are to be added and some detached earth-closets. Hydrants are provided against an outbreak of fire, and the attendants are frequently exercised in the management of the hose. In the pleasure grounds plantation is in progress, and many trees and shrubs have been scattered about; a boundary walk, as we understand, is in course of formation. The portion of the hospital intended for girls' reception will shortly, we understand, be opened. We have been much gratified in seeing everywhere proofs of improvement in the condition of the patients received here, and of unabated zeal in the management.

LINCOLN LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

10 February 1874.

Lincoln
 Hospital.

WE have made our usual official inspection of this institution, and report as follows:—

There are the names of 75 patients on the books, of whom 39 are
 of

of the male and 36 of the female sex. These have all been seen and spoken to, except one of the gentlemen, who was out walking. Appendix (E.)

The patients were, on the whole, free from excitement; but the ladies were quieter than the men, and the condition of their clothing more satisfactory. It should be stated, however, that a large portion of the men are of a very troublesome and unimproving class, requiring unremitting care and attention on the part of the attendants to keep them in a decent condition. Lincoln
Hospital.

The majority of the males were in the airing-court, but a few of the more feeble were in the galleries, and two were in bed. There was also one female patient in bed, but no one on either side was secluded. The bodily health of the inmates is, on the whole, satisfactory, although there are some very feeble cases, and 3 of each sex are under medical treatment, 2 of them being surgical cases. We noticed a fair amount of books and newspapers distributed in the day-rooms; and there are other amusements, amongst them fortnightly meetings for dancing, at which both sexes are present. Divine service is held every Sunday by the honorary chaplain, who also visits the hospital on week days, and attends to such patients as are sick.

About 6 patients of each sex also attend services at churches in the town.

The staff of attendants now consists of 7 men, including the head and night attendant, and the same number of female nurses, including the night nurse. In this division there are now employed 2 special or extra nurses—one for a case of excitement, and the other at night with an old lady who is sick and feeble.

Since our Colleagues were here, the recommendation they made as to an increase in the male staff has so far been complied with, that a housemaid now assists in the bed-making, thereby relieving the attendant who was thus employed formerly.

We saw all the wards, which were in good order, especially on the women's side; the bedding was also in a satisfactory state.

The improved bath-rooms are said to answer well; but we did not observe the bathing rules in them, which are now universally adopted.

Since the visit in July last year, 4 males and 5 females have been admitted, 5 males and 2 females have been discharged, and 2 males have died. Only 1 of the discharged patients had recovered, and of the present inmates, only 3 males and 6 females are considered curable.

The certificates relating to the new patients have been laid before us, and we have signed and examined the various books and registers, and made an entry in the patients' book.

The patient who was out walking returned before we left the hospital.

Appendix (E.)

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

26 June 1874.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

THERE are at present 62 men and 128 women on the books, of whom 39 pay nothing; 19 pay 7*s.*; 38, 14*s.*; 80, 21*s.*; and 14, 30*s.* per week. Since the visit on the 23rd of September last, 33 men and 57 women have been admitted; 30 men and 49 women have been discharged (of whom 14 men and 27 women had recovered); and 7 men and 3 women have died. Four inquests have been held, but in every instance death was found to have resulted from natural causes, and there appears to be nothing on this subject calling for special remarks. Four men have been secluded on 22, and 7 women on 55, occasions. There has also been one instance of restraint in the case of a male patient, who had pummelled his forehead and bit his thumb down to the bone, causing a great amount of bleeding. For surgical reasons it was deemed advisable "to put on the belt with soft gloves," and this was applied altogether for about the space of 24 hours. This patient subsequently died, and an inquest was held on him.

With the exception of 4 men and 6 women, who are away on trial, and of one woman who was out for the day, we have seen all the 190 patients. One of the women became much excited on our going into the ward, but excepting her, we found all on both sides quiet and orderly in their behaviour. Proper attention seems to be paid to securing and maintaining habits of cleanliness, and the personal state and the dress of the patients of both sexes was satisfactory. There are 5 men and 8 women at present under medical treatment, and one of each sex was to-day in bed, but the general health is good.

The wing C., on the men's side, is being thoroughly cleansed and renovated. The old linoleum has been taken up, and will probably be replaced by Manilla matting; the walls will be newly papered and the wainscoting painted, regard being paid to imparting as much cheerfulness as possible to the ward by the use of light and bright coloring. When this is finished, wing A. will undergo a similar process; and we hope that during the course of the year, the whole of the wings on both sides may be renovated, of which they all stand much in need.

Owing to the increased number of patients here, some attics in the female division, formerly unoccupied, have been done up, and are now used as dormitories for 10 patients, and are capable of accommodating more. The present number of attendants is the same as last reported; but we understand that the Committee have resolved to engage three more for the female, and one more for the male division. Three of each sex go out daily for a walk, but there are only 3 of the men and 12 of the women who are considered fit to go. A carriage is hired four times a week (twice for each sex), in which three at a time are taken out for a drive. A dance once a fortnight is given during the winter months, and other means of amusement are provided, such as concerts or readings, so that during those months there is an entertainment of some kind generally once
a week.

a week. Patients who can be allowed to go are permitted to accompany their friends to public entertainments. The attendance at morning service in the chapel last Sunday was 22 men and 52 women. Appendix (E.)
St. Luke's
Hospital.

On the 1st March last, Mr. Nash was appointed a clinical assistant here, and on the 1st of June Dr. Dickson received a similar appointment. The Committee have determined on appointing a clinical assistant every three months, who has permission to remain for six months, the total number never to exceed two. They have rooms and board provided for them here; their duties are to act as assistants to Dr. Eager, and in his absence to take his place, to dispense medicines, and to keep the case-books, which are now duly entered up. They must be duly qualified medical practitioners.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

16 February 1874.

AT our official visit to-day, we have seen and spoken to every patient, and have inspected every part of the hospital, which we found in excellent order throughout. The rooms were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in a proper state. Structurally there have been no alterations beyond the usual decorations and repairs; but we understand that it is in contemplation to build a room in connection with No. 2 ward on the male side, to be used as an infirmary for this department. It appears to us that the proposed addition would be found very useful. Bethel
Hospital

The garden and airing-courts continue to be well kept.

The patients are now 76 in number, 29 of the male and 47 of the female sex. There have been 5 admissions, 6 discharges, all but 1 of these cases being recovered; and 1 male and 2 female patients have died, the causes being paralysis, senile decay, and bronchitis. 2 of these patients were upwards of 70 years of age. There are still some very old inmates, 3 of the men being upwards of 80, and some of the other patients are old and feeble, but they are all generally in good bodily health, and only one of each sex are under medical treatment.

The conduct of all was quiet and orderly to-day, with the exception of a female in bed and locked in her room, who was abusive. No one was restrained. We gather the following particulars as to the use of restraint since the last visit from the medical visitation book. One male patient, since discharged recovered, was restrained for about three days in July for mania, but the mode of restraint used, and the duration of it, is not stated, neither were these particulars recorded on a subsequent occasion when the same individual was fastened in a chair "for mania" for, as it would appear, three days more. No case of seclusion is reported. As regards the general arrangements of the establishment, there is little new to report. The patients are evidently under very kind treatment, and their wants well attended to.

The average payments are about the same as before, and at present there are 19 of the inmates who are received gratuitously.

Appendix (E.)
Bethel
Hospital.

Four of the gentlemen and 6 ladies walk out alone, and 17 of the former and 11 of the latter go out with attendants. About 6 of each sex attend churches or chapels in the city, but there is no chaplain, the prayers being read by Mr. Dodd in the wards, and he also conducts an abridged service in the committee-room on Sunday, at which nearly 50 of both sexes attend. We have signed the books and examined the recent certificates. The condition of the hospital continues to be very creditable. At present there is only one vacancy in the male division, but four of the patients on this side are borough paupers received at the rate of 12s. per week. This arrangement is said to be a temporary one, and we trust it may not interfere with the admission of patients of the class for whom this hospital was originally intended.

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

16 July 1874.

Northampton
Hospital.

THERE is a considerable increase in the number of private patients here, there being 103 men and 105 women, as against 75 of each sex at the time this hospital was last visited, on the 29th of March 1873. There is a decrease in the number of paupers, of whom there are now 114 men and 107 women. The total number of each class is therefore 208 private and 221 pauper patients, making an aggregate total of 429. Seven men and 5 women (all private patients) are absent on trial, and 2 gentlemen of the same class were out for the day; but with the exception of these we have seen all the patients now here, and have conversed with many of them, but we received no substantial complaint from any, and indeed there appears to be no reason for complaint, since they seem to be most kindly treated, and their comforts and wants to be carefully studied. The patients were well and properly dressed, and the different wards continue to be well furnished, clean, and cheerful, due attention being also paid to the bedding, and to securing good ventilation throughout. The walls, however, in the dormitories over No. 2 on the men's side require re-papering, as they have suffered much from damp.

The following are the changes that have occurred by admission, discharge, and death since the last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions :			
Private - - - -	70	66	136
Paupers - - - -	59	59	118
Discharges :			
Private - - - -	31	25	56
Paupers - - - -	65	65	130
Deaths - - - -	37	28	65

Of

Of those discharged, 95 are returned as having recovered, and amongst them are also included 71 paupers who were removed to the Macclesfield asylum.

Appendix (E.)
Northampton
Hospital.

There is nothing calling for special remark in relation to the deaths, except in one case—that of the suicide of a woman, who, although known to have been of suicidal disposition at one time, had so far improved that she was employed in the kitchen. In this way she was able to possess herself of a knife, with which she committed the act, the circumstances of which were communicated to our Board. In this, and in no other case, has an inquest been held. The number of post-mortem examinations that have been made is 8. There are at present 9 of each sex under medical treatment, and we found 5 of the male patients and 6 of the female keeping their beds; but we have pleasure in being able to report satisfactorily on the general bodily health of the inmates. No real excitement was displayed by any of them as we passed through the wards, though there was some excited talking, in conversation with us, chiefly in the female division.

We found that one of the male patients had recently fractured his right arm, but we were informed that there was no reason to suppose that it had been caused by rough treatment from any one, but was the result of a fall in the airing-court, owing to his being paralysed.

The returns as to attendance at the chapel are, on Sundays 138, and on week-days 38, of both sexes in equal proportions. There are a few also who sometimes go to church elsewhere. On the men's side the numbers employed are 118, of whom 56 work on the land and 36 at trades. Of the women, 40 work in the laundry, 12 in the kitchen, 40 at needle-work, and 45 at domestic work, making a total of 137 employed. The system of daily exercise, and the means for amusement and recreation, are the same as mentioned in previous reports. Twenty-six of the patients, of whom 14 were ladies, have lately been for a month at Eastbourne on leave of absence.

The staff of attendants appears to be sufficient. The male attendants of the first class, *i. e.*, men of superior ability and experience, receive 30 *l.* a year, with an annual increase of 2 *l.* up to 40 *l.*; those of the 2nd class have 24 *l.*, rising by 2 *l.* annually up to 30 *l.* a year. Some of the charge nurses of the female wards receive 25 *l.* a year, and the other nurses' wages varying from 20 *l.* to 10 *l.* a year. There is a night attendant on each side, whose duty it is to visit the wards every two hours, and in the event of any case requiring special watching, extra night attendance is provided. Most of the epileptics sleep in one room in each division, and two attendants sleep in an adjoining room. The door, however, between this and that in which the epileptics are is closed, and the attendants would therefore very possibly not hear if their services were required by any patient in a fit. We desire to call attention to the desirability of providing more continuous and effective night supervision for this class of patient. We find that the shower-baths are secured only by locks, which the key carried by all the attendants will open. Frequent use is made of these baths, though they are only given

Appendix (E.)
Northampton
Hospital.

under the special order of the medical officers. The usual duration of the bath is, for the men 30 seconds, and for the women 20. In three instances men have had them for periods of 1, 1½, and 1½ minutes respectively. We think that a special lock should be placed on all the shower-baths, for which only the medical officers, the matron, the chief nurse, and the head attendant should have keys.

We found no one to-day in seclusion or restraint; but since the last visit the former has been resorted to in the cases of 24 men on 157 occasions, and of 32 women in 155, the latter in the cases of 4 men and 1 woman, all for surgical reasons.

As before mentioned, this hospital is maintained in excellent order, and we have further to note the following improvements:—

1. The alterations in the female wards Nos. 1 and 4, to which reference was made in the last report, have been finished, and these wards are now occupied.

2. The wall of what was the drying-ground outside No. 3 female ward, has been thrown back considerably, by which airing-court space is obtained, in addition to the drying-ground, though it is not yet laid out for an airing-court.

3. An extra boiler has been put up.

4. The water-supply has been improved. A case of typhoid fever occurred here at the beginning of the year, when the water was analysed and found unfit for drinking purposes. It is now obtained from the same sources by which the town is supplied.

5. A cowman's cottage, with dairy adjoining, has been erected at the farm buildings.

6. The old dairy-cottage has been altered, in order to accommodate one or two private patients.

7. Some painting and papering is now going on in the ladies' house, and much furniture and various additional objects of ornament have been introduced into many of the wards.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

14 July 1874.

Nottingham
Hospital.

WE have had much pleasure, during our visit to this hospital to-day, in observing the great cleanliness, good order, and general air of comfort that prevails throughout it, and in finding the patients themselves quiet and contented.

There are now 36 male and 34 female patients on the books. One of the former is absent on trial, and one of the latter was out for the day. The remainder were all seen by us. These numbers are as many as the building can properly accommodate, but we hope it may be found possible to enlarge it at no very distant date, so that a greater number may have the advantage of the good care and treatment that is afforded here.

Since the visit on the 3rd of April in last year, 15 men and 10 women have been admitted; 9 of each sex have been discharged, of whom

whom 14 (7 men and 7 women) had recovered. Three men have died, but from causes to which it is unnecessary specially to refer. Appendix (E.)

There are at present 10 men and 8 women under medical treatment, and one of the gentlemen was to-day in bed; but the general health of the inmates has been good during the past year, and continues to be so at the present time. Nottingham Hospital.

There has been no seclusion or restraint. A carriage and horse have now been provided for the use of the female patients, the carriage having been kindly given by a friend, and in all respects proper arrangements seem to be made for regular daily exercise.

Some of the patients occasionally attend public entertainments in Nottingham, and the usual means of recreation continue to be found for all in the house. A new wooden summer-house has been erected in the ladies' garden. The numbers who go to church are from 8 to 10 of both sexes.

The highest payment is 40s. per week, and about half of the patients here are received at rates less than their actual cost of maintenance. We have examined the certificates of those admitted since the last visit. Nottingham Hospital.

WARNEFORD HOSPITAL, NEAR OXFORD.

24 November 1874.

THERE are now on the books 30 patients of each sex, and since the hospital was visited in December last 3 men and 1 woman have been admitted; 1 man has been discharged; 1 has died and also 1 woman. During the above interval, there has not been either seclusion or restraint. One lady is at present on leave, but with this exception we have seen all the patients. The great majority of them are chronic hopeless cases; but excepting two (one of each sex), whom we found in bed, they appeared to be in fair bodily health. Taking into consideration the very unfavourable character of the patients now here, we are able to report, on the whole, satisfactorily of their personal condition, and of the state of the several rooms and corridors; but we desire to recommend handrails being placed on all the staircases, and we hope that whilst other improvements are being effected, that of plastering such portions of the walls as remain with rough brick surfaces will not be omitted. Warneford Hospital.

We saw the dinner, which seemed a very good one, served in one of the ladies' galleries. Complaints were not made to us with regard to the diet, or indeed with respect to any particular of the treatment received. We would suggest, however, that instead of each patient's dinner being brought up on a plate, arrangements should be made for the dinners to be cut up in the respective rooms.

During the winter months an entertainment of some kind is provided once a month, and at present given in the upper gallery on the ladies' side. There is one service in the chapel on Wednesdays, and two, morning and afternoon, on Sundays, which are attended by about 15 patients of each sex. There is now, we understand, a very excellent o.69.

Appendix (D.)

Warneford
Hospital.

cellent paid choir, who attend for the Sunday services. The in-door means of amusement and the arrangements for out-door exercise are satisfactory, and such as have been mentioned in previous reports.

Having been requested by the Committee to examine the plans which have been prepared for additional buildings, intended to accommodate 46 patients of both sexes, we have looked at the site and have gone through the plans with Dr. Ward, who has given great attention to them, and have received explanations from him on several points. We propose forwarding a short report on the subject for the consideration of the Committee.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

27 October 1874.

Coton Hill
Institution.

WE have visited this hospital to-day, and made the usual statutory inquiries as to its management, and the treatment of the patients.

There are at present on the books the names of 72 gentlemen and 75 ladies, but 3 of each sex are away on trial, and have not been seen by us; their names will be found in the patients' book.

There was great order and absence of excitement in all the wards, and no one was restrained or secluded. The clothing was well attended to, and the personal condition of all satisfactory.

The majority of the gentlemen were in their airing-court, and a considerable number had been present at prayers in the chapel, from whence they were coming as we reached the hospital.

We are informed that about two-thirds of the whole number of inmates attend church, and the same proportion are in the habit of walking or driving beyond the premises.

The bodily health of the patients is now, and has during the past year been, very favourable; the nine deaths which have occurred within that period were attributed to the following causes, viz. :—

Disease of brain -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
„ of heart -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pyæmia -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diabetis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Phthisis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Senile decay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								—
								9

At present 9 males and 10 females are taking medicine for slight ailments, and we found no patient in bed. The wards are in excellent order, and the various rooms comfortable and suitably furnished. The means of occupation and amusement are abundant; but there is a very large class of demented patients. Although there have been 30 admissions since our colleagues' visit a year ago, we noticed very few cases that appeared to be convalescent. Of the 17 patients discharged, 9 were reported as recovered.

The patients spoke favourably of their treatment, but one of the gentlemen

gentlemen complained that he had been roughly used in a struggle with several attendants. We made some inquiry into the matter, and were satisfied with the explanation we received, because we are already acquainted with the patient, who has been removed from several other asylums on account of his impulsive violence, and who cannot be controlled without the exercise of considerable force.

Appendix (E.)
Coton Hill
Institution.

The register of restraint and seclusion states that these have only been resorted to for surgical reasons. One male was restrained during three weeks, and 4 of the ladies, each on one occasion; and 4 males and 1 female have each been once secluded.

The recent certificates have been shown to us, and we have signed and examined the case-books and other registers, which are properly entered up.

It will be seen from the above report that the impression we have derived from our visit has been a very favourable one.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

21 March 1874.

Two hundred and fifty-one patients are now on the books. Of these, 95 are men and 156 women. Of the former 2, and of the latter 12, are away on leave; but, with these exceptions, we have to-day seen all, and found them remarkably free from excitement, and generally well conducted.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

Four of the men and three of the women were in bed; but, as a rule, the general health of the inmates appears to be good.

This hospital was visited barely four months ago, but during that interval the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	33	50	83
Discharges - - - - -	33	33	66
Deaths - - - - -	6	3	9

Of those discharged, 15 men and 23 women are returned as having recovered.

There is nothing particular to remark as to the cause of death in any instance, and no inquest has been held.

There was no one in seclusion to-day, nor has any man been secluded since the last visit, but 5 women have been on 9 occasions. There has been no resort to restraint.

The numbers at present registered as taking medicine are 10 of the male and 12 of the female sex.

The arrangements for the sub-division of ward No. 1, on the female side, are completed, though some necessary painting and papering in it has been temporarily deferred. A portion of this

Appendix (E.)
Bethlehem
Hospital.

ward is now occupied by 15 patients of a troublesome class, who would annoy others of a more orderly disposition. They are under the charge of three attendants; and the plan of placing them here under effective supervision is stated to have proved very advantageous to them, and we certainly found them to-day, though in one or two instances inclined to be talkative, yet free from any real excitement.

We were in the kitchen whilst the dinners were being served out. They all appeared excellent, and included a variety of diet for patients for whom some change or any special luxury might be thought advisable.

The weekly associated entertainments are continued, and books and periodicals, as well as in-door and out-door games, are still liberally provided. Many, in fact all who are fit to do so, go for walks beyond the hospital grounds, and some occasionally to theatres and other places of entertainment.

The bedding, as well as the general furniture of the dormitories, was clean and kept in good order; and the condition of the corridors and day-rooms, especially on the female side, was satisfactory. The plants, flowers, aquariums, and cages of birds that are in many of them, enliven them and, as far as possible, render them bright and cheerful.

One man, who is labouring under many delusions, made some complaints to us (in the course of a long conversation) for which we think there was no foundation; and though we spoke to most of the patients on both sides, no other complaint was preferred, and we have no reason to doubt that they continue to be treated with great kindness and judicious care.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

16 October 1874.

Earlwood
Asylum.

THERE are now 594 patients on the books of this institution, of whom 395 are of the male and 199 of the female sex. Three of the males and two females are at present away "on holiday." All the others have been seen by us this day, and we have inspected the various wards and offices. The personal state of the patients was very creditable, and their clothing good and well attended to. They seemed to be suitably controlled and, at the same time, treated with much kindness, and their demeanour showed that they were favourably affected by the judicious influence which is exercised over them.

We saw the various classes in the school-rooms, and were present in the hall during dinner, when everything was, as usual, very quiet and orderly, and the food excellent, both as regards quality and quantity. Grace, with organ accompaniment, was sung both before and after the meal. The patients present were 342, 219 boys and 123 girls. The dietary comprises meat dinners daily, with puddings, and is quite sufficient. The return furnished as to the occupations of the patients gives a total of 260 boys and 105 girls

girls, a very good proportion when the nature of many of the cases is considered. Amongst the boys there are 22 carpenters, 31 tailors, 22 shoemakers, 18 basket makers, 29 farmers and gardeners, and 13 kitchen and housework helpers; the others being employed as printers, painters, mat weavers, blacksmiths, bakers, &c., &c. Of the girls, 42 give valuable assistance in housework and bedmaking, and 6 are engaged in the workroom, wardrobe, and linen rooms; 57 are occupied in the industrial training school. The general health appears to have been good and the mortality low, viz., at the rate of less than four per cent. per annum, since our last visit on the 1st of February 1873. The principal causes of death were exhaustion from epilepsy and phthisis. There were post-mortem examinations in 16 cases.

In the above period, the population has increased from 569 to 594; the changes having been caused by 33 deaths, 69 discharges, and 127 admissions.

The use of mechanical restraint appears to be restricted to the employment of woollen or leather gloves, the latter locked round the wrist. Since our last visit, there is record of one patient of each sex having worn gloves at night for surgical reasons, the male for a month, the female for a fortnight; and three other male patients have had their hands gloved at night, for periods varying between two and seven weeks, owing to mischievous or destructive propensities. To-day four of the boys wore woollen gloves to prevent them from picking and injuring their hands. There has been no seclusion.

The arrangements for Divine service are as usual; from 30 to 40 of both sexes go to church, and the services in the hall are attended by about 370 of the inmates.

The staff of attendants and nurses, and also of general servants, continues to be large, and we are very glad to find that one additional female night attendant has been appointed, whose duty it is to watch the epileptic cases during the night, in wards which have been specially arranged for this class. Another change, recommended by us some time ago, has also taken place, by the appointment of married attendants in four of the boys wards, a step which has been quite successful, and resulted in a manifest improvement in the condition of the younger boys. The condition of the wards and the building generally is satisfactory, and various additions and improvements have taken place. Amongst these, the most important are: the erection of excellent and extensive farm buildings; a new dairy and a bailiff's house; the roofing of the gymnasium; the formation of staircases at the extremities of the wings, which will greatly facilitate escape in case of fire. With reference to this subject, we beg to suggest that, if possible, hydrants should be laid on the outside of the building, as we are informed that the pressure of water is now sufficient to throw it quite over the roof of the house.

Temporary arrangements have been made to provide an infirmary, by using part of the second floor of the new north wing, and the sum of 1,400*l.* is now in hand towards the expense of erecting a detached hospital.

Appendix (E.)

Earlswood
Asylum.

We understand that the whole cost of the new farm buildings, amounting to between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*, has been defrayed by donations of the Committee and their friends. An excellent printing machine has also been given to the institution by a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood.

In conclusion, we are glad to report that year by year the organisation of the institution is advancing and improving, and the means of education and training becoming more efficient and complete.

The present condition of the establishment is very creditable to the Committee and to those immediately engaged in its superintendence and management.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

21 January 1874.

York Hospital,

THIS hospital was last visited on the 19th July 1873. Since that time the changes that have taken place amongst the patients were as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Of the Private Class :			
Admissions - - - -	3	6	9
Discharges - - - -	6	4	10
" of whom recovered -	-	-	6
Deaths - - - -	3	0	3
Of the Pauper Class :			
Admissions - - - -	3	4	7
Discharges - - - -	3	2	5
" of whom recovered -	-	-	4
Deaths - - - -	0	0	0

None of the deaths resulted from causes to which it is necessary to make any special allusion. In two cases, in which they occurred suddenly, inquests were held. In one an old man, who had been for some time declining, was found dead in bed one morning. His death was the result of natural decay. In the other, a man whilst sitting before the fire fell suddenly forward and died, heart disease being the cause.

No post-mortem examinations have been made.

There are now on the books—

	MALES	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private Patients - - -	73	60	133
Paupers - - - - -	21	29	50
TOTAL - - - - -	94	89	183

Appendix (E.)
York Hospital.

We have seen them all to-day, and have had a special interview with one of the gentlemen. There were but 2, one of each sex, in bed.

Three men and 6 women are at present under medical treatment, but the health of the patients generally is good. We observed no excitement amongst them as we went through the different galleries; and though most of the cases are of a chronic nature, there are some few which are of a hopeful character. Credit is due to the attendants for the attention which seems to be paid for securing habits of personal cleanliness, and for the condition in which we found the bedding, of which a very plentiful allowance is made to each patient. We saw some of the dinners served; they appeared to be very good in quality, and amply sufficient. The paupers have the same diet allowed them as is provided for some of the patients of the private class. The condition of the rooms was throughout excellent. In many parts we noticed that fresh carpeting had been laid down, and that renovations necessary to keep them in a proper state had been carried out. A very useful improvement has been the construction of a lavatory in gallery No. 4, on the men's side. We were informed that the new buildings which are to take the place of galleries No. 5, both in the male and female divisions, will be commenced at as early a date as possible. The arrangements for in-door amusements continue the same. There are dances, concerts, or entertainments of some kind, three times a fortnight, and they are attended by about four-fifths of the patients. A carriage and pair is kept for their exclusive use, and all classes of them have the benefit of it. Divine service, which is performed in the chapel, in the morning on Wednesdays, and in the afternoon on Sundays, is attended by about three-fourths of the patients. A fair proportion of them are employed in useful occupation. The recommendation contained in the last report, as to the removal of beds from one of the rooms that was overcrowded, was at once attended to, and there is now only one bed in that room. The suggestion, however, so frequently made in previous reports, with respect to the general rules, has not been complied with. There has been neither restraint nor seclusion.

We have much pleasure in again being able to report thus satisfactorily of the good management of this institution, and of the state in which we found its inmates.

THE RETREAT, YORK.

9 November 1874.

The Retreat,
York.

WE have to-day visited this institution, which has been for some years we understand, and is now, self-supporting. The number of its inmates under care and treatment are, 54 in the male, 83 in the female division; the total number, 137, is the same as at the last visit. Since our Colleagues were here, Dr. and Mrs. Kitching have retired, and Dr. Baker and Miss Woodhead have succeeded them in the offices of superintendent and matron. According to the records, 14 male and 21 females have been admitted since members of our Board inspected the hospital in March 1873, and 24 patients, of whom 6 were men and 18 were women, have been discharged. Sixteen of those 24 went away upon recovery. There have been only 11 deaths, a rate of mortality somewhat less than 6 per cent. per annum upon the average daily number resident. All but two of the deceased patients were above 63 years of age. In the case of one aged female, who had an accidental fall on the stairs leading to an airing-court three days before her death, the only coroner's inquest was held. This patient was subject to asthma, but the verdict was that death was accelerated by the fall. The other deaths were all due to natural causes.

We saw all the patients except a gentleman absent on leave, had separate interviews with those who sought them, and spoke to the rest. The patients' dress was very suitable to the social position of each, and there was no lack of cleanliness of person, or neatness in attire. Even in the galleries occupied by the patients most inclined to be unruly, there was no noisy excitement, and the general tone was that of tranquil content.

No person was under restraint by mechanical means, or secluded, as we passed through the several wards, but since last visit 5 male patients have been secluded in the aggregate on six occasions, and 4 females seven times. The duration of each seclusion appears to have been brief, but the actual period has not in some instances been recorded. Dr. Baker will in future see that this is done.

We were present in many rooms at the dinner hour, and found that the provisions were excellent, and the supply abundant both of meat and vegetables. The beverage at that meal is water, except for cases ordered by the superintendent to have beer or other stimulant. There is no association of the sexes save at the Sunday meetings or weekly concerts. Dances are allowed periodically, but ladies and gentlemen are not brought together on those occasions. We are informed that 100 or thereabouts of the patients are either members of the Society of Friends, or closely related to such members. Attention seems to be given to religious ministrations for all according to their different views, and several members of the Church of England attend Divine service outside. One gentleman was in bed in the male division and on the other side a few ladies, chiefly aged persons, were also in bed. The asylum has been free from any epidemic disorder. We inspected every part of the main building, likewise the lodg^g, where some gentlemen are accommodated. Throughout the

the interior the comfort of the patients is much studied, and the rooms for day use and night occupation were alike clean and free from offensive smell. In an apartment occupied by a gentleman, we however observed a gas jet burning to humour some caprice on his part, which we think is scarcely safe; especially as he is not under very strict supervision. In some of the bath rooms, the keys to the hot-water taps should be made safe against interference by patients, in others they are properly secured. The shower baths should, we think, be always locked, and the keys kept by the superintendent and matron. The staff of day attendants comprises 12 males and 16 female nurses, 3 of the former and 4 of the latter are severally attached to particular patients. There is besides, 1 night attendant on each side of the hospital. The institution is now practically full, and the remodelling of the centre block and some extension of the building are under consideration of the Committee.

Appendix (E.)
The Retreat,
York.

Appendix (F.) - - - - -

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.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE :							
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	1,549 15 6	1,946 4 9	6,670 12 8	1,182 12 2	54 6 1	1,104 - 9	921 6 11
DEVONSHIRE :							
Wonford House, Exeter -	835 - -	917 14 11	2,956 15 10½	520 11 -	42 17 6	487 19 11	540 6 9½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE :							
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	749 6 8	880 1 1	2,83 5 11	663 -	36 14 2	538 8 6	619 - 2

Appendix (F.)

HOSPITALS.

per Head during the Year ending 31st December 1874.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.		
			Private.	Pauper.		TOTAL.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
4,168 6 9	-	17,597 5 7	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Clothing of patients - - - - Garden (cost of labour included) - - Carriage of goods and travelling - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Sundries - - - - -	392 16 3 1,555 1 4 537 19 6 311 15 9 1,092 5 8 278 8 3	2 2 -	160	-	160
			TOTAL - - £.	4,168 6 9				
1,279 - 11	-	7,580 6 11	Clothing - { Patients' - - - - { Attendants' - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included). Stationery, postage, and printing (including books and newspapers). Amusements for patients - - - Law charges - - - - - Interest - - - - - Incidental - - - - -	33 - 10 53 17 6 159 17 3 82 18 2 55 - 6 333 13 3 537 3 7 23 9 10	1 9 9	97	1	98
			TOTAL - - £.	1,279 - 11				
2,148 1 4	-	8,470 17 10	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Garden and farm (cost of labour included). Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Water - - - - - Sundries - - - - -	420 17 6 232 15 1 53 1 4 95 9 8½ 1,265 14 4½ 56 - 3 24 3 1	1 16 2	93	-	93
			TOTAL - - £.	2,148 1 4				

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

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LANCASHIRE :							
Liverpool Royal Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	267 5 8	1,307 15 11	147 19 4	12 18 4	202 17 2	179 1 3
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	598 19 2	1,403 14 8	3,486 1 7	79 2 8	37 2 4	937 2 7	- - -
LINCOLNSHIRE :							
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	335 - -	576 11 7	1,898 - 3	327 11 4	13 6 -	370 8 10	251 16 11
MIDDLESEX :							
St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, London.	1,396 10 -	1,385 13 9	3,979 15 10	913 - 9	94 11 10	485 18 9	739 9 11

during the Year ending 31st December 1874—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
434 13 8	- - -	2,812 11 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Clothing of attendants - - - - Garden (cost of labour included) - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Soap, &c. for house - - - - TOTAL - - £.	147 - - 24 5 1 206 3 3 16 7 5 30 17 11 10 - - 434 13 8	1 4 -	45	-	45
812 8 6	121 10 3	7,233 1 3	Clothing - { Patients' - - - - { Attendants' - - - - Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Water - - - - Workshops - - - - Crockery, &c. - - - - General necessaries - - - - Sundries - - - - TOTAL - - £.	304 2 10 96 18 11 4 11 10 11 13 11 64 19 6 39 4 8 67 7 4 126 8 7 77 - 11 812 8 6	- 13 9½	183	19	202
1,045 10 4	- - -	4,818 5 3	Laundry department (cost of labour not included). Clothing of patients - - - - Garden Seeds - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Mops, brooms, and brushes - - - - Straw - - - - Water - - - - Sundries - - - - TOTAL - - £.	44 15 11 824 6 8 4 18 2 33 5 9 18 - 2 24 5 4 6 15 - 26 9 6 62 13 10 1,045 10 4	1 5 -½	74	-	74
1,365 15 8	- - -	10,360 16 6	Clothing of patients - - - - Garden and farm - - - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Miscellaneous - - - - Gas cooking range - - - - Sundries - - - - Crockery and glass - - - - Oilmen's sundries - - - - Brooms, &c. - - - - TOTAL - - £.	12 10 10 40 8 9 209 6 3 58 4 5 83 12 3 200 - - 459 13 9 58 19 9 193 17 9 49 1 11 1,365 15 8	1 2 4	178	-	178

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

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORFOLK: Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	372 - - (a)	224 13 -	1,459 4 5	182 6 -	- - - (b)	140 5 6	48 8 -
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: General Lunatic Asylum, Northampton.	1,864 7 -	1,879 7 7	2,536 19 6	1,245 13	81 15 4	1,265 19 3	1,119 19 2
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: The Coppice, Nottingham.	565 - -	573 17 5	2,169 - 8	277 19 -	38 4 3	363 19 8	351 6 -

(a) Including medicines.

(b) Included in medical officer's salary.

during the Year ending 31st December 1874—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
283 18 10	- -	2,710 15 9	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Garden and courts (cost of labour included). Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Baking and shaving - - - - Earthenware, brushes, tin, cooperage - Carpets, mats, and table-linen - - Workwomen - - - - - Straw - - - - - Sundries - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	50 15 1 66 10 9 12 14 9 7 8 - 46 2 5 29 16 9 21 4 - 29 - - 3 - - 17 7 1 283 18 10	- 13 2½	75	4	79
3,105 11 2	- -	18,099 12 -	Laundry department (cost of labour not included.) Clothing - { Patients' - - - - - { Attendants' - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour not included.) Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Tour to seaside - - - - - Pensions - - - - - Infirmary subscription - - - - - Water from a company in addition to private supply. Law expenses - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	254 14 10 1,168 10 - 197 7 11 47 4 1 454 1 11 199 8 7 186 5 7 330 15 2 95 18 - 6 6 - 114 9 - 50 10 1 3,105 11 2	- 15 10½	201	237	438
591 1 11	161 19 -	4,768 9 11	Laundry department (cost of labour not included). Clothing of attendants - - - - - Garden and farm (cost of labour included). Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). TOTAL - - £.	129 19 4 17 1 8 343 19 11 35 2 - 64 19 - 591 1 11	1 7 3½	67	-	67

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

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
OXFORDSHIRE: Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	300 - -	481 16 -	1,399 11 2	241 7 -	13 7 5	209 6 7	238 5 1
STAFFORDSHIRE: Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	930 11 1	1,521 - 3	3,943 12 6½	439 6 6	55 14 3	1,130 16 8	638 9 7
SURREY: Bathlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	2,808 7 8	1,828 9 1	6,407 3 -	1,606 5 7	315 1 11	1 606 1 10	(a) 3,872 12 11

(a) Including clothing.

during the Year ending 31st December 1874—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			
					Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				
549 16 5	19 14 6	3,563 15 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included). Garden and farm (cost of labour partially included). Carriage of goods and travelling - - Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). Billiard table and fittings - - - Arrangements against fire - - - Bath and fittings for Superintendent's house. Chapel and choir expenses - - - Annuity - - - - - Fire insurance - - - - - Consultation fee - - - - - Miscellaneous expenses - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	24 - 10 177 18 11 4 10 10 39 3 1 25 7 6 74 13 - 57 14 9 19 18 - 19 13 6 50 - - 7 13 - 2 2 - 47 1 - 549 16 5	1 3 3	59	-	59
4,149 1 1	667 11 5	13,141 - 6½	Clothing - { Patients' - - - - - { Attendants' - - - - - Garden and farm (including rent and cost of labour). Stationery, postage, and printing (including newspapers, books, &c.). Insurance - - - - - Mops, brooms, &c. - - - - - Incidentals - - - - - Funeral expenses - - - - - Interest - - - - - TOTAL - - £.	1,619 16 5½ 89 - 5 1,961 5 9 137 2 11 18 12 6 15 9 - 102 18 8½ 6 17 - 107 18 4 4,149 1 1	1 14 4	146	1	147
2,409 17 4	- - -	20,853 19 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included). Stationery, postage, and printing - - Amusements for patients (including travelling, newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.). TOTAL - - £.	1,481 2 6 312 19 5 615 15 5 2,409 17 4	1 13 1	242	-	242

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

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY (<i>continued</i>). Asylum for Idiots, Earls- wood, near Reigate. (<i>a</i>)	1,819 1 -	2,618 12 11	10,506 15 6	730 10 6	93 6 11	1,954 4 3	1,418 7 -
YORKSHIRE :							
York Lunatic Hospital -	818 6 11	867 8 4	4,153 7 -	554 6 3	46 19 10	645 - 2	431 - 6
The Friend's Retreat, York (<i>b</i>)	1,084 3 4	1,365 3 5	4,200 15 2	- - -	75 - 2	629 1 3	399 8 5

(*a*) See note, page 270.(*b*) These accounts are for the year ending 31 March 1875.

during the Year ending 31st December 1874—continued.

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	TOTAL.		* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
8,775 9 7	412 2 6	27,504 5 2		Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,518 19 -	- 17 10 3	501	-	591
				Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,891 13 8				
				Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	187 10 3				
				Carriage of goods and travelling - -	194 8 6				
				Stationery, postage, and printing - -	808 3 7				
				Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.).	38 4 3				
				Office salaries and wages - - -	1,478 14 10				
				Fees to visiting medical officers - -	105 - -				
				Advertisements - - - - -	335 19 9				
				Sundries - - - - -	216 15 9				
				TOTAL - - £.	8,775 9 7				
2,724 11 4	424 8 8	9,816 11 8		Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	124 9 2	1 - -	130	49	188
				Clothing of patients - - - - -	1,322 16 9				
				Garden and farm - - - - -	607 4 6				
				Stationery, postage, and printing - -	99 8 7				
				Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.).	162 18 10				
				Water - - - - -	59 3 -				
				Workmen and Pensioners - - - -	348 10 6				
				TOTAL - - £.	2,724 11 4				
483 7 10	- - -	8,236 19 7		Printing and library - - - - -	67 4 4	1 3 1 1/2	137	-	137
				Incidentals - - - - -	121 7 2				
				Use of carriage and pair of horses - -	200 - -				
				Soap - - - - -	94 16 4				
				TOTAL - - £.	483 7 10				

NOTE. (Earlswood Asylum, p. 268.)

We have been requested to insert the following:—"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 artizans 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."

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

3 September 1874.

OUR inspection of Broadmoor Asylum was yesterday morning commenced and to-day brought to a conclusion. The result we now report. State Criminal Asylum.

We visited every ward in the eight blocks of which the building consists, overlooking no patient, and giving to all full opportunity of complaint, especially to the secluded.

The total number of patients appears to be 509, of whom 402 are men and 107 are women. Of the former 114, of the latter 23, are convicts. This class comprised at the last visit 135 men and 28 women, so that there has been a reduction of 26 in the number of those patients.

We learnt, with satisfaction, that no person certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentence of penal servitude has been sent to this asylum from Millbank since November. If no more patients of the convict class are sent here, those now in the asylum, convicted in England, and sentenced to penal servitude for various terms will, within 10 years, have served their time, and can then be transferred to other asylums; but 19 convicted abroad, 12 convicted in Scotland, and 21 sentenced in this country to penal servitude for life will, 10 years hence, still be here if alive and insane.

So far as we have been informed, another and new asylum is contemplated for the lunatic convicts now accumulating in prison, and such convicts as may hereafter become insane; but we regret to hear that it is not proposed to transfer to the proposed asylum any of the convict class now here.

The daily average number of patients in residence at Broadmoor since our Colleagues' visit on the 18th December 1873 appears, from the returns made to us, to have been 516, and the rate of mortality (calculated upon that number) has been 3.35 per cent. A total number of 545 patients, that is to say, 429 men and 116 women have been under treatment, and 15 males and 11 females have been admitted into the asylum. One only of the admitted patients (a woman) was a convict. None of either sex had been previously admitted, and there has been no instance of escape. Upon recovery 1 man and 2 women have been discharged to their friends, and 5 men and 2 women have been sent back to prison; 13 time-expired male convicts have been transferred to other asylums. The discharged man was in 1863 tried for an attempt to murder his wife, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The discharged women had been likewise acquitted; one of them, in 1863, for murder of her child; the other, in 1866, for an attempt to commit a similar murder.

Appendix (G.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

In regard to the grave responsibility which is involved in the exercise by the Secretary of State of his discretion as to releasing women charged with infanticide, we endorse the opinion expressed by our Colleagues in their report of 1872.

There are now 8 male and 2 female patients reported by Dr. Orange to be sane; but 2 of the former and 1 of the latter he considers to be of weak mind. All, with the exception of a man, were charged with murder; none belong to the convict class.

From the records of the asylum we further learn that 8 male and 5 female patients have died; 3 of the former and 2 of the latter were convicts. The death of each was the subject of a coroner's inquest, and in every case a post-mortem examination was made. The verdicts were in 4 instances "paralysis," in 2 "consumption," in 3 "heart disease;" other ordinary causes of death were found by the jury in the remaining cases. At the date of our visit, 30 males and 18 females were registered as then under medical treatment. The superintendent speaks well of the general health, and it seems that the asylum has been perfectly free from epidemic disease. Dr. Orange also tells us that there has been no serious casualty.

The women are, as heretofore, accommodated in two blocks, under the supervision by day of 16 attendants. At night the female patients have the services of 3 nurses from 8 p.m. till 6 a.m. The men still occupy 6 blocks; to look after them there are 80 attendants, of whom 60 are always on duty by day and 9 at night. These numbers include, in the male division, 1 principal and 8 subordinate night attendants, and by day a principal attendant in each male block. The continuous night supervision of the epileptics is maintained in both divisions.

The principal attendant on the male side at night patrols to insure the vigilance of his subordinates; the senior night attendant in the female division goes from one block to the other, and has the chief charge. As the number of wet and dirty beds is some test of the vigilance of the night attendants, we may mention that there was on the night preceding our visit but 1 soiled bed, and 10 beds wetted throughout the asylum.

The Tables underwritten set forth the pay of the attendants of each sex.

MALE STAFF.

No.	RANK.	SALARY.		
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.
1	Chief Attendant - -	£. s. d. 130 - -	£. s. d. 5 - -	£. s. d. 160 - -
7	Principal Attendants - -	60 - -	2 - -	74 - -
38	Attendants - - -	45 - -	1 - -	50 - -
34	Assistant Attendants -	40 - -	1 - -	45 - -

FEMALE

FEMALE STAFF.

Appendix (G.)

State Criminal
Asylum.

No.	RANK.	SALARY.		
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2	Principal Attendants -	40 - -	2 - -	50 - -
10	Attendants - - -	30 - -	1 - -	35 - -
7	Assistant Attendants -	18 - -	1 - -	21 - -

The attendants of each sex are all lodged and boarded, and wear an uniform.*

Of the 80 male attendants, however, 20, and of the 19 female attendants, 12 have been in the asylum less than three years. Some measures should, we think, be adopted to secure, if possible, longer service; such frequent changes cannot but operate prejudicially upon the patients, whose proper treatment must largely depend upon attendants acquaintance with their dispositions and peculiarities.

The estimate of accommodation in the asylum being for 413 men and 150 women, it follows, from the number of patients now on the books, that there are 11 vacancies for males and 43 for females; more than half the men occupy single rooms at night.

In the course of our passage through the wards, we conversed with very many of the patients, listened to all who expressed any desire to address us, and spoke to the majority individually. With the exception of one or two women no person was noisy, and the general demeanour was respectful and orderly. As far as time would permit we entered into every subject of complaint made to us, but no alleged grievance appeared to be substantial, and no proof was given to us of ill-treatment by any attendant.

We found no patient in mechanical restraint, nor is there any record of its use, but we saw 19 men and 5 women in seclusion. Of the former 17 were so for alleged violent propensities, 2 for medical treatment. The secluded patients since our Colleagues' visit have been—males, 118; females, 33. They are, by Dr. Orange, divided into three classes. Class 1 comprises those secluded because dangerous to themselves and others; Class 2, those secluded for medical treatment, and for the most part also in bed; Class 3, those secluded by their own desire, to prevent the access to them of other patients. Taking Class 1, there is a per-centage of 29·8 of the convict men as against 8·1 of the other patients, and of 30·4 of the convict

* The Superannuation Act of 1859 is applicable to the whole of the staff of the asylum; and by a recent minute of the Lords of the Treasury, further provision is made for the cases of those who may sustain injury or loss of life in the execution of their duty.

Appendix (G.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

convict women as against 3·5 per cent. of the other women ; and the total number of hours of seclusion of the male convicts under Class 1 has been 29,994. The aggregate period of seclusion of the male convicts under Class 1 has been, in comparison to that of the other male patients, as 7 is to '6 per cent. ; that of the female convicts under this class in regard to the other women has been as '8 is to '08 per cent. The records show, we are glad to mention, some decrease in the amount of seclusion under Class 1 since our last visit. Nevertheless, we cannot bring our observations on this mode of treating the 17 convict lunatics to a conclusion, without expressing our conviction, derived from our interviews with them, that the anger and hostility which many of them displayed towards the asylum authorities was attributable to the impression on their minds, that such treatment is employed for their punishment, and not for the cure of their mental condition. We think that the practice of placing any of them during the day-time in darkened rooms is unnecessary, if their seclusion be only for safe custody, and must be prejudicial, if their mental improvement be the purpose for which it is resorted to.

The list of patients employed includes the names of 118 men and 45 women as having worked during the last week :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In garden and farm - - -	21	0	21
In wards - - - - -	60	10	70
In laundry - - - - -	0	9	9
In kitchen - - - - -	6	2	8
In store-room - - - - -	1	0	1
In trades - - - - -	27	0	27
In sundry work - - - - -	3	0	3
In needle-work - - - - -	0	24	24
TOTAL - - - - -	118	45	163

In answer to our inquiry whether, beyond the extras given in the shape of food to workers, other inducement is held out to orderly and good conduct, we were pleased to learn from Dr. Orange that a plan has received the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury by which workers will be allowed to participate in the proceeds of their labour.

The Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Divine services are kept up. The first is performed thrice on Sundays, the others are fortnightly, and a rabbi occasionally visits. The total number of patients who have at any time attended Divine service since our Colleagues' visit last year, has been 201 men and 60 women. The average attendance is, we think, very low, viz., 92 patients at the Church of England, 23 at the Roman Catholic, and 15 at the Wesleyan service. The chaplain, however, we are assured, visits the wards very frequently, and devotes much time to religious conversation with patients individually.

Six associated entertainments have been given in the central hall, viz., two in December, as many in March, another in April, the last in May. The average number of those permitted to attend these entertainments has been 100 males and 42 females. Cricket has been allowed during the summer twice a week to an average number of 20 men, and the women have not been disappointed of their annual pic-nic.

The supply of books, papers, and periodicals appears to be generally sufficient, but we think that more books should be introduced into blocks 1 and 6 on the male side, even though the inmates may show no present inclination to make a proper use of them.

The cleanliness of the patients is well looked to. Each man has one night and two day shirts, also a flannel vest weekly, and every patient, as a rule, has a weekly bath, with clean water, and his or her own bath towel. Strong grey trowsers, with a jacket of the same colour, are provided for a large number of the men. The women's dress presents more variety of colour. A few patients in both divisions wear clothes of their own choice, obtained otherwise than at the cost of the asylum.

The dietary is as heretofore liberal; the portion of meat at dinner for each man is 6, for each woman, 5 ounces, the weight being calculated of cooked meat without bone. At this meal the beer allowance for males is three-quarters of a pint, the women get half a pint. Fish is sometimes given for dinner, and Australian meat once a week, or thereabouts. The dinner which was served in a female ward on the first day of our inspection was substantial, of good quality, and apparently enjoyed.

As to the condition of the asylum itself, the interior was throughout in good order, clean, and sufficiently comfortable. The bedding comprises four blankets in winter and three in summer to each patient, and one bed sheet is changed not less often than weekly. The mattresses are all of horse-hair. We observed no want of cleanliness in any article of bedding, and every room in occupation either by day or by night, was well ventilated. The daily removal of the pans from the earth-closets upstairs is not, we elicited from the superintendent, effected without tainting the air of the corridors, but both closets and corridors were free from any offensive smell during our stay in the building. We can report favourably of the asylum courts, terrace, and exercising grounds. On the terrace was a good show of flower beds, and on the slope the patients' allotments bore testimony to the garden industry of many. The trees planted about the asylum, especially the firs, are in vigorous growth.

The structural works undertaken and completed since members of our Board were last here, include the substitution of sash for the small circular windows in the day-rooms of block 6 on the male side, making those rooms far more cheerful; glazed inspection slits have also been provided in the walls of 26 single rooms. We may mention too, that the warming of the chapel has been better secured, and that the means of lighting the single rooms in blocks 1 and 6 have been improved. In course of construction are filtering beds on a large scale, in connection with the supply of water to the asylum,

Appendix (G.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

and upon a plan which has proved successful, we are informed, at Kew Gardens. The erection of two shops for employment of patients as tailors and upholsterers is very much needed, but an application by the Council of Supervision for permission to meet this important requirement has, we are sorry to hear, been for this year refused by the Lords of the Treasury; also an application by the Council for a fives court.

During our tour of the asylum, we were accompanied by Drs. Orange and Cassidy, both of whom displayed a thorough knowledge of the patients, and greatly facilitated our inspection. The asylum could not indeed be in its present condition of progressive improvement, if the medical staff was not earnest in its work; that staff should not however be over-tasked. It appears upon inquiry that the duties of the medical officers are thus divided. The deputy takes the immediate charge (as far as routine duties are concerned) of one-half of the male division, and the assistant medical officer of the other half; the superintendent does the routine work in the female division; after receiving the reports of the other medical officers with respect to the male division, he visits such of the cases in that division as appear to be most in need of his attention. The morning rounds, when all the wards are visited, are usually made at the same hour, but visits are made by all the medical officers at other times of the day and of the night without notice.

In addition to the care and treatment of the patients, Dr. Orange, his deputy, and assistant, have the medical charge of all employed in the asylum and of their families resident upon the estate; a population of nearly 400 persons.

The appointment of another assistant medical officer suggested by the Commissioners at their visit last year has been recommended by the Council, and we trust that it will be favourably entertained by the Lords of the Treasury.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC SOLDIERS, NETLEY.

7 May 1874.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, report for the information of the Secretary of State for War the result of a visit of inspection made this day to the lunatic hospital at Netley.

Netley Hospital.

The building contains 44 patients, all of whom we personally examined and found free from excitement. The majority were out of doors; 25 in the airing-courts, and 15 working on the land, or assisting in the offices. Only 2 were in bed in the infirmary. The personal condition of the men was satisfactory and their appearance much improved, clothing of a military character, and very neat pattern, having recently been issued for their use.

The wards and galleries, and the establishment generally, were in very good order, but there was still a want of comforts and matters of decoration calculated to give a cheerful aspect to the day-rooms.

The bedding was well attended to and clean, but the narrow bedsteads complained of in the last report have not yet been disused. We were, however, shown a pattern wooden bedstead which had recently been received, and which will, in all probability, be adopted. In our opinion it is of good construction.

The means of amusement and occupation remain as usual. As regards the latter, more satisfactory arrangements will be possible when the carpenters' shed and other shops are provided.

No exact account of the health of the men can be given, owing to the short time the majority of the patients remain here under treatment; but generally the sanitary state of the hospital has been good, and during the past year only one death has occurred, that of an officer, whose body awaits burial.

The following table shows the changes which have taken place since our last visit, on the 3rd of May 1873:—

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c. from 3rd May 1873 to 7th May 1874.

Remained 3rd May 1873.	Since admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.							Died.	Remain 7th May 1874.
			To care of Friends.	On Sick Furlough.	To Duty.	To Grove Hall Asylum.	India Military Asylum.	Union Authorities.	Total discharged.		
49	179*	228	76	1	3	91	1	11	183	1	44

* Including 4 officers.

Appendix (H.) The following structural improvements have been completed within the same period, viz. :—

Netley
Hospital.

The residence for the medical officer in charge has been finished.

Five additional water-closets have been constructed, one in each lavatory.

The hot-water pipes have been protected with iron wire.

The ventilation of the corridors has been improved.

The fanlights of single dormitories have been made secure.

The seclusion-rooms have been lighted from without, and wall-lights over the doors have replaced the old gas pendants in remaining dormitories.

The asphalt on the terraces has been re-laid (this has been very imperfectly done), and the dinner lift has been improved.

As regards other intended alterations and improvements, we have received a return of services deferred from former requisitions, authorised in the years 1874 and 1875, of which the following are the most important, and which we trust will be carried out with as little delay as possible, viz. :—

The erection of a central general bath-room; also a day-room for violent patients, and carpenters' and gardeners' sheds; likewise a general painting of the inside walls.

We would especially direct attention to the need of a second day-room for the use of the more violent and impulsive patients. The want of a separate room for patients of this class acts most injuriously upon others who are quiet and convalescent, as, whilst associated with them, they are necessarily debarred from such advantages as the free use of books, newspapers, and other objects of interest afford, and are often also subjected to restrictions which would otherwise be unnecessary.

The dietary continues to be liberal, and the patients are evidently well attended to. Latterly, however, there have been difficulties as regards the attendants, who, according to the rules of the service, are frequently changed; and thus, by the time a man has acquired some acquaintance with his duties, he is removed, and a totally inexperienced soldier appointed in his stead. In reference to this subject, and as affecting the welfare of the patients in a still more important way, should be noticed the change which, we regret to learn, is about to take place by the removal of Surgeon-major Blatherwick, whose long experience and complete acquaintance with the duties connected with the management of the insane render him so well fitted for the office he now holds. Changes of this description are no doubt injurious and much to be regretted; and we should be glad to find that, in special cases of this kind, the existing rule could be relaxed, as has for some years past been the case at the Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

10 July 1874.

WE visited and inspected this hospital to-day, and were conducted through the different wards and offices by Dr. Macleod and Dr. Whicher, who furnished us with all necessary details as to the general arrangement and management, as well as with regard to the improvements and alterations that have been recently effected.

We find a slight decrease in the number of patients since two members of our Board visited here on the 25th of March last year; there being 191 now, as against 196 then. During this interval 7 officers and 30 men have been admitted, and 2 officers and 9 men have been discharged (all recovered), and 4 officers and 27 men have died. Out of the 31 deaths, 20 are attributed to general paralysis, and it is stated that there are at present no less than 50 patients here suffering from this form of disease. Many of these were in bed, some of whom had been there for very long periods. It is, therefore, specially worthy of note in commendation of the treatment they receive, and of the careful nursings they have, that there is no patient in the hospital who has a bed-sore. In addition to these there is a large number of infirm and feeble patients, and, as a consequence, there is but a small proportion who can be actively employed. The dress of the patients was in good condition; they were cleanly in appearance, and in all respects every attention seems to be given to securing cleanliness and good order throughout the institution. The arrangements for night watching are as follows:—There are 2 night attendants, one for the officers and one for the seamen. They sit in the sick-room of their respective divisions, and go their rounds every two hours. During their absence 2 day attendants take their place in the sick rooms.

We saw all the patients, and found them generally free from excitement and from complaint, though one of the officers became somewhat excited in conversation, and narrated several alleged grievances for which we believe there was no foundation whatever.

The supply of books and newspapers is kept up, and indeed has been added to, and the other modes of amusement and recreation, as well as the arrangements for exercise, are the same as before.

The hospital is maintained in excellent repair by constant renewal in the way of painting and papering; and, in addition to this, other more substantial improvements have been carried out, which will no doubt further contribute to the comfort of the patients.

We desire to mention the following:—

1. The flues in the houses B., C., D., E., were very defective, owing to their crooked shape, which caused them to smoke, to
0.69. deposit

Appendix (I.)
Yarmouth
Hospital.

deposit large quantities of soot, and to be very faulty in other ways. They have now been made straight, and the inconveniences hitherto experienced have been thereby remedied.

2. Four water-closets have been removed from an angle in the building between houses C. and D., and a corridor has been made connecting these two houses, the whole being nicely finished and decorated; and new closets have been erected at the end of the seamen's airing-court.

5. Fresh and better provision has been made for the accommodation of the sick, feeble, and helpless. The whole of house E. is now appropriated to their use. They have a good sized day-room on the ground floor, whilst their former day-room has been converted into a night ward.

6. In two recreation wards, and in one sick ward, a wainscoting of pitch pine has been put up, and they have also been embellished in other ways.

7. The chapel has been re-seated, and generally re-fitted and re-decorated. The work seems to have been well done, and has been executed in good taste.

Whilst it thus appears that the well-being and comforts of the patients are carefully studied and promoted by those in authority, there remain two matters to which we would beg to direct special and careful attention. The first is, the inclosure of some land, already the property of the Government, but beyond the hospital walls, on the west side. Some valuable additional space would be thus acquired, and if the work could not be done at once, a portion might be annually taken in.

The other is a subject which was specially alluded to in our last Report. We refer to the utilisation of the 10 acres of ground on the east side, now lying waste, but which, if laid out, levelled, or planted, would form an admirable airing-court. The present airing-court space is so limited, and the want of more is so urgently required, that we cannot refrain from again bringing this matter most prominently under notice.

Appendix (J.)

Appendix (J.)

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM, EALING.

8 December 1874.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day inspected the Royal India Asylum, and, in the course of our visit, have seen all the patients, and examined the whole of the wards and offices. Royal India
Asylum.

The insane inmates are now 119 in number, viz., 28 officers and 75 men, and also 16 females, of whom only 1 is in the first class.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 10th of last November, 6 officers have been admitted. Two officers and 2 women have been discharged, 1 of the former having recovered; and 2 men have died, 1 from pyæmia, the other from phthisis. The general health is now good, and only 14 patients, all males, are taking medicine for bodily illness.

There is no record of any instance of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has only been employed in the case of 1 of the officers, who was secluded on 3 occasions for a total period of 36 hours.

We have a very favourable report to make of the condition in which we found the establishment and its inmates. The patients were quiet and orderly; the wards clean, well ventilated, and comfortable; the furniture suitable for the different classes, and the means of in-door amusement liberally provided.

We had an opportunity of seeing the men at dinner. The food consisted of beef and tripe, with potatoes, bread, and beer, all of good quality, and the allowance for each patient ample. Eight of the men are on extra diet.

The returns give a total of 54 men usefully employed, including 15 who work on the land, 20 in the wards, 7 in the laundry, kitchen, and offices, and 11 in the tailors', shoemakers', and carpenters' shops. Three women work regularly in the wash-house and laundry, and 9 others are employed in needlework and in the kitchen offices. Walks beyond the asylum precincts are encouraged, and during last summer the patients, with only 6 exceptions, had an excursion down the river to Woolwich, in a steamboat specially hired for the purpose.

Associated recreations also are well attended to. There are weekly dances, readings, concerts, or other entertainments, at which friends are allowed to be present, and which are attended by about two-thirds of the patients of both sexes. The band also plays twice a week. These arrangements, although at first sight trivial, tend to break the necessary monotony of asylum life, have a very important and beneficial effect upon the patients, and no doubt contribute largely in producing the quiet and contented appearance which we noticed amongst them to-day.

Appendix (J.)

Royal India
Asylum.

The Church service is read on Sunday in the afternoon, when all but 6 on both sides as a rule are stated to be present. Six officers and 8 or 9 men go to church, and 6 others are permitted to attend a Roman Catholic Church at Hanwell.

The staff of attendants is adequate, there being 5 for the officers, 11 for the men, and 2 for the women, with assistance from the laundry-maids. Besides these, there are 2 housemaids for the officers' quarters.

All necessary repairs seem to have been attended to; but there have been few structural alterations. Workmen are now engaged in putting up a new oak paling along the eastern boundary of the park.

The small size of the men's bath-room, and the absence of any dressing-room in connection with it is a source of confusion on bathing days, and we have suggested that an opening should be made, and a door fixed so as to make a communication with the adjoining day-room. This, we have ascertained may easily be done.

In conclusion, it is our duty again to direct attention to the want of proper statutory regulation and authority for the admission and detention of patients.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
during the Year ending 31st December 1874.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Cambridge	Cambridge	4	3	7
	Caxton and Arrington	3	3	6
	Chesterton	2	5	7
	Linton	3	1	4
	Newmarket	4	7	11
Chester	Chester	7	11	18
	Congleton	8	6	14
	Macclesfield	26	30	56
	Nantwich	5	3	8
	Northwich	1	5	6
	Stockport	63	68	131
	Tarvin	2	4	6
Wirrall	1	2	3	
Cornwall	Germans, Saint	1	2	3
	Launceston	1	-	1
	Stratton	3	3	6
Cumberland	Alston-with-Garrigill	2	2	4
	Cockermouth	13	10	23
Derby	Chesterfield	19	23	42
	Glossop	2	4	6
	Shardlow	4	2	6
Devon	Exeter	13	26	39
	Holsworthy	1	3	4
	Plymouth (First visit)	39	47	86
	" (Second visit)	38	47	85
	South Molton	3	4	7
	Stoke Damerel (Devon- port Workhouse).	15	33	48
	Tavistock	1	10	11
Tiverton	4	5	9	
Dorset	Poole	11	11	22

Appendix (K.) —	COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
			M.	F.	Total.
	Durham - - -	Sunderland - - -	40	63	103
	Essex - - -	Epping - - -	5	8	13
		Ongar - - -	5	5	10
		Saffron Walden - - -	2	10	12
		West Ham - - -	22	28	50
	Gloucester - - -	Bristol, City - - -	61	119	180
		Cheltenham - - -	5	20	25
		Cirencester - - -	4	8	12
		Clifton - - -	59	96	155
		Dursley - - -	9	6	15
		Gloucester - - -	3	4	7
		Northleach - - -	2	-	2
		Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	1	4	5
		Stroud - - -	16	19	35
		Tetbury - - -	-	-	-
		Westbury-on-Severn - - -	2	3	5
		Wheatenurst - - -	1	7	8
	Winchcomb - - -	6	5	11	
	Hereford - - -	Dore - - -	4	4	8
	Hertford - - -	Barnet - - -	8	16	24
		Buntingford - - -	1	2	3
		Royston - - -	7	6	13
	Huntingdon - - -	Huntingdon - - -	1	3	4
		Ives, Saint - - -	8	6	14
	Kent - - -	Bromley - - -	3	6	9
		Dartford - - -	7	4	11
		Dover - - -	12	11	23
		Greenwich - - -	3	10	13
		Lewisham - - -	1	-	1
		Maidstone - - -	27	22	49
		Medway - - -	11	30	41
		Sevenoaks - - -	2	4	6
		Thanet, Isle of - - -	7	19	26
	Woolwich - - -	1	-	1	
	Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	62	77	139
		Blackburn - - -	70	67	137
		Bolton - - -	77	96	173
		Bury - - -	81	108	189
		Chorlton - - -	102	121	223
		Haslingden - - -	30	38	68
		Liverpool (Brownlow Hill) - - -	27	7	34

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster— <i>continued</i> -	Liverpool (Dingle Mount)	-	93	93
	Manchester (Old) -	6	11	17
	" (New) -	144	196	340
	Oldham -	70	64	134
	Preston (Ribchester) -	58	-	58
	" (Fulwood) -	2	57	59
	Prestwich -	10	32	42
	Rochdale (Marland) -	22	45	67
	" (Spotland) -	7	11	18
	Salford -	58	82	140
	Toxteth Park -	34	34	68
	West Derby -	85	99	184
	Wigan -	45	52	97
	Leicester - - -	Leicester - - -	44	39
Loughborough - - -		5	7	12
Melton Mowbray - - -		8	7	15
Lincoln - - -	Stamford - - -	11	4	15
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	3	14	17
	Brentford - - -	3	7	10
	Chelsea - - -	-	3	3
	Edmonton - - -	11	18	29
	Fulham - - -	-	-	-
	George, St., in-the-East -	6	22	28
	George's, St. (Little Chelsea).	4	8	12
	" (Kensington)	11	22	33
	" (Mount-st.) -	5	-	5
	" (Petty France)	-	-	-
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1	2	3
	Hackney - - -	2	3	5
	Hampstead - - -	1	-	1
	Hendon - - -	3	2	5
	Holborn (Gray's Inn-lane)	23	16	39
	" (City-road) -	1	21	22
	Islington, St. Mary -	33	38	71
	Kensington - - -	3	9	12
	London, City of (Bow) -	5	5	10
	" (Homerton)	-	-	-
" (Holloway)	-	1	1	
Marylebone, St. - - -	1	9	10	
Mile End Old Town - - -	-	4	4	
Paddington - - -	5	5	10	
Pancras, St. - - -	17	23	40	
Poplar - - -	3	4	7	

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COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex— <i>continued</i> -	Shoreditch, St. Leonard -	3	2	5
	Staines - - -	2	2	4
	Stepney - - -	-	4	4
	Strand, The - - -	-	-	-
	Uxbridge - - -	12	10	22
	Westminster - - -	1	6	7
	Whitechapel - - -	-	13	13
Monmouth - - -	Bedwellty - - -	5	8	13
Norfolk - - -	Norwich - - -	30	39	69
	Yarmouth, Great - - -	18	29	47
Northampton - - -	Brackley - - -	2	4	6
	Daventry - - -	5	13	18
	Potterspury - - -	6	6	12
	Towcester - - -	1	2	3
Northumberland - - -	Bellingham - - -	2	2	4
	Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	14	24	38
	Haltwhistle - - -	1	5	6
	Hexham - - -	5	9	14
	Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	52	32	84
Nottingham - - -	Basford - - -	18	12	30
	Mansfield - - -	8	8	16
	Nottingham - - -	51	60	111
	Southwell - - -	4	4	8
Oxford - - -	Chipping Norton - - -	1	1	2
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	3	1	4
	Uppingham - - -	2	2	4
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	50	54	104
Southampton - - -	Alverstoke - - -	11	7	18
	Andover - - -	8	14	22
	Catherington - - -	2	1	3
	Droxford - - -	3	3	6
	Fareham - - -	3	3	6
	Havant - - -	3	7	10
	Portsea Island - - -	49	88	137
	Romsey - - -	3	7	10
	South Stoneham - - -	5	5	10
	Southampton - - -	30	22	52
	Stockbridge - - -	-	2	2
	Whitchurch - - -	3	2	5
Wight, Isle of - - -	17	25	42	

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford - - -	Tamworth - - -	1	2	3
	Walsall - - -	5	7	12
	West Bromwich - - -	34	50	84
	Wolverhampton - - -	54	64	118
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	9	14	23
Surrey - - -	Camberwell, St. Giles -	1	-	1
	Chertsey - - -	4	7	11
	Croydon - - -	1	11	12
	Epsom - - -	9	8	17
	Godstone - - -	3	4	7
	Hambleton - - -	5	8	13
	Kingston - - -	12	33	45
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	10	15	25
	Olave's, St. (Russell-st.)	1	-	1
	„ (Parish-street)	-	-	-
	„ (Rotherhithe)	-	-	-
	Richmond - - -	5	4	9
	Saviour's, St. (Marlboro'- street).	3	2	5
	„ (Walworth)	1	16	17
„ (Mint-street)	-	-	-	
Wandsworth and Clapham	3	-	3	
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	45	51	96
Warwick - - -	Birmingham - - -	115	126	241
	Meriden - - -	-	4	4
Wilts - - -	Amesbury - - -	4	3	7
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	2	4	6
	Highworth and Swindon	7	3	10
	Malmesbury - - -	6	5	11
Worcester - - -	Dudley - - -	34	51	85
	Tenbury - - -	-	2	2
York (E. Riding) -	Kingston-upon-Hull -	12	13	25
	York - - -	32	65	97
York (N. Riding)	Aysgarth - - -	2	2	4
	Bedale - - -	4	3	7
	Leyburn - - -	4	1	5
	Reeth - - -	4	1	5
	Richmond - - -	3	4	7

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COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiomatic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
York (W. Riding)	Barnsley - - -	8	11	19
	Bierley, North - -	24	29	53
	Bradford - - -	55	66	121
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	15	7	22
	Halifax - - -	45	53	98
	Huddersfield (Deanhouse)	6	21	27
	„ (Crossland Moor).	18	15	33
	Leeds - - -	46	46	92
	Penistone - - -	6	8	14
	Sheffield - - -	52	57	109
WALES:				
Brecknock	Brecknock - - -	1	1	2
	Crickhowell - - -	4	2	6
Flint	Asaph, Saint - -	9	10	19
Glamorgan	Merthyr Tydvil - -	6	9	15
	Pontypridd - - -	2	5	7
Montgomery	Llanfyllin - - -	4	3	7
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts	Leavesden - - -	734	1,070	1,804
Middlesex	Hampstead - - -	220	317	537
Surrey	Caterham - - -	826	1,042	1,868
TOTAL - - -		4,793	6,404	11,197

Number of Workhouses visited - - 210.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

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1. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM AT LEAVESDEN.

3 December 1874.

WE, the undersigned, report the result of our inspection of this Leavesden asylum, which occupied us two days, and in the course of which District Asylum. we saw all the patients, and visited the whole of the wards and offices.

The inmates are now 1,804 in number, of whom 734 are males and 1,070 females; and the following changes have taken place since the visit of our Colleagues on the 3rd of October last year, viz. :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	156	210	366
Discharged - - - - -	44	22	66
Died - - - - -	104	123	227

The admission forms which accompany the patients when they are received affords little or no information as to their previous history or actual mental condition; and we think it most important that the medical officers of the unions from which patients are sent, and the clerk to the guardians, should carefully fill in these particulars in the patient column of the admission ticket.

We find that in the interval above named, 4 men and 3 women have been sent back to their parishes as not insane, and thus would appear to have unnecessarily suffered the very grievous wrong of having, without due cause, had affixed to them the stigma of insanity.

Of the other patients discharged, 8 were sent to the Hampstead Asylum, 13 to Colney Hatch, 8 returned to their friends, 12 were cured, 15 were removed at the request of their guardians, and 3 escaped.

The mortality has been at the rate of about 14 per cent. per annum, calculated upon the average daily number resident throughout the year, and in the proportion of a little over 10 per cent. on the total number of patients treated. This mortality, though large, cannot be considered as excessively high when the class of patients received is taken into consideration, comprising as it does a large proportion suffering from incurable forms of brain disease.

The causes of death may be thus summarised and classified:—

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	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	13	9	22
Epilepsy - - - - -	9	13	22
Other forms of brain disease, including senile decay and gradual exhaustion - - - -	44	51	95
Pulmonary consumption - -	22	33	55
Other forms of lung disease and heart disease - - - -	9	10	19
Other causes - - - - -	7	7	14
TOTAL - - - -	104	123	227

Post-mortem examinations were made in 60 cases. Among the deaths from epilepsy was that of a patient who was suffocated during the night by turning on her face in bed whilst in a fit, no attendant being present. Notice of the circumstance was given to the coroner, but he did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

With reference to this subject we are glad to report that at length arrangements for continuous supervision at night of the epileptics are about immediately to be made by the appointment of 4 attendants having no other duty, and by the appropriation for the purposes of two dormitories in the central block of each division, and containing a total of 160 beds for each sex. At the time of our visit the central screens in these dormitories were being lowered, but we recommended their entire removal as a means of giving the complete supervision and ready access to each patient which are requisite. We think also that, for the purpose of checking the vigilance of the night attendants both in these dormitories and the wards generally, some form of "tell-tale clock" should be adopted.

This establishment has been entirely free from any epidemic or contagious disorder. As has already been remarked, however, a large proportion of the patients are suffering from incurable brain disease, and are otherwise in feeble health. The epileptics are 367 in number, and there are 21 cases of general paralysis. As many as 168 men and 352 women are receiving extra diet and special medical supervision, and of these, 77 men and 128 women are under medical or surgical treatment. At the time of our visit to the wards, 22 men and 24 women were confined to bed. No one was in seclusion, and the only kind of mechanical restraint consisted of the tying of one girl loosely to her chair to prevent her from falling forwards, besides two instances where the patients were wearing soft locked gloves for surgical reasons. A medical journal, similar in form to that which is required in county asylums, continues to be kept here, and according to the entries it appears that 3 males and 1 female have been restrained since the last visit by having their hands fastened on 11 occasions either for self-protection or surgical reasons. Those restrained for the first-named cause were, on their being discovered to be dangerous to themselves, removed to county asylums.

asylums. Seclusion has, in the above-named interval, been used in the cases of 15 men and 18 women for a total number of 79 occasions, and an aggregate duration of 705 hours.

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The charge for maintenance is still 7s. per week, and no changes have been made in the general arrangements of the establishment, except that the dietary has been revised, and is now uniform at the three Metropolitan Asylums. A copy of the dietary is appended to this report. We were present during the dinner hour in some of the wards on both days of our visit. On the first occasion the patients had Australian mutton, with potatoes, bread, and beer, and the food seemed good, sufficient, and well served. Yesterday, however, when the meal consisted of fish and boiled rice, we thought that both the cooking and the serving of the former was by no means satisfactory; some of the skate was so underdone as not to be fit for distribution, and some of the other kinds of fish, which were sufficiently cooked, were rendered very uninviting by the rough and hasty manner in which the flesh was removed from the bones, various kinds of fish being mixed together. We are further of opinion that the quantity (9 oz. cooked) allowed to each patient is insufficient, and the meal was on that ground made the subject of complaint to us.

Throughout the patients were orderly, and generally contented, except on the score of their separation from their friends, the rarity of whose visits is evidently a serious and real grievance. We must again draw attention to this matter, and we beg to repeat the recommendations made by our Colleagues last year for the provision of an omnibus to and from the Watford Station at least on the two visiting days in each week. The distance of eight miles to and from the station can only be accomplished on foot by a small portion of the patients' friends and relatives, and the cost of a carriage is obviously beyond their means. We regret to find that the directors of the London and North Western Railway have hitherto refused to follow the example of the South Eastern with reference to the Caterham Asylum, who make a considerable reduction of the ordinary fares for persons proposing to visit patients there, and who produce vouchers to that effect from the Caterham authorities.

Every praise is due to the management for the excellent condition and quality of the clothing and bedding, and for the clean state and good ventilation of the wards. The day-rooms were well warmed. As to the temperature of the dormitories during the night, it appears to have been found too low in cold weather, and in some of them radiating stoves have been substituted for the open fire-places, with good effect. Better means have been adopted for heating the chapel, and in the female infirmary block, the additions to which have been completed, a system of heating by hot water has been introduced, which proves very efficient. It is proposed very shortly to commence building operations for a similar enlargement of the male infirmary block, when the same mode of heating will be adopted. This addition, besides providing 51 more beds, adds materially to the comfort and good working of this important part of the establishment, the inmates of which evidently receive very careful and intelligent nursing and medical treatment.

Owing to the continued pressure for accommodation, we understand

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stand that it has been determined to build an additional block for 160 male patients, similar in arrangement to those already existing. This will raise the number of patients under treatment to about 2,000, and, of course, render imperative the appointment of a second assistant medical officer. In our opinion such an appointment is already quite necessary, as notwithstanding the great attention and skilful management shown by Dr. Shaw and his assistant, there can be no doubt that much more might be done in the way of treatment of the patients if the medical staff were strengthened.

The attendants continue to be in about the same proportion to the patients as at the last visit, and are found to be generally sufficient. In the laundry ward, where there are 117 patients, there are, however, only 2 nurses; and this number would be quite insufficient were it not that they receive some assistance from the laundry maids, more especially on the Sundays when the nurses have leave of absence. The pay of the latter has been raised from 13*l.* to 15*l.*, which is now the lowest initial wage.

The records of employment give the numbers of usefully occupied inmates at 571, viz., 276 in the male, and 295 in the female division. Of the former, 83 work in the farm and airing-courts; 15 in the kitchen, 16 in the laundry, and 91 in the wards and offices. In regard to trades there is no doubt that the numbers who might be employed is greatly restricted by the small size of the shops, which, although some attempts have been made to increase the accommodation, are still quite inadequate; and thus there are only 6 tailors, 7 cobblers, and 17 upholsterers, being all that the rooms will hold. About 106 of the women assist in the wards; 50 work regularly in the laundry, and 140 do needlework.

The attendance at Divine service in the chapel, on both Sundays and week-days, is about the same as before reported. A Roman Catholic priest now holds a service, at least once a quarter, at which about 20 men and 40 women of that persuasion are usually present. There are also 8 males and 9 females of the Jewish religion, who are regularly visited by a rabbi.

A weekly dance is given in the new laundry day-room, but those attending, about 150 of both sexes, are necessarily restricted to this number by the size of the room. Occasional theatrical performances are also given in this apartment, at which somewhat larger numbers are present. A good-sized recreation hall continues to be such a desideratum that we trust its erection will ere long be undertaken. There are cricket matches in the summer, which are witnessed by some of the women; and since the last visit a field adjoining their airing-grounds has been set apart for their use. Since the last visit three pianofortes have been added in the female division, which have given great satisfaction, and are much used. The means of amusement in the male wards might still, however, be increased with advantage, and we suggest that a few bagatelle tables of good size be provided for the men.

Among the structural and other alterations not already adverted to, the following should be mentioned:—

1. The enlargement of the general bath-room, dressing-rooms, and the addition of a fire-place in each.
2. The substitution of water for earth closets in several wards.

3. The

3. The building of a brick wall along a portion of the western boundary of the estate where abutting upon a public footpath. Appendix (L.)

Subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, the Committee are in treaty for the purchase of a good-sized dwelling-house, with 5 acres of land, situate in front of the main building, on the opposite side of the road. It is intended to substitute this house for the building originally appropriated for infectious disorders, and which has now been devoted to other uses. The house, which we did not inspect internally, is new and in good repair. The situation is convenient, and when not required for hospital purposes, it might be appropriated as a residence for patients employed in out-door work. The possession of the 5 acres of additional land, besides its value for agricultural purposes, will prevent the future erection of houses opposite the asylum, where they might prove a nuisance; we hope, therefore, that the purchase may be completed. Leavesden
District
Asylum.

2. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

12 December 1874.

WE, the undersigned, Commissioners in Lunacy, yesterday and on the previous day made the usual annual inspection of this establishment, by visiting all the wards, offices, and workshops, and seeing all the insane inmates. The patients now resident are 1,868 in number, comprising 826 males and 1,042 females. With very few exceptions, the children who were here, that is to say those under 16 years of age, have recently been transferred to the temporary Metropolitan District Asylum at Hampstead, in exchange for adults received from that institution. Caterham
District
Asylum.

In these cases no fresh admission tickets have been issued, but those originally given for admission into Hampstead and Caterham respectively, were passed on with the patients.

The admissions here since the Commissioners' visit on the 4th November 1873 (including the transfers just referred to) have been 357 in the male and 276 in the female division, or a total of 633. With reference to the admissions generally, we observed, upon examination of the documents, that the "admission tickets" and "medical certificates," in a large majority of cases, contain no information whatever in the column headed "duration of illness, history of case, or remarks," notwithstanding that, in numerous instances, the names and addresses of near relatives of the patients are given from whom such information might have been obtained. It is right to state that there are exceptions to this practice, notably so as regards the patients admitted from the Lambeth Union workhouses. In some tickets however the column above referred to was altogether omitted, in others, was left blank, whilst in several cases, notwithstanding that the medical certificate declared the patient to be a "chronic lunatic, idiot, or imbecile," the ticket states the duration of the disease to be a few weeks only. We think it is of the utmost importance, with a view to guard against the reception and detention

Appendix (L.) of persons not insane, as well as to insure the admission only of the chronic and harmless cases for whom the district asylums were provided, that the Local Government Board should insist upon a strict and full compliance with the requirements of every column in the ticket of admission, and especially with the requirements comprised in the column headed "duration of illness, history of case, or remarks." The space for remarks in this important column might we think with advantage be enlarged in the forms employed. The absence of all previous history renders it frequently very difficult, if not occasionally impossible, for the medical officer of the asylum to determine the mental condition of the patient on admission, and especially to decide whether he can properly sign the certificate required by Article 16 of the Poor Law Board order, of the 6th of October 1870. As a matter of fact, the certificates under Article 16 have only been signed in a limited number of cases, and the same remark will apply to the practice as regards compliance with the provisions of the 20th Section of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act of 1862.

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We are further of opinion, that the medical officer signing the certificate for admission should be required always to strike out two of the three terms now printed, which respectively describe the person examined to be a "lunatic, idiot, or imbecile," thereby declaring to which of the three classes, in his opinion, the patient belongs. This is never done at present.

The following table shows the numbers who have been transferred and discharged, and who have died since the last inspection, 13 months ago—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Transferred to Hampstead Asylum -	68	26	94
" to county asylums -	17	4	21
Discharged at request of guardians -	11	5	16
" at request of friends -	7	0	7
" as having recovered -	37	30	67
Escaped - - - - -	8	1	9
Died - - - - -	109	109	218

Of the patients sent to the Hampstead Asylum, all but one (the mother of another of the number), were children under 16 years of age.

Of those who escaped, six males were afterwards re-admitted.

With reference to the comparatively large numbers discharged as having "recovered," we have to remark that, according to the statement made to us by Dr. Adams, in many of such instances the indications of insanity on admission were very slight. Had the history of these patients been more fully ascertained by the certifying surgeon, he would probably not have described the cases as of a "chronic" character. Although mental recovery has been the result of sending to this asylum the patients last referred to, others, we fear, of the same class have probably been admitted, and have

now

now lapsed into chronic cases from want of that close suicidal observation and treatment, and those curative agencies generally which are found in county asylums.

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The mortality has been low, having regard to the unfavourable physical condition of a large number of the patients admitted. It has been at the rate of 10.69 per cent. per annum, calculated on the average daily number resident, and about 9.45 per cent. upon the total number of patients treated. The following are the assigned causes of death—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General paralysis - - - -	33	21	54
Epilepsy - - - - -	10	9	19
Other forms of brain disease - -	2	2	4
Senile decay - - - - -	41	49	90
Exhaustion after mania and melancholia - - - - -	2	4	6
Pulmonary consumption - - -	11	10	21
Other forms of lung disease and disease of heart - - - -	5	7	12
Other ordinary causes - - - -	3	5	8
Erysipelas - - - - -	0	2	2
Fatal casualties - - - - -	2	0	2
TOTAL - - - - -	109	109	218

Post-mortem examinations were made in two instances only.

The fatal casualties were these:—(1.) An idiotic and epileptic boy of seven years of age managed, unobserved by the attendant, to thrust himself through the narrow casement of a water-closet window in his ward on the ground floor, whence he fell to the ground, and died of the injuries he sustained. (2.) A man was suffocated during the night, in the absence of an attendant, by turning on his face in bed while in an epileptic fit. Notices of these occurrences were sent to the coroner of the district, and inquests were held in both cases.

Since the last visit, the night attendants have been increased to 4 on the female side, and to 3 in the male division, and tell-tale clocks have, as was then suggested, been provided, with registering stations at the further extremity of every large dormitory; they will, we feel sure, be found valuable, as means of showing how frequently the visitation of the wards by the night attendants takes place. At present, the directions are for the epileptics to be visited every hour. Experience has, however, shown that, in order to guard this class against suffocation at night, nothing short of continuous supervision is effectual, and we strongly recommend that this course be adopted. For this purpose the central screens in the two dormitories of one of the general blocks in each division should be removed, and the beds re-arranged, so as to facilitate observation

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tion and ready access, and an attendant should remain on duty in each dormitory, never leaving it during the night. This would provide for the continuous night supervision of 160 epileptics of each sex, and it may, we think, be accomplished with the addition of one man only to the staff of night attendants now engaged. At present 156 men and 235 women are reported to be subject to epilepsy.

In our passage through the wards of each division, we found no person in seclusion or under restraint, if we except a few infirm and demented patients placed in wheeled chairs, and kept from falling forward by means of a cross-bar. One patient only of each sex exhibited maniacal excitement. Neither of them was actually violent, but they are improper persons, by reason of such excitement, for detention here, and we should ourselves have made orders for their removal to a county asylum, had not Dr. Adams assured us that he proposed to bring their cases before the Committee, in view to such transfer. The names of the patients last specially referred to are W. C. and C. C. No one appealed to us for discharge whom we thought to be sane, and to every person, we gave opportunity of addressing us. On the male side 29 men were in bed; in the female blocks, 30 women. The medical records inform us that 100 men and 90 women were last week taking medicine, and that there has been no instance of seclusion or restraint since the Commissioners' visit in 1873. In regard to general cleanliness of person, we can report favourably of the patients, but their clothing is not so satisfactory; the men are, however, better provided for in this respect than the women. For in-doors wear by the females (amongst many of whom there was less personal tidiness than there should have been), we think that gowns of linsey, or some other warm material, with small shawls for the shoulders, should be more generally supplied. All should also use hoods in the airing-courts. We are of opinion that a light-coloured undressed fustian would be a material far better calculated for the working men than the corduroy which is now in use. Cloth capes for out-door wear in cold weather would be very desirable, especially for the aged men. At the detached hospital, occupied by 51 working men, a supply of ward shoes or slippers is a want. To these men we were glad to learn that blue cloth jackets were yesterday morning issued for Sunday suits; but such suits have not yet been provided to a large number of the male patients. We trust that they will be gradually introduced to the great majority, as also ward shoes, at least for all men employed on the land. The demeanour of the patients generally was orderly and quiet. We were present on the first day of our visit at the dinners in each division. Fish, with sauce, bread, porter, and potatoes, was served to the men; the women's fare consisted of a very savoury stew of hashed heart, pork and beef, with carrots, bread, and porter. Everything on table was much appreciated by the patients. The fish and meat were well cooked, but the former appeared to us insufficient in quantity, the allowance being to each person 9 ounces when cooked. Many men complained to us of the scantiness of their portions. The service of the dinner was good; 294 patients, including 102 males and 192 females, are on extra diet.

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In one block we came upon a party of men, amused in their fashion with the performance of a fellow patient on the violin; there was, however, generally a deficiency in the means of amusement in the wards, and we would suggest for the men an additional number of bagatelle-tables, some of a larger size, and in both divisions some musical boxes. The supply of suitable books available for use should also be increased, and the patients should be encouraged to read them.

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A weekly dance is given in the recreation-hall, at which it is said that 300 of both sexes usually attend. There are besides occasional theatrical and other entertainments, at which five to six hundred patients are present, the women preponderating in number. On Wednesdays and Saturdays parties of patients, averaging 10 to 15 from each block, are taken for walking exercise beyond the limits of the asylum grounds. The staff of attendants is, we were informed, numerically insufficient to furnish the proper escort for a larger proportion of the inmates.

The returns of patients attending Divine service in the asylum chapel on Sundays show an average number of 422, consisting of 191 men and 231 women. On a recent special occasion (when the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated), nearly 600 patients were assembled in the chapel, and we cannot but think that greater efforts would produce a larger attendance there regularly than has hitherto been procured.

Useful employment is found for 327 male and 458 female patients. Of the former, 168 work in the blocks and offices connected therewith, 16 in the tailor's shop, 10 with the shoemaker, 8 with the painter, 76 on the grounds, and 13 in the laundry. Of the females, 83 are occupied in the laundry and 28 in the work-room; 124 others do needlework.

The complaints by patients of removal from their friends were very few here in comparison with those made to us at the Leavesden District Asylum, and we attribute that difference to the praiseworthy arrangements made by the Committee of this asylum with the South Eastern Railway Company for facilitating visitation here of the patients by their friends. These can come from and return to London at a greatly reduced railway fare, viz., 1s. 6d. for the double journey. Friends visiting average 100 persons or thereabouts monthly; and on Whit-Monday and other chief holidays, they come in large numbers, to the great advantage and comfort of the patients. We understand that under the arrangements above referred to, 20,000 persons have visited within the last three and a quarter years.

The staff of day attendants is in the same proportion as at the last visit, namely, 4 attendants to each general block of 160 patients, whilst the infirmary blocks have each 6 attendants. There are, besides, 3 supernumeraries on the female side. Considerable difficulty is experienced in securing the services of efficient female attendants, and we observed several on duty apparently somewhat too young for the work.

We found the wards throughout clean and well ventilated, and the beds and bedding generally well attended to. A good many of

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the pillows were, however, hard and thin, and required taking to pieces and re-making; and small under blankets between the water-proof and the linen sheets of patients of faulty habits are not, as they should be, in general use. The laundry block for 160 women was occupied shortly after the last visit, and affords very good accommodation. The first day of our visit was frosty, but good fires were kept up in the day-rooms, and the temperature, as a rule, was sufficiently warm. The wards occupied by the sick and the supplementary infirmaries do not, however, seem to be capable of being adequately heated for the class there accommodated. The open fires alone are insufficient there. Besides the blocks originally built for infirmaries, one of the general blocks on the male side, and two in the female division, are now used as supplementary infirmaries. If these blocks are to be so used permanently, a fixed bath on each floor, with an adequate supply of hot water for bathing, will have to be provided.

We were given to understand that some further enlargement of this asylum is contemplated, and we hope it will comprise an addition to each of the original infirmaries similar to that recently carried out on the female side at Leavesden, where also heating by hot water has been added. We think it important that, for facility of visitation by the medical officers, the sick should be located, as far as possible, in blocks at the front of the institution.

Some addition has been made during the past year to the ward settees, but the number should gradually be further increased; we noticed a good many aged patients who are still obliged to sit on benches without backs.

We have again to draw attention to the defective accommodation for dressing in the general bathing-rooms. Nothing has been done to supply the defect, and the consequence is that the utmost confusion and discomfort must prevail in bathing the patients. It is quite impossible that the proper supervision by the matron and chief attendant, which is essential at such times, can now be given.

The recent structural additions and alterations at the asylum include the enlargement of the engine-fitter's and tailor's shops. More machinery and new drying-closets have also been added to the laundry. The closets, however, having an outer covering of iron, waste heat, and might be improved. We noticed that the exterior of the blocks at their south-west angles have been painted with siliceous paint to exclude the damp, which had hitherto penetrated in those situations. It has not hitherto been found practicable to divert the road referred to in the last Report of the Commissioners, but we trust that the matter will not be overlooked by the Committee in the event of further additions to the asylum. In the detached hospital the erection of a urinal is required. For the earth-closets on the ground-floor in the several blocks water-closets are, we were informed, about to be substituted. Places for the deposit of dirty linen, which now litters the single bath-rooms, are also required. The obscured glass panes, to which our Colleagues referred at the last visit, still exist, but the desired window blinds have, we understand, been ordered.

The airing-courts are still open to improvement, though no great
fault

fault can be found with them. We would urge the laying down of more turf, with intersecting walks, and the planting of more shrubs and trees; an expanse of asphalt does not, we think, invite the patients to exercise, and has not the cheerful appearance of a garden.

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The means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire in the roof and upper portions of these buildings, to which attention was directed at the last visit, has since been under consideration by the Committee. The water tower was found to be insufficiently high, and it is now proposed to connect the hydrants with the water-mains, and thence to pump by means of a steam-engine. In this manner it is expected that at any time a stream of water might be promptly thrown on any part of the burning roof.

We regret to say that there has been no increase of the medical staff. Our Colleagues, in the reports of 1872 and 1873, recorded their opinion that the medical care of 1,667 patients overtaxed the superintendent and assistant medical officer, and that there was great need of a third officer in the medical department. The patients are now 200 more, and we think it is clear that such a number is quite beyond efficient supervision and proper medical care by only two physicians or surgeons. With such an inadequate staff, it cannot be expected that the "case-books" can be properly kept, even in such a short and simple form as would satisfy the requirements of an institution of this kind. As a matter of fact, these records contain little or no information; and during the last 13 months post-mortem examinations, as already stated, have only been made in two instances.

We earnestly hope that this matter will now receive attention; and that the welfare of the patients, who are otherwise generally very properly cared for, will not be risked by further delaying an appointment essential, in our opinion, to the future satisfactory management of the asylum.

3. METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAMPSTEAD.

3 October 1874.

WE have this day visited the Metropolitan District Asylum situate at Hampstead, inspected all its wards and offices, seen and examined all the inmates classed of unsound mind, and now report, for the information of the Board, the result of our inquiries.

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The number of lunatics resident to-day is 537; of whom 220 are of the male and 317 of the female sex, 60 being boys and 60 girls. We found 10 men and 15 women in bed, almost all on account of infirmity from old age; a few in the last stage of general paralysis. There was also a boy of the name of T. W. in bed, having broken his collar-bone by falling on his shoulder while playing in the airing-court. The injury has been properly attended to, and the boy is going on well. We observed in the female infirmary 7 girls who had purulent ophthalmia; they were all doing well and recovering. Altogether there have been 12 cases of this disease.

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Dr. Milton, the medical superintendent, attributes its occurrence to the children who have been affected having used the same round towel which had been employed by a child suffering from ophthalmia. Since he has put a stop to the practice of several children using the same towel, and each child has had a towel for her own use, the disease has not spread.

The sanitary state of the inmates is at present good, and there has not been any disease of an epidemic character affecting them since the visit of the Commissioners in December last, with the exception of two cases of chicken-pox.

The following patients received our special attention, viz.:—
1. G. T., H. L., and W. Y., who were dressed in strong special dresses. They are addicted to the habit of undressing themselves, and of destroying their clothes; they are, in our opinion, unfit cases to be retained in this asylum.

2. M. C., a blind woman, who was noisy, talkative or singing during the time of our visit, and at times violent, is also unfit for treatment in this establishment.

These four patients ought all to be sent to one of the county asylums, and so also should H. D. if she does not improve; she was excited and talked without ceasing during the time we were in the ward, and has delusions about her food.

3. G. L. and M. H. appeared to us to be well, and no longer of unsound mind. We trust they will shortly be discharged.

No one was in seclusion nor under mechanical restraint as we passed through the wards. According to the medical records, 3 patients have been secluded since the last visit, 2 for two hours each, and 1 for half-an-hour. During the same period one has been restrained twice by the arms fastened to the sides for surgical reasons.

With the exceptions above referred to, the demeanour of the inmates throughout the asylum was quiet and orderly. No one made any complaint of ill-treatment, and very many expressed themselves as happy and comfortable, and contented with the treatment they receive, and especially with the opportunities given to them for seeing their friends.

We are glad to learn that twice a week some of them are allowed to leave the asylum and pay visits to their friends.

The dress and personal appearance of the patients were on the whole satisfactory. The exceptions were among the boys in ward No. 8. It is only just, however, to the nurses in charge of them to state that the boys were formerly in the male division, and under the charge of male attendants. They have been under the care of their present nurses only since the 13th of last month, and already a great improvement in their personal condition has taken place.

We saw the patients at dinner; it was properly served, and consisted of one pint of Irish stew, three ounces of suet dumpling, four ounces of bread, and half-a-pint of beer.

With regard to the employment of the patients, we were informed that about 65 of the males and 127 females are daily occupied in some useful work. Of the males we may observe that 10 boys are learning shoemaking, 10 tailoring, 5 are engaged in garden work, 2
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are employed in carpentering, and 1 in the blacksmith's shop. Of the females, a large number are occupied in the laundry and needle-room. All the female dresses, the sheeting, and towels are made up, and all the repairs of the clothing are done by them.

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We are glad to report that since the last visit a school-room has been provided for the boys and girls; a schoolmistress has been engaged, and another is to be engaged at Christmas. At present there are 20 boys and 25 girls under instruction every day. About one-half of ward No. 7 (formerly a female dormitory, and containing 75 beds), and that the lower portion, has been fitted up with good school-desks and benches, and is separated from the upper part of the ward (still used as a dormitory) by a high wooden partition. The school-room is also used for daily prayers, when about 30 males and 50 females usually attend, and on Sundays it is used as the chapel for the performance of Divine service, when the average attendance is about 80 men and boys and 100 women and girls. Some of the patients attend Divine service in the church near the asylum. The building formerly used as a chapel is now employed partly as a tailor's shop, and is to be converted into other shops.

A new laundry has been built, but it is not sufficiently large for the wants of the asylum, and the hot closets upstairs for drying the linen require means of proper ventilation, as the steam from them has no outlet.

Several improvements have been made since the last visit which have added to the comfort of the inmates. Doors have been opened from wards Nos. 1, 2, and 7 to the airing-courts adjoining them. Hair mattresses have been supplied in many wards, replacing the coir or feather beds. Blinds have been put up in most of the wards, and wards 4 and 5 are now the only ones which do not have them.

We were especially pleased with the appearance of comfort of ward No. 2, a girl's ward; but we would suggest that more toys and scrap-books be procured for their amusement; and also in ward 8, the boy's ward. We would suggest also that the ground used for the growth of cabbages adjoining the small airing-court attached to this ward should be all thrown into one court for the use of the boys.

We were glad to find that in ward No. 2, the girls' ward, there is a wash basin, ewer, and towel for each, and the same provision for personal washing, we were informed, will be made in ward No. 8, the boys' ward.

For the supervision and care of the lunatics the present staff of attendants and nurses is for the men, who are 160 in number, 1 head attendant, 7 day and 1 night attendant; and for the 317 females and 60 boys, who are now in the female division, 1 head nurse, 18 day and 2 night nurses. The night attendant and night nurses visit the dormitories, in which those subject to epileptic fits sleep, every half-hour. The grave defect in the arrangement for the nurses is, that there are no rooms attached to the dormitories for them to sleep in. They sleep at some distance from their respective wards.

We found the wards in each block clean and well ventilated; their condition and the state of the beds was satisfactory.

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The material of which the various blocks of building are constructed is showing marks of deterioration. The corridors, chiefly owing to the rusting of the iron and the late rains, require repairs. The blocks can only be considered as temporary accommodation for the chronic harmless lunatics of the metropolitan district work-houses. We were informed that the subject of erecting an asylum of a more permanent character on the present site, and for 720 lunatics, is under consideration. Unless more land can be obtained, we think the site is unsuitable for a building to contain so large a number of lunatics. There would not be sufficient unoccupied ground to form airing-courts large enough for the numbers who would be congregated in them; neither could there be an amount of land under cultivation adequate for the employment of as many as should be engaged in work of this kind.

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Appendix (M.)

REMOVAL OF LUNATICS TO ASYLUMS.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall-place, London, 30 April 1874.

THE Commissioners in Lunacy desire to call the attention of Relieving Officers and others to the duties imposed upon them by the Lunacy Acts with reference to the removal to an Asylum of persons who are, or are deemed to be, lunatics.*

I.—As to Pauper Lunatics.

Section 67 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., c. 97, as amended by Section 19 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict., c. 111), makes it the imperative duty of a Relieving Officer† to give notice to a Justice of the Peace, within three days of its coming to the knowledge of the Relieving Officer, that a pauper resident in his parish is, or is deemed to be, a lunatic.

The object which should always be kept in view is the admission of the lunatic, at the earliest possible moment, into an Asylum, where he can be suitably treated, and can, therefore, have the best chance of recovering his reason and his capability of maintaining himself.

If, under the peculiar circumstances of any case, the removal, in the first instance, to a workhouse is considered necessary and is resorted to, the Relieving Officer must observe that neither such removal to a workhouse, nor any previous or subsequent report of the case to the Board of Guardians, nor any direction by them, exempts him from the necessity of giving the statutory notice to the Justice *upon whom alone* the law casts the responsibility of deciding whether to send the supposed lunatic to the Asylum or not.

In certain cases the Act allows an officiating clergyman and the Relieving Officer, with the assistance of a medical man, to examine the patient and make the order for reception. Notice, however, ought always to be given, in the first instance, to a Justice, who, if he pleases, may visit and examine the supposed lunatic at his own abode or elsewhere, and so render it unnecessary to resort to the alternative procedure.

II.—As to Lunatics found wandering, or not under proper Care and Control.

Every Relieving Officer‡, having knowledge that any person deemed to be a lunatic is wandering at large within his parish, is bound

* The word "Lunatic," in the Lunacy Acts, includes every person of unsound mind, and every person being an idiot.

† Or Overseer, where there is no Relieving Officer.

‡ And every Constable or Overseer.

Appendix (M.) bound, by Section 68 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, to immediately apprehend and take such person (whether a pauper or not), or cause him to be apprehended and taken, before a Justice of the Peace.

It is, under the same section, the imperative duty of a Relieving Officer to lay information, upon oath, before a Justice, within three days after that he shall have obtained knowledge that any person not a pauper, and not wandering at large, is, or is deemed to be, a lunatic, and is—

- (a) Not kept under proper care and control; or
- (b) Is ill-treated or neglected by a relative, or other person having the care of him.

PENALTIES.

A Relieving Officer, or other person, who omits to perform the duties imposed on him by either of these sections is liable, under Section 70 of the Act, to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*, to be recovered summarily by the Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy acting by their order.

The Commissioners call attention to a recent case at the Clerkenwell Police Court (reported in the London newspapers of 12th February 1874), where a *Relieving Officer* was fined 10*l.* for neglecting to take the statutory steps for removing to an Asylum a lunatic resident in his parish, and not under proper care and control.

By order of the Board,

C. S. Perceval, Secretary.

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CASE BOOK ORDER. REVISED, 1874.

8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, s. 60.

THE Commissioners in Lunacy, by virtue of the power vested in them by the Act of Parliament passed in the Session holden in the 8th and 9th years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Regulation of the Care and Treatment of Lunatics," do hereby Order and Direct—

That the Medical "Case Book," by the said Act directed to be kept in every Licensed House and Hospital, shall be kept in the form hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

First. A statement to be entered of the name, age, sex, and previous occupation of the patient, and whether married, single, or widowed.

Secondly. An accurate description to be given of the external appearance of the patient upon admission: of the habit of body, and temperament; appearance of eyes, expression of countenance, and any peculiarity in form of head; physical state of the vascular and respiratory organs, and of the abdominal viscera, and their respective functions; state of the pulse, tongue, skin, &c.; and the presence or absence, on admission, of bruises or other injuries to be noted.

Thirdly. A description to be given of the phenomena of mental disorder: the manner and period of the attack, with a minute account of the symptoms, and the changes produced in the patient's temper or disposition: specifying whether the malady displays itself by any, and what, illusions or irrational conduct, or morbid or dangerous habits or propensities; whether it has occasioned any failure of memory or understanding, or is connected with epilepsy, or ordinary paralysis, or symptoms of general paralysis, such as tremulous movements of the tongue, defect of articulation, or weakness or unsteadiness of gait.

Fourthly. Every particular to be entered which can be obtained respecting the previous history of the patient: what are believed to have been the predisposing and exciting causes of the attack; what the previous habits, active or sedentary, temperate or otherwise; whether the patient has experienced any former attacks, and if so, at what periods; whether any relatives have been subject to insanity; and whether the present attack has been preceded by any premonitory symptoms, such as restlessness, unusual elevation or depression of spirits, or any

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remarkable deviation from ordinary habits and conduct; and whether the patient has undergone any, and what previous treatment, or has been subjected to personal restraint.

Fifthly. During the first month after admission, entries to be made at least once in every week, and oftener where the nature of the case requires it. Afterwards, in recent or curable cases, entries to be made at least once in every month; and in chronic cases, subject to little variation, once in every three months.

In all cases an accurate record to be kept of the medicines administered, and other remedies employed, with the results, and also of all injuries and accidents.

That the several particulars, hereinbefore required to be recorded, be set forth in a manner so clear and distinct as to admit of being easily referred to, and extracted, whenever the Commissioners shall so require;

And that the present order be in substitution for those of the 9th January 1846, and of the 20th March 1863, and that a copy hereof be inserted at the commencement of the Case Book.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1874.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place.



L. S.

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Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,
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I AM to inform you that Notice has been received at this Office,
that on the day of you were discharged
*, from care and treatment as a person of unsound mind.

The Commissioners desire that you should understand that you
are now a perfectly free agent, and that no interference with your
liberty of action will be justifiable under colour of the Lunacy Laws,
except under fresh order and certificates.

As a proof that you have received this note, I am to ask you to
tear off the acknowledgment on the fourth page, to sign it, and post
it to this office.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

* *Recovered*, or as the case may be.

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