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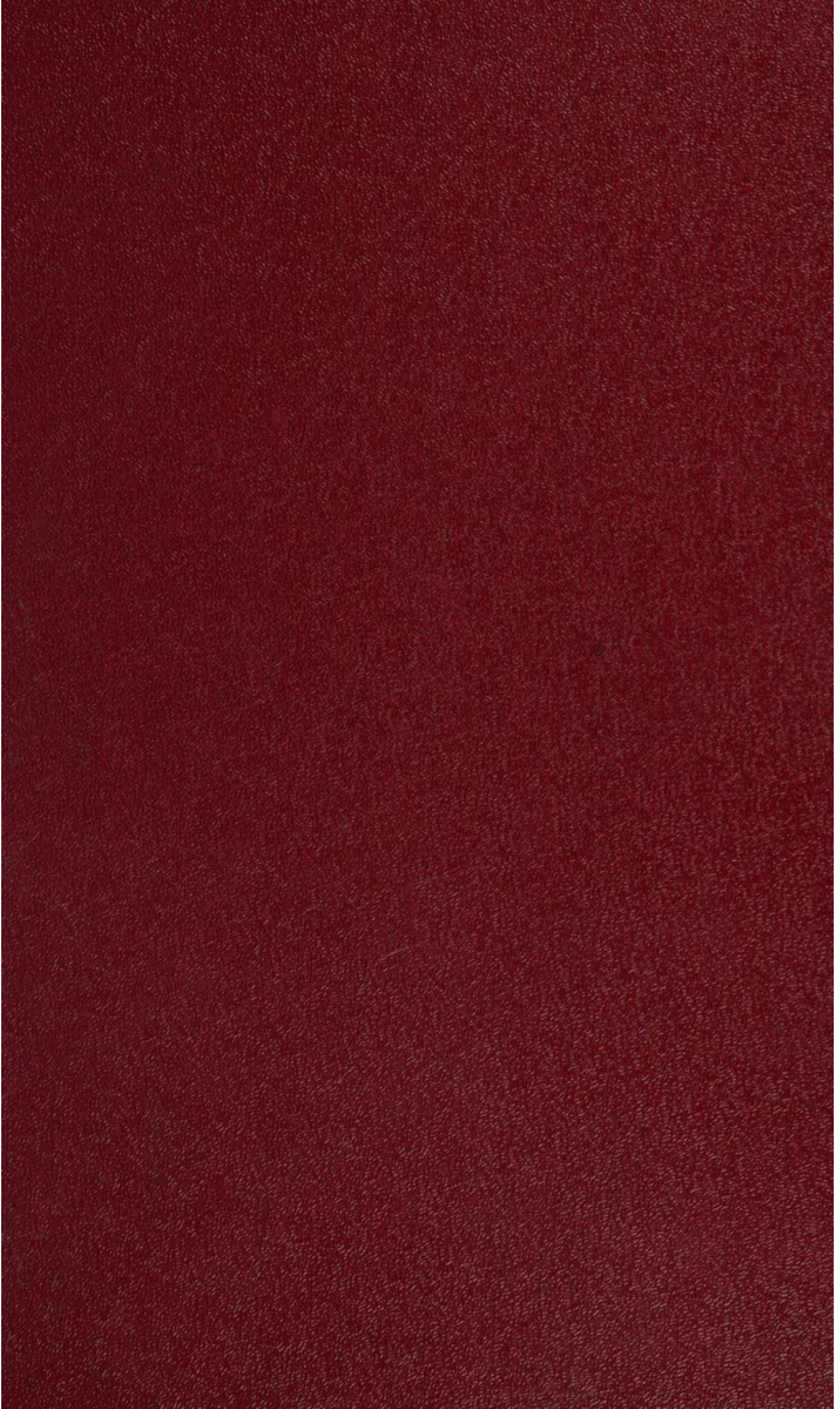
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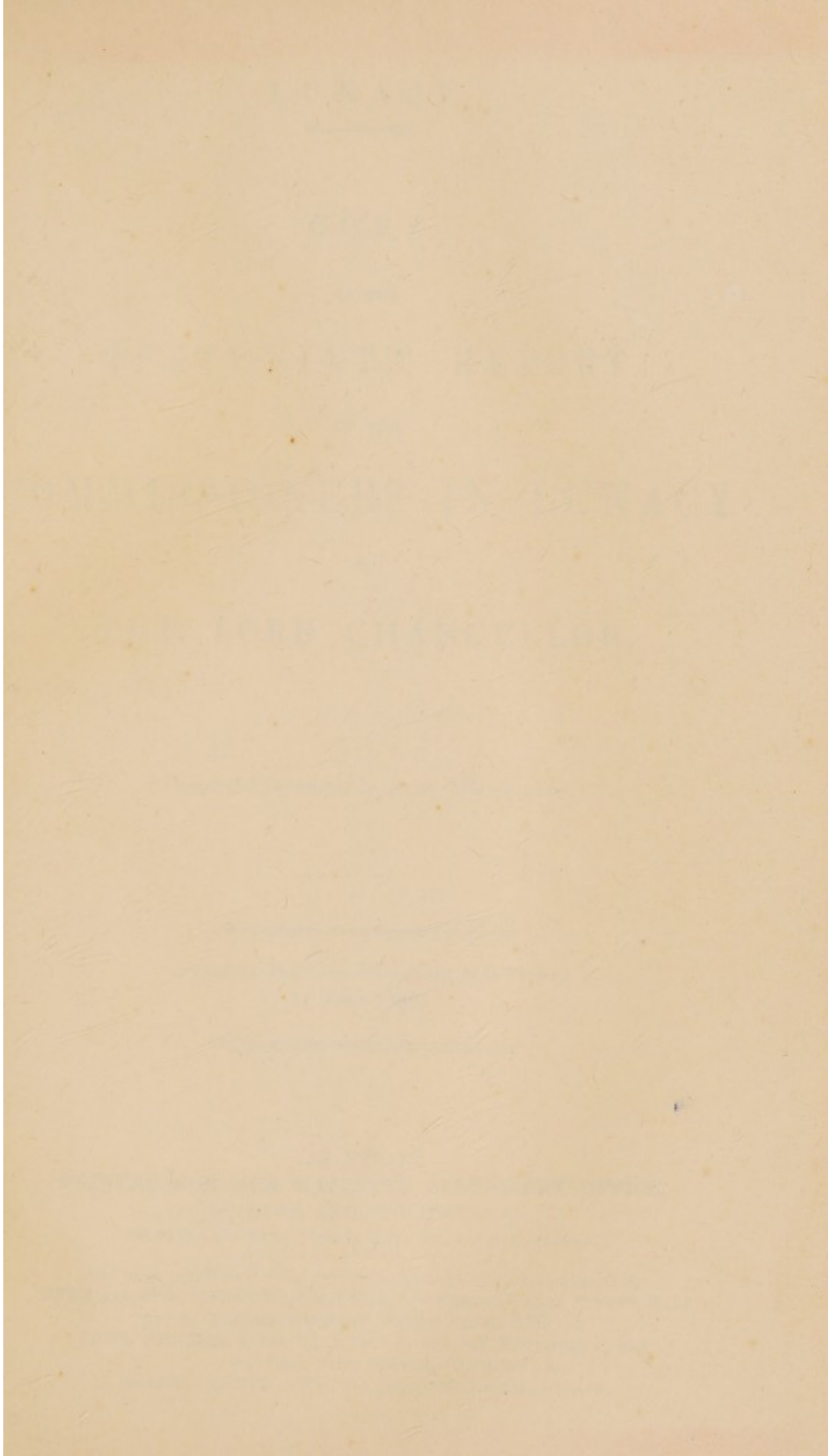
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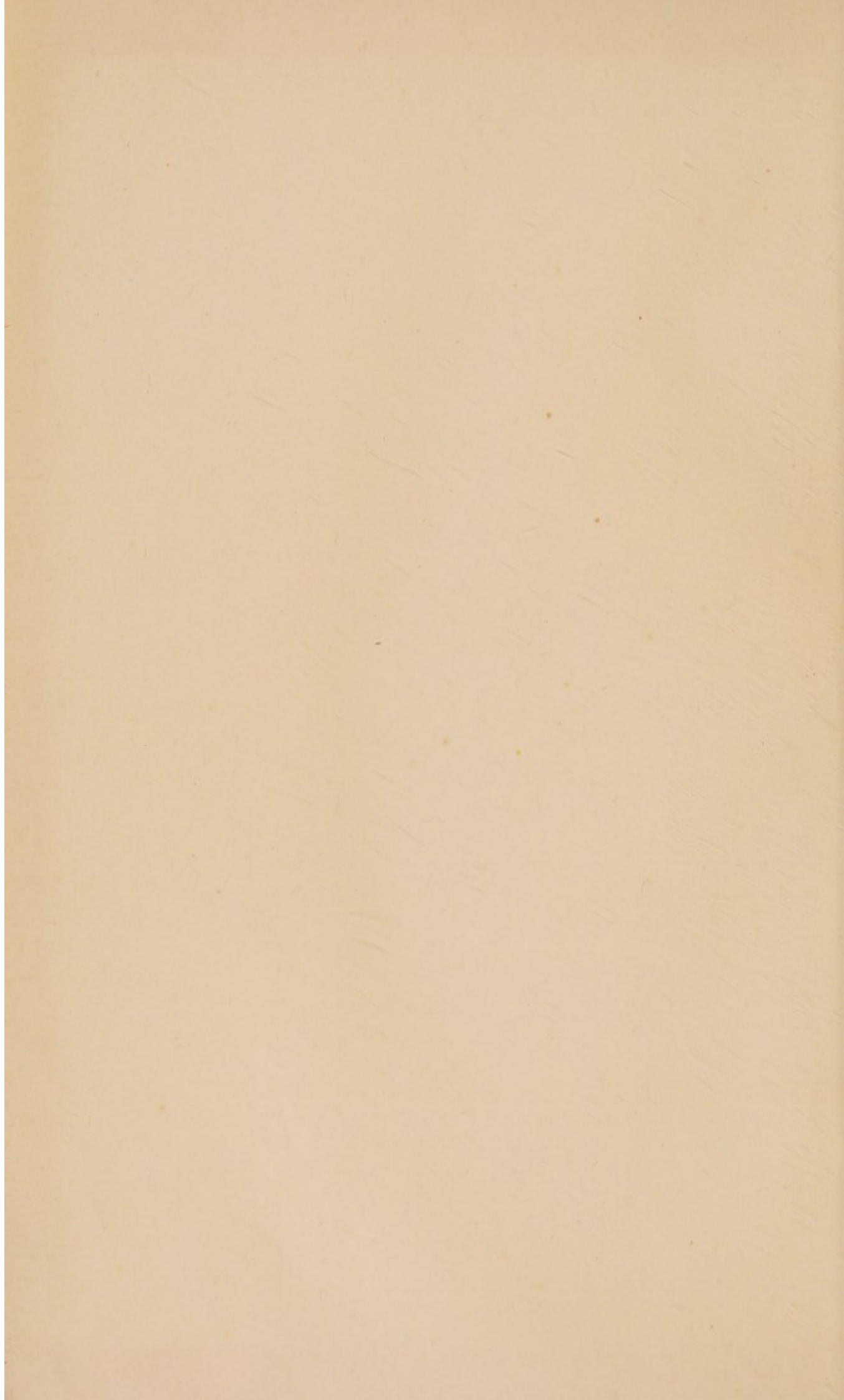




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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

FORTY-SIXTH 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,
21 June 1892.*

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REPORT

COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

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THE FORTY-SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
JUNE 1892.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE numbers of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, under *official cognizance** in England and Wales, on the 1st of January last, were 87,848, being an increase of 1,053 as compared with the numbers returned to our Office on the 1st of January 1891.

The classification and distribution of these patients are shown in the following Summary :—

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1892.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	445	558	1,003	24,366	30,048	54,414	69	23	92	24,880	30,629	55,509
In Registered Hospitals	1,840	1,686	3,526	143	92	235	2	1	3	1,985	1,779	3,764
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan - - -	806	833	1,639	374	573	947	-	-	-	1,180	1,406	2,586
Provincial - - -	592	810	1,402	276	362	638	3	-	3	871	1,172	2,043
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	240	16	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	16	256
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	157	639	482	157	639
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	4,687	6,272	10,959	-	-	-	4,687	6,272	10,959
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,841	3,098	5,939	-	-	-	2,841	3,098	5,939
Private Single Patients -	195	252	447	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	252	447
Out-door Paupers - - -	-	-	-	2,269	3,437	5,706	-	-	-	2,269	3,437	5,706
TOTAL - - -	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848

* The detailed report of the Registrar General, showing the *total number* of insane persons in England and Wales as enumerated at the last census, will not, we understand, be published for at least another year.

In the statistics of this report, the statutory definition of the word *pauper* is, as usual, adhered to as meaning a person who is "wholly or partly chargeable to a union, county, or borough"; whilst the word *private* is held to include all persons who are not paupers. In the foregoing summary, and in Appendix B⁴, however, separate columns are given for the criminal patients, but in Appendices B¹ and B³, they are included in the private class. The patients maintained by the State in Naval and Military Hospitals, the Royal India Asylum, and Grove Hall, Bow, are classed as *private*. They were, on the 1st of January last, 450 in number.

The total number, 87,848, of the reported insane on the 1st of January last consisted of 8,273 (4,118 males and 4,155 females) private patients, excluding criminals; 78,838 (34,956 males and 43,882 females) pauper patients, and 737 (556 males and 181 females) criminal patients. These figures show, as compared with the 1st of January 1891, an increase of 73 (40 males and 33 females) in the private class, an increase of 954 (418 males and 536 females) in the paupers, and an increase of 26 (10 males and 16 females) in the criminal patients.

Analysing the classification and distribution, it will be found that the *private patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 26, in Registered Hospitals by 80, and in single care by 7; but they have decreased in Licensed Houses by 18, and in Naval and Military Hospitals by 22.

The *pauper patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,023, in Licensed Houses by 136, and in Metropolitan District Asylums by 208; but they have decreased in Registered Hospitals by 6, in ordinary workhouses by 300, and as out-door paupers by 107.

The *criminal patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 9, in Registered Hospitals by 2, and in Broadmoor Asylum by 15.

Of the total criminal patients on the 1st of January last, 92 were in County and Borough Asylums, 3 in Registered Hospitals, 3 in Licensed Houses, and 639 in the Broadmoor Asylum.

As regards the further decrease of 300 in the insane in ordinary workhouses, we have to observe that it is in some measure due to the removal to Asylums of patients not unfit for workhouse care, but for whom there is, in workhouses, a deficiency of accommodation, and an indisposition on the part of guardians to provide it by building. We have also, not infrequently in visiting workhouses, to draw attention to the fact that a certain number of imbeciles, or weak-minded inmates, are not allowed to discharge themselves, but are not classed as of unsound mind. To these combined causes we mainly attribute the decrease on the 1st of January last, as compared with the same date in 1891, in the reported insane in ordinary workhouses. Another year's experience confirms the opinion expressed in our last Report, that the
costly

costly proceedings under Section 24 of the Lunacy Act, by magistrates' orders and medical certificates, tends to restrict the registration of patients in workhouses, and also, sometimes promotes the removal to Asylums of cases which might be adequately cared for in workhouses.

We continue to print the series of Tables, No. I. to XIII., which have for many years appeared in the body of our Report, and we have this year added two new Tables, Nos. XIV. and XV.

We again suspend the publication of certain tables showing, as regard the yearly admissions, the causes of insanity, the ages, occupations, conditions as to marriage, and other particulars; but we continue to collect information under these heads, and propose, in due course, to issue the tables as five year summaries, in which form they will have increased interest and value.

Table I. shows the number, classification, and distribution of the reported insane on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and for the same day of each year from 1883 to 1892 inclusive, with columns for the annual increase or decrease of the private, pauper, and criminal patients respectively.

Table II. shows the ratio per 10,000 of the various classes and sexes of the reported lunatics to population on the 1st of January for the same years as in Table I. In the years intervening between those on which the census has been taken, it has been the custom of the Registrar General to estimate the annual increase of the population. This estimate is, however, checked once in 10 years by the use of the actual census returns, and a more accurate review of the increase of each particular year is thus obtained. The variation in the figures of the general population thus apparent, has this year rendered necessary fresh calculations of the ratios of the various classes of the insane to population for the years 1883 to 1891, and the corrected figures are now printed.

Table III. shows the ratio per 10,000 to the general population, of the annual admissions of patients into all Asylums, Registered and State Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and into "single care," excluding patients "transferred," and those admitted into Idiot Establishments.

The remarks made as to Table II., respecting the variation in the estimated population of particular years, also apply to this Table.

As the annual increase of population for the last nine years appears to have been somewhat over-estimated, the fresh calculations now published show that the ratio of the fresh admissions to the corrected population is somewhat higher than was previously apparent.

Taking into account, however, that the admissions of the
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last two years have been swelled by the reception* from Workhouses of a considerable number of patients previously classed therein as of unsound mind, and enumerated in our returns, and only removed owing to insufficient accommodation in the Workhouses, this Table does not indicate that the ratio of *fresh* cases of insanity to the population is materially increasing.

Table IV. shows the ratio per cent. of all pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind to total paupers, and to the general population on the 1st January for the years 1859, 1869, 1879, and for every year in the decennial period, 1883 to 1892 inclusive.

Tables V., VI., VII., and VIII. refer to each of the ten years, 1882 to 1891 inclusive, and contain the usual information in respect to Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and Single Patients as to the admissions, the transfers, the discharges, the deaths, the average daily number resident and ratios of the recoveries to the admissions, and of the deaths to the average daily number resident; and to the total number under treatment. The general recovery rate on the admissions (excluding transfers and Idiot Establishments) for 1891, was 41·04 per cent. as compared with 38·59 per cent. for 1890; and the death rate calculated on the average daily number resident was 10·02 per cent. as compared with 10·14 per cent. for the previous year.

Table IX. shows the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and where maintained.

Table X. sets forth the distribution of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales on the 1st of January of 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and on the same day in each year from 1883 to 1892, inclusive. Throughout this period a progressive increase is to be observed in the proportion of patients maintained in Asylums, and a gradual decrease in the relative numbers kept in Workhouses and living in single care with relatives and others. On the 1st of January last the ratio per cent. in Asylums was 71·33; in Workhouses (which also include the Metropolitan District Asylums), 21·43, and as out-door paupers, 7·24.

Table XI. gives similar information to that in Table X., as regards every union-county, separately, on the 1st of January last.

Table XII. shows the total number of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, in the several union-counties on the 1st of January 1891 and 1892 respectively, with columns giving the increase or decrease in each county. In 32 counties there was an increase, and in 21 counties a decrease, in the
number

* These receptions from workhouses are not technically "transfers," but are admissions on fresh orders and certificates.

number on the 1st of January last, as compared with the same day in 1891. In three counties the number remained the same.

Table XIII. gives the total number of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, in the various union-counties on the 1st of January 1871 and 1st of January 1892 respectively, with the total, as well as the average annual increase of the 21 years.

Table XIV. is one that only appears in our Report once in 10 years. It shows, as regards each union-county, the ratio per 1,000 of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, on the 1st of January last, to the population at the census of 1891.

The ratio per cent. is also shown of pauper lunatics to paupers, and of paupers to population, at the dates mentioned.

The peculiar position of the City of London, as regards night habitation, causes an unusually high ratio of lunatics to the population at the last census, when the return of persons sleeping in the City was 38,345. But in considering the high ratio which these figures bring out, it should be borne in mind, that at the day census taken by the Local Government and Taxation Committee of the City, on the 27th of April 1891, the population enumerated in the City amounted to 310,384.

Table XV. is quite new, the essential materials for which have been specially supplied to us, at our request, by the medical officers of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses. The information which is tabulated, consists of (a) The numbers and ages, arranged in quinquennial and decennial periods, of all patients living in these institutions on the 31st of December 1890. (b) The number of patients similarly arranged as to age, who died in these establishments during 1890. (c) The ratio per 1,000 of the deaths in these institutions during 1890, to the number of patients living therein on the 31st of December 1890. (d) The ratio per 1,000 of the deaths among the whole population, to the whole population arranged as to age, in quinquennial and decennial periods. In this Table, it will be observed that the Idiot Establishments are treated separately from the other institutions.

Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

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. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1888 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859	Private - -	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
	Pauper - -	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
	Total - -	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	Private - -	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
	Pauper - -	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
	Total - -	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	Private - -	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper - -	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
	Total - -	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1883	Private - -	298	356	654	1,406	1,374	2,870	980	861	1,850	698	852	1,550	307	19	326
	Pauper - -	19,471	23,771	43,242	96	61	157	215	463	678	246	431	677	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	129	40	169	1	-	1	2	-	2	31	10	41	-	-	-
	Total - -	19,898	24,167	44,065	1,593	1,435	3,028	1,206	1,324	2,530	975	1,293	2,268	307	19	326
1884	Private - -	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
	Pauper - -	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	130	44	174	1	-	1	1	-	1	25	8	33	-	-	-
	Total - -	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314
1885	Private - -	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
	Pauper - -	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	139	38	177	2	-	2	3	-	3	6	1	7	-	-	-
	Total - -	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289

Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, and 1883—1892**, inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			-	-	-	-	-	-										-
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	Pauper
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	Criminal
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	Total
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	Pauper
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	Criminal
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	289	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	Pauper
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	Criminal
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total
Annual Increase.																		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	275	450	3,963	3,737	7,700	49	131	180	Private
-	-	-	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	29,975	38,364	68,339	683	1,050	1,733	Pauper
381	132	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	182	726	3	7	10	Criminal
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,560	4,145	6,705	34,482	42,283	76,765	735	1,188	1,923	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125	Private
-	-	-	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620	Pauper
392	143	535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	195	744	5	13	18	Criminal
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(d)	(e)	(f)	Private
-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	Pauper
406	143	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	182	738	7	(g)	(h)	Criminal
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	Total

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 69. (e) Decrease, 5. (f) Decrease, 74. (g) Decrease, 13. (h) Decrease, 6.

Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

TABLE I.—continued.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

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. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1876. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1886	Private - -	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
	Pauper - -	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	296	475	771	189	290	479	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	125	31	156	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	-	-	-
	Total - -	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309
1887	Private - -	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper - -	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	84	21	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Total - -	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279
1888	Private - -	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
	Pauper - -	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	98	21	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
	Total - -	22,697	27,483	50,180	1,815	1,611	3,426	1,195	1,272	2,467	828	1,008	1,836	262	21	283
1889	Private - -	306	473	809	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper - -	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total - -	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1890	Private - -	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
	Pauper - -	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	73	18	91	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total - -	23,768	29,169	52,937	1,888	1,723	3,611	1,223	1,345	2,568	884	1,095	1,979	250	20	270
1891	Private - -	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
	Pauper - -	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	68	15	83	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total - -	24,420	30,031	54,451	1,933	1,755	3,688	1,162	1,366	2,528	861	1,122	1,983	262	16	278
1892	Private - -	445	558	1,003	1,840	1,686	3,526	806	833	1,639	592	810	1,402	240	16	256
	Pauper - -	24,366	30,048	54,414	143	92	235	374	573	947	276	362	638	-	-	-
	Criminal - -	69	23	92	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	Total - -	24,880	30,629	55,509	1,985	1,779	3,764	1,180	1,406	2,586	871	1,172	2,043	240	16	256

				Males.	Females.	Total.
The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years from 1882 to 1892 was	Private - -	-	-	21	55	76
	Pauper - -	-	-	566	657	1,223
	Criminal - -	-	-	1	-	1
	Total - -	-	-	588	712	1,300

Forty-sixth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1883—1892, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January	
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.											
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private Pauper Criminal	1886
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448		
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private Pauper Criminal	1887
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780		
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(g)	(h)	Private Pauper Criminal	1888
406	146	552	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728		
406	147	553	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,527	3,769	6,296	37,601	45,042	82,643	992	760	1,752	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private Pauper Criminal	1889
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461		
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	854	843	1,697	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(k)	137	125	Private Pauper Criminal	1890
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625		
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,490	3,767	6,257	38,959	47,108	86,067	504	1,223	1,727	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	258	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private Pauper Criminal	1891
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,598	43,346	77,944	164	463	627		
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,501	3,752	6,253	39,162	47,633	86,795	203	525	728	Total	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	252	447	4,118	4,155	8,273	40	33	73	Private Pauper Criminal	1892
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,269	3,437	5,706	34,956	43,882	78,838	418	536	954		
482	157	639	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,464	3,689	6,153	39,630	48,218	87,848	468	585	1,053	Total	

(a) Decrease, 23. (b) Decrease, 14. (c) Decrease, 37. (d) Decrease, 52. (e) Decrease, 8. (f) Decrease, 60. (g) Decrease, 13. (h) Decrease, 12.

(i) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.

(k) Decrease, 12. (l) Decrease, 22. (m) Decrease, 1. (n) Decrease, 23. (o) Decrease, 5. (p) Decrease, 4.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind,
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,033	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	193	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1883 -	12,944,452	13,682,187	26,626,639	3,963	3,737	7,700	29,975	38,364	68,339	544	182	726	34,482	42,283	76,765
1884 -	13,082,148	13,839,589	26,921,737	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704
1886 -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,060	80,156
1887 -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795
1892 -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(b) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1883—1892**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2'56	2'21	2'38	14'33	17'49	15'95	'55	'15	'34	17'44	19'85	18'67	1859
2'88	2'36	2'61	19'17	22'79	21'03	'46	'12	(a)'29	22'51	25'27	23'93	1869
3'23	2'72	2'97	21'98	26'48	24'29	'44	'13	'28	25'65	29'34	27'54	1879
3'06	2'73	2'89	23'16	28'04	25'67	'42	'13	'27	26'64	30'90	28'83	1883
3'07	2'75	2'91	23'41	28'42	25'98	'42	'14	'28	26'90	31'31	29'17	1884
2'99	2'71	2'85	23'70	28'49	26'16	'42	'13	'27	27'11	31'33	29'28	1885
2'97	2'70	2'83	23'64	28'30	26'04	'40	'12	'25	27'01	31'12	29'12	1886
2'94	2'68	2'81	23'81	28'13	26'03	'36	'11	'23	27'11	30'92	29'07	1887
2'91	2'64	2'77	24'27	28'34	26'36	'37	'11	'24	27'55	31'09	29'37	1888
2'94	2'67	2'80	24'53	28'52	26'59	'41	'12	'26	27'88	31'31	29'65	1889
2'90	2'74	2'81	24'66	28'93	26'86	'39	'11	'25	27'95	31'78	29'92	1890
2'89	2'75	2'82	24'51	28'91	26'78	'39	'11	'25	27'79	31'77	29'85	1891
2'89	2'74	2'82	24'54	28'95	26'81	'39	'12	'25	27'82	31'81	29'88	1892

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, (Excluding Patients transferred, Patients admitted [in previous Reception Order having expired under the Idiot Establishments.)

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N		
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489
1882 - -	12,808,203	13,526,573	26,334,776
1883 - -	12,944,452	13,682,187	26,626,639
1884 - -	13,082,148	13,839,589	26,921,737
1885 - -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105
1886 - -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780
1887 - -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798
1888 - -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014
1890 - -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287
1891 - -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869, 1879, and 1882—1891**, inclusive. 1891] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4·88	4·55	4·71
6,342	6,759	13,101	5·14	5·19	5·16
6,665	6,956	13,621	5·20	5·14	5·17
7,013	7,454	14,467	5·42	5·45	5·43
7,044	7,268	14,312	5·38	5·25	5·31
6,426	6,928	13,354	4·86	4·95	4·90
6,651	6,912	13,563	4·98	4·88	4·93
7,032	7,263	14,295	5·21	5·07	5·14
7,157	7,617	14,774	5·24	5·26	5·25
7,182	7,865	15,047	5·21	5·37	5·29
7,734	8,463	16,197	5·55	5·71	5·63
8,077	8,606	16,683	5·73	5·74	5·74

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1883 -	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a)71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,914	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,465	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,631	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884
1892 -	192,351	332,866	229,487	761,692	33,850	43,114	1,874	78,838

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales,
1859, 1869, 1879, and 1883—1892, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	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.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7'90	4'72	'20	3'68	4'37	1859
22,223,299	9'17	5'85	'22	4'49	4'70	1869
25,371,489	14'56	9'95	'41	7'71	3'17	1879
26,626,639	15'84	11'03	'49	8'56	3'02	1883
26,921,737	16'65	11'61	'54	9'05	2'89	1884
27,220,105	17'26	11'67	'54	(a) 9'03	2'90	1885
27,521,780	15'78	11'53	'54	8'81	2'95	1886
27,826,798	15'63	11'47	'53	8'81	2'95	1887
28,135,197	15'67	11'56	'53	8'92	2'95	1888
28,447,014	16'27	11'81	'55	9'25	2'87	1889
28,762,287	16'73	12'23	'63	9'73	2'76	1890
29,081,047	16'90	12'54	'75	9'98	2'68	1891
29,403,346	17'59	12'95	'81	10'35	2'59	1892

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

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

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed House (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	880	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890 -	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270
1891 -	24,420	30,031	54,451	988	1,313	2,301	1,060	1,321	2,381	728	1,022	1,750	262	16	278

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	-	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	-	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	-	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	-	173
1890 -	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	-	169
1891 -	6,840	7,136	13,976	315	417	732	460	566	1,026	227	431	658	165	-	165

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), as a

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

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

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890
474	150	624	182	258	440	28,114	34,111	62,225	1,179	587	1,766	29,293	34,698	63,991	1891

necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	115	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890
37	14	51	33	42	75	8,077	8,606	16,683	156	84	240	8,233	8,690	16,923	1891

Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with Naval and Military Hospitals.

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	-	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	-	-	-
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	-	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	-	-	-
1891 -	773	695	1,468	36	51	87	33	30	63	46	58	104	-	-	-

RE-ADMITTED in each Year, on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by

1882 to 1890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1891 -	57	206	263	5	10	15	6	20	26	8	32	40	-	-	-

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (i.e., the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	32,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439
1891 -	32,033	37,862	69,895	1,339	1,781	3,120	1,553	1,917	3,470	1,001	1,511	2,512	427	16	443

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	-	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	-	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	-	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	-	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	-	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	-	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	-	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	-	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	-	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	-	-	-	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	-	-	-	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	-	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	-	-	-	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890
4	1	5	21	32	53	913	867	1,780	-	-	-	913	867	1,780	1891

previous Reception Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882 to 1890
-	-	-	5	4	9	81	272	353	-	-	-	81	272	353	1891

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	23	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890
515	165	680	236	332	568	37,104	43,581	80,688	1,335	671	2,006	38,439	44,255	82,694	1891

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	-	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	-	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	-	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	-	81
1891 -	2,608	3,161	5,769	123	237	360	133	243	376	70	167	237	77	-	77

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	-	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	-	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	-	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	-	60
1891 -	1,443	1,710	3,153	133	149	282	161	198	359	136	212	348	96	-	96

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	-	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	-	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	-	-	-	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	-	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	-	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	-	-	-	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	-	-	-	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890
15	2	17	2	8	10	3,028	3,818	6,846	-	-	-	3,028	3,818	6,846	1891

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890
7	4	11	37	59	96	2,013	2,332	4,345	86	42	128	2,099	2,374	4,473	1891

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	-	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	-	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	-	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890 -	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20
1891 -	3,159	2,568	5,727	84	64	148	186	132	318	70	98	168	14	-	14

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890 -	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257
1891 -	24,697	30,341	55,038	1,005	1,335	2,340	1,057	1,357	2,414	734	1,056	1,790	237	16	253

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,009	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890
11	2	13	7	17	24	3,531	2,881	6,412	29	43	72	3,560	2,924	6,484	1891

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1888
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,684	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890
477	154	631	188	255	443	28,395	34,514	62,909	1,195	583	1,778	29,590	35,097	64,687	1891

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, expired under Lunacy Act, 1890 Section 38, and Admissions into

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882	36·18	44·53	40·41	41·34	46·85	44·66	25·11	37·17	31·21	27·94	36·56	33·37
1883	35·28	42·20	38·88	38·56	45·70	42·56	27·75	38·60	33·25	28·42	43·89	37·31
1884	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	58·20	47·81
1885	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·19	36·48
1886	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
1887	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·60	30·51	30·07
1888	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	37·44	42·32	40·04
1889	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·96	26·44	34·32	30·56
1890	34·63	42·38	38·65	41·03	49·09	45·64	30·83	34·77	33·16	32·62	41·78	38·20
1891	38·13	44·30	41·28	39·05	56·83	49·18	28·91	42·93	36·65	30·84	38·75	36·02
Averages	35·60	43·89	39·87	39·58	52·06	46·58	29·74	40·24	35·33	31·06	41·02	36·88

Re-Admissions [in 1891] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
48.66	-	49.10	4.34	18.75	8.06	19.44	15.71	16.98	35.39	43.27	39.41	1882
48.76	-	48.76	10.20	5.88	9.09	6.25	20.31	14.28	34.79	42.00	38.50	1883
65.07	-	64.73	2.32	8.33	3.63	10.25	20.37	16.12	35.34	45.17	40.33	1884
59.24	-	58.96	10.34	50.00	23.25	15.55	8.00	10.83	38.14	45.56	41.99	1885
67.33	-	67.33	22.72	28.57	25.00	5.00	17.30	11.95	35.55	46.55	41.16	1886
63.15	-	62.68	11.11	-	7.31	8.88	15.21	12.08	33.93	43.05	38.56	1887
61.39	-	61.39	2.02	16.66	3.60	6.66	12.73	10.00	34.10	43.04	38.71	1888
64.73	-	64.73	7.50	-	5.88	15.00	18.18	16.84	35.57	41.78	38.81	1889
47.93	-	47.93	13.95	28.57	17.54	12.50	22.73	19.12	34.77	42.08	38.59	1890
46.67	-	46.67	40.54	14.29	33.33	6.06	19.05	13.33	37.49	44.36	41.04	1891
57.29	-	57.23	12.50	17.10	13.67	10.56	16.96	14.15	35.51	43.69	39.71	Averages.

(a) See Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	-	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	-	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	-	5·94
1887 -	11·73	8·35	9·87	9·09	5·84	7·28	14·87	10·59	12·59	8·16	7·75	7·93	6·27	-	5·79
1888 -	12·17	8·28	10·04	10·02	4·02	6·67	15·12	8·81	11·78	10·85	6·69	8·50	8·36	-	7·72
1889 -	12·07	8·30	10·00	10·59	4·19	6·99	14·38	10·12	12·12	13·06	6·08	9·14	4·00	5·00	4·07
1890 -	12·65	8·76	10·51	8·82	5·46	6·91	15·66	11·72	13·48	12·02	5·93	8·51	6·72	21·05	7·78
1891 -	12·79	8·46	10·41	8·36	4·79	6·32	17·60	9·73	13·17	9·54	9·28	9·39	5·91	-	5·53
Averages	12·17	8·30	10·05	9·07	4·60	6·57	14·41	9·10	11·55	10·04	7·42	8·54	6·07	3·69	5·91

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	-	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	3·09	5·00	3·16
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	-	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	-	3·67
1887 -	9·25	6·79	7·92	6·70	4·31	5·37	10·31	7·32	8·71	6·05	5·61	5·80	4·07	-	3·86
1888 -	9·46	6·64	7·93	7·31	3·01	4·95	10·61	6·13	8·22	8·15	5·14	6·47	5·00	-	4·76
1889 -	9·44	6·63	7·91	7·69	3·12	5·14	10·61	7·17	8·75	9·45	4·59	6·77	2·26	4·76	2·37
1890 -	9·73	6·90	8·19	6·47	4·05	5·10	10·80	8·05	9·27	9·09	4·48	6·44	3·82	20·00	4·56
1891 -	9·86	6·78	8·19	6·27	3·59	4·74	11·98	6·89	9·16	6·99	6·49	6·69	3·28	-	3·16
Averages	9·47	6·65	7·94	6·66	3·40	4·84	10·08	6·36	8·07	7·47	5·48	6·33	3·49	3·48	3·49

(a) See Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
4.47	.78	3.55	2.87	5.90	4.72	11.41	7.45	9.26	3.64	3.05	3.44	11.11	7.37	9.11	1882
5.21	1.45	4.21	7.47	7.77	7.66	11.99	7.64	9.62	3.56	5.62	4.25	11.67	7.60	9.47	1883
2.95	4.89	3.46	7.51	4.83	5.88	11.79	7.94	9.69	2.84	3.20	2.96	11.45	7.86	9.51	1884
2.45	2.85	2.55	8.52	6.36	7.22	10.98	8.32	9.53	3.62	3.51	3.58	10.70	8.24	9.37	1885
3.55	2.17	3.19	5.14	4.79	4.93	12.20	8.43	10.15	4.50	8.28	5.77	11.90	8.43	10.03	1886
2.77	2.09	2.59	7.51	5.20	6.10	11.45	8.27	9.72	3.49	4.43	3.81	11.14	8.20	9.56	1887
3.34	3.37	3.35	4.25	6.15	5.35	11.95	8.05	9.82	3.72	6.73	4.68	11.62	8.03	9.69	1888
4.34	.67	3.45	4.86	3.84	4.26	11.89	8.08	9.81	4.34	3.68	4.12	11.59	8.00	9.65	1889
5.29	1.99	4.49	7.65	6.92	7.22	12.40	8.62	10.33	3.19	3.90	3.43	12.03	8.54	10.14	1890
2.31	1.30	2.06	3.72	6.67	5.42	12.44	8.35	10.19	2.43	7.38	4.05	12.03	8.33	10.02	1891
3.67	2.16	3.29	5.95	5.84	5.88	11.85	8.11	9.81	3.53	4.98	4.01	11.52	8.06	9.65	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

4.00	.72	3.19	2.18	4.28	3.48	8.71	5.87	7.19	3.24	2.64	3.04	8.53	5.82	7.09	1882
4.55	1.34	3.74	5.39	5.75	5.61	9.20	6.05	7.51	3.14	4.72	3.69	9.00	6.03	7.42	1883
2.75	4.51	3.21	5.34	3.76	4.42	8.95	6.15	7.44	2.53	2.81	2.62	8.74	6.10	7.33	1884
2.29	2.54	2.36	6.22	4.73	5.33	8.61	6.66	7.56	3.17	3.09	3.14	8.43	6.61	7.45	1885
3.27	2.00	2.94	3.84	3.80	3.81	9.51	6.75	8.02	3.89	6.86	4.92	9.31	6.75	7.94	1886
2.61	1.96	2.44	5.26	4.24	4.68	8.93	6.63	7.70	3.16	3.94	3.43	8.74	6.59	7.59	1887
2.76	3.14	2.85	3.34	4.74	4.16	9.19	6.39	7.69	3.33	5.61	4.10	8.99	6.38	7.61	1888
3.89	.62	3.12	3.76	2.97	3.30	9.21	6.40	7.69	3.81	3.17	3.59	9.02	6.35	7.59	1889
4.86	1.81	4.12	5.88	5.34	5.57	9.48	6.74	7.99	2.82	3.47	3.04	9.25	6.69	7.87	1890
2.14	1.21	1.91	2.97	5.12	4.23	9.52	6.61	7.95	2.17	6.41	3.59	9.26	6.61	7.84	1891
3.31	1.98	2.99	4.42	4.47	4.46	9.13	6.42	7.67	3.13	4.27	3.52	8.93	6.39	7.57	Averages.

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

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - - -	28	26	54	-	-	-	7	8	15
Beds - - - -	181	212	393	-	-	-	17	28	45
Berks - - - -	256	359	615	1	2	3	55	85	140
Brecon - - - -	69	80	149	-	-	-	2	5	7
Bucks - - - -	142	236	378	1	-	1	25	33	58
Cambridge - - - -	195	256	451	1	1	2	19	37	56
Cardigan (b) - - - -	73	73	146	-	-	-	10	23	33
Carmarthen (b) - - - -	99	103	202	-	-	-	12	20	32
Carnarvon - - - -	74	73	147	-	-	-	16	25	41
Chester (b) - - - -	524	619	1,143	4	2	6	143	170	313
Cornwall - - - -	299	347	646	-	2	2	37	60	97
Cumberland - - - -	192	207	399	-	-	-	62	49	111
Denbigh (b) - - - -	67	74	141	-	-	-	25	45	70
Derby - - - -	282	266	548	1	-	1	83	66	149
Devon - - - -	557	727	1,284	21	11	32	140	159	299
Dorset - - - -	202	219	421	7	-	7	30	53	83
Durham - - - -	684	609	1,293	19	18	37	97	159	256
Essex - - - -	428	756	1,184	3	-	3	85	148	233
Flint (b) - - - -	39	30	69	-	-	-	1	18	19
Glamorgan - - - -	463	483	946	10	2	12	61	53	114
Gloucester - - - -	512	675	1,187	10	3	13	197	324	521
Hereford - - - -	165	212	377	-	4	4	19	40	59
Herts (b) - - - -	214	301	515	2	1	3	33	44	77
Hunts - - - -	56	58	114	-	-	-	3	11	14
Kent (c) - - - -	708	987	1,695	3	7	10	133	167	300
Lancaster (b) - - - -	3,100	3,731	6,831	56	24	80	961	1,229	2,190
Leicester - - - -	354	446	800	1	-	1	62	84	146
Lincoln - - - -	327	414	741	-	-	-	64	80	144

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(a) of England
1st of January 1892.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

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.	
14	19	33	49	53	102	-	-	-	49	53	102	Anglesey.
32	50	82	230	290	520	3	2	5	233	292	525	Beds.
37	38	75	349	484	833	4	1	5	353	485	838	Berks.
5	17	22	76	102	178	1	-	1	77	102	179	Brecon.
13	30	43	181	299	480	1	2	3	182	301	483	Bucks.
26	48	74	241	342	583	4	-	4	245	342	587	Cambridge.
42	86	128	125	182	307	4	-	4	129	182	311	Cardigan.
64	79	143	175	202	377	3	2	5	178	204	382	Carmarthen.
37	70	107	127	168	295	1	-	1	128	168	296	Carnarvon.
55	73	128	726	864	1,590	16	9	25	742	873	1,615	Chester.
22	49	71	358	458	816	6	1	7	364	459	823	Cornwall.
6	27	33	260	283	543	17	4	21	277	287	564	Cumberland.
17	35	52	109	154	263	2	1	3	111	155	266	Denbigh.
17	24	41	383	356	739	1	-	1	384	356	740	Derby.
111	133	244	829	1,030	1,859	3	6	9	832	1,036	1,868	Devon.
25	47	72	264	319	583	3	1	4	267	320	587	Dorset.
38	47	85	838	833	1,671	17	9	26	855	842	1,697	Durham.
35	90	125	551	994	1,545	28	8	36	579	1,002	1,581	Essex.
15	23	38	55	71	126	1	1	2	56	72	128	Flint.
82	131	213	616	669	1,285	20	7	27	636	676	1,312	Glamorgan.
63	122	185	782	1,124	1,906	12	7	19	794	1,131	1,925	Gloucester.
36	63	99	220	319	539	1	-	1	221	319	540	Hereford.
17	40	57	266	386	652	2	1	3	268	387	655	Herts.
1	3	4	60	72	132	-	-	-	60	72	132	Hunts.
42	46	88	886	1,207	2,093	14	10	24	900	1,217	2,117	Kent.
76	76	152	4,193	5,060	9,253	301	224	525	4,494	5,284	9,778	Lancaster.
27	52	79	444	582	1,026	2	-	2	446	582	1,028	Leicester.
64	90	154	455	584	1,039	10	-	10	465	584	1,049	Lincoln.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (Including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	3,508	5,176	8,684	481	791	1,272	2,896	3,179	6,075
London, City of - - -	161	188	349	4	6	10	62	77	139
Merioneth - - - -	39	43	82	-	-	-	16	22	38
Middlesex (b) (c) - -	388	596	984	18	17	35	37	48	85
Monmouth - - - -	311	287	598	1	1	2	25	23	48
Montgomery - - - -	72	95	167	-	-	-	15	27	42
Norfolk - - - - -	428	550	978	2	2	4	101	141	242
Northampton - - -	250	315	565	-	-	-	40	74	114
Northumberland - -	468	455	923	2	1	3	69	92	161
Nottingham - - - -	370	398	768	2	-	2	108	105	213
Oxford - - - - -	190	250	440	-	1	1	34	63	97
Pembroke - - - - -	81	77	158	-	-	-	8	16	24
Radnor - - - - -	23	29	52	1	-	1	2	6	8
Rutland - - - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	-	3	3
Salop - - - - -	261	326	587	2	-	2	47	86	133
Somerset - - - - -	416	604	1,020	22	15	37	121	163	284
Southampton - - -	600	718	1,318	2	5	7	190	256	446
Stafford (b) - - - -	806	746	1,552	1	-	1	246	341	587
Suffolk - - - - -	293	393	686	6	-	6	55	67	122
Surrey (c) - - - - -	391	542	933	2	3	5	64	102	166
Sussex - - - - -	403	565	968	-	43	43	153	191	344
Warwick (b) - - - -	852	927	1,779	-	-	-	176	239	415
Westmorland - - - -	45	56	101	-	-	-	17	17	34
Wilts - - - - -	288	349	637	1	1	2	68	87	155
Worcester (b) - - -	396	498	894	1	-	1	44	93	137
York (East Riding) -	258	294	552	26	31	57	55	122	177
„ (North Riding) -	283	312	595	1	1	2	34	43	77
„ (West Riding) (b) -	1,590	1,893	3,483	12	2	14	446	464	910
TOTALS - - - - -	23,490	29,282	52,772	727	997	1,724	7,528	9,370	16,898

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

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.	
94	136	230	6,979	9,282	16,261	214	292	506	7,193	9,574	16,767	London (ex. C. of London).
-	4	4	227	275	502	21	14	35	248	289	537	London, City of.
12	16	28	67	81	148	1	-	1	68	81	149	Merioneth.
23	20	43	466	681	1,147	6	9	15	472	690	1,162	Middlesex.
30	63	93	367	374	741	6	2	8	373	376	749	Monmouth.
18	36	54	105	158	263	4	-	4	109	158	267	Montgomery.
89	162	251	620	855	1,475	4	1	5	624	856	1,480	Norfolk.
17	48	65	307	437	744	3	-	3	310	437	747	Northampton.
28	33	61	567	581	1,148	13	3	16	580	584	1,164	Northumberland.
126	184	310	606	687	1,293	2	-	2	608	687	1,295	Nottingham.
45	57	102	269	371	640	1	1	2	270	372	642	Oxford.
22	38	60	111	131	242	3	-	3	114	131	245	Pembroke.
5	4	9	31	39	70	-	-	-	31	39	70	Radnor.
4	2	6	33	26	59	-	-	-	33	26	59	Rutland.
28	26	54	338	438	776	5	1	6	343	439	782	Salop.
79	117	196	638	899	1,537	-	1	1	638	900	1,538	Somerset.
90	137	227	882	1,116	1,998	15	5	20	897	1,121	2,018	Southampton.
133	163	296	1,186	1,250	2,436	12	2	14	1,198	1,252	2,450	Stafford.
70	99	169	424	559	983	-	-	-	424	559	983	Suffolk.
32	45	77	489	692	1,181	13	8	21	502	700	1,202	Surrey.
59	72	131	615	871	1,486	4	1	5	619	872	1,491	Sussex.
31	49	80	1,059	1,215	2,274	4	7	11	1,063	1,222	2,285	Warwick.
9	6	15	71	79	150	2	-	2	73	79	152	Westmorland.
41	71	112	398	508	906	5	2	7	403	510	913	Wilts.
29	48	77	470	639	1,109	2	-	2	472	639	1,111	Worcester.
14	27	41	353	474	827	16	6	22	369	480	849	York, E. Rid.
25	32	57	343	388	731	9	3	12	352	391	743	„ N. Rid.
97	134	231	2,145	2,493	4,638	29	22	51	2,174	2,515	4,689	„ W. Rid.
2,269	3,437	5,706	34,014	43,086	77,100	871	676	1,547	34,885	43,762	78,647	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and 1883—1892**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·3	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1883	68,339	44,754	17,330	6,255	65·49	25·36	9·15
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46
1892	78,838	56,234	16,898	5,706	71·33	21·43	7·24

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1892.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1892.	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 - - -	102	54	15	33	52·9	14·7	32·4
Beds - - -	525	398	45	82	75·8	8·6	15·6
Berks - - -	838	623	140	75	74·3	16·7	9·0
Brecon - - -	179	150	7	22	83·8	3·9	12·3
Bucks - - -	483	382	58	43	79·1	12·0	8·9
Cambridge - - -	587	457	56	74	77·9	9·5	12·6
Cardigan (b) - - -	311	150	33	128	48·2	10·6	41·2
Carmarthen (b) - - -	382	207	32	143	54·2	8·4	37·4
Carnarvon - - -	296	148	41	107	50·0	13·9	36·1
Chester (b) - - -	1,615	1,174	313	128	72·7	19·4	7·9
Cornwall - - -	823	655	97	71	79·6	11·8	8·6
Cumberland - - -	564	420	111	33	74·5	19·7	5·8
Denbigh (b) - - -	266	144	70	52	54·1	26·3	19·6
Derby - - -	740	550	149	41	74·3	20·1	5·6
Devon - - -	1,868	1,325	299	244	70·9	16·0	13·1
Dorset - - -	587	432	83	72	73·6	14·1	12·3
Durham - - -	1,697	1,356	256	85	79·9	15·1	5·0
Essex - - -	1,581	1,223	233	125	77·4	14·7	7·9
Flint (b) - - -	128	71	19	38	55·5	14·8	29·7
Glamorgan - - -	1,312	985	114	213	75·1	8·7	16·2
Gloucester - - -	1,925	1,219	521	185	63·3	27·1	9·6
Hereford - - -	540	382	59	99	70·8	10·9	18·3
Herts (b) - - -	655	521	77	57	79·5	11·8	8·7
Hunts - - -	132	114	14	4	86·4	10·6	3·0
Kent (c) - - -	2,117	1,729	300	88	81·7	14·2	4·1
Lancaster (b) - - -	9,778	7,436	2,190	152	76·0	22·4	1·6
Leicester - - -	1,028	803	146	79	78·1	14·2	7·7
Lincoln - - -	1,049	751	144	154	71·6	13·7	14·7
London (excluding City of London).	16,767	10,462	6,075	230	62·4	36·2	1·4
City of London - - -	537	394	139	4	73·4	25·9	·7
Merioneth - - -	149	83	38	28	55·7	25·5	18·8
Middlesex (b) (c) - - -	1,162	1,034	85	43	89·0	7·3	3·7
Monmouth - - -	749	608	48	93	81·2	6·4	12·4
Montgomery - - -	267	171	42	54	64·1	15·7	20·2
Norfolk - - -	1,480	987	242	251	66·7	16·3	17·0
Northampton - - -	747	568	114	65	76·0	15·3	8·7
Northumberland - - -	1,164	942	161	61	80·9	13·8	5·3
Notts - - -	1,295	772	213	310	59·6	16·5	23·9
Oxford - - -	642	443	97	102	69·0	15·1	15·9
Pembroke - - -	245	161	24	60	65·7	9·8	24·5
Radnor - - -	70	53	8	9	75·7	11·4	12·9
Rutland - - -	59	50	3	6	84·7	5·1	10·2
Salop - - -	782	595	133	54	76·1	17·0	6·9
Somerset - - -	1,538	1,058	284	196	68·8	18·5	12·7
Southampton - - -	2,018	1,345	446	227	66·7	22·1	11·2
Stafford (b) - - -	2,450	1,567	587	296	64·0	23·9	12·1
Suffolk - - -	983	692	122	169	70·4	12·4	17·2
Surrey (c) - - -	1,202	959	166	77	79·8	13·8	6·4
Sussex - - -	1,491	1,016	344	131	68·1	23·1	8·8
Warwick (b) - - -	2,285	1,790	415	80	78·3	18·2	3·5
Westmorland - - -	152	103	34	15	67·7	22·4	9·9
Wilts - - -	913	646	155	112	70·7	17·0	12·3
Worcester (b) - - -	1,111	897	137	77	80·8	12·3	6·9
York (East Riding) - - -	849	631	177	41	74·3	20·9	4·8
„ (North Riding) - - -	743	609	77	57	82·0	10·3	7·7
„ (West Riding) (b) - - -	4,689	3,548	910	231	75·7	19·4	4·9

(a) "Union-Counties," see Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, see Note (c) to Table IX.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1891 and 1st January 1892; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	49	57	106	49	53	102	-	-	-	4	-	4
Beds - - -	233	273	506	233	292	525	-	19	-	-	19	-
Berks - - -	353	474	827	353	485	838	-	11	-	-	11	-
Brecon - - -	82	109	191	77	102	179	-	-	5	7	-	12
Bucks - - -	178	286	464	182	301	483	4	15	-	-	19	-
Cambridge - - -	250	340	590	245	342	587	-	2	5	-	-	3
Cardigan (b) - - -	138	190	328	129	182	311	-	-	9	8	-	17
Carmarthen (b) - - -	168	198	366	178	204	382	10	6	-	-	16	-
Carnarvon - - -	118	178	296	128	168	296	10	-	-	10	-	-
Chester (b) - - -	739	838	1,577	742	873	1,615	3	35	-	-	38	-
Cornwall - - -	360	462	822	364	459	823	4	-	-	3	1	-
Cumberland - - -	299	292	591	277	287	564	-	-	22	5	-	27
Denbigh (b) - - -	111	144	255	111	155	266	-	11	-	-	11	-
Derby - - -	405	367	772	384	356	740	-	-	21	11	-	32
Devon - - -	817	1,046	1,863	832	1,036	1,868	15	-	-	10	5	-
Dorset - - -	279	324	603	267	320	587	-	-	12	4	-	16
Durham - - -	832	810	1,642	855	842	1,697	23	32	-	-	55	-
Essex - - -	606	1,003	1,609	579	1,002	1,581	-	-	27	1	-	28
Flint (b) - - -	53	65	118	56	72	128	3	7	-	-	10	-
Glamorgan - - -	639	673	1,312	636	676	1,312	-	3	3	-	-	-
Gloucester - - -	824	1,140	1,964	794	1,131	1,925	-	-	30	9	-	39
Hereford - - -	213	312	525	221	319	540	8	7	-	-	15	-
Herts (b) - - -	276	384	660	268	387	655	-	3	8	-	-	5
Hunts - - -	62	64	126	60	72	132	-	8	2	-	6	-
Kent (c) - - -	908	1,217	2,125	900	1,217	2,117	-	-	8	-	-	8
Lancaster (b) - - -	4,339	5,202	9,541	4,494	5,284	9,778	155	82	-	-	237	-
Leicester - - -	447	572	1,019	446	582	1,028	-	10	1	-	9	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1892, as compared with 1st January 1891.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	461	572	1,033	465	584	1,049	4	12	-	-	16	-
London (excluding City of London).	7,009	9,454	16,463	7,193	9,574	16,767	184	120	-	-	304	-
London, City of -	242	306	548	248	289	537	6	-	-	17	-	11
Merioneth - - -	71	80	151	68	81	149	-	1	3	-	-	2
Middlesex (b) (c) -	445	635	1,080	472	690	1,162	27	55	-	-	82	-
Monmouth - - -	368	397	765	373	376	749	5	-	-	21	-	16
Montgomery - - -	106	150	256	109	158	267	3	8	-	-	11	-
Norfolk - - - -	588	842	1,430	624	856	1,480	36	14	-	-	50	-
Northampton - -	321	416	737	310	437	747	-	21	11	-	10	-
Northumberland -	580	576	1,156	580	584	1,164	-	8	-	-	8	-
Notts - - - - -	578	666	1,244	608	687	1,295	30	21	-	-	51	-
Oxford - - - - -	254	379	633	270	372	642	16	-	-	7	9	-
Pembroke - - - -	120	142	262	114	131	245	-	-	6	11	-	17
Radnor - - - - -	32	38	70	31	39	70	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rutland - - - - -	32	24	56	33	26	59	1	2	-	-	3	-
Salop - - - - -	344	449	793	343	439	782	-	-	1	10	-	11
Somerset - - - -	651	900	1,551	638	900	1,538	-	-	13	-	-	13
Southampton - -	871	1,122	1,993	897	1,121	2,018	26	-	-	1	25	-
Stafford (b) - - -	1,205	1,254	2,459	1,198	1,252	2,450	-	-	7	2	-	9
Suffolk - - - - -	414	547	961	424	559	983	10	12	-	-	22	-
Surrey (c) - - - -	489	687	1,176	502	700	1,202	13	13	-	-	26	-
Sussex - - - - -	626	880	1,506	619	872	1,491	-	-	7	8	-	15
Warwick (b) - - -	1,073	1,209	2,282	1,063	1,222	2,285	-	13	10	-	3	-
Westmorland - - -	77	70	147	73	79	152	-	9	4	-	5	-
Wilts - - - - -	416	501	917	403	510	913	-	9	13	-	-	4
Worcester (b) - -	483	605	1,088	472	639	1,111	-	34	11	-	23	-
York (East Riding) -	376	479	855	369	480	849	-	1	7	-	-	6
„ (North Riding)	350	391	741	352	391	743	2	-	-	-	2	-
„ (West Riding) (b)	2,166	2,467	4,633	2,174	2,515	4,689	8	48	-	-	56	-

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) See Note (b) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(c) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1892; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Twenty-one Years.

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Increase in the Twenty-one Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Twenty-one Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	49	53	102	13	(e)	11	1	-	1
Beds - - -	168	209	377	233	292	525	65	83	148	3	4	7
Berks - - -	330	383	713	353	485	838	23	102	125	1	5	6
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	77	102	179	12	20	32	1	1	2
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	182	301	483	(f)	47	42	-	2	2
Cambridge - - -	202	244	446	245	342	587	43	98	141	2	5	7
Cardigan (b) - - -	93	115	208	129	182	311	36	67	103	2	3	5
Carmarthen (b) - - -	107	152	259	178	204	382	71	52	123	3	2	6
Carnarvon - - -	113	148	261	128	168	296	15	20	35	1	1	2
Chester (b) - - -	454	532	986	742	873	1,615	288	341	629	14	16	30
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	364	459	823	121	135	256	6	6	12
Cumberland - - -	245	218	463	277	287	564	32	69	101	2	3	5
Denbigh (b) - - -	108	125	233	111	155	266	3	30	33	-	1	2
Derby - - -	304	293	597	384	356	740	80	63	143	4	3	7
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	832	1,036	1,868	225	205	430	11	10	20
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	267	320	587	32	66	98	2	3	5
Durham - - -	465	428	893	855	842	1,697	390	414	804	19	20	38
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	579	1,002	1,581	143	421	564	7	20	27
Flint (b) - - -	39	50	89	56	72	128	17	22	39	1	1	2
Glamorgan - - -	333	352	685	636	676	1,312	303	324	627	14	15	30
Gloucester - - -	651	841	1,492	794	1,131	1,925	143	290	433	7	14	21
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	221	319	540	46	80	126	2	4	6
Herts (b) - - -	231	241	472	268	387	655	37	146	183	2	7	9
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	60	72	132	-	(g)	(h)	-	-	-
Kent (d) - - -	585	791	1,376	900	1,217	2,117	315	426	741	15	20	35
Lancaster (b) - - -	2,577	2,924	5,501	4,494	5,284	9,778	1,917	2,360	4,277	91	112	204
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	446	582	1,028	58	165	223	3	8	11
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	465	584	1,049	77	105	182	4	5	9
London (excluding City of London) (e)	3,628	5,199	8,827	7,193	9,574	16,767	3,565	4,375	7,940	170	208	378
London, City of - - -	197	309	506	248	289	537	51	(i)	31	2	-	1
Merioneth - - -	52	56	108	68	81	149	16	25	41	1	1	2
Middlesex (b) (d) - - -	159	253	412	472	690	1,162	313	437	750	15	21	36
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	373	376	749	133	69	202	6	3	10
Montgomery - - -	94	103	197	109	158	267	15	55	70	1	3	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	624	856	1,480	148	197	345	7	9	16

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1892, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1892.			Increase in the Twenty-one Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Twenty-one Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton - -	290	332	622	310	437	747	20	105	125	1	5	6
Northumberland -	391	382	773	580	584	1,164	189	202	391	9	10	19
Notts - - -	361	425	786	608	687	1,295	247	262	509	12	12	24
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	270	372	642	9	77	86	-	4	4
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	114	131	245	7	(j)	(k)	-	-	-
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	31	39	70	9	16	25	-	1	1
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	33	26	59	3	5	8	-	-	-
Salop - - -	280	415	695	343	439	782	63	24	87	3	1	4
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	638	900	1,538	92	174	266	4	8	13
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	897	1,121	2,018	298	408	706	14	19	34
Stafford (b) - -	736	808	1,544	1,198	1,252	2,450	462	444	906	22	21	43
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	424	559	983	49	81	130	2	4	6
Surrey (d) - - -	255	434	689	502	700	1,202	247	266	513	12	13	24
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	619	872	1,491	143	288	431	7	14	21
Warwick (b) - -	699	847	1,546	1,063	1,222	2,285	364	375	739	17	18	35
Westmorland - -	68	63	131	73	79	152	5	16	21	-	1	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	403	510	913	58	49	107	3	2	5
Worcester (b) - -	331	417	748	472	639	1,111	141	222	363	7	11	17
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	369	480	849	88	176	264	4	8	13
„ (North Riding)	204	232	436	352	391	743	148	159	307	7	8	15
„ (West Riding)(b)	1,277	1,401	2,678	2,174	2,515	4,689	897	1,114	2,011	43	53	96

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note (a) to Table IX.

(b) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (26th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.

The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1892 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	-
Carmarthen - - -	- - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - -	Hawarden - - -	-
Denbigh - - -	St. Asaph - - -	-
Flint - - -	- - -	Hawarden.
Herts - - -	- - -	St. Asaph.
Lancaster - - -	- - -	Barnet.
Middlesex - - -	Barnet - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - -	Dudley - - -	-
Warwick - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	-
Worcester - - -	- - -	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - -	Shipston-on-Stour.

(c) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1871 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London."

(d) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. See Note (c) to Table IX. The re-arrangement applies to both 1891 and 1892.

(e) Decrease, 2. (f) Decrease, 5. (g) Decrease, 2. (h) Decrease, 2. (i) Decrease, 20. (j) Decrease, 18. (k) Decrease, 11

TABLE XIV.—Showing, as regards the various
The Total Population at the
(taken from Census 1891,
The Total Number of Pauper
The Total Number of Paupers
Together with the Ratio of Pauper Lunatics
of all Classes, and of Paupers of all Classes

UNION COUNTIES.	Population, 5th April 1891.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Anglesey - - -	16,303	17,907	34,210	49	57	106
Beds - - - -	77,984	88,013	165,997	233	273	506
Berks - - - -	131,930	136,422	268,352	353	474	827
Brecon - - -	26,331	26,533	52,864	82	109	191
Bucks - - - -	80,743	83,582	164,325	178	286	464
Cambridge - -	96,147	100,119	196,266	250	340	590
Cardigan (a) -	37,977	48,372	86,349	138	190	328
Carmarthen (a) -	56,926	61,706	118,632	168	198	366
Carnarvon - -	59,729	65,867	125,596	118	178	296
Chester (a) - -	342,926	365,036	707,962	739	838	1,577
Cornwall - - -	147,474	171,127	318,601	360	462	822
Cumberland - -	132,081	134,469	266,550	299	292	591
Denbigh (a) - -	58,432	58,256	116,688	111	144	255
Derby - - - -	216,104	216,310	432,414	405	367	772
Devon - - - -	299,653	336,531	636,184	817	1,046	1,863
Dorset - - - -	92,098	96,867	188,965	279	324	603
Durham - - - -	521,718	502,541	1,024,259	832	810	1,642
Essex - - - -	378,413	382,759	761,172	606	1,003	1,609
Flint (a) - - -	21,376	21,189	42,565	53	65	118
Glamorgan - -	363,184	329,817	693,001	639	673	1,312
Gloucester - -	255,349	293,552	548,901	824	1,140	1,964
Hereford - - -	54,946	58,445	113,391	213	312	525
Herts (a) - - -	104,451	110,709	215,160	276	384	660
Hunts - - - -	24,750	25,540	50,290	62	64	126

(a) See Note to Table XIII., which applies also both to this Table, and to Table XIV. of the Commissioners' Thirty-sixth Report, which latter Table gives information similar to the above for the year 1881.

Union Counties of England and Wales,—
time of the Census, 5th April 1891.
Preliminary Report, Table X.)
Lunatics on the 1st January 1891.
of all Classes on the 1st January 1891.
to Population, of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers
to Population, at the dates specified.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes 1st January 1891.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	UNION COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
1,895	3'01	3'18	3'10	5'59	5'54	Anglesey.
5,850	2'99	3'10	3'05	8'65	3'52	Beds.
7,569	2'68	3'47	3'08	10'93	2'82	Berks.
1,626	3'11	4'11	3'61	11'75	3'08	Brecon.
5,870	2'20	3'42	2'82	7'90	3'57	Bucks.
7,249	2'60	3'40	3'01	8'14	3'69	Cambridge.
3,221	3'63	3'93	3'80	10'18	3'73	Cardigan (a).
4,514	2'95	3'21	3'09	8'11	3'81	Carmarthen (a).
5,971	1'98	2'70	2'36	4'96	4'75	Carnarvon.
14,803	2'15	2'30	2'23	10'65	2'09	Chester (a).
11,171	2'44	2'70	2'58	7'36	3'51	Cornwall.
6,888	2'26	2'17	2'22	8'58	2'58	Cumberland.
3,696	1'90	2'47	2'19	6'90	3'17	Denbigh (a).
9,515	1'87	1'70	1'79	8'11	2'20	Derby.
24,763	2'73	3'11	2'93	7'52	3'89	Devon.
8,075	3'03	3'34	3'19	7'47	4'27	Dorset.
21,109	1'59	1'61	1'60	7'78	2'06	Durham.
22,976	1'60	2'62	2'11	7'00	3'02	Essex.
2,126	2'48	3'07	2'77	5'55	4'99	Flint (a).
17,158	1'76	2'04	1'89	7'65	2'48	Glamorgan.
19,627	3'23	3'88	3'58	10'01	3'58	Gloucester.
4,736	3'88	5'34	4'63	11'09	4'18	Hereford.
8,769	2'64	3'47	3'07	7'53	4'08	Herts (a).
1,414	2'51	2'51	2'51	8'91	2'81	Hunts.

TABLE XIV.—*continued.*

UNION COUNTIES.	Population, 5th April 1891.			Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, 1st January 1891.		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Kent (<i>b</i>) - - -	394,131	412,156	806,287	908	1,217	2,125
Lancaster (<i>a</i>) - -	1,905,191	2,052,763	3,957,954	4,339	5,202	9,541
Leicester - - -	182,963	196,251	379,214	447	572	1,019
Lincoln - - -	230,706	236,478	467,184	461	572	1,033
London (excluding City of London). (<i>b</i>)	1,970,644	2,202,067	4,172,711	7,009	9,454	16,463
City of London - -	19,328	19,017	38,345	242	306	548
Merioneth - - -	31,851	32,874	64,725	71	80	151
Middlesex (<i>a</i>) (<i>b</i>) -	268,709	306,545	575,254	445	635	1,080
Monmouth - - -	142,052	133,034	275,086	368	397	765
Montgomery - - -	32,715	34,575	67,290	106	150	256
Norfolk - - -	216,340	232,269	448,609	588	842	1,430
Northampton - - -	152,980	155,169	308,149	321	416	737
Northumberland - -	252,330	253,766	506,096	580	576	1,156
Nottingham - - -	245,273	259,881	505,154	578	666	1,244
Oxford - - -	90,798	97,427	188,225	254	379	633
Pembroke - - -	38,763	43,232	81,995	120	142	262
Radnor - - -	8,486	8,633	17,119	32	38	70
Rutland - - -	10,984	11,139	22,123	32	24	56
Salop - - -	125,999	128,746	254,745	344	449	793
Somerset - - -	238,612	271,452	510,064	651	900	1,551
Southampton - - -	321,263	344,976	666,239	871	1,122	1,993
Stafford (<i>a</i>) - - -	551,076	552,246	1,103,322	1,205	1,254	2,459
Suffolk - - -	177,406	188,073	365,479	414	547	961
Surrey (<i>b</i>) - - -	269,140	302,920	572,060	489	687	1,176
Sussex - - -	255,427	299,111	554,538	626	880	1,506
Warwick (<i>a</i>) - - -	388,547	413,213	801,760	1,073	1,209	2,282
Westmorland - - -	32,385	33,830	66,215	77	70	147
Wilts - - -	125,693	129,427	255,120	416	501	917
Worcester (<i>a</i>) - -	200,195	222,320	422,515	483	605	1,088
York (East Riding) -	196,169	203,792	399,961	376	479	855
York (North Riding) -	177,165	177,242	354,407	350	391	741
York (West Riding) -	1,200,274	1,264,105	2,464,379	2,166	2,467	4,633
TOTALS - - -	14,050,620	14,950,398	29,001,018	34,526	43,258	77,784

(a) See Note on previous page.

TABLE XIV.—continued.

Total Number of Paupers of all Classes 1st January 1891.	Ratio [per 1,000] of Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers of all Classes.	Ratio [per Cent.] of Paupers of all Classes to Population.	UNION COUNTIES.
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
21,852	2'30	2'95	2'64	9'72	2'71	Kent (b).
72,123	2'28	2'53	2'41	13'23	1'82	Lancaster (a).
9,762	2'44	2'91	2'69	10'44	2'57	Leicester.
16,273	2'00	2'42	2'21	6'35	3'48	Lincoln.
109,321	3'56	4'29	3'95	15'06	2'62	London (excluding City of London) (b).
3,226	12'52	16'09	14'29	16'99	8'41	City of London.
2,947	2'23	2'43	2'33	5'12	4'55	Merioneth.
12,378	1'66	2'07	1'88	8'73	2'15	Middlesex (a) (b).
8,561	2'59	2'98	2'78	8'94	3'11	Monmouth.
2,777	3'24	4'34	3'80	9'22	4'13	Montgomery.
20,208	2'72	3'63	3'19	7'08	4'50	Norfolk.
8,122	2'10	2'68	2'39	9'07	2'64	Northampton.
10,286	2'30	2'27	2'28	11'24	2'03	Northumberland.
12,191	2'36	2'56	2'46	10'20	2'41	Nottingham.
7,089	2'80	3'89	3'36	8'93	3'77	Oxford.
3,574	3'10	3'28	3'20	7'33	4'36	Pembroke.
706	3'77	4'40	4'09	9'92	4'12	Radnor.
773	2'91	2'15	2'53	7'24	3'49	Rutland.
5,227	2'73	3'49	3'11	15'17	2'05	Salop.
20,283	2'73	3'32	3'04	7'65	3'98	Somerset.
22,487	2'71	3'25	2'99	8'86	3'38	Southampton.
34,543	2'19	2'27	2'23	7'12	3'13	Stafford (a).
13,675	2'33	2'91	2'63	7'03	3'74	Suffolk.
14,349	1'82	2'27	2'06	8'20	2'51	Surrey (b).
19,126	2'45	2'94	2'72	7'87	3'45	Sussex.
17,065	2'76	2'93	2'85	13'37	2'13	Warwick (a).
1,489	2'38	2'07	2'22	9'87	2'25	Westmorland.
10,296	3'30	3'87	3'59	8'91	4'04	Wilts.
12,721	2'41	2'72	2'58	8'55	3'01	Worcester (a).
10,966	1'92	2'35	2'14	7'80	2'74	York (East Riding).
9,521	1'98	2'21	2'09	7'78	2'69	York (North Riding).
45,949	1'80	1'95	1'88	10'08	1'86	York (West Riding).
780,457	2'46	2'89	2'68	9'97	2'69	TOTALS.

(b) In comparing this Table (for 1891) with the Table for 1881 in the Commissioners' Thirty-sixth Report, it should be borne in mind that since 1881 the County of London has been formed out of parts of the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey.

TABLE XV.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

(a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1890.

(b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1890.

(c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1890 to the Number of

(d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population to Registrar General, pages XXXIV and XXXV).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1890, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	2	2	69	40	176	117	559	519
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	16
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	1	2	-	13	20
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	1	-	1	-	3	1	16	8
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	3	2	70	41	182	118	612	563
Idiot Establishments	6	3	105	55	293	161	302	153
GRAND TOTAL	9	5	175	96	475	279	914	716
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1890 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	-	1	4	2	14	9	48	22
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	4	2	14	9	50	23
Idiot Establishments	-	-	5	3	10	4	9	8
GRAND TOTAL	-	1	9	5	24	13	59	31
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1890, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1890, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	-	*	58·0	50·0	79·5	76·9	85·9	42·4
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*	57·1	48·8	76·9	76·3	81·7	40·9
Idiot Establishments	-	-	47·6	54·5	34·1	24·8	29·8	52·3
GRAND TOTAL	-	*	51·4	52·1	50·5	46·6	64·6	43·3
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1890								
	57·4	48·5	4·8	4·8	2·9	3·0	4·4	4·3

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1890 in the same Institutions.

the whole Population during the Year 1890 (taken from the Fifty-third Report of the

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.		M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,293	1,234	4,912	5,078	6,036	6,958	5,382	7,022	3,641	5,245	1,915	2,930	398	802	37	84	24,420	30,031
54	38	195	192	228	287	184	292	180	260	103	174	21	49	3	5	988	1,313
33	64	145	194	286	272	281	289	169	216	104	177	23	78	5	10	1,061	1,321
28	26	120	141	173	203	138	228	129	212	86	139	33	57	-	7	728	1,022
33	-	27	3	32	3	60	3	67	5	32	2	8	-	-	-	262	16
14	1	76	29	124	53	113	35	90	23	47	9	8	-	-	-	474	150
1,455	1,363	5,475	5,637	6,879	7,776	6,158	7,869	4,276	5,961	2,287	3,431	491	986	45	106	27,933	33,853
191	80	156	68	71	41	45	20	9	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,179	587
1,646	1,443	5,631	5,705	6,950	7,817	6,203	7,889	4,285	5,967	2,288	3,431	491	986	45	106	29,112	34,440
91	80	432	335	687	441	619	469	525	482	430	468	183	249	-	39	3,062	2,597
-	1	7	4	15	3	23	14	16	20	16	19	9	8	-	2	87	71
3	2	17	14	33	23	43	35	21	20	31	34	12	20	3	4	164	153
-	1	5	9	23	3	22	10	21	7	7	15	10	11	1	2	89	58
-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	3	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	16	4
-	-	4	1	1	1	8	-	6	-	3	1	2	-	1	-	25	3
94	84	467	363	762	471	719	528	592	530	490	538	217	290	34	47	3,443	2,886
6	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	23
100	88	472	364	763	473	720	529	592	530	490	538	217	290	34	47	3,480	2,909
70·4	64·8	87·9	66·0	113·8	63·4	115·0	66·8	144·2	91·9	224·5	159·7	459·8	310·5	783·8	464·3	125·4	86·5
-	26·3	35·9	20·8	65·8	10·5	125·0	47·9	88·9	76·9	155·3	109·2	428·6	163·3	-	•	88·1	54·1
90·9	31·2	117·2	72·2	115·4	84·6	153·0	121·1	124·3	92·6	298·1	192·1	521·7	256·4	•	•	154·6	115·8
-	38·5	41·7	63·8	132·9	14·8	159·4	43·9	162·8	33·0	81·4	107·9	303·0	193·0	-	•	122·3	56·8
-	-	74·1	-	93·7	-	66·7	-	44·8	•	93·7	•	•	-	-	-	61·1	•
-	-	52·6	34·5	8·1	18·3	70·8	-	66·7	-	63·8	•	•	-	-	-	52·7	20·0
64·6	61·6	85·3	64·4	110·8	60·6	116·8	67·1	138·4	88·9	214·3	156·8	442·0	294·1	755·6	443·4	123·3	85·3
31·4	50·0	32·1	14·7	14·1	48·8	22·2	50·0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31·4	39·2
60·8	61·0	83·8	63·8	109·8	60·5	116·1	67·1	138·2	88·8	214·2	156·8	442·0	294·1	755·6	443·4	119·5	84·5
5·8	5·3	8·2	7·3	13·5	10·9	22·4	16·2	37·1	30·0	77·2	67·2	153·1	141·1	315·0	287·9	20·8	18·3

STATISTICS.
Annual
Returns of
Pauper
Lunacy.

The Appendix A. is a Table showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the various unions and parishes on 1st January 1892, and specifying the class of Institution in which they were resident. Added to it is a Table distinguishing the number in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Tabulated information is given in Appendices B¹, B², B³, B⁴ relative to all patients in Institutions for the Insane, and in single care, during 1891. The Appendix B¹ gives the numbers at the beginning and end of the year, and the numbers admitted, discharged, and who died during the year, with other particulars. Appendix B² shows the number of suicides during the year, Appendix B³, the numbers deemed curable, found lunatic by inquisition, and chargeable exclusively to county and borough rates, and B⁴ the numbers of criminal patients on 1st January 1892.

Boarders.

Statistics of Voluntary Boarders are now given for the first time. The numbers on 1st January 1891 and 1892, together with the changes amongst them during 1891, will be found in Appendix B⁵.

Suicides.

The deaths from suicide, excluding one case in a County Asylum, where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, and two cases where the act was committed while on leave from a Borough Asylum and a Registered Hospital, were 12 in number, distributed as follows:—Seven in County Asylums, two in Hospitals, and three in Provincial Licensed Houses.

Particulars of these suicides are given in other parts of this Report under the heads of the several Institutions.

Suffocation in
epileptic fits.

Suffocation in epileptic fits caused the death of 5 patients.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND
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ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

THE number of these, complete and occupied, is now 67, the Asylum for the Borough of Plymouth having been opened late in the autumn of 1891.

In them, on the 1st of January 1892, were 55,509 (24,880 male and 30,629 female) patients, classified as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	445	558	1,003
Pauper - - - - -	24,366	30,048	54,414
Criminal - - - - -	69	23	92
TOTAL - - - - -	24,880	30,629	55,509

The admissions during the year 1891 were as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Statistics.
Total Number - - - -	7,670	8,037	15,707	
Deduct Transfers from other Institutions, and cases where fresh Reception Orders were obtained owing to previous Orders expiring under Section 38 -	830	901	1,731	
Number placed under care during the Year.	6,840	7,136	13,976	

Of the above number (13,976) the re-admissions, *i.e.*, of persons who had previously been in the same Asylum, were 1,921 (853 males and 1,068 females).

The discharges during the year were as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	2,608	3,161	5,769
Discharged, "Not Recovered" (including Transfers and cases where fresh Reception Orders were obtained owing to previous Orders expiring under Section 38) -	1,443	1,710	3,153
TOTAL - - -	4,051	4,871	8,922

During the year 5,727 (3,159 male and 2,568 female) patients died. In 4,371 instances post-mortem examinations were made, being at the rate of 76·3 in every 100 cases. The average of last year is again maintained. Post-mortem examinations.

In the Cumberland and Westmorland, Dorset, Kent (Barming Heath), Lancaster (Whittingham), and Derby Borough Asylums, a post-mortem examination was made in every case of death. In the following Asylums, *viz.*, London (Cane Hill), Oxford, and City of London, such examination was made in 95 per cent. of the cases of death.

The average daily number of patients resident during the year was 55,038 (24,697 males and 30,341 females).

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers and the fresh Reception Order cases before mentioned) was 41·3 (38·1 for males and 44·3 for females). The percentage for the five years 1886 to 1890 was 39·2 (34·7 for males, and 43·4 for females).

The proportion per cent. of deaths to daily average number resident, and to total number under treatment, was respectively 0.70. I tively

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
STATISTICS.

tively, 10·4 (12·8 males and 8·5 females), and 8·2 (9·9 males and 6·8 females).

Detailed statistics concerning the County and Borough Asylums will be found in Appendices B¹, B², B³, B⁴.

A list of the Asylums, with the names of the Superintendents and of the Clerks to the several Visiting Committees, appears in Appendix N.

Changes
among medical
superintendents.

Mr. J. Peeke Richards retired after a lengthened service from the post of medical superintendent of the female division of the Hanwell Asylum. The entire Asylum has since been placed under Dr. R. R. Alexander, who was superintendent in the male division.

Mr. A. R. Davis, the resident medical officer at the Dorset County Asylum at Forston, has been appointed superintendent of the newly opened Asylum for the Borough of Plymouth.

General
condition.

Every Asylum (except that for Plymouth) was, in accordance with the provisions of the law, visited by us in the course of the year, and we found them, in general, in a satisfactory condition, and well managed. In several instances, however, which we shall presently notice, the Asylum suffered either from over-crowding, or from sanitary defects. We, as usual, print in Appendix C. the entries made by us at our visitations, and in these will be found full details of condition and management.

Attendants.

From a perusal of these entries it will be seen that in some Asylums the wages and conditions of service of the attendants have been improved, while in others, these, in the opinion of the Visiting Commissioners, were not so good or attractive as seemed desirable. Bearing in mind the general advance that has taken place in the price of labour, and the prevailing opinion in favour of diminishing the amount of work which may be exacted, it is obvious, we think, that to attract and retain as attendants in Asylums the better class of persons whose services it is so important to obtain, more liberal remuneration and easier terms of service must be offered, and greater attention be given to their comforts, than those which a few years ago were deemed sufficient. Especially is it necessary that a fair amount of leave should be granted, as it is certain that very constant attendance on the insane is most trying. We touched upon this subject in our Thirty-fourth Annual Report.

We cannot too highly commend the practice which, within the last few years, has been adopted in several Asylums and other institutions for the insane, of forming classes of attendants for instruction in nursing, and in the general duties which they have to discharge; and we may express the hope that this practice may soon be universal.

Medical staff.

We have endeavoured to encourage the strengthening of the medical staff of Asylums, and to induce Visiting Committees

mittees to provide rooms and apparatus for pathological studies, so as to promote scientific research into the subject of insanity and its causation and treatment. While not too confidently anticipating striking or immediate results from this research, we think that such are possible, and that, at all events, benefit must ensue from a more scientific education of those who engage in the care and treatment of the insane. It is satisfactory to us to be able to report that in several Asylums an advance in the desired direction has been made, and we have reason to hope that in many more, provision for pathological study will soon be recognised as a necessary and usual part of the equipment.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Medical staff.

There is a small but not unimportant matter in connection with the treatment of pauper patients to which we desire to call attention. This is the provision which the former Lunacy Acts made, and which the Act of 1890 continues, for the granting of a weekly allowance, not exceeding the sum charged for maintenance, to a pauper patient who, being convalescent, is allowed to go to his home on trial. This we regard as a very useful provision, and one to be more generally made use of. It may, and we believe often does, assist materially in the completion of the cure, by relieving the patient from anxiety for a time while he is seeking employment, and thus, by preventing a relapse, and consequent return to the Asylum, the grant of the allowance may be a real economy.

Allowance to
patients on
trial.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, 1891.

We have, as usual, tabulated in Appendix D., those additions and improvements which have been sanctioned in the year, and the estimated cost of which did not exceed 1,000 *l.* Of the more important, we proceed to give here some further particulars.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS IN
1891.

The want of adequate accommodation for nurses at the Bucks Asylum had more than once been noticed by the Visiting Commissioners, and last year plans for a small nurses' block, and for the improvement of some of the sanitary arrangements, to cost together 1,280 *l.*, were approved by the Secretary of State.

Bucks Asylum.
Nurses' block
and sanitary
improvements.

The laundry at the Chester Asylum being found insufficient, plans for its extension and re-arrangement, at an outlay of 1,200 *l.*, were sanctioned.

Chester
Asylum.
Laundry
extension.

A freehold property adjoining the estate of the Denbigh Asylum, and known as King's Mill and Farm, was purchased by the Visiting Committee for 2,720 *l.*, with a view to the extension of the Asylum. As this extension, however, depends

Denbigh
Asylum.
Purchase of
additional land.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN 1891. on other considerations, which will be referred to later on, the Committee were informed by us that the acquisition of this land by itself would not be a sufficient reason for our approval of a scheme of extension.

Dorset Asylum. The plans for the re-duplication of the Dorset Asylum, referred to in our last Report, were finally approved in February 1891, and the estimated cost of the work was 54,000 *l.* The new buildings will accommodate 367 female patients, the present Asylum being appropriated wholly to patients of the male sex. This arrangement, when the extension of an Asylum is considerable, is found a very convenient one.

Essex Asylum. The purchase of "Harold's Court" for the accommodation of male patients from the Essex Asylum, was mentioned in our last Report. Certain alterations and additions to adapt the house to its new purpose were found to be requisite, and plans for these, to be effected at a cost of 1,250 *l.*, were in April duly sanctioned.

Hereford Asylum. The erection of mess-rooms for the attendants of the Hereford Asylum had been recommended by members of our Board, and plans for these, and for two pairs of cottages for married attendants, the estimated cost of all being 2,920 *l.*, were approved in April.

Lancashire Asylums (Lancaster). Plans for new bath-room, additional water-closets, fire engine house, water tank, and an addition to the post-mortem building to provide accommodation for pathological studies at the Lancaster Asylum, the whole to cost about 2,000 *l.*, were approved in April; and in November a plan for a Roman Catholic chapel, to be constructed of timber and iron, and to cost 419 *l.*, with some additional outlay for foundations, was sanctioned. This is the first instance of the erection at a lunatic asylum in England of a separate chapel for patients of that communion, of whom there are in the Lancaster Asylum over 400. We highly approve of the provision of such a chapel in cases where Roman Catholic patients are sufficiently numerous.

(Prestwich). The gasworks at the Prestwich Asylum were authorised to be extended and improved at a cost of 1,100 *l.*

(Rainhill). In June, the Secretary of State sanctioned plans for an improved system of warming the original Asylum at Rainhill, estimated to cost 3,000 *l.*

(Whittingham). Plans for somewhat extensive additions to the farm buildings at the Whittingham Asylum, to be carried out mainly by asylum labour, but estimated to cost 2,945 *l.*, were also sanctioned in the same month.

London Asylums. The large extensions of the Cane Hill Asylum have been referred to in former Reports. In order to complete these, it was found to be expedient to erect a "nurses' block," and to make

make additions to the assistant medical officers' quarters and farm buildings, and also to provide some attendants' cottages; and plans to be carried out at an estimated cost of 10,500 *l.*, as well as plans for additions to the workshops, formation of airing courts, and some other minor improvements, involving an outlay of 2,950 *l.*, were duly approved by the Secretary of State.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS IN
1891.

The erection of six external iron staircases, and some other provisions for facilitating escape in case of fire, and of additional external hydrants, at the Hanwell Asylum, was sanctioned in June.

(Hanwell).
Fire-escape
stairs and
hydrants.

On the estate purchased for the site of the fifth County of London Asylum at Claybury, now in course of erection, was a private mansion, which the Council have determined to adapt for the reception of paying patients of the male sex, of whom it can be made to accommodate 50; and plans of the necessary alterations, to be effected at a cost of 7,500 *l.*, were sanctioned in July last. We were sorry to hear, recently, that the work had not yet been begun.

(Claybury).
Adaptation of
mansion for
reception of
paying
patients.

A new residence for the medical superintendent of the Norfolk Asylum being greatly needed, we were anxious to find a site for it which would permit of a covered communication with the main Asylum, an arrangement which we consider to be very desirable, but a careful examination of the ground failed to indicate such a site, and we were reluctantly obliged to allow one to be chosen which lies between the main building and the annexe, and so far is convenient, but which is at some distance from each. Plans for the residence, to cost 1,900 *l.*, were duly sanctioned. We have made it a condition that quarters for two assistant medical officers shall be provided in the main building, and that one, at least, of these officers shall always be present in that building.

Norfolk
Asylum.
New residence
for medical
superintendent.

We mentioned in our last year's Report to your Lordship, that an estate, near Taunton, upon which to erect a second Asylum for Somerset and Bath, had been purchased. After competition, plans for the Asylum were selected and have been submitted to our examination, but they are not yet finally settled.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Plans for
second Asylum.

The Secretary of State approved plans for an extension of the stores, and for a pathological room, at the Burntwood Asylum, Stafford, to cost 1,200 *l.*

Staffordshire
Asylum.
(Burntwood).
Extension of
stores and
pathological
room.

In our Forty-fourth Report we noticed, at some length, the unsatisfactory state of the water supply at the Suffolk Asylum, and in our Report for last year, mentioned that by boring at a spot some distance from the Asylum an ample supply of good water had been reached. Plans for the

Suffolk Asylum
Water supply
works, and
purchase of
land.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS IN
1891.

requisite works, and machinery for supplying the Asylum from this source, and for softening the water, the estimate for which amounted to 5,200 *l.*, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in May, who also authorised the purchase of a piece of land, the site of the boring, at the price of 308 *l.*

Infirmaries,
and fire-escape
stairs.

Later in the year, plans for much-needed infirmaries, one in each division of the same Asylum, and to accommodate 50 patients, were approved, the estimated cost being 13,000 *l.* At the same time, a plan for a fire-escape staircase, to cost 500 *l.*, was sanctioned.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
New laundry.

The laundry of the North Riding of Yorkshire Asylum at Clifton having become quite inadequate, owing to the increase in the number of patients, plans for a new laundry, to be erected at an estimated cost of 7,300 *l.*, were approved by the Secretary of State in March 1891.

(West Riding)
(Wadsley).
Infectious
hospital.

The erection of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious diseases at the Wadsley Asylum, was sanctioned in November last. An existing building, which had been used as a hospital for females, is to be incorporated with the new hospital for administrative purposes, and the cost of the whole was estimated at 3,000 *l.* The hospital will accommodate seven patients of each sex.

In the majority of cases, when new asylums, or the improvement of existing asylums, require an outlay of any considerable amount, the money required must be borrowed on the security of the rates. Since the Local Government Act came into operation, a local authority cannot borrow without the consent of the Local Government Board, and in order to obtain this consent it is necessary to place before the Board the proposed scheme, and the plans for carrying it into effect. These plans have previously been examined by us, assisted by professional advice, and, upon our report, approved by the Secretary of State; and the second examination of them, leads, as we are informed, oftentimes to considerable delay, which, under the system prevailing before the Act referred to, did not occur. It would be very desirable, we think, if the necessity for a double examination and the consequent delay could be avoided,

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

THE pressure for Asylum room, which in our last Report we mentioned as existing in so many counties continues, we regret to say, in undiminished severity, and we do not find that County Councils are more prompt than their predecessors who had the control of Asylums, in adopting measures

measures of relief. We will notice, in alphabetical order, the counties in which the insufficiency of accommodation was at our visitation of the past year most apparent.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The Three Counties Asylum had, when visited, 60 out-county patients; but the total number of patients was in excess of that for which there was properly room. Since then most of the out-county patients have, we learn, been removed; but the increase of home patients has been such as to convince the Visiting Committee of the necessity for providing further accommodation for the counties in union; and the question of the best mode of doing this is, we believe, now engaging their attention.

Three Counties Asylum.

Although there was no immediate want of room at the Carmarthen Asylum when visited, yet as the detached hospital was occupied by 67 female patients, whom it might become suddenly necessary to remove from it, the members of our Board who inspected the Asylum were of opinion that an extension of the accommodation, especially for women, should not be long postponed.

Carmarthen Asylum.

The question of how the required additional accommodation for the five counties of North Wales interested in the Denbigh Asylum is to be provided remained unsolved at the end of the year. Having grave doubts of the wholesomeness of the water supply we felt it necessary, before giving any countenance to an extension of the present Asylum, to have the matter thoroughly inquired into, and we therefore employed the eminent sanitary engineer, Mr. Rogers Field, to examine carefully the present supply, and his report, with the analyses of samples of the water, made by Dr. Dupré, satisfied us that the supply is unsatisfactory in quality; and that, although it is sufficient in quantity for the present purposes of the Asylum, it would not be sufficient if the Asylum were enlarged to the extent that would be necessary. The Committee of the Asylum, our conclusions having been intimated to them, have now under consideration a scheme for obtaining water from a source at a distance of some seven miles from the Asylum, and are, we learn, negotiating with the landowners concerned with a view of carrying it into effect. The water from this source has been satisfactorily reported on, both as to quality and quantity. In the meantime, however, the Asylum at the date (31st October) of the last visit remained overcrowded, while a considerable number of additional patients were boarded out.

Denbigh Asylum.

The Devon Asylum was found, at a visit paid in November last, to be considerably over-crowded, and with an increasing insane population, the number of patients having advanced from 958, at the previous visit, to 985.

Devon Asylum.

The question of Asylum accommodation for the county of Durham remains in an unsatisfactory position; Notice has

Durham Asylum.

**INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.**

**Durham
Asylum.**

been given to the county borough of Sunderland, to remove the patients chargeable to that borough, and Sunderland proposes to erect a separate Asylum, for which a site has been secured and the plans of which have been submitted to us. The pressure for room at the Durham Asylum was so great during the past year that the medical superintendent's residence was appropriated to the use of patients, his family being removed to a house in the neighbourhood.

**Hereford
Asylum.**

Some increase of accommodation for the county of Hereford would seem to be called for, as at a visit paid to the Asylum in July the vacant beds were 14 for males, but only one for females; while some of the female dormitories were considered to be too full.

Kent Asylums.

In our last Report we mentioned that we had recommended an extension of the Chartham Asylum. No final arrangement between Kent and London has yet, we believe, been arrived at, so that it is difficult to estimate what the future requirements of Kent will be. We are informed that the Committee of Chartham Asylum have given notice to the city of Canterbury to remove the patients belonging to that city, and by this means no doubt room for additional Kent patients will be obtained; but Canterbury will be placed in some difficulty to find accommodation for the patients removed.

**Lancashire
Asylums.**

Great difficulty has been experienced during the past year in finding Asylum room for female patients in any of the Lancashire Asylums, and increased Asylum accommodation for the County is greatly needed. We shall refer in another part of this Report to an Act of Parliament passed in the last Session for establishing a general Asylums Board for Lancashire. It will be the duty of this Board, which, however, only came into existence in November, to take steps promptly to provide one or more additional Asylums, for no material extension of any of the present Asylums can, we think, be contemplated. The county borough of Blackburn has determined to sever its union with the county and to build a separate Asylum, and a proposed site has been inspected by us, which, though not in all respects very suitable, was in the circumstances approved. It has not, however, yet been purchased, so far as we are informed. The Asylum at Prestwich was last year found to be over-crowded, as was also that of Whittingham on the female side.

**Leicester and
Rutland
Asylum.**

Nothing has yet been done towards a permanent provision of adequate accommodation for the pauper insane of the counties of Leicester and Rutland.

**Lincolnshire
Asylum.**

The insufficiency of Asylum accommodation in Lincolnshire has been the subject of frequent comment by us, but nothing, we regret to say, has yet been effected to supply the want. Two courses appear to be open to the authorities concerned: (1.) The erection of a separate Asylum in a different part of the

the county; and (2.) The erection of a succursal Asylum or Annexe, in connection with, but distinct from, the present Asylum. For the latter a material increase of the Asylum estate would be requisite; and in our opinion the first course would be the more politic.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The difficulty of finding accommodation anywhere for London patients, to which we referred in our Report for 1890, continued to be felt last year, in equal intensity; nor can we report now that any further action has been taken by the London County Council to make the necessary permanent provision for the insane poor, beyond advertising for an estate as a site for another Asylum. The additions at Cane Hill are now available, but we believe the Claybury Asylum will require at least another year for its completion. These two extensions will provide for 2,800 patients, but there will be still left "boarded out," a sufficient number to fill another Asylum of considerable capacity, while there can be little hope of any diminution of the annual increment of insane paupers for whom provision must be made.

London Asylums.

The Middlesex Asylum, at Wandsworth, was found to contain more than its proper number of patients, when inspected last year, but 244 were chargeable to London, and must eventually be removed by the latter authority, so that there may not be any permanent deficiency of room, as the area and population of Middlesex have been greatly diminished by the Local Government Act. The Committee of this Asylum propose to erect on the Asylum estate, a block of buildings for the reception of 200 idiot children, and we have expressed a general approval of this proposal.

Middlesex Asylum.

We have already mentioned the steps which have been taken for providing additional accommodation for Somerset and Bath, by the erection of a second Asylum. Until this is built considerable pressure for room will be felt.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

The difficulty in which Staffordshire was placed for Asylum room was noticed in our last Report, and it had become greater during the past year. The erection of a third Asylum is contemplated. At the visit paid to Stafford Asylum in the autumn, the renting of a vacant mansion house, if a suitable one could be found, was recommended as a measure of temporary relief. Both the present Asylums were found to be overcrowded, and 110 Staffordshire patients were boarded out in other institutions.

Stafford Asylums.

We have been informed that the union of the three local authorities interested in the Asylum at Hayward's Heath, has been, or will be, dissolved by the retirement of West Sussex, the other two, viz.: East Sussex and Brighton retaining the Asylum. This will, no doubt, be followed by the erection of a separate Asylum for West Sussex, which will relieve the pressure

Sussex Asylum

**INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.**

Warwick
Asylum.

pressure for room now experienced at Hayward's Heath, but which in the meantime will, we fear, be greatly increased.

In the Warwick Asylum there was observed a deficiency of room for the 650 patients housed in it, while 65 patients in addition were boarded out in the Rubery Hill Asylum. Various works to improve the sanitary conditions of the Asylum were carried out in the past year; and further accommodation for patients must be soon provided.

Worcester
Asylum.

The deficiency of room in the male division of the Worcester Asylum, which was noticed at the visit of inspection made last year, will be remedied when the considerable extension of that division which was sanctioned in December 1890, is complete.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

The North Riding Asylum was, when visited in August last, practically full. We have recently learnt that it is proposed to build a block on the site of the present laundry, which will be superseded by the new one now being erected; and that the county borough of Middlesborough has been required to withdraw its patients, 115 in number, within two years.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Wakefield.

Overcrowding of the female wards of the Wakefield Asylum, was reported by the Commissioners, who visited it in August last. The erection of the intended chronic blocks at the West Riding Asylum, at Menston, should meet the requirements of the Riding for some time, and permit of some reduction of the redundant population at Wakefield.

Birmingham
Asylums.

Although there were in the two Birmingham Asylums when visited in October last, about 100 vacant beds, yet the extension of the city boundaries will bring in many patients hitherto chargeable to Worcestershire Unions and received at the Worcester Asylum, and as the population from which patients are drawn is greatly increased, it is probable that the question of further accommodation for Birmingham will come into prominence before long. Any extension of existing buildings can only take place at Rubery Hill.

Newcastle
Asylum.

The Newcastle Asylum had last year no accommodation for any increase in the number of patients. Further provision will, however, be made by extensive additions which are in contemplation.

We repeat in Appendix L., Tables 1, 2, 3, similar to those published last year, showing the vacant accommodation in Asylums, and giving the names of certain Counties and a County Borough which have pauper lunatics boarded out in Out-County Asylums and in Licensed Houses.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

DISEASES suggestive of defective sanitation continue to occur in several Asylums. INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.

When visiting the Asylum at Denbigh in October last the Visiting Commissioners found that cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, three of them fatal, had occurred, and were probably due to defects of closets and drains, improvement of some of which was, however, in progress. Denbigh
Asylum.

Cases of enteric fever, diarrhœa, and erysipelas, some of the first two diseases terminating in death, having occurred at the Essex Asylum, the Committee employed Mr. Rogers Field to examine the drainage system, which he found in a very defective state. He has, we understand, recommended a complete reconstruction of the drainage of the Asylum, which the Committee, however, hesitate to undertake, and instead have directed defects of the existing system to be made good. We are inclined to think that the more radical treatment proposed by Mr. Field would in the end be the more economical. It was not only in the drains of the older portion of the Asylum that defects were found, but also in some of those of the recently erected Annexe. Essex Asylum.

In the Hants Asylum typhoid fever appeared, causing two deaths. It was confined to the female side, and its origin was not traced, but presumably it was due to foul air passing over the warming apparatus and entering the wards in which the disease occurred. Hants Asylum.

One case of typhoid fever was reported from the Hereford Asylum. Also several of pneumonia. Hereford
Asylum.

In the Lancaster Asylum three cases of typhoid fever, one fatal, were, at the annual visit, found to have occurred; and at Whittingham one case, besides three of erysipelas, and five of dysenteric diarrhœa. Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster)
(Whittingham).

A considerable amount of diarrhœa occurred in the Leicester County Asylum in January 1891, and proved fatal in four instances. The cause was not traced, but it would probably be found in some defect in the rather antiquated system of drainage. Leicester and
Rutland
Asylum.

During January 1891 there was an outbreak of diarrhœa in the Lincoln Asylum, attacking many patients and some attendants of both sexes. It was attributed to the effect of the long frost on the water supply, which is derived from a stream that supplies the city of Lincoln. Further improvement of the drainage of the Asylum was in progress during the year, and we may hope it will remove all sources of danger. Lincoln
Asylum.

**INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.
Norfolk
Asylum.**

Two of the deaths which were reported to the Commissioners visiting the Norfolk Asylum in July last were due to typhoid fever, and in eight others dysenteric diarrhœa had been present. There had also been cases of erysipelas. A sanitary examination of the drains had manifested many defects, allowing of contamination of the air in several bedrooms, and here, no doubt, was the cause of the diseases named. Alterations to remedy the defects were in progress.

**Northampton
Asylum.**

We noticed in our last Report the prevalence of diarrhœa of a dysenteric character in the Asylum for Northamptonshire; and we have to report that at the visit paid to the Asylum in the early part of last year it was found to have again appeared, and to have been fatal in three cases, while two deaths were due to typhoid fever. The Visiting Commissioners strongly recommended the examination of the drains and sewerage generally by an eminent sanitary engineer.

Salop Asylum.

The Salop Asylum was not free from typhoid fever, three cases having occurred, but none fatal. We are glad to be able to mention that the new well, to which allusion was made in our last Report, was successfully sunk, and yields an ample supply of water, pronounced after analysis to be of very good quality.

Suffolk Asylum.

The members of our Commission who visited the Suffolk Asylum in July last reported that in the previous 12 months four patients had died of enteric fever, and seven of dysenteric diarrhœa, while 19 other persons, including three attendants, had been attacked by the former, and 66 by the latter disease. The insanitary condition thus indicated was attributed to the unwholesomeness of the water used in the Asylum; and we may trust that it will cease upon the introduction of the new supply, to which reference has already been made. This has not yet, however, been accomplished.

**Birmingham
Asylum
(Winson
Green).**

In the Birmingham Asylum, at Winson Green, dysentery and diarrhœa, as well as typhoid fever, prevailed during the past year; 54 cases of the former complaint, and five of the latter having occurred in the 12 months prior to the middle of last October, and four of the first, and three of the last series of cases, having proved fatal. The Visiting Committee in consequence directed a thorough examination of the drainage of the Asylum with a view to its rectification. Many defects were discovered, and it was strongly suspected that the well had become contaminated by sewage. The use of the well water was discontinued, and a supply obtained from the City Waterworks. We must hope that a scientific and thorough re-arrangement of the drainage and other sanitary appliances of the Asylum will be effected. The Commissioners who visited the Asylum in October entered their protest against the continuance of the loan which had been made to the

Health Committee of the City, of 3½ acres of the already most inadequate area of land attached to the Asylum, for the temporary accommodation in wooden sheds of scarlet fever patients. In this protest our Board heartily concurred, and we had previously strongly opposed a proposed permanent curtailment of the land for a hospital for infectious diseases, which, however, was carried out in spite of our opposition.

INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.Birmingham
Asylum
(Winson
Green).

In the Hull Borough Asylum three deaths were noticed at the annual visit as having been due to dysentery, while there had also been some cases of diarrhœa.

Hull Asylum.

In the Newcastle Asylum there had been several cases of typhoid fever, one fatal; and we were glad to learn that, in connection with the proposed extension of the Asylum, examination and improvement of the drainage would be undertaken.

Newcastle
Asylum.

We continue to recommend in all cases where defective sanitary conditions exist a thorough re-arrangement of drains and sewerage under competent advice, as at once the most effectual and the most economical remedy.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

THE total number of deaths by suicide which have occurred this year in County and Borough Asylums amounts only to eight. This return is less by one than that of last year, which latter year showed a remarkable diminution on the rates of previous years; 18, 16, and 14 cases having occurred during the three previous years respectively. This rate shows a progressive improvement: for last year we noted that of the nine cases six indicated some laxity in the management in each case; this year we may, in the first place, deduct one case, that of the man S. R., who committed suicide while away from Nottingham Borough Asylum on trial; of the remaining seven cases we shall see that four at least occurred under circumstances which reflected no blame whatever upon any one concerned in the detention of the sufferer. When we consider the number and character of the suicidal patients detained in the County and Borough Asylums of England and Wales, we have good reason to congratulate the managers of these institutions on the care and vigilance which they have been able to maintain.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

An account of the eight cases may be briefly given as follows:—

J. M. was admitted to the Devon Asylum on 27th April 1890, as being melancholic and suicidal. He was placed in a ward of 57 patients, of whom 12 were suicidal, with five attendants.

Devon.

By hanging.

0.70.

attendants.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Devon.

By hanging.

attendants. This staff is regarded by the Superintendent as sufficient. No proper card of instructions concerning this patient seems to have been issued. About 11.30 a.m. of 26th December 1891, he was seen by some one to be wandering alone in a yard where no patient had any business to be, and where about noon he was found hanging to a spout in this yard. In our last Report we had to reflect upon a case of suicide on the female side of this Asylum, when we pointed out that we had regarded its staff as being too weak, and on our visitations had so informed the Committee, in that year and also in the two years preceding. We had, moreover, pointed out that the instructions to attendants in suicidal cases were insufficient.

This death was not creditable to those concerned in the care of the patient.

Essex.

Throat cut.

A. M. C. was admitted into the Essex County Asylum on 5th July 1889. He was described as disposed to suicide, being urged thereto by the Devil, and self-inflicted wounds were found upon his head on admission. He improved, and for 18 months before his death he was not under close supervision, though still detained in the ward for suicidal patients. On the morning of 19th October 1891, he was engaged with an attendant in making the beds in the dormitory of this ward, a dormitory separated by a glass door from the day-room. The attendant left him alone in the dormitory, and he was last seen alive at 7.40 a.m. Five minutes later the patient was found in the water-closet of this dormitory with his throat cut. The attendant responsible for A. M. C. had slept during the previous night in the room of another attendant, which room was in this dormitory. This bedroom door had a spring lock, and the attendant stated that he had slammed the door, and left it as he thought locked. The door, however, could not have been locked, as the patient made his way into the bedroom. In the bedroom was a cupboard usually locked. On this day, however, the key of the cupboard had been broken, and, although this fact was duly reported, the defect was not remedied and the cupboard was for the time unlocked. The patient thus managed to obtain from it a razor with which he destroyed himself. The attendant who left the patient unwatched, and who carelessly left the bedroom door open, was very properly discharged, and the attendant who owned the razor was transferred to a less responsible post.

Lancashire
(Lancaster).
By hanging.

J. W. was admitted into Lancaster Moor Asylum in August 1876. He was regarded as a violent and dangerous man, but not suicidal. He was therefore placed in a single room, where he was visited every two hours. He was seen to be as usual about 4 a.m. of the morning of 3rd December 1891. About 6 a.m. he was found hanging by a strip of sheeting from his bedstead, which had been turned up endwise. His own sheets were whole, and the source of the strip could not be traced. In this case no blame could be attached to any one.

J. R.

J. R. was admitted into the Prestwich Asylum on 27th September 1886, and was described as not suicidal, but the subject of mania and delusions. He improved, and appeared to be so trustworthy a man that he was employed in the kitchen garden, and was often left there alone. His manner was cheerful, he was neat in dress, and "no patient seemed less likely to commit suicide." On 26th June 1891 he was last seen alive, between 10 and 11 a.m., planting lettuces, but when called to dinner at 11.45 he was missing, and was soon after discovered hanging by a cord from a tree. Whence this cord came no one could say. The patient was known to have been much disturbed at times by hallucinations of hearing.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Lancashire
(Prestwich).

(1) By hanging.

T. D., a bricklayer, was admitted into Prestwich Asylum on 1st July 1891, suffering from mania with delusions. He was then reported to be dangerous to others, but not suicidal. He improved greatly, and became so quiet and well-conducted that his name was put down for discharge. On 21st November 1891, however, he was engaged at work on the Asylum premises, and took an opportunity of inflicting some injuries upon himself with an axe, and died in consequence, on the 5th of December 1891. He could give no explanation of his conduct except that his wife, whom he had expected a day or two before, had not been to see him.

(2) Self-
injuries with
an axe.

E. B. was admitted to Cane Hill Asylum on 19th March 1891, afflicted with melancholia, and said to be dangerous to her husband, but not suicidal. After admission she was believed, however, to have suicidal tendencies, and proper instructions were issued. At 5.10 p.m. on 7th November screams were heard, and the patient was found to be on fire. An attendant enveloped her in a counterpane, and so put out the flames, but the patient was so seriously burnt that she died of exhaustion a fortnight later. It seems the patient had obtained a wax taper used for lighting the gas, and then, having found the door of a gas-lamp unlocked, had lighted the taper there, and with this set her underclothing on fire. She did all this in the lobby of the water-closet. In the depositions one nurse stated that patients of this class were allowed to go to the water-closet alone; another stated that they were not so allowed. We need scarcely say that such patients should never be allowed to go out of sight, either to the water-closet or anywhere else. The nurse responsible for the gas service deposed that she certainly locked the lamp after lighting the gas, and suggested that the lock might be imperfect. The jury at the inquest found in accordance with the facts, and attached no blame to any one. Nevertheless we are of opinion that this accident should not have occurred.

London
(Cane Hill).
By burning.

F. A. was admitted into the West Riding Asylum, at Wakefield, on 24th October 1890. She was 30 years of age, and was described as melancholy, feeble in body and oppressed

Yorkshire
(West Riding).
(Wakefield.)
Fall from
window.

**SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.**

by dreads. Some recent cuts upon the neck were noted on admission. She made no improvement, and was detained under special observation. About 6.30 a.m. of the 23rd of January 1891 the patient removed a cane protection from the lower light of one of the dormitory windows, and, dashing herself through a pane into a paved area below, fractured her skull. The night watch had passed her at 6 a.m. when she was lying quietly in bed. The Committee of the Asylum agreed with us that the panes of these windows should be diminished in size, and be more effectually protected.

**Nottingham
Borough.
Throat cut.**

S. R. cut his throat on 21st February 1891, while absent on trial from the Nottingham Borough Asylum. The authorities of the Asylum were of course responsible for this leave and its consequences, but we have every reason to suppose that the leave was properly granted.

**DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED
WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.**

**DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.**

If under this head we include all cases in which death occurred either directly in consequence of accident, or attended by signs of serious injury, we find the total number for the past year to be 30. Of this total number 8 patients died with broken ribs, 5 died of choking, and 5 epileptics were suffocated. Nine patients died of fatal injuries in other ways, 2 patients were drowned, and 1 died with heart disease under circumstances rather suggestive of suicide.

The number of deaths with fractured ribs is the same as in our report of last year; in one of this year's cases, however, the fracture occurred before admission, and in a second the fractures, if such they are to be called, were due to destructive disease of these bones. To these two cases we need not add any longer annotation. The remaining six cases are as follows:—

**Glamorgan.
(1) Death after
fracture of
sternum.**

E. B., æt. 51, was admitted into the Glamorgan County Asylum on 26th September 1888. He was then feeble and subject to muscular twitchings. In spite of all care he grew worse and worse, and was on 9th January 1891 sent to the sick ward. His feeble and choreic state made him very restless, and his movements uncertain and dangerous to himself. At the same time he was very irritable and resented assistance. In spite of due precaution he struck himself repeatedly against the furniture, &c. On 29th January, at 4.50, he was seen to fall forward in his chair, but not out of the chair, and soon after he seemed pallid and in pain, and was removed to bed. At 5.15 he was seen by a medical officer, and fracture of the sternum at the third rib was found. He sank rapidly, and died

died on the same night. The lesion diagnosed during life was discovered on post-mortem examination; and the bone of the chest was found to be so soft as to be easily cut with scissors. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "Died from atrophy of the brain, and pericarditis, possibly accelerated by a fracture of the breast-bone." There had been no conflict with the patient.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

(2) Death after
fracture of ribs.

J. W., æt. 48, was admitted to the Glamorgan Asylum on 2nd May 1891, for acute mania. He was very flighty, and teased other patients, but there was no history of any conflict. Towards the end of May he showed signs of pneumonia, and the second, fourth, fifth, and eighth ribs were found to be fractured. He died on 30th May. The ribs after death were found to be very brittle and snapped readily. It seemed that no blame could be attached to anyone.

A. R., æt. 77, was admitted into the Gloucester Asylum on 16th October 1891, suffering from senile dementia and heart disease. On 14th November, when attempting to rise up from the sofa, she fell forwards flat upon the floor, bruising her face and breaking three ribs. She never recovered the shock, and died the following day. No blame was attached to anyone.

Gloucester.

Death after
fracture of ribs.

M. P., æt. 62, was admitted into Cane Hill Asylum on 21st April 1890, suffering from chronic pulmonary disease. She died of pneumonia of the right lung on 18th November 1891, a fractured rib having been discovered before death on the left side. At the post-mortem three ribs were found broken, but the pneumonia was limited to the other side, and the fractures could scarcely be said to contribute to the death. There was no history of any conflict, but three nights before her death she fell out of bed, and when the nurse reached her she had risen to her feet, but looked very pallid.

London County
(Cane Hill).

Death with
fractured ribs.

Z. H., æt. 60, was admitted into the West Riding Asylum, at Wakefield, on 17th April 1891, suffering from "acute frenzy, fever, and delirium." On 5th May she accidentally fell, but on medical examination no injury was found. She was, however, continually knocking herself about, and falling against furniture. She thus got so much bruised that she was latterly kept entirely in bed. She died on 18th May 1891, of general convulsions. On autopsy the convulsions and death were found to be due to encephalic hæmorrhage; but also the fifth to the ninth rib, inclusively, were found to be broken on the left side. There was no external bruise. All the ribs were very brittle, so much so that they broke readily between the fingers. The fracture did not contribute to the death. There was no history of any resistance or strife.

West Riding
(Wakefield).

(1) Death after
fracture of ribs.

H. H., æt. 48, was admitted to the West Riding Asylum, at Wakefield, on 31st October 1891, suffering from general paralysis. Two days before death four ribs on the right side

West Riding
(Wakefield).

(2) Fracture
of ribs.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

were found to be fractured, and there was a slight bruise over the parts, and also on the right elbow and right knee. After death the ribs were found to be very friable, and broke readily during removal for examination. There had been only one very slight struggle with the patient, which was reported, and after which he had been medically examined and found to be uninjured. The verdict of the coroner's court was, that there was "insufficient evidence as to the causes of the fractures."

Cambridge.
Death from
choking.

F. A. C., æt. 44, was admitted into the Cambridgeshire Asylum on 4th September 1891. She had cancerous tumours about her, was very feeble, and subject to faintings. She seemed, however, to swallow well, and took food fairly. On 1st October medical aid was suddenly called, as the patient seemed to be dying. Two pieces of meat were removed from her throat, but she died nevertheless. It appeared that this patient had been fed by another patient. Orders were at once issued that in future no patient should be allowed to be fed by another, nor to have any meal out of the presence of an attendant.

Gloucester.
Death by
choking from
pieces of a pear
in the gullet.

E. O., a congenital idiot, had been for seven years in the Gloucester Asylum. On 6th September 1891 she bit into a pear, and soon after showed signs of asphyxia. The usual means of relief were applied at once, but without success. After death the whole of a small pear, bitten in halves, was found in the gullet. Nothing was found in the wind-pipe or bronchial tubes.

London County
(Cane Hill).
(1) Impaction
of meat in
wind-pipe.

E. N., æt. 28, was admitted into Cane Hill Asylum on 16th February 1884, suffering from chronic mania and epilepsy. On 2nd June 1891 she had soup for her dinner with meat in it; while eating she had a fit and fell forward against the table. The nurse examined her mouth but found nothing. As, however, she did not recover, as usual, the nurse sent for the medical officer, meanwhile using the probang, but feeling nothing. Obstruction being, however, suspected, tracheotomy was done, but without relief, and in spite of all proper measures she died. On autopsy a small piece of meat was found in the wind-pipe. The jury expressed their opinion that insufficient care had been used in preparing the soup for the epileptics, but it did not seem to us that blame was due to anyone for the misadventure.

(2) Impaction
of food in
larynx.

B. L., an epileptic, was admitted into Cane Hill Asylum on 30th May 1888. On the 24th of July 1891, on finishing her tea, she had an epileptic fit and vomited. On recovering her breath she drew finely masticated vomit into the larynx and bronchial tubes, and was thus suffocated. Tracheotomy was performed, but was useless. No blame could be attached to anyone.

M. P., aged 53, was admitted into Colney Hatch on 3rd March 1891. She wore a tracheotomy tube, and had done so for 17 years previously. For this reason she was for the first month kept in the infirmary under observation, but as her condition seemed unattended with discomfort she took her place in the general dormitory. On 31st October 1891 she was found by the night attendant lying dead across her bed. The tube was found to be choked with tough mucus. When the ward was visited half an hour previously the patient was quite well. The state of the heart, on autopsy, indicated sudden death.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

(Colney Hatch).
Death from choking up of tracheotomy tube.

D. W. W., an epileptic, was admitted into Barming Heath Asylum on the 27th June 1881. At 5.30 a.m. of 6th June 1891 he was found dead in bed, and presented the signs of the first stage of an epileptic fit. He seemed to have been dead for two hours and a half. The post-mortem appearances were in favour of death by syncope rather than of suffocation. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from epilepsy, without comment. There were 28 patients in the observation dormitory, and the clock had been marked every half hour. The attendant was, however, very properly dismissed by the Committee, as he could not have been watching his patients.

Kent County Asylum (Barming Heath).

Death from epilepsy.

F. S., an epileptic, was admitted into the Stafford Asylum, 19th June 1890. On 24th October 1891, at 5.45 a.m., the attendant saw him sitting up in bed; at the same time he was called away to two patients at the other end of the ward. At six o'clock another attendant, coming on duty saw F. S. with his face on his pillow. He was dead; and showed signs of a fit previously. His fits were slight and noiseless. No blame was attached to the attendant. We constantly urge that those patients whose fits are noiseless should be grouped near the night watch.

Staffordshire (Stafford).

Epileptic suffocation.

J. C., an epileptic, was admitted into the Three Counties Asylum on 6th June 1889. In the night of 17th October 1891 the attendant, hearing a sound, went to him, and saw him gasp and then die. He declared that the patient was on his right side and not on his face. He died of asphyxia.

Three Counties.

Death of epileptic from asphyxia.

M. A. W., an epileptic, was admitted into the Warwick Asylum on 1st November 1888. She slept in the observation dormitory, but in a single room, from the door of which a panel was removed. On 1st August 1891 she was visited at 5.0 a.m., and found well. On the next visit, at 5.30, she was dead, having been suffocated in a fit. The coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Warwick County Asylum.

Epileptic suffocation.

J. V., an epileptic, was admitted into the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield on 22nd December 1888. On 17th June 1891, at 5.30 a.m. his bedclothing was re-arranged; at 6.5 he was found dead. He had turned on his face in a fit, and was found suffocated. The attendant had marked the clock 0.70.

West Riding (Wakefield).

Epileptic suffocation.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Cambridge.
Death from
self-inflicted
injury of
testicles.

Cumberland
and West-
morland.
Death from
rupture of
bladder.

Dorsetshire.
Death of
epileptic
patient by
broken neck
from a fall
from his bed.

Essex.
Death from
heart disease.

regularly, but there were 67 patients in the observation dormitory, and we expressed our opinion that this number is too great to be placed under the supervision of one attendant.

R. H., aged 57, in an advanced stage of general paralysis was admitted into the Cambridgeshire Asylum on 26th June 1891. On the night of 3rd September 1891 he tore out one of his testicles, and died early the next day. An inquest was held, but no blame was attached to any one.

J. K., aged 58, melancholy and suicidal, and refusing food, was admitted into the Garlands Asylum, on 3rd July 1891. At 6.30 p.m., on 8th July 1891, Dr. Campbell was called to him, put him to bed, and found that his bladder was ruptured. There was also a bruise over the region of the bladder. A consulting surgeon from Carlisle was called in, and an operation was performed, but the patient died on the 10th of July. A very long inquiry was held, both in the Asylum by Dr. Campbell, and before the coroner, but no history of any scuffle or blow could be elicited. The patient was a quiet and inoffensive man. It was presumed that some accidental blow upon a full bladder had caused the injury. The jury found "That death was caused by rupture of the bladder, the result of direct violence, but how, or in what way, we have no evidence to show." The patient was unable to give any account of the matter.

W. T., aged 44, an epileptic, was admitted to the Dorset County Asylum on 3rd November, 1888. In the night of 6th July 1891 the attendant of the observation dormitory, hearing a noise, saw W. T. fall in a fit from his bed on to the floor. He broke his neck, and died of the effects of the fall four days later. Although no one was to blame for this accident, we pointed out the importance of low bedsteads for epileptic patients.

F. G., aged 40, was admitted to the Essex Asylum on 31st March 1887, suffering from delusions and disposition to suicide. He was therefore placed under continuous supervision. In two years he had much improved; he still remained in the ward for suicides, but was not under constant observation. All the patients in this ward are, however, regularly searched. At 12.30 p.m. on 6th June F. G. was not searched on his return from the airing-court, as the rules directed. At 2.45 of this day he was last seen smoking in the gallery, when he asked leave to go into the scullery. Soon afterwards he was found dead in the scullery; he was seated in a chair, and had a pen in his hand, and a sheet of paper before him on which he had written "My dear." The post-mortem examination indicated heart disease as the cause of his death. There was, however, within his reach, upon the table on which he was writing, a strange bottle, "a sauce bottle," which no one had seen before, and which could not be traced. In it were found a few drops of a liquid which seemed to contain chloral.

No sleeping draughts had been ordered, nor any issued from the dispensary to the ward for seven months. The contents of the stomach of the deceased were not found by the Medical Superintendent to contain chloral in any recognisable form. The coroner's jury found that the deceased died from failure of the heart's action.

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

E. G., æt. 45, was admitted to the Abergavenny Asylum on 23rd April 1891. About 8 p.m. of 4th of May 1891, in the lavatory of the dormitory, he wrenched off "the iron stays" of a window, and attempted to escape by means of a fall-pipe; at 16 feet from the ground he fell and suffered injuries from which he died 18 days afterwards. The construction of these windows has been attended to.

Joint Counties
(Abergavenny).
Death from fall
from a window.

J. S. was admitted into the Lancaster Asylum on 17th October 1890. She was said not to be suicidal, nor did she show any such tendency after admission. At 10 p.m. of 19th October 1891 she left her bed to go to the water-closet. An attendant was present, who very soon afterwards saw a bright light in the lobby. Rushing forwards she found J. S. in flames, which she extinguished with a sheet. She was burnt, however, extensively, and being a weakly person, died 25 hours afterwards. A patient who was in the lavatory saw J. S. pick up something from the floor, and light it at an open gas jet. Soon after she saw J. S. in flames. As a bit of half-burnt paper was picked up at this spot, it was assumed that J. S. did not set fire to herself intentionally, but was intending to light the gas in the water-closet. These open gas-lights have been replaced by lanterns.

Lancashire
(Lancaster).
Death from
burns.

B. S., æt. 34, was admitted to Prestwich Asylum on 22nd May 1890, suffering from mania with delusions. On 27th January 1891, in a scuffle with an attendant, he pulled over a "heavy birchwood table" on to his own abdomen. Twenty patients and three attendants were in the ward. B. S. showed no sign of injury, and went to bed as usual and rose the following morning. Soon after he vomited, and complained of pain, and a bruise was seen on his abdomen. Three days later he died of peritonitis, and on autopsy a rupture of the small intestine was discovered 42 inches below the pylorus, the injured portion lying in the umbilical region. The attendant was very much to blame for not reporting the scuffle at the time. There were strict rules at Prestwich to this effect. [Two cases of rupture of the bowel in scuffles with attendants were mentioned by us in our Report for last year.]

Lancashire
(Prestwich).
(1) Death from
peritonitis
following
rupture of
small intestine.

E. H., an epileptic, æt. 17, was admitted to Prestwich Asylum on 2nd February 1884. He was a useful and industrious patient, and went errands within the precincts of the Asylum. He was not known ever to have been suicidal. On

(2) Found
drowned.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES), OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

16th January 1891 he was sent with some plants to the greenhouse, and soon after this, although the plants had been taken to this place, he was missed and could not be found. On the next day his dead body was found in the Irwell by the police. A boy stated that he saw a person sit on the bank and then roll over into the water. It was the habit of E. H. to sit down when he felt the warning of an approaching fit. It was not known that E. H. had ever before wandered alone beyond the precincts of the Asylum, but he had often walked in the direction named with attendants, and he seems to have been on his way to a bridge which there crosses the river.

Lancashire
(Whittingham).
Death by
scalding.

E. C. was admitted into the Whittingham Asylum on the 27th July 1882. On 15th October 1891 the head attendant was slowly turning the hot water of a bath with a key. The tap was at the end of the bath in the gangway. E. C. stepped into the bath too soon, and was being removed by an attendant when another patient passed quickly down the gangway, and so jostled the head attendant that the hot-water key was suddenly revolved; hot water suddenly spurted out in a strong stream, and went over E. C., scalding her superficially but rather extensively. She lived until 18th October, when she died partly of the injuries and partly of fatty disease of the heart. An inquest was held, but no blame was attributed to anyone. We have often, however, pointed out the danger of fixing hot-water taps in the gangways of bath-rooms.

London County
Asylum
(Hanwell).
Abscess of
liver, caused
by a needle.

T. G. was admitted into Hanwell on 4th May 1888, suffering from chronic mania passing into dementia. She was an industrious needlewoman, and had never shown any suicidal tendency. On 9th October 1891 she complained of pain near the left collar-bone, but nothing could be discovered on medical examination. Soon after she said she had felt a desire to run a needle into her body, and had done so, but no trace of it, nor of any consequences of it, could be found. But on 12th October she became feverish, and after a while signs of pleurisy and abscess of liver were seen. In this part the needle was discovered. She died on 28th October. Patient could not explain why she had acted as she had done. No blame was attached to anyone.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Death from
fracture of
occipital bone
after fall in a
fit.

J. C., an epileptic, was admitted into the Morpeth Asylum on 23rd January 1885. On 29th September 1891 he fell in a fit, in the airing-court, upon the back of his head. Coma followed, and he died four days later. On examination after his death a fissure was found in the occipital bone at the place of concussion.

Oxford.
Death by
drowning.

W. B., was admitted into the Oxford County Asylum on 23rd September 1890. He was described as maniacal, and occasionally violent, but not suicidal. He improved greatly, and

and showed no suicidal tendencies, nor any disposition to escape. He was working regularly in the garden, and his discharge was under consideration. About 7 a.m. of the 10th of February 1891 W. B. was missed by the gardener, and was not discovered until 9.30, when his dead body was found lying in a sewage sluice two feet deep. The jury added to their verdict of "accidentally drowned" an opinion that the unprotected state of the grounds allowed escape to be too easy.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE (NOT
SUICIDES) OR
ATTENDED
WITH IN-
JURIES IN
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Oxford.
Death by
drowning.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in County and Borough Asylums during the year ended 31st March 1891 was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	8	8 $\frac{7}{8}$
In Borough Asylums - - -	9	11
In both taken together - - -	8	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ *

The details of the cost of maintenance in all the Asylums will be found in the Appendix E.

* The following are the Details of the Average Weekly Cost:—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - -	-	3	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	3	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Clothing - - - - -	-	-	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages - - - - -	-	2	5	-	2	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	-	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	1	7
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	-	-	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
	-	9	-	-	10	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - -	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	8	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	9	11

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

Notwithstanding recent legislation of a permissive character, County and Borough Councils and Asylum Committees still exhibit much reluctance to provide separate accommodation for private patients, that provision being in the nature of a pecuniary speculation. The County of London alone has moved in the matter. Adequate accommodation for the insane of the middle class has, therefore, yet to be supplied. Benevolence in the direction of Hospitals for the insane, who are above pauperism, has, apparently, died out. No addition has been recently made to the number of the Hospitals, originally founded for their care and treatment, including the Royal India Asylum, shortly to be closed. They remain 18. Three are for idiots only. Subscriptions and bequests to these Institutions have almost ceased, and their finances will not, it seems, now admit of any considerable extension of their charity. It may, however, be a question whether some of them, while making large yearly profits, expend quite as much as they might towards additional accommodation suitable for the patients who were the chief object of the founders' benevolence. For this class of the insane not many Licensed Houses are open, and generally they are associated there with paupers to some extent.

We continue to visit the Hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts twice a year. The Idiot Institutions we visit only once yearly. In Appendix F. are printed the entries made at the earlier of the two visits paid to the Hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts; also the entries made at our annual visits to the Hospitals registered under the Idiots Act.

In the Hospitals for lunatics are 2,345 patients; in those for idiots are 1,419.

The chief improvements at Hospitals during the past 12 months have been the following.

York Retreat.

At York Retreat, the completion of a villa for ladies. This affords excellent accommodation for patients of the first class, and is lighted by electricity.

Manchester
Hospital,
Cheadle.

At Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital the addition of new bathrooms and water-closets, the laying out of a new tennis ground, the provision of golf links, and the erection of a cricket pavilion are noteworthy.

Coton Hill,
Stafford.

Golf, too, has been taken up as an amusement for the patients at Coton Hill Institution, where the means of recreation have been further facilitated by the completion of a fine hall with a pitch-pine floor.

York Hospital.

At York Hospital an assistant medical officer has at last been added to the staff, after repeated recommendations in that behalf on our part.

At Barnwood House a detached infirmary for infectious cases has been provided, and there has been some increase of very good accommodation, day-rooms, and dormitories.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Barnwood
House.

St. Andrew's Hospital is now lighted by electricity, and bells have there been hung in connection with several bed-rooms for the patients' use.

St. Andrew's
Hospital.

At the Holloway Sanatorium a staircase, on the gentleman's side, corresponding to that in the ladies' division, was in course of erection when members of our Board last visited the Hospital. The medical staff has also been strengthened by the appointment of another assistant officer, and a lady doctor.

Holloway
Sanatorium

At Bethlehem, too, an additional assistant medical officer has been appointed. New water-closet blocks are a considerable improvement to this Hospital.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

At the Lawn, Lincoln, a new laundry and boiler-house are being built.

The Lawn,
Lincoln.

At Wonford House the corridors and bedrooms in both divisions have been rendered more comfortable by the introduction of hot-water pipes, and a villa is about to be erected for patients requiring superior accommodation.

Wonford
House.

The appointment of an additional medical officer at St. Luke's Hospital was under consideration by the Committee when members of this Board last visited the Institution. We hope that the result will be favourable to this appointment.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

Desiderata in connection with the Registered Hospitals are, we think, a larger area of land for the Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum to facilitate the employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients.

Desiderata at
hospitals and
institutions
for idiots.

Better exits from Bethel Hospital for escape in the case of an outbreak of fire, and better warming of the attics.

A properly equipped infirmary at Wonford House, and improvement of the wards for the worst cases.

A detached hospital in connection with the Holloway Sanatorium.

A similar building for infectious cases at the Royal Albert Institution.

Telephonic communication between the Manchester Hospital at Cheadle, and the villas and houses occupied by patients of that institution.

Water-closet spur blocks at St. Luke's Hospital, and Coton Hill Institution.

A recreation room for the Lawn, Lincoln.

The removal of the City of York paupers from Bootham
Hospital

**REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.**

Hospital, because this Hospital (built by subscription from all Yorkshire, and for patients from all Yorkshire) yearly contracts its charity by reception of those paupers.

At Earlswood Idiot Asylum better exits for escape in the event of an outbreak of fire, also proper means for isolation of infectious patients.

**Bethel
Hospital.
Suicide by
hanging.**

Two suicides have occurred in Hospitals.

One was of a female patient at Bethel Hospital, in special charge of a nurse, duly warned of the lady's suicidal disposition, and instructed not to permit her to be out of sight. The nurse left the patient for a few minutes; she hanged herself on a water-closet door with her handkerchief, which she had once previously been seen by the nurse to put round her throat. At an inquest held upon the death the jury disagreed about attributing blame to the nurse, who (according to the depositions) only urged that she "carried out her instructions to the best of her ability." We urged her dismissal, but the Committee refused to comply with that recommendation.

**Holloway
Sanatorium.
Suicide by
swallowing
carbolic lotion.**

The other suicide was of a lady at the Holloway Sanatorium. She had been a boarder there, came with her husband, applied for admission on a written form, when no mention was made of the fact that a statutory medical certificate had already been given of her insanity, and that she had thrice attempted to poison herself. As such boarder she was admitted, and for an indefinite period; but on the second day after admission the superintendent detected her insanity and suicidal tendency, and immediately communicated with her husband; and members of our Board, visiting within a few days, objected to her remaining as a boarder. She then became a patient there, and was placed in special charge of a nurse, with instructions in writing "never to leave her alone," as being suicidal. She so far improved that members of the Hospital Committee, visiting, said something which led the nurse to believe that the patient was far advanced towards recovery. Shortly afterwards, the nurse, to get relief from a toothache, left the lady alone in a ward gallery, for a few minutes only, and went into a room adjoining the gallery. The lady seized that opportunity to enter the room of the head nurse of the ward, the door not being locked, found a bottle of carbolic lotion, of the strength of 1 to 10, on the wash-stand there, drank off three or four ounces of its contents, immediately returned to the gallery, and was then seen to fall; she was picked up instantly and forthwith received medical attention, but very soon died. The lotion had been dispensed by the lady doctor of the Hospital in an ordinary glass bottle, and the head nurse had been by her cautioned to keep it locked up, a caution which the nurse had disregarded. At an inquest on the death the jury found that the lady died from taking carbolic acid during a state of unsound mind, but blamed no person. Members of our

our Board, however, held a subsequent inquiry, and came to the following conclusions:—

“1. That, as in other institutions under the Lunacy Acts, the reception of a boarder at the Sanatorium should be for a definite period, with power of extension; that the application to be a boarder should not be on a printed form, but should be in the applicant's handwriting (to obviate any misapprehension on the applicant's part as to the purport and obligations of the document), and that the consent of the Committee to such reception should, as in Licensed Houses, be given previous to the reception.

“2. That so dangerous a substance as carbolic acid in stronger solution than 1 in 40 should never be sent into a ward in the Hospital; further, that every poisonous lotion or liniment sent into a ward should be in a bottle distinguishable by shape and colour from ordinary bottles in use in the Hospital.

“3. That there was no case for successful prosecution of any person for criminal negligence in the matter, but that the lady doctor was blameworthy for sending into the ward so dangerous a substance as carbolic acid of the strength of 1 in 10, and in an ordinary bottle, to be diluted there by a nurse, and that the head nurse of the ward was also blameworthy for neglect of an express order to lock up the bottle, and for leaving it in a room accessible by patients, and that the nurse in special charge was also blameworthy, but in a less degree, for neglect of the instruction never to leave the patient alone.”

A copy of the Report was sent by us to the Hospital Committee with our request that the Committee would consider the propriety of a censure by them of the lady doctor, the head nurse of the ward, and the nurse in special charge of the patient, also the propriety of adopting the several recommendations made in the report.

The Committee replied that the recommendations as to the applications by boarders being in their own handwriting would be carried out, but that the Committee did not see its way to their consent being given prior to the reception of a boarder; further, that they had directed that no lotions in strong solution should be sent into any ward, and that the poison bottles which were specially provided should invariably be used for all solutions and liniments, and added that they had directed the Medical Superintendent to censure the lady doctor and both nurses.

A gentleman patient attempted suicide at this Hospital by cutting his throat with a piece of glass from a broken pane in the padded room. He forced the window shutter which had been imperfectly constructed, and so got at the glass. He made a good recovery from the wound.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
Holloway
Sanatorium.
Suicide by
swallowing
carbolic lotion.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.
The Coppice,
Nottingham.

The escape of a lady patient from the grounds of the Coppice, Nottingham, when in charge (with others) of two nurses, led to a deplorable result, though she was retaken within a few hours. She became pregnant, and gave birth to a child. She came originally as a boarder to the Coppice, and stayed there in that character till we objected to her stay, except as a patient. There was some lack of vigilance on the part of the nurses, but there were extenuating circumstances.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum for
Idiots.
Death by
misadventure
from drinking
carbolic acid.

A verdict of accidental death from drinking carbolic acid was the result of a coroner's inquest upon the death of an idiot child and patient in the Eastern Counties Idiots Asylum at Colchester, in August last. A nurse left a jug, containing half an ounce of the acid, upon a wash-stand, in a dormitory in the Infectious Hospital, where the child was sleeping. The child got out of bed during the night, and was discovered by another nurse in the act of drinking the acid, was immediately treated with antidotes, but died. The acid had been used as a disinfectant for dilution in water, to wash the hands of the medical officer visiting the hospital.

The nurse who left the acid on the wash-stand admitted at the inquest her carelessness, but the jury, after discussion, exonerated her.

The necessity for our inquiry into the mental condition of boarders in institutions for the insane is illustrated by the recent admission, in the character of a boarder at York Hospital, of a person certifiably insane, of another at Bethlehem Hospital, and of three others at the Holloway Sanatorium, who were all subsequently certified.

The accounts of every registered hospital which does not submit its accounts to the Charity Commissioners have been this year audited by accountants or other auditors approved by us, pursuant to the Lunacy Act, 1890.

CRIMINAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
MILITARY
AND NAVAL
HOSPITALS,
AND INDIA
ASYLUM.

As usual we set forth in Appendices G. H. and I. Reports of our visits to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, the Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

The number of Licensed Houses on the 1st January 1892 was 88; of which 31 were in the Metropolitan District and 55 were in the Provinces. LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

The total number of patients in Licensed Houses, at the same date, was 4,629.

They were classified as follows:—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	1,398	1,643	3,041
Pauper - - - - -	650	935	1,585
Criminal - - - - -	3	—	3
TOTAL - - -	2,051	2,578	4,629

Comparing these figures with the returns for 1st January 1891 we find a total increase of 118 (28 male and 90 female) patients in these establishments.

A list of the Licensed Houses with the names of the licensees; the number of patients authorised to be received; and the names and addresses of the Clerks to the Visitors of the Provincial Houses is given in Appendix N.

Among the Licensed Houses included in this list are included four establishments licensed under the Idiots Act, 1886, for the care and training of Idiots. The number of such patients in these establishments was 387.

Statistical particulars of admissions, discharges, and deaths in Licensed Houses are given in Appendices B¹, B², B³.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

No reduction in the number (31) of these houses took place during 1891. Their management during the past year has been generally satisfactory, and the proprietors have shown a ready disposition to effect such improvements in the accommodation as we have suggested. We note with satisfaction, and as some evidence of the care taken for the well-being of the patients in them, that no suicide or death attended with injuries has taken place during the year in any of these houses. METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The changes which have taken place in respect of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses are as follows: Dr. Warnock, who was formerly at Northumberland House, succeeded Mr. Changes in
licensees.
Murchison

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Changes in
licensees.

Murchison in the post of medical superintendent of Peckham House; Dr. Warnock's post at Northumberland House has been filled up by the appointment as medical superintendent of Mr. Samuel Simpson, formerly assistant medical officer at Peckham House. Mr. R. H. Cole is medical superintendent of Moorcroft House, in the place of Mr. Bailey, who has retired. Dr. Henry Monro, a co-licensee of Brooke House, and Dr. Willett, a co-licensee of Wyke House, have both died. Mrs. Oliver has become a co-licensee with Mrs. Chalk, at Vine Cottage. Halliford House is now licensed to Major Mason, Mr. Herbert Ellis and Mr. J. W. Barnes, with Mr. William Haslett as medical superintendent, in the place of Dr. Edwards, who resigned.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The number of these Houses in 1891 remained at 55.

We have to note the following casualties as having occurred during the year:—

Bishopstone
House,
Bedford.
Suicide.

In December we received notice of the death by hanging of a lady patient, Mrs. C., in Bishopstone House. This lady had been received there as a voluntary boarder, but on a visit to the house of two members of our Board, it was at once perceived that, being excessively melancholic and suicidal, she was unfit to be there in any other character than that of patient, and Dr. Craig, the proprietor of the house, was required to have her at once certified and placed in his legal charge as such. This was done. The lady continued to be extremely suicidal, and required the utmost care to prevent her from carrying into effect her desire to destroy her life. The circumstances of the suicide were the following: An attendant named Jane Jones, who was specially charged with the care of Mrs. C., and slept in her room, on the morning of 2nd December at half-past seven left the bed-room, Mrs. C. being still in bed, and went to another room to dress; and the patient took advantage of the opportunity of being left alone to hang herself by means of a handkerchief and the blind cord. She had, only eight days before, made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy herself.

An inquest was held on the body, when Dr. Craig gave evidence that he had given special orders to another nurse, Clara Munday, to examine the bed-room and bed when the patient was put to bed, and to Jane Jones to place the patient's clothes outside the door after she was undressed; and further, to a third nurse, Annie Munday, that she was to go in the morning to set Jane Jones at liberty to dress, while she (Annie Munday) stayed with the patient; and that during the day one or other of them should always be present with Mrs. C. He further deposed that he had given the same directions to his matron, Miss Rogerson. Jane Jones at the inquest

inquest deposed as follows: "My directions were that I was not to leave Mrs. C. unless she was very quiet. I have left her alone when she was very quiet." Annie Munday stated that a few minutes after eight (on 2nd December) she went into Mrs. C.'s room to get her up as usual, and found her standing by the window with the handkerchief round her neck; and also said that "when she was very quiet she was left alone until she was called." The matron, Miss Rogerson, deposed that she had received special verbal instructions from Dr. Craig with respect to Mrs. C., and that her instructions to the nurses were "that she was not to be left alone night or day." Miss Rogerson stated that Jane Jones was Mrs. C.'s personal attendant, and that "it was exceedingly wrong and against all instruction that she (Mrs. C.) should have been left for over half an hour in the morning."

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Bishopstone
House,
Bedford.

Having considered the depositions of the witnesses called on the inquest, we inquired of Dr. Craig if Jane Jones' statement that she was not to leave Mrs. C. "unless she was quiet," accurately represented his instructions, and whether Miss Rogerson's instructions to the nurses, as quoted above, had been verbal or in writing. To these inquiries Dr. Craig, in a letter dated 12th December, replied that Jane Jones' statement was not correct, but that Miss Rogerson's statement as to the instructions to the nurses, "that she was not to be left alone day or night," was the correct one, and that it was verbal.

In these circumstances there appeared to us to have been on the part of Jane Jones wilful neglect of a patient of a most serious description, for which she should be prosecuted, and we therefore directed summary proceedings to be taken against her for the offence.

On 23rd December an information was accordingly laid, and a summons issued against Jane Jones, which was made returnable on 4th January, but which could not be personally served on her as she had in the meantime left Dr. Craig's service. It was, however, served by being left for her at Dr. Craig's house. On the 4th January she appeared before the Bench at Bedford and pleaded not guilty, and the consideration of the case was adjourned by the justices to 18th January.

At the hearing on that day, Dr. Craig and Miss Rogerson, with other witnesses, were examined. The former stated the effect of the instructions he had given as already mentioned, but, according to the newspaper report of the case, he added, "that a certain amount of freedom was left to the attendant in a long-continued case, and in this particular case, knowing the case as he did, he should say that she was justified in leaving the patient for half-an-hour that morning." Miss Rogerson, according to the same report, said: "she (Mrs. C.) was never to be left alone when troublesome, that was against all instructions, but witness did not think it was when deceased was very quiet"; and also, "Defendant had been told that she must never leave Mrs. C. unless she was
0.70. "quiet."

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Bishopstone
House,
Bedford.

"quiet." In the result the Bench upon this evidence dismissed the summons, but without costs.

It will be observed from what has been stated, that the evidence of Dr. Craig and of Miss Rogerson at the inquest differed in material points from that which they gave on the hearing of the summons against Jane Jones; and that the latter evidence also was contradictory of the statements of Dr. Craig in his letter of 12th December, on the question of the instructions actually given to Jones. We, therefore, felt it our duty to inform Dr. Craig that we could not see how such grave variations in sworn testimony could be reconciled or explained, and to express our opinion that if the later version truly represented the facts of the case, the precautions taken for the protection of a patient so determinedly suicidal as Mrs. C., were most inadequate, and such as involved him in serious responsibility for the catastrophe. We added that we should, in future, feel it impossible to give our consent to the transfer of suicidal patients to his house.

Fisherton
House.

Fracture of
ribs.

In January 1891, E. C.'s death at Fisherton House led to an inquest being held upon the body, and to an autopsy being made upon it by an independent medical man, when the fractures of several (13) ribs were discovered.

The patient was a fat heavy woman, 50 years of age, who had been nearly five months in the Asylum. She suffered with acute mania on her admission, then got better but relapsed, and had been restless, violent, and very annoying to other patients, provoking assaults upon herself by them. She had been struck in the eye, and been both pushed down and fallen about. She was removed to Ward 7, for being excited and troublesome, and was put to bed a week before she died, for excitement. She was known to have jumped out of her bed on 26th December, and to have fallen against another bedstead. She died of broncho-pneumonia. The numerous bruises upon her body noticed after her death by her husband, led him to make a complaint at our office.

It was unfortunate that the fractured ribs should not have been discovered before her death. The fractured ends of the ribs were found suppurating, and a large abscess had formed in connection with one of them; so that the lung disease to which she finally succumbed was probably of septic origin. We expressed our dissatisfaction at the management of the case to Dr. Finch, considering that a woman so troublesome and restless as she was, ought to have been separated and placed in a single or padded-room, or else put in charge of special attendants, and never left alone.

Broken ribs.

On the 23rd of May. E. L. was admitted into Fisherton House as a pauper patient, and the usual "medical statement" sent to our office with the notice of her admission, and which was signed by "W. Armison Slater, acting resident medical "practitioner," who stated with respect to her bodily health and condition, that she was "in poor bodily condition."

The

The patient died on 6th June 1891, and in the notice of her death sent to us dated 8th June 1891, and signed by the same gentleman, the apparent cause of her death, as ascertained by post-mortem examination, was certified to have been "pneumonia and exhaustion (verdict of jury, 'Natural causes')." PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Fisherton
House.
Broken ribs.

The latter part of this statement had reference to a coroner's inquest, held on 6th June, on the body of the patient, when the precise verdict given was, "Death from exhaustion and pneumonia."

Upon the inquest Mr. Frederick Reginald Farmer, an assistant medical officer of Fisherton House, testified that he had examined the patient the morning after her arrival, and found her "bruised over the chest, back, arm, and legs," and that she had disease of the lungs. He further said that on 2nd June, noticing that she was looking very ill, he examined her and found the ribs fractured on either side. He then treated her for broken ribs and pneumonia till her death, on the morning of 6th June. Mr. Farmer stated that he had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found six ribs fractured on the left side and five on the right.

Two nurses of the ward in which deceased had been placed, deposed that they had seen the deceased pushed over a chair by another patient on Monday, 1st June; but that she did not seem to be then hurt, and made no complaint until Monday night, when she said she had pains in her chest and back.

It appeared that the nurses did not, either of them, make any report of the fall sustained by the deceased.

On 8th June, Dr. Finch, the proprietor of Fisherton House, wrote to our office to inform us of the discovery of the broken ribs; and on 30th June two Commissioners held an inquiry at Fisherton House into the circumstances of this case, and arrived at the conclusion that the verdict returned upon the inquest did not disclose the whole facts, and that the circumstances of the broken ribs should at least have been mentioned; and they were of opinion that the death was not unconnected with, if not distinctly due to, the injuries to the deceased's chest and fracture of her ribs, resulting from the fall which has been mentioned.

In correspondence with Dr. Finch, we felt it necessary to animadvert upon the improper addition of words to the verdict of the jury in quoting it in the notice of death, and upon the absence of a *written* notice to the coroner as required by the Commissioners' Rules; and to state that we were unable to agree with the statement that death from pneumonia and exhaustion, six days after fracture of 11 ribs, was a death from natural causes. We also expressed our opinion that the nurses in attendance on the patient were to blame for not reporting the fall; but we were disposed to take a lenient view of their conduct by the circumstance that the prevalence of influenza at the time had occasioned a great strain of work in the ward.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Death from
suffocation in
a fit.

H. H., an epileptic pauper patient, was found dead in bed, evidently from suffocation, on the early morning of 8th July. He slept in a dormitory under the charge at night of an attendant named Viney, who admitted that he had fallen asleep between 2.45 and 3.15 a.m., and had missed recording his wakefulness at the former hour. On inquiry we learnt that the attendant had before, on several occasions, failed to make all the prescribed records on the clock, and we recommended his transfer to day duty, if still retained in Dr. Finch's service.

Haydock
Lodge.
Suicide.

C. C., aged 42, a private patient received into Haydock Lodge in December 1890, admitted suffering from melancholia with suicidal tendency, at 6 a.m. on 15th April 1891 escaped from a nurse, who had written instructions never to lose sight of her, upon the plea of going to the water-closet, and drowned herself in a pond in the grounds, about 100 yards from the building. The attendant was dismissed; it was the first suicidal case she had ever had charge of; and she doubtless believed, from the improvement in the patient, and from her not having made any overt attempt upon herself since admission, that all danger had ceased.

Death from
choking.

A melancholic private patient, Mr. J. W., died in this house, on 23rd October, from spasm of the glottis caused by a portion of food entering the windpipe, as found by a coroner's jury. The patient had been refusing his food, and on the day mentioned was fed by an attendant with a spoon, the food being potato mashed in soup. He resisted, and was with difficulty got to swallow any. It is probable that he was being fed too quickly; and we recommended Mr. Street, the proprietor, to have, in future, patients who refused their food fed by, or in the presence of, a medical officer. This he promised to do.

Vernon House.
Suicide.

The suicide of Miss M. A. D., aged 29, at Vernon House, Briton Ferry, was a very unfortunate affair. The case was one of melancholic mania, the patient, known to have made several previous attempts at suicide, was regarded and being treated as actively suicidal, the attendants having received verbal, not written instructions about her, not to lose sight of her. The attendant N. C., however, last in charge of her, was thrown off her watchfulness in getting a glass of water filled which the patient had just asked for, and only turned round to find M. A. D. had escaped out of the room. She at once ran after her, but was delayed in reaching her in the dormitory in which she was found by having to open by key two doors shut by the suicide.

Although it is recorded that no more than three minutes had elapsed from the time she was missed to when she was found, she had succeeded in breaking a chamber utensil, and had cut her throat with a jagged piece of porcelain right through the blood vessels, wind-pipe, and cesophagus down to
the

the deep muscles over the spine. M. A. D. had been five months in the Asylum; she had improved in aspect and was beginning to employ herself in the house work; she had been employed in the very dormitory in which she destroyed herself that same morning. She had attempted to cut her throat once before with a similar fragment of a similar article, and the sight of this again quite recently had, doubtless, determined anew another suicidal impulse.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Vernon House.
Suicide.

No blame could be attached here to the attendant concerned; the instructions had never been relaxed, and wittingly, the patient had never been lost sight of. Yet, had the instructions been written, and in clear terms, and the mode by which self-destruction was previously attempted clearly indicated, a cautious nurse would not have employed her at all in a dormitory.

The Rev. R. W. G., a patient in Tattlebury House, died from choking by a lump of sweetmeat, or from the shock and exhaustion following upon tracheotomy, which was performed to relieve him. An inquest was held, and a verdict to this effect returned.

Tattlebury
House.
Death from
choking.

We have to mention the death of the proprietor of this House, Mr. R. S. Newington, which occurred in October last. The license for it has been transferred to his son, Mr. John Newington, who is medically qualified, and who will continue the business. Among other changes in licensees we may notice the following:—

Changes of
licensees.

Mr. Maclean is now the sole licensee of Harpenden Hall. The license for Overdale, Lancashire, has been transferred to Dr. James Holmes *vice* Mr. H. B. Lomas. Dr. Warrilow retired from the post of Medical Superintendent of Kingsdown House, Box, on the ground of ill-health, and has been succeeded by Dr. MacBryan, who was formerly at Tue Brook Villa. Dr. Atkinson, a co-licensee of the Grange, Rotherham, has died.

Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool, was, during 1891, licensed solely to Dr. MacBryan as Medical Superintendent on behalf of the proprietors, but on 3rd September 1891 the license was transferred to Mr. Harold Sumner, jointly with Dr. MacBryan, Mr. Sumner being one of the trustees of the property under the will of John Owen, the late proprietor. At a visit paid to this House by two members of the Commission on 14th October they found some reason to complain of the condition of the house and furniture, and of the management generally, and it appeared to them that the defects observed resulted to some extent from divided authority. These remarks led to correspondence, and ultimately Dr. MacBryan resigned the office of superintendent, and at the January Sessions a joint license was issued to Mr. Sydney Freme Clement (medically qualified) and Mr. Harold Sumner; Mr. Clement to be resident,

Tue Brook
Villa.
Change of
licensees.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Ten Brook
Villa.
Change of
licensees.

and act temporarily as Medical Superintendent. In the correspondence referred to we insisted on the importance of giving the Medical Superintendent of a Licensed House very full powers in all that relates to the treatment and diet of the patients, the hiring and dismissal of attendants, and generally in whatever affects their welfare.

Tue Brook had for a long period received only private patients, though authorised to receive paupers as well. Last year, however, two or three of the latter class were admitted. We have been assured that these cases were exceptional, and that it is not intended to receive more of that class.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
Statistics.

THE following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year:—

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1891	- -	182	258	440
Registered during the year	- -	59	78	137
		241	336	577
Discharged and } removed - - } Died - - -	M.	39	67	106
	F.	7	17	24
		46	84	130
Remaining 1st January 1892	- -	195	252	447

Of the patients remaining on the 1st January 1891, 150, namely, 70 of the male sex and 80 of the female sex, were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in Unlicensed Houses, whose reception has been duly notified to us, but whom we do not visit except in special circumstances.

This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by us 297, namely, 125 males and 172 females. The majority still receive two visits annually.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

The number of pauper lunatics residing in the Metropolitan District Asylums was 5,939; 2,841 were males and 3,098 females; and in Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries, the number was 10,959, of whom 4,687 were males. The total number, 16,898, shows a decrease of 92 as compared with the number on the 1st January last year.

LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

We visited during 1891 332 workhouses containing 13,763 patients. A list of these workhouses will be found in Appendix M.

These patients are as a rule kindly treated, and the arrangements for their care are on the whole satisfactory. Nothing has arisen during the past year in connection with our visits to these Institutions which is of sufficient importance to be mentioned.

Copies of the Reports of visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are given in Appendix K.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY LAWS.

IN addition to the prosecution already noticed under the head of Bishopstone House, of Jane Jones, for wilful neglect of a patient, we have, during the past year, instituted legal proceedings for offences against the Lunacy Act in the following cases:—

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY LAWS.

James Sherwood, an attendant at the Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water, was on the 10th of April, dismissed for deliberately striking a male patient on the face.

Sherwood's case.

Striking a patient.

A summons was issued against Sherwood for the assault, and on his failing to appear upon the summons a warrant was issued by the Egham Bench for his apprehension.

The defendant, however, absconded, and the warrant remains unexecuted.

Michael H. Finn, an attendant at Dunston Lodge, was summoned before the Gateshead Bench for an assault upon A. A., a male patient. The circumstances were as follows: Finn had been endeavouring to induce A. A. to be tidied up for a walk, when the patient struck out at Finn, who then lost his temper, struck A. A., threw him to the ground, and was only prevented striking him again by the intervention of the head attendant.

Finn's case.

Striking a patient.

At the hearing of the case a plea for a light fine was urged on the ground that Finn had been dismissed from the house, had forfeited his wages, and had since been out of employment. The Justices in these circumstances took a lenient view of the case and inflicted a reduced fine of 1*l.*, and 10*s.* costs.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
LAWS.

Regina v. Jones
and Roberts.

In August last we received information to the effect that Margaret Jones when visited at her husband's house by the medical officer of the parish of Llanfairfechan, had been found in a most pitiable state, with both eyes black and her body covered with no less than 50 bruises.

The medical officer expressed his opinion that as regarded most of the bruises, they were not self-inflicted. Further inquiry led us to believe that the bruised condition of the patient was due to ill-treatment at the hands of her husband and of an attendant, M. Roberts, who had been employed by Jones to look after his wife. We accordingly instituted proceedings against these persons for ill-treatment and neglect. The case came in the first instance before the Bangor Justices, who committed the defendants for trial at the Carnarvon Assizes, but admitted them to bail. At the Assizes in November 1891, the Grand Jury brought in a true bill against both defendants. At the trial the defendants were acquitted. The patient, who had been admitted as a pauper patient into the County Asylum in September, died in the following October of chronic brain disease and acute pneumonia.

Neglect to
forward annual
and quarterly
lists of pauper
lunatics.

A clerk of one of the provincial unions, after repeated warning, extending over some years, was summoned for neglecting to forward to our office, pursuant to the requirements of the rules made by us under the Lunacy Act, 1890, copies of lists of lunatics chargeable to the union, and for default in transmitting certain quarterly returns of pauper lunatics visited by the district medical officer of the union. Before the summons came on for hearing the clerk made the necessary returns, and upon his tendering an apology and paying the costs incurred in respect of the proceedings against him, we consented to his application for the summons to be withdrawn.

The two following prosecutions for assaults upon patients were undertaken by Visiting Committees.

Small's case.

John Small, attendant at the Portsmouth Asylum, was summoned for ill-treating a male patient. It appears that Small, who was at the time the worse for drink, sat down upon the same settee as the patient and the two began to spar. The patient caused Small's nose to bleed, whereupon the latter struck the patient, who was in the second stage of general paralysis, with his fist, knocked him down, and then kicked him with a heavy boot. Small was convicted, and fined 5*l.*

Apperley's
case.

Samuel Apperley, an attendant at the Gloucester County Asylum at Barnwood, was sentenced to pay a fine of 1*l.* and costs, or in default to a month's imprisonment, for assaulting a male patient by beating him about the head with a whip.

LUNACY LEGISLATION IN 1891.

During the last Session of Parliament a Bill introduced by your Lordship to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890, became law under the title of the Lunacy Act, 1891.

LUNACY
LEGISLATION
IN 1891.

The object of the Bill was to amend the Act of 1890, chiefly in matters relating to Local Government and Pauper Lunatics, but the opportunity was taken to effect amendments in some matters relating to private patients.

Lunacy Act,
1891.

Under the Act of 1890, an order for the reception of a private patient could only be made by a judicial authority having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic was. In some cases difficulties had been experienced in procuring reception orders by reason of this limit of the jurisdiction of the judicial authority; in other cases a judicial authority was not willing to act. In some instances it was found that a reception order had been made by justices of the peace who were not specially appointed to exercise the powers conferred upon the judicial authority. Added to these difficulties, doubts had been raised whether reception orders made after the passing of the Act of 1890 by justices appointed under the Act of 1889 were valid.

All these difficulties and doubts are now removed. (Section 24.) The jurisdiction of the judicial authority has been enlarged, and he is empowered to transfer a petition to some other judicial authority, and if an order should be made by a justice who is not a judicial authority, it becomes valid if approved within 14 days after its date by a judicial authority.

Difficulties having arisen under the 286th Section of the Act of 1890, with regard to private patients in hospitals and licensed houses who become paupers, provision is made (Section 19) for their removal under an order of a justice to an institution for lunatics into which they could be received as pauper patients, and for the repayment of the expenses of their removal by the authority liable for their maintenance.

The other changes in the Act may be more briefly noticed.

Guardians of unions are empowered in cases where there are several relieving officers of the union, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to direct one of those officers to discharge all the duties in relation to lunatics within the union imposed by the Lunacy Act, 1890, upon relieving officers (Section 2).

Section 3 removes a doubt which had been raised as to the proper classification on admission into institutions for lunatics, of patients sent as lunatics not under proper care and control, or as cruelly treated and neglected, or as wandering at large, by enacting that such patients shall in the first instance be classed as pauper lunatics.

In cases where a workhouse and the union to which it belongs are not in the same county, a justice of the county in which the workhouse is situate can make an order for the

LUNACY
LEGISLATION
IN 1891.

Lunacy Act,
1891.

removal of a pauper lunatic to the Asylum into which lunatics chargeable to the union can be received (Section 6).

The power of permitting private patients in hospitals and licensed houses to be absent on leave at specified places has been extended, by permitting such patients to travel in England (Section 9).

Section 20, adopting a rule we had prescribed as regards licensed houses within our immediate jurisdiction, directs notice to be sent to our office of the reception of boarders into Hospitals and Provincial Licensed Houses.

A Clause (21) was inserted in the Bill during its passage through the House of Lords, but not at the instance of our Board, by which we are empowered to make orders respecting the undue exercise outside the grounds of a Hospital of any patients as to whom a complaint may be made by residents in the neighbourhood. We should always be reluctant, however, to adopt any course which would tend to curtail the proper exercise of patients, that being a part of treatment to which we attach much importance.

Power is conferred upon the Lord Chancellor, in cases where it is desirable for the administration of the Lunacy Acts, of empowering the chairmen of boards of guardians to sign reception orders in cases of pauper lunatics (Section 25).

Under the Local Government Act of 1888, the four Asylums at Lancaster, Whittingham, Rainhill, and Prestwich, became vested in the County Council for Lancashire, subject to certain rights of the 15 County Boroughs of Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Bootle, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, St. Helen's, Stockport, and Wigan, which had contributed to the cost of building and furnishing those Asylums, as to representation on the Asylums Visiting Committee, and to the use of the Asylum.

This arrangement was superseded by the "Lancashire County (Lunatic Asylums and other Powers) Act 1891," which provides, among other matters, for,—

1. The constitution for the entire County of a Lunatic Asylums Board, consisting of representatives of the County Council and of the councils of the 15 County Boroughs above-mentioned (Section 3).

2. The transfer of the existing County Lunatic Asylums to such Board (Section 15) with the power of managing them on behalf of the County and County Boroughs, and of providing further asylum accommodation (if and when required) (Section 21).

3. The appointment of separate Visiting Committees for each Asylum (Section 13).

4. The adaptation of the Lunacy Statutes to the provisions of this Act (Sections 13, 22).

Provision is also made (Section 36) for enabling any borough in the county which should thereafter be constituted a County

Lancashire
County
(Lunatic
Asylums) Act,
1891.

a County Borough to be represented on the Board and to be treated as a County Borough for the purposes of, and as if it had been named in, the Act.

LUNACY
LEGISLATION
IN 1891.

On the other hand the council of any of the County Boroughs is empowered to withdraw itself, in the manner therein described, from the operation of the Act (Section 37).

Lancashire
County
(Lunatic
Asylums) Act,
1891.

The Borough of Blackburn has availed itself of the latter power, and, as stated in a previous part of this Report, is about to build a separate Asylum for itself.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

In July last we received with sincere regret, an intimation from Mr. Thomas Salt, M. P., that he felt it necessary to resign the office of chairman, which he had accepted after the death of the late Earl of Shaftesbury, and this, to our increased regret, was followed in February by his complete retirement from the Commission. Mr. Salt's counsel and assistance had been most liberally given to our Board, and were always highly valued by us. We have, too, to regret the absence from our meetings of Lord Emlyn, whose other engagements obliged him also to retire from the Commission, and so deprive us of a valued colleague.

CHANGES IN
THE COMMISS-
SION.

Election of
Lord Hatherton
as Chairman,
in the room of
Mr. Thomas
Salt, M.P.,
resigned.

Resignation of
Lord Emlyn,
and appoint-
ment of
Sir John
Dorington,
Bart., M.P., as
unpaid Com-
missioner.

We have elected the Right Honourable Lord Hatherton to the office of chairman; and in March last your Lordship was pleased to appoint Sir John E. Dorington, Bart., M.P., to be an unpaid Commissioner.

Dr. Thomas Clifford Allbutt, one of our paid Medical Colleagues, has recently resigned upon receiving the distinguished appointment of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, and your Lordship has appointed Dr. Frederick Needham, Medical Superintendent of the Barnwood House Lunatic Hospital, in his stead. We lose in Dr. Allbutt a Colleague whom we had learned to appreciate and to regard.

Resignation of
Dr. Thomas
Clifford Allbutt,
and appoint-
ment as
Medical Com-
missioner of
Dr. Frederick
Needham.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Hatherton,*

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*

Secretary.

...to be represented on the Board and to be treated as a County Borough for the purposes of, and as if it had been named in, the Act.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

In July last we received with interest a report from Mr. Thomas Hall, M.P., that he felt it necessary to resign his office of chairman, which he had accepted after the death of the late Earl of Halsbury, and that in our previous report was followed in February by his complete retirement from the Commission. The Earl's counsel and assistance had been most liberally given to our Board and will always be highly valued by us. We have not forgotten the assistance and advice of Lord Hailsham, whose other engagements obliged us also to receive from the Commission and as a private and confidential colleague.

We have elected the Right Honorable Lord Hailsham as our new chairman, and in March last your Lordship was asked to appoint the late Mr. Portman, M.P., to be a member of the Commission.

Dr. Thomas Clifford Allbutt, one of our past Medical Officers, has recently resigned upon receiving the distinguished appointment of being Professor of Hygiene in the University of Cambridge, and your Lordship has appointed Dr. Richard Neesham, Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital, to succeed him in this office. We have in Dr. Allbutt's colleague whom we had learned to appreciate.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) Walter

Chairman

(Signed) G. Harold Brown

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix A.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1892, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[*Note.*—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - -	18	15	33	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	9	12	22	26	48
Holyhead - - -	10	11	21	-	-	-	6	6	12	11	10	21	27	27	54
TOTAL - - -	28	26	54	-	-	-	7	8	15	14	19	33	49	53	102
BEDS :															
Amphill - - -	19	13	32	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	1	2	22	20	42
Bedford - - -	44	55	99	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	-	-	46	64	110
Biggleswade - - -	40	44	84	-	-	-	3	7	10	21	24	45	64	75	139
Leighton Buzzard - - -	15	25	40	-	-	-	7	1	8	5	11	16	27	37	64
Luton - - -	54	63	117	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	14	19	60	80	140
Woburn - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	11	14	25
TOTAL - - -	181	212	393	-	-	-	17	28	45	32	50	82	230	290	520
BERKS :															
Abingdon - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	3	7	32	35	67
Bradfield - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	21	31	52
Cookham - - -	13	29	42	-	-	-	6	9	15	9	11	20	28	49	77
Easthampstead - - -	11	13	24	1	1	2	-	11	11	3	2	5	15	27	42
Faringdon - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	20	28	48
Hungerford - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	2	7	24	26	50
Newbury - - -	40	38	78	-	-	-	5	7	12	7	10	17	52	55	107
Reading - - -	46	65	111	-	-	-	18	23	41	2	-	2	66	88	154
Wallingford - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	6	5	11	1	2	3	20	31	51
Wantage - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	2	3	20	25	45
Windsor - - -	30	44	74	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	31	48	79
Wokingham - - -	14	31	45	-	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	11	20	41	61
TOTAL - - -	256	359	615	1	2	3	55	85	140	37	38	75	349	484	833
BRECON :															
Brecknock - - -	29	20	49	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	29	25	54
Builth - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	15	17	32
Crickhowell - - -	17	28	45	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	20	34	54
Hay - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	12	26	38
TOTAL - - -	69	80	149	-	-	-	2	5	7	5	17	22	76	102	178

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS :															
Amersham - - -	20	29	49	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	24	33	57
Aylesbury - - -	18	38	56	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	12	15	24	55	79
Buckingham - - -	3	18	21	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	2	2	8	20	28
Eton - - - - -	30	48	78	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	4	6	34	53	87
Newport Pagnell - - -	32	36	68	-	-	-	7	13	20	2	2	4	41	51	92
Winslow - - - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	12	5	17
Wycombe - - - -	30	62	92	-	-	-	5	13	18	3	7	10	38	82	120
TOTAL - - -	142	236	378	1	-	1	25	33	58	13	30	43	181	290	480
CAMBRIDGE :															
Cambridge - - -	46	59	105	1	1	2	1	4	5	2	5	7	50	69	119
Caxton and Arrington	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	9	11	13	28	41
Chesterton - - -	30	23	53	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	7	12	38	33	71
Ely - - - - -	26	33	59	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	2	6	34	39	73
Linton - - - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	6	9	14	24	38
Newmarket - - -	19	35	54	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	5	6	23	42	65
North Witchford - - -	24	23	47	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	4	4	27	33	60
Whittlesey - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	7	16	23
Wisbech - - - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	3	12	15	8	10	18	35	58	93
TOTAL - - -	195	256	451	1	1	2	19	37	56	26	48	74	241	342	583
CARDIGAN : (a)															
Aberayron - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	9	15	12	13	25
Aberystwith - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	5	13	18	8	21	29	38	60	98
Cardigan - - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	26	26	37	63
Lampeter - - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	13	15	28
Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	25	35	19	35	54
Tregaron - - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	12	17	17	22	39
TOTAL (a) - - -	73	73	146	-	-	-	10	23	33	42	86	128	125	182	307
CARMARTHEN : (a)															
Carmarthen - - -	31	34	65	-	-	-	8	14	22	14	32	46	53	80	133
Llandilo Fawr - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	2	5	7	12	9	21	28	38	66
Llandovery - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	19	17	36
Llanelly - - - -	44	29	73	-	-	-	2	1	3	29	37	66	75	67	142
TOTAL (a) - - -	99	103	202	-	-	-	12	20	32	64	79	143	175	202	377
CARNARVON :															
Bangor and Beaumaris (b)	27	23	50	-	-	-	3	6	9	18	23	41	8	52	100
Carnarvon - - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	5	2	7	8	19	27	32	41	73
Conway - - - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	5	5	10	22	29	51
Pwllheli - - - - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	4	13	17	6	23	29	25	46	71
TOTAL - - -	74	73	147	-	-	-	16	25	41	37	70	107	127	168	295

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

(b) In consequence of failure of the clerk to furnish the return, these figures had to be obtained from independent sources.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	56	52	108	-	-	-	9	15	24	2	-	2	67	67	134
Birkenhead - -	100	119	219	-	-	-	15	25	40	1	1	2	116	145	261
Chester - - -	53	60	113	1	1	2	13	17	30	6	4	10	73	82	155
Congleton - -	23	35	58	-	-	-	7	11	18	4	1	5	34	47	81
Hawarden - -	13	6	19	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	17	9	26
Macclesfield -	63	73	136	2	-	2	21	22	43	5	7	12	91	102	193
Nantwich - -	46	64	110	-	-	-	15	5	20	18	16	34	79	85	164
Northwich - -	34	26	60	1	-	1	2	1	3	15	19	34	52	46	98
Runcorn - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	4	5	23	34	57
Stockport - -	92	144	236	-	-	-	50	59	109	3	21	24	145	224	369
Tarvin - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	7	18
Wirrall - - -	18	14	32	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	16	34
TOTAL (a) - -	524	619	1,143	4	2	6	143	170	313	55	73	128	726	864	1,590
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	36	42	78	-	1	1	3	6	9	1	2	3	40	51	91
Bodmin - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	5	11	33	30	63
Camelford - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	6	8	13	14	27
St. Columb Major	13	19	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	14	21	35
Falmouth - -	21	28	49	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	4	5	22	37	59
St. Germans - -	10	26	36	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	27	38
Helston - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	8	8	16	1	3	4	29	39	68
Launceston - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	8	8	9	21	30
Liskeard - - -	35	43	78	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	3	8	42	48	90
Penzance - - -	32	37	69	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	-	-	37	47	84
Redruth - - -	50	36	86	-	-	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	60	48	108
Stratton - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	12	22
Truro - - - -	28	40	68	-	1	1	4	6	10	6	16	22	38	63	101
TOTAL - - - -	299	347	646	-	2	2	37	60	97	22	49	71	358	458	816
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	5	4	9	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	6	6	12
Bootle - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	8	10	18
Brampton - - -	15	4	19	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	4	5	21	9	30
Carlisle - - -	50	68	118	-	-	-	8	3	11	1	3	4	59	74	133
Cockermouth - -	35	34	69	-	-	-	11	13	24	1	3	4	47	50	97
Longtown - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	5	10	15
Penrith - - - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	9	-	9	1	2	3	30	25	55
Whitehaven - -	46	35	81	-	-	-	14	11	25	2	11	13	62	57	119
Wigton - - - -	12	28	40	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	3	3	22	42	64
TOTAL - - - -	192	207	399	-	-	-	62	49	111	6	27	33	260	283	543
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	21	30	51	-	-	-	4	17	21	8	13	21	33	60	93
Llanrwst - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	2	6	9	10	19
Ruthin - - - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	5	5	13	20	33
Wrexham - - -	35	26	61	-	-	-	14	23	37	5	15	20	54	64	118
TOTAL (a) - -	67	74	141	-	-	-	25	45	70	17	35	52	109	154	263

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	18	17	35
Bakewell - - -	26	25	51	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	29	29	58
Belper - - -	42	32	74	-	-	-	16	12	28	7	8	15	65	52	117
Chapel-en-le-Frith - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	14	9	23
Chesterfield - - -	56	57	113	-	-	-	29	20	49	6	8	14	91	85	176
Derby - - -	89	96	185	-	-	-	15	15	30	-	-	-	104	111	215
Glossop - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	10	11	21
Hayfield - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	1	2	8	9	17
Shardlow - - -	33	24	57	1	-	1	8	6	14	2	3	5	44	33	77
TOTAL - - -	282	266	548	1	-	1	83	66	149	17	24	41	383	356	739
DEVON:															
Axminster - - -	11	22	33	-	1	1	2	12	14	3	-	3	16	35	51
Barnstaple - - -	27	41	68	1	-	1	7	10	17	5	2	7	40	53	93
Bideford - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	2	5	17	29	46
Crediton - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	9	7	16	2	3	5	25	29	54
East Stonehouse - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	1	13	15	28
Exeter - - -	69	66	135	1	1	2	14	20	34	8	7	15	92	94	186
Holsworthy - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	-	2	8	10	18
Honiton - - -	24	35	59	-	-	-	3	3	6	15	16	31	42	54	96
Kingsbridge - - -	15	11	26	2	-	2	6	1	7	5	5	10	28	17	45
Newton Abbot - - -	57	79	136	3	-	3	7	11	18	12	20	32	79	110	189
Okehampton - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	5	4	9	8	5	13	26	24	50
Plymouth - - -	57	68	125	2	1	3	37	38	75	14	20	34	110	127	237
Plympton St. Mary - -	27	28	55	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	2	6	35	36	71
South Molton - - -	13	18	31	2	2	4	6	3	9	1	1	2	22	24	46
Stoke Damerel - - -	37	59	96	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-	43	70	113
Tavistock - - -	28	39	67	2	1	3	3	5	8	7	9	16	40	54	94
St. Thomas - - -	66	88	154	5	2	7	10	8	18	8	14	22	89	112	201
Tiverton - - -	26	34	60	1	1	2	3	1	4	9	21	30	39	57	96
Torrington - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	25	22	47
Totnes - - -	25	43	68	2	2	4	9	7	16	4	6	10	40	58	98
TOTAL - - -	557	727	1,284	21	11	32	140	159	299	111	133	244	829	1,030	1,859
DORSET:															
Beaminster - - -	13	14	27	4	-	4	3	5	8	2	4	6	22	23	45
Blandford - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	16	21	37
Bridport - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	6	8	21	26	47
Cerne - - -	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	8	14	22
Dorchester - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	8	13	26	28	54
Poole - - -	18	10	28	-	-	-	13	17	30	4	3	7	35	30	65
Shaftesbury - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	10	14	29	30	59
Sherborne - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	2	7	9	3	6	9	23	32	55
Sturminster - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	22
Wareham and Purbeck -	19	24	43	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	6	8	22	35	57
Weymouth - - -	25	33	58	2	-	2	4	6	10	-	-	-	31	39	70
Wimborne and Cranborne.	17	27	44	1	-	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	20	30	50
TOTAL - - -	202	219	421	7	-	7	30	53	83	25	47	72	264	319	583

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	45	37	82	-	1	1	5	3	8	4	2	6	54	43	97
Chester-le-Street - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	28	30	58
Darlington - - -	37	32	69	2	2	4	2	8	10	-	5	5	41	47	88
Durham - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	5	11	39	48	87
Easington - - -	36	31	67	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	41	38	79
Gateshead - - -	105	95	200	5	2	7	11	21	32	10	13	23	131	131	262
Hartlepool - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	11	23	34	-	-	-	36	49	85
Houghton-le-Spring - -	28	29	57	2	-	2	1	4	5	-	5	5	31	38	69
Lanchester - - -	34	25	59	-	1	1	-	7	7	-	-	-	34	33	67
Sedgefield - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	9	8	17
South Shields - - -	97	83	180	-	-	-	4	11	15	11	7	18	112	101	213
Stockton - - -	43	26	69	-	2	2	5	5	10	2	3	5	50	36	86
Sunderland - - -	138	130	268	9	10	19	41	44	85	-	6	6	188	190	378
Teesdale - - -	20	19	39	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	1	3	26	26	52
Weardale - - -	11	11	22	1	-	1	3	4	7	3	-	3	18	15	33
TOTAL - - -	684	609	1,293	19	18	37	97	159	256	38	47	85	838	833	1,671
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	4	7	19	29	48
Braintree - - -	22	39	61	2	-	2	8	20	28	-	11	11	32	70	102
Chelmsford - - -	20	52	72	-	-	-	6	2	8	4	8	12	30	62	92
Colchester - - -	16	40	56	-	-	-	7	14	21	4	12	16	27	66	93
Dunmow - - -	20	27	47	1	-	1	-	3	3	2	6	8	23	36	59
Epping - - -	15	33	48	-	-	-	1	13	14	1	1	2	17	47	64
Halstead - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	2	3	20	34	54
Lexden and Winstree - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	3	11	14	3	4	7	29	47	76
Maldon - - -	23	35	58	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	5	8	30	44	74
Ongar - - -	5	22	27	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	6	8	9	29	38
Orsett - - -	9	27	36	-	-	-	2	11	13	-	2	2	11	40	51
Rochford - - -	11	24	35	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	12	32	44
Romford - - -	38	57	95	-	-	-	6	2	8	1	2	3	45	61	106
Saffron Walden - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	5	13	18	6	8	14	22	41	63
Tendring - - -	20	39	59	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	23	44	67
West Ham - - -	165	262	427	-	-	-	33	36	69	4	14	18	202	312	514
TOTAL - - -	428	756	1,184	3	-	3	85	148	233	35	90	125	551	994	1,545
FLINT : (a)															
Holywell - - -	39	30	69	-	-	-	1	18	19	15	23	38	55	71	126
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	41	41	82	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	6	11	47	48	95
Cardiff - - -	122	165	287	4	-	4	13	10	23	23	17	40	162	192	354
Gower - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	7	11	12	14	26
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	67	74	141	-	-	-	18	16	34	16	34	50	101	124	225
Neath - - -	48	45	93	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	28	36	61	78	139
Pontardawe - - -	20	11	31	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	23	14	37
Pontypridd - - -	74	49	123	6	2	8	8	6	14	8	6	14	96	63	159
Swansea - - -	85	92	177	-	-	-	14	13	27	15	31	46	114	136	250
TOTAL - - -	463	483	946	10	2	12	61	53	114	82	131	213	616	669	1,285

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - -	145	248	393	10	3	13	79	94	173	14	35	49	248	380	628
Bristol - - -	72	73	145	-	-	-	36	108	144	6	4	10	114	185	299
Cheltenham - - -	40	67	107	-	-	-	23	44	67	7	27	34	70	138	208
Chipping Sodbury - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	9	16	16	32
Cirencester - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	6	8	14	2	5	7	29	44	73
Dursley - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	4	7	24	23	47
Gloucester - - -	49	61	110	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	6	14	59	70	129
Newent - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	5	4	9	1	4	5	15	22	37
Northleach - - -	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	9	23
Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	15	14	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	4	5	17	21	38
Stroud - - -	48	47	95	-	-	-	19	29	48	10	10	20	77	86	163
Tetbury - - -	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	16
Tewkesbury - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	2	2	20	25	45
Thornbury - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	3	8	26	32	58
Westbury-on-Severn - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	4	3	7	3	6	9	22	31	53
Wheatenurst - - -	4	12	16	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	2	2	8	18	26
Winchcomb - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	4	4	12	19	31
TOTAL - - -	512	675	1,187	10	3	13	197	324	521	63	122	185	782	1,124	1,906
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	3	5	22	28	50
Dore - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	2	4	22	18	40
Hereford - - -	47	69	116	-	4	4	6	15	21	11	13	24	64	101	165
Kington - - -	9	30	39	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	7	8	12	38	50
Ledbury - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	1	6	7	6	12	18	26	34	60
Leominster - - -	24	22	46	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	9	14	29	34	63
Ross - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	2	6	8	7	14	21	34	47	81
Weobley - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5	11	19	30
TOTAL - - -	165	212	377	-	4	4	19	40	59	36	63	99	220	319	539
HERTS (a) :															
St. Albans - - -	28	36	64	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	4	6	33	45	78
Berkhampstead - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	8	13	17	25	42
Bishop Stortford - - -	25	43	68	-	-	-	8	7	15	4	15	19	37	65	102
Buntingford - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	5	5	10
Hatfield - - -	4	17	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	21
Hemel Hempstead - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	16	21	37
Hertford - - -	23	29	52	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	28	33	61
Hitchin - - -	32	41	73	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	1	4	38	47	85
Royston - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	2	15	17	2	7	9	27	52	79
Ware - - -	18	29	47	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	22	31	53
Watford - - -	32	36	68	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	2	2	36	41	77
Welwyn - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	7
TOTAL (a) - - -	214	301	515	2	1	3	33	44	77	17	40	57	266	386	652

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS :															
Huntingdon - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	19	20	39
St. Ives - - -	21	12	33	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	1	1	23	18	41
St. Neots - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	2	2	18	34	52
TOTAL - - -	56	58	114	-	-	-	3	11	14	1	3	4	60	72	132
KENT: (a)															
Ashford, East - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	14	19	33
Ashford, West - - -	16	31	47	-	-	-	5	7	12	1	1	2	22	39	61
Blean - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	1	4	32	30	62
Bridge - - -	11	19	30	-	1	1	3	3	6	-	-	-	14	23	37
Bromley - - -	36	45	81	-	1	1	10	11	21	-	-	-	46	57	103
Canterbury - - -	27	26	53	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	4	4	35	34	69
Cranbrook - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	3	5	19	29	48
Dartford - - -	47	68	115	1	2	3	12	12	24	1	4	5	61	86	147
Dover - - -	44	44	88	-	-	-	5	10	15	7	11	18	56	65	121
Eastry - - -	41	49	90	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	1	1	45	60	105
Elham - - -	25	50	75	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	28	57	85
Faversham - - -	18	24	42	-	1	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	21	26	47
Gravesend and Milton	28	35	63	1	1	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	34	41	75
Hollingbourn - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	23	17	40
Hoo - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	9	15
Maidstone - - -	43	68	111	-	1	1	19	30	49	-	1	1	62	100	162
Malling - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	31	28	59
Medway - - -	51	99	150	-	-	-	11	18	29	6	2	8	68	119	187
Milton - - -	16	32	48	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	4	19	36	55
Romney Marsh - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	11
Sevenoaks - - -	20	31	51	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	2	5	27	36	63
Sheppey - - -	37	29	66	-	-	-	4	6	10	5	3	8	46	38	84
Strood - - -	19	41	60	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	3	6	24	47	71
Tenterden - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	-	2	19	18	37
Thanet, Isle of - - -	64	90	154	-	-	-	7	11	18	5	4	9	76	105	181
Tonbridge - - -	51	77	128	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	54	81	135
TOTAL - - -	708	987	1,695	3	7	10	133	167	300	42	46	88	886	1,207	2,093
LANCASTER: (b)															
Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	109	132	241	-	-	-	21	52	73	-	-	-	130	184	314
Barrow-in-Furness - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	-	31	39	70
Barton-upon-Irwell - - -	58	59	117	-	-	-	15	25	40	-	-	-	73	84	157
Blackburn - - -	88	115	203	-	-	-	97	63	160	-	-	-	185	178	363
Bolton - - -	197	243	440	5	2	7	12	20	32	6	3	9	220	268	488
Burnley - - -	147	153	300	-	-	-	24	16	40	5	2	7	176	171	347
Bury - - -	124	117	241	-	-	-	22	38	60	4	5	9	150	160	310
Chorley - - -	31	33	64	-	-	-	13	19	32	5	3	8	49	55	104
Chorlton - - -	213	326	539	8	4	12	96	119	215	-	-	-	317	449	766
Clitheroe - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	-	-	28	27	55
Fylde, The - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	-	2	28	30	58
Garstang - - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	-	1	9	10	19
Haslingden - - -	39	41	80	-	-	-	30	57	87	5	2	7	74	100	174

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

(b) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—contd.															
Lancaster - - -	19	32	51	2	2	4	5	4	9	1	-	1	27	38	65
Leigh - - -	33	41	74	4	1	5	6	10	16	2	5	7	45	57	102
Liverpool - - -	292	377	669	8	5	13	15	64	79	2	1	3	317	447	764
Lunesdale - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	7	11	18
Manchester - - -	135	165	300	-	-	-	124	154	278	-	-	-	259	319	578
Oldham - - -	133	110	243	11	7	18	70	78	148	2	1	3	216	196	412
Ormskirk - - -	52	68	120	-	-	-	10	5	15	1	1	2	63	74	137
Prescot - - -	125	115	240	5	-	5	27	38	65	12	5	17	169	158	327
Preston - - -	132	157	289	-	-	-	61	45	106	-	3	3	193	205	398
Prestwich - - -	71	89	160	-	-	-	46	51	97	-	1	1	117	141	258
Rochdale - - -	110	134	244	-	-	-	41	49	90	3	-	3	154	183	337
Salford - - -	204	160	364	7	1	8	71	139	210	-	-	-	282	300	582
Toxteth Park - - -	86	141	227	-	1	1	25	45	70	7	12	19	118	199	317
Ulverstone - - -	33	49	82	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	3	4	39	57	96
Warrington - - -	68	62	130	-	1	1	6	16	22	3	5	8	77	84	161
West Derby - - -	409	622	1,031	6	-	6	59	52	111	6	10	16	480	684	1,164
Wigan - - -	115	102	217	-	-	-	37	42	79	8	8	16	160	152	312
TOTAL - - -	3,100	3,731	6,831	56	24	80	961	1,229	2,190	76	76	152	4,193	5,060	9,253
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	5	7	21	37	58
Barrow-on-Soar - - -	23	33	59	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	18	24	33	56	89
Billesdon - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	2	5	19	21	40
Blaby - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	2	5	7	7	13	20	24	42	66
Hinckley - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	1	3	17	30	47
Leicester - - -	183	198	381	-	-	-	28	42	70	2	4	6	213	244	457
Loughborough - - -	36	43	79	-	-	-	6	7	13	2	8	10	44	58	102
Lutterworth - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	-	2	22	27	49
Market Bosworth - - -	6	13	19	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	-	-	12	17	29
Market Harborough - - -	11	24	35	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	14	26	40
Melton Mowbray - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	25	24	49
TOTAL - - -	354	446	800	1	-	1	62	84	146	27	52	79	444	582	1,026
LINCOLN :															
Boston - - -	30	37	67	-	-	-	11	8	19	8	18	26	49	63	112
Bourn - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	6	7	13	-	2	2	21	31	52
Caistor - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	4	5	16	18	34
Gainsborough - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	10	16	27	47	74
Glanford Brigg - - -	28	40	68	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	2	3	31	45	76
Grantham - - -	41	41	82	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	2	3	47	49	96
Grimsby - - -	31	35	66	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	-	1	35	40	75
Holbeach - - -	12	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	14	20	34
Horncastle - - -	13	14	27	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	2	5	19	22	41
Lincoln - - -	55	60	115	-	-	-	9	15	24	15	19	34	79	94	173
Louth - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	5	7	12	11	14	25	37	44	81
Sleaford - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	9	13	18	28	46
Spalding - - -	7	27	34	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	-	3	15	32	47
Spilsby - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	5	12	25	31	56
Stamford - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	7	2	9	1	3	4	22	20	42
TOTAL - - -	327	414	741	-	-	-	64	80	144	64	90	154	455	584	1,039

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON* :															
Bethnal Green -	169	156	325	29	60	89	100	135	235	7	21	28	305	372	677
Camberwell -	196	201	397	7	36	43	123	160	283	-	-	-	266	397	663
Chelsea -	86	140	226	8	3	11	52	76	128	1	1	2	147	220	367
Fulham -	94	124	218	2	18	20	89	66	155	-	-	-	185	208	393
George's, St. -	119	216	335	8	20	28	90	82	172	-	-	-	217	318	535
George's, St., in the East -	58	80	138	-	-	-	38	54	92	-	-	-	96	134	230
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury -	43	56	99	2	9	11	44	54	98	-	-	-	89	119	208
Greenwich -	121	212	333	7	20	27	82	69	151	2	8	10	212	309	521
Hackney -	220	334	554	1	20	21	100	114	214	15	18	33	336	486	822
Hampstead -	21	53	74	-	2	2	28	27	55	1	-	1	50	82	132
Holborn -	248	357	605	19	33	52	219	254	473	1	3	4	487	647	1,134
Islington -	188	288	476	31	45	76	147	103	250	8	9	17	374	445	819
Kensington -	91	175	266	54	83	137	69	75	144	-	-	-	214	333	547
Lazareth -	231	331	562	67	102	169	218	240	458	1	-	1	517	673	1,190
Lewisham -	44	66	110	9	19	28	28	28	56	1	1	2	82	114	196
Marylebone, St. -	177	285	462	7	13	20	134	140	274	4	10	14	322	448	770*
Mile End Old Town	71	112	183	27	30	57	75	105	180	-	2	2	173	249	422
Olave, St. -	147	213	360	2	3	5	95	127	222	2	4	6	246	347	593
Paddington -	70	129	199	27	29	56	31	35	66	-	-	-	128	193	321
Pancras, St. -	191	314	505	12	17	29	359	444	803	-	-	-	562	775	1,337
Poplar -	124	175	299	14	40	54	100	98	198	20	36	56	258	349	607
Saviour, St. -	206	308	514	41	52	93	173	177	350	23	19	42	443	556	999
Shoreditch -	141	156	297	23	45	68	139	143	282	-	-	-	303	344	647
Stepney -	49	79	128	8	10	18	39	57	96	-	-	-	96	146	242
Strand -	67	69	136	1	-	1	41	41	82	-	-	-	109	110	219
Wandsworth and Clapham -	169	224	393	63	70	133	115	99	214	1	-	1	348	393	741
Westminster -	54	73	127	4	4	8	50	56	106	-	-	-	108	133	241
Whitechapel -	88	128	216	8	4	1	62	75	137	-	-	-	158	207	365
Woolwich -	85	122	207	-	4	4	56	45	101	7	4	11	148	175	323
TOTAL (exclud- ing City of London) -	3,508	5,176	8,684	481	791	1,272	2,896	3,179	6,075	94	136	230	6,979	9,282	16,261
City of London -	161	188	349	4	6	10	62	77	139	-	4	4	227	275	502
GRAND TOTAL	3,669	5,364	9,033	485	797	1,282	2,958	3,256	6,214	94	140	234	7,206	9,557	16,763
MERIONETH :															
Bala -	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	6	11	17
Corwen -	8	16	24	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	2	6	14	21	35
Dolgelly -	12	7	19	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	11	15	18	26	44
Festiniog -	16	14	30	-	-	-	12	8	20	1	1	2	29	23	52
TOTAL -	39	43	82	-	-	-	16	22	38	12	16	28	67	81	148

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

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX: (a)															
Barnet - - -	21	45	66	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	28	49	77
Brentford - - -	125	197	322	4	1	5	3	4	7	12	10	22	144	212	356
Edmonton - - -	128	205	333	11	12	23	18	16	34	3	3	6	160	236	396
Hendon - - -	50	70	120	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	51	76	127
Staines - - -	22	29	51	1	1	2	8	11	19	-	-	-	31	41	72
Uxbridge - - -	42	50	92	1	1	2	5	13	18	4	3	7	52	67	119
TOTAL - - -	388	596	984	18	17	35	37	48	85	23	20	43	466	681	1,147
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	45	35	80	-	1	1	3	2	5	4	3	7	52	41	93
Bedwellty - - -	87	66	153	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	12	14	92	82	174
Chepstow - - -	20	17	37	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	2	3	25	24	49
Monmouth - - -	31	37	68	-	-	-	5	4	9	21	43	64	57	84	141
Newport - - -	86	89	175	1	-	1	5	3	8	-	-	-	92	92	184
Pontypool - - -	42	43	85	-	-	-	5	5	10	2	3	5	49	51	100
TOTAL - - -	311	287	598	1	1	2	25	23	48	30	63	93	367	374	741
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	18	21	39	-	-	-	10	9	19	1	1	2	29	31	60
Llanfyllin - - -	27	30	57	-	-	-	3	6	9	9	20	29	39	56	95
Machynlleth - - -	4	13	17	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	5	21	26
Newtown & Llanidloes	23	31	54	-	-	-	1	7	8	8	12	20	32	50	82
TOTAL - - -	72	95	167	-	-	-	15	27	42	18	36	54	105	158	263
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	19	20	39	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	2	4	26	28	54
Blofield - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	9	16	25
Depwade - - -	27	31	58	-	-	-	7	7	14	2	8	10	36	46	82
Docking - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	17	20	37
Downham - - -	15	23	38	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	3	4	19	34	53
Erpingham - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	12	22	34
St. Faith's - - -	14	6	20	-	1	1	1	3	4	-	3	3	15	13	28
East and West Flegg -	4	9	13	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	6	11	17
Forehoe - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	5	7	11	28	39
Freebridge Lynn - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	7	12	14	18	32
Guiltcross - - -	10	18	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	13	25	38
Henstead - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	3	3	6	8	9	17	23	29	52
King's Lynn - - -	20	24	44	1	-	1	2	5	7	5	14	19	28	43	71
Loddon and Clavering	14	26	40	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	2	3	16	33	49
Mitford and Launditch	20	38	58	-	-	-	2	4	6	9	15	24	31	57	88
Norwich - - -	104	128	232	-	-	-	20	30	50	33	54	87	157	212	369
Smallburgh - - -	23	14	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	24	15	39
Swaffham - - -	18	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	19	26	45
Thetford - - -	17	30	47	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	3	6	21	38	59
Walsingham - - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	9	13	33	37	70
Wayland - - -	13	21	34	-	1	1	2	2	4	6	8	14	21	32	53
Great Yarmouth - - -	19	24	43	1	-	1	46	41	87	3	7	10	69	72	141
TOTAL - - -	428	550	978	2	2	4	101	141	242	89	162	251	620	855	1,475

a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	9	13	22
Brixworth - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	8	17	25	-	4	4	18	36	54
Daventry - - -	25	20	45	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	5	5	28	29	57
Hardingstone - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	1	5	16	14	30
Kettering - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	2	2	20	33	53
Northampton - - -	65	74	139	-	-	-	8	10	18	4	11	15	77	95	172
Oundle - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	1	1	14	31	45
Peterborough - - -	30	50	80	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	9	10	37	60	97
Potterspury - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	6	15	17	32
Thrapston - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	-	1	19	31	50
Towcester - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	4	12	24	36
Wellingborough - - -	36	42	78	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	7	10	42	54	96
TOTAL - - -	250	315	565	-	-	-	40	74	114	17	48	65	307	437	744
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	26	29	55	1	-	1	1	2	3	-	1	1	28	32	60
Belford - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	3	7	10
Bellingham - - -	2	10	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	3	13	16
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	22	25	47	1	1	2	3	17	20	6	4	10	32	47	79
Castle Ward - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6	24	27	51
Glendale - - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	11	23
Haltwhistle - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	9
Hexham - - -	35	23	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	23	58
Morpeth - - -	36	22	58	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	41	24	65
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	191	207	398	-	-	-	47	55	102	8	13	21	246	275	521
Rothbury - - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	5	14
Tynemouth - - -	119	93	212	-	-	-	9	11	20	3	7	10	131	111	242
TOTAL - - -	468	455	923	2	1	3	69	92	161	28	33	61	567	581	1,148
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	77	75	152	1	-	1	11	12	23	10	8	18	99	95	194
Bingham - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	11	21
East Retford - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	5	9	14	3	2	5	24	23	47
Mansfield - - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	9	10	19	3	7	10	48	56	104
Newark - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	3	8	11	2	2	4	19	33	52
Nottingham - - -	191	208	399	1	-	1	69	52	121	99	152	251	360	412	772
Southwell - - -	16	18	34	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	20	22	42
Worksop - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	6	8	14	8	12	20	26	35	61
TOTAL - - -	370	398	768	2	-	2	108	105	213	126	184	310	606	687	1,293
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	4	15	19	4	5	9	38	49	87
Bicester - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	13	20	33
Chipping Norton - - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	10	17	24	33	57
Headington - - -	22	51	73	-	-	-	2	5	7	13	15	28	37	71	108
Henley - - -	24	24	48	-	1	1	-	3	3	1	1	2	25	29	54
Oxford - - -	26	48	74	-	-	-	11	10	21	-	-	-	37	58	95
Thame - - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	4	7	11	7	10	17	19	33	52
Witney - - -	32	21	53	-	-	-	7	13	20	11	7	18	50	41	91
Woodstock - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	9	11	26	37	63
TOTAL - - -	190	250	440	-	1	1	34	63	97	45	57	102	269	371	640

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE :															
Haverfordwest - - -	36	46	82	-	-	-	2	5	7	12	18	30	50	69	119
Narberth - - -	20	15	35	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	13	17	27	34	61
Pembroke - - -	25	16	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	7	13	34	28	62
TOTAL - - -	81	77	158	-	-	-	8	16	24	22	38	60	111	131	242
RADNOR :															
Knighton - - -	18	22	40	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	21	25	46
Rhayader - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	2	6	10	14	24
TOTAL - - -	23	29	52	1	-	1	2	6	8	5	4	9	31	39	70
RUTLAND :															
Oakham - - -	16	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	20	11	31
Uppingham - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	13	15	28
TOTAL - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	6	33	26	59
SALOP :															
Atcham - - -	52	58	110	1	-	1	13	16	29	-	3	3	66	77	143
Bridgnorth - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	14	25	39
Church Stretton - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	5	9	14
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	7	9	16	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	10	13	23
Clun - - -	7	21	28	-	-	-	-	6	6	3	2	5	10	29	39
Drayton - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	9	18	27
Ellesmere - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	19	25	44
Ludlow - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	25	30	55
Madeley - - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	3	3	28	46	74
Newport - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	-	7	7	5	1	6	25	22	47
Oswestry - - -	22	29	51	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	3	3	26	41	67
Shifnal - - -	12	6	18	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	17	12	29
Wellington - - -	40	31	71	1	-	1	3	4	7	12	7	19	56	42	98
Wem - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	1	3	11	20	31
Whitchurch - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	5	8	13	1	-	1	17	29	46
TOTAL - - -	261	326	587	2	-	2	47	86	133	28	26	54	338	438	776
SOMERSET :															
Axbridge - - -	35	47	82	2	1	3	3	3	6	6	5	11	46	56	102
Bath - - -	71	111	182	-	-	-	39	48	87	-	1	1	110	160	270
Bedminster - - -	54	84	138	4	1	5	16	25	41	5	7	12	79	117	196
Bridgwater - - -	19	29	48	2	-	2	2	4	6	5	12	17	28	45	73
Chard - - -	24	27	51	-	-	-	5	3	8	13	7	20	42	37	79
Clutton - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	5	10	15	5	1	6	33	38	71
Dulverton - - -	5	2	7	1	-	1	3	3	6	-	3	3	9	8	17
Frome - - -	19	22	41	3	1	4	15	21	36	3	9	12	40	53	93
Keynsham - - -	17	30	47	-	1	1	3	6	9	3	10	13	23	47	70
Langport - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	11	16	23	26	49
Shepton Mallet - - -	13	30	43	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	12	19	37	56
Taunton - - -	28	35	63	5	5	10	3	7	10	8	11	19	44	58	102
Wellington - - -	15	34	49	-	-	-	7	12	19	6	13	19	28	59	87
Wells - - -	16	22	38	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	7	20	27	47
Williton - - -	18	19	37	1	1	2	11	10	21	5	6	11	35	36	71
Wincanton - - -	24	29	53	-	1	1	3	5	8	5	7	12	32	42	74
Yeovil - - -	19	41	60	3	4	7	4	4	8	1	4	5	27	53	80
TOTAL - - -	416	604	1,020	22	15	37	121	163	284	79	117	196	638	899	1,537

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	13	12	25
Alton - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	5	8	13	-	1	1	20	25	45
Alverstoke - - -	24	27	51	-	1	1	10	10	20	-	-	-	34	38	72
Andover - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	5	23	31	54
Basingstoke - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	5	9	22	36	58
Catherington - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Christchurch - - -	23	28	51	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	2	6	30	34	64
Droxford - - -	7	20	27	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	12	20	32
Fareham - - -	23	13	36	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2	26	15	41
Fordingbridge - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	8	12	11	19	30
Hartley Wintney - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	6	12	36	38	74
Havant - - -	11	8	19	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	13	12	25
Hursley - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	5	1	6
Kingsclere - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	17	12	29
Lymington - - -	6	17	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	9	18	27
New Forest - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	5	1	6	2	1	3	20	20	40
Petersfield - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	11	24
Portsea Island - - -	148	176	324	2	1	3	94	137	231	30	62	92	274	376	650
Ringwood - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	5	13	18
Romsey - - -	12	18	30	-	1	1	4	7	11	-	-	-	16	26	42
Southampton - - -	33	54	87	-	-	-	31	27	58	17	20	37	81	101	182
South Stoneham - - -	33	46	79	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	5	11	41	55	96
Stockbridge - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	14	16	30
Whitchurch - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	5	11
Wight (Isle of) - - -	72	99	171	-	-	-	9	15	24	9	14	23	90	128	218
Winchester (New) - - -	42	36	78	-	2	2	5	8	13	1	3	4	48	49	97
TOTAL - -	600	718	1,318	2	5	7	190	256	446	90	137	227	882	1,116	1,998
STAFFORD: (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	36	44	80	1	-	1	16	15	31	17	20	37	70	79	149
Cannock - - -	24	18	42	-	-	-	8	9	17	1	2	3	33	29	62
Cheadle - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	-	14	14	2	-	2	19	36	55
Dudley - - -	95	94	189	-	-	-	48	72	120	50	70	120	193	236	429
Leek - - -	23	22	45	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	3	6	32	29	61
Lichfield - - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	5	9	32	44	76
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	26	23	49
Seisdon - - -	24	16	40	-	-	-	2	6	8	3	4	7	29	26	55
Stafford - - -	33	22	55	-	-	-	6	15	21	5	4	9	44	41	85
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	104	76	180	-	-	-	27	39	66	6	15	21	137	130	267
Stone - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	2	7	24	22	46
Tamworth - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	1	3	24	22	46
Uttoxeter - - -	14	8	22	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	-	1	20	13	33
Walsall - - -	86	65	151	-	-	-	9	14	23	16	17	33	111	96	207
West Bromwich - - -	102	106	208	-	-	-	56	70	126	8	14	22	166	190	356
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	36	43	79	-	-	-	6	12	18	6	2	8	48	57	105
Wolverhampton - - -	128	119	247	-	-	-	46	54	100	4	4	8	178	177	355
TOTAL (a) - -	806	746	1,552	1	-	1	246	341	587	133	163	296	1,186	1,250	2,436

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK :															
Blything - - -	15	27	42	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	21	29	50
Bosmere and Claydon	13	20	33	1	-	1	3	3	6	6	4	10	23	27	50
Bury St. Edmunds -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	16	16	32
Costford - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	4	8	22	21	43
Hartismere - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	15	21	29	41	70
Hoxne - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	6	13	20	21	41
Ipswich - - -	50	76	126	-	-	-	11	9	20	2	12	14	63	97	160
Mildenhall - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	5	7	7	11	18
Mutford and Lothing- land.	20	28	48	-	-	-	4	5	9	5	8	13	29	41	70
Plomesgate - - -	17	27	44	1	-	1	2	5	7	9	6	15	29	38	67
Risbridge - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	3	10	13	2	8	10	20	31	51
Samford - - -	7	17	24	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	2	2	12	28	40
Stow - - -	9	20	29	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	6	14	18	30	48
Sudbury - - -	28	34	62	3	-	3	3	6	9	4	11	15	38	51	89
Thingoe - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	2	7	22	19	41
Wangford - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	16	20	36
Woodbridge - - -	29	32	61	1	-	1	4	1	5	5	5	10	39	38	77
TOTAL - -	293	393	686	6	-	6	55	67	122	70	99	169	424	559	983
SURREY: (a)															
Chertsey - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	2	3	29	33	62
Croydon - - -	78	135	213	-	2	2	14	16	30	7	11	18	99	164	263
Dorking - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	20	33
Epsom - - -	33	52	85	-	-	-	16	10	26	3	7	10	52	69	121
Farnham - - -	43	35	78	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	2	4	50	43	93
Godstone - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	11	24	35
Guildford - - -	27	43	70	-	-	-	5	15	20	10	6	16	42	64	106
Hambledon - - -	18	20	38	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	4	7	24	29	53
Kingston - - -	94	104	198	-	-	-	11	30	41	5	9	14	110	143	253
Reigate - - -	26	35	61	1	-	1	3	9	12	1	2	3	31	46	77
Richmond - - -	24	53	77	1	1	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	28	57	85
TOTAL (a) - -	391	542	933	2	3	5	64	102	166	32	45	77	489	692	1,181
SUSSEX :															
Battle - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	-	1	10	19	29
Brighton - - -	120	168	288	-	-	-	80	83	163	21	15	36	221	266	487
Chailey - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	11	10	21
Chichester - - -	4	13	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	5	17	22
Cuckfield - - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	1	5	25	39	64
Eastbourne - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	3	5	21	30	51
East Grinstead - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	3	7	20	23	43
East Preston - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	5	7	25	34	59
Hailsham - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	6	6	17	30	47
Hastings - - -	23	15	38	-	42	42	1	4	5	1	1	2	25	62	87
Horsham - - -	22	32	54	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	5	7	27	43	70
Lewes - - -	15	10	25	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	18	16	34
Midhurst - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	10	9	19
Newhaven - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	-	1	9	11	20
Petworth - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	6	8	15	21	36
Rye - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	11	5	16	2	4	6	22	22	44

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	35	58	93	-	-	-	6	14	20	6	9	15	47	81	128
Thakeham - - -	4	16	20	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	5	21	26
Ticehurst - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	1	1	21	24	45
Uckfield - - -	9	23	32	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	3	8	17	32	49
Westbourne - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	1	3	14	20	34
West Firle - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	7
Westhampnett - - -	20	27	47	-	1	1	6	5	11	-	5	5	26	38	64
TOTAL - -	403	565	968	-	43	43	153	191	344	59	72	131	615	871	1,486
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	19	32	51	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	2	2	23	39	62
Aston - - -	154	207	361	-	-	-	26	50	76	1	-	1	181	257	438
Atherstone - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	-	2	8	15	23
Birmingham - - -	413	379	792	-	-	-	109	121	230	3	5	8	525	505	1,030
Coventry - - -	38	48	86	-	-	-	6	19	25	-	-	-	44	67	111
Foleshill - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	5	5	10	8	15	23	27	43	70
Meriden - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	1	4	15	21	36
Nuneaton - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	11	15	20	27	47
Rugby - - -	23	30	53	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	25	32	57
Shipston-on-Stour - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	5	1	6	5	6	11	26	36	62
Solihull - - -	37	15	52	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	39	17	56
Southam - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	5	6	11	3	6	9	20	24	44
Stratford-on-Avon - - -	56	29	85	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	1	1	57	34	91
Warwick - - -	42	87	129	-	-	-	5	9	14	2	2	4	49	98	147
TOTAL (a) - -	852	927	1,779	-	-	-	176	239	415	31	49	80	1,059	1,215	2,274
<i>WESTMORLAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	15	7	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	19	13	32
Kendal - - -	24	45	69	-	-	-	15	15	30	6	1	7	45	61	106
West Ward - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	5	12
TOTAL - -	45	56	101	-	-	-	17	17	34	9	6	15	71	79	150
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Alderbury - - -	26	39	65	-	1	1	6	7	13	4	5	9	36	52	88
Amesbury - - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	1	1	9	13	22
Bradford - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	8	4	12	5	-	5	32	20	52
Calne - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	4	8	12	3	4	7	18	27	45
Chippenham - - -	27	31	58	1	-	1	12	3	15	3	10	13	43	44	87
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	6	13	17	30
Devizes - - -	37	35	72	-	-	-	3	17	20	-	1	1	40	53	93
Highworth and Swindon - - -	33	28	61	-	-	-	2	8	10	3	-	3	38	36	74
Malmesbury - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	4	9	21	33	54
Marlborough - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	14	16	30
Melksham - - -	13	37	50	-	-	-	5	9	14	3	10	13	21	56	77
Mere - - -	8	8	16	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	6	11	16	18	34
Pewsey - - -	24	16	40	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	29	20	49
Tisbury - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	2	3	16	18	34
Warminster - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	10	14	19	37	56
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	9	10	19	29	48
Wilton - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	3	3	14	19	33
TOTAL - -	288	349	637	1	1	2	68	87	155	41	71	112	398	508	906

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - - -	34	49	83	-	-	-	8	3	11	1	4	5	43	56	99
Droitwich - - -	24	38	62	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	25	42	67
Evesham - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	11	24	35
Kidderminster - -	63	46	109	-	-	-	2	8	10	2	2	4	67	56	123
King's Norton - -	95	111	206	-	-	-	8	20	28	2	6	8	105	137	242
Martley - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	6	8	19	36	55
Pershore - - -	17	15	32	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	2	4	20	23	43
Stourbridge - - -	63	88	151	-	-	-	14	32	46	12	26	38	89	146	235
Tenbury - - -	7	9	16	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	8	11	19
Upton-on-Severn - -	20	37	57	-	-	-	2	4	6	4	-	4	26	41	67
Worcester - - -	51	60	111	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	2	6	57	67	124
TOTAL (a) - - -	396	498	894	1	-	1	44	93	137	29	48	77	470	639	1,109
YORK															
(EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - - -	22	28	50	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	27	34	61
Bridlington - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	13	22	35
Driffield - - -	17	25	42	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	4	9	23	36	59
Howden - - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	3	6	12	26	38
Kingston-on-Hull - -	65	51	116	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	-	74	57	131
Patrinton - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	9	9	18
Pocklington - - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	21	22	43
Sculcoates - - -	91	106	197	1	-	1	6	6	12	4	17	21	102	129	231
Skirlaugh - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	9	10	19
York - - -	11	18	29	25	31	56	27	79	106	-	1	1	63	129	192
TOTAL - - -	258	294	552	26	31	57	55	122	177	14	27	41	353	474	827
YORK															
(NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	6	9
Bedale - - -	6	16	22	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	9	20	29
Easingwold - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	11	17	28
Guisborough - - -	17	30	47	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	21	31	52
Helmsley - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	13	19
Kirkby Moorside - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	10	9	19
Leyburn - - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	13	9	22
Malton - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	6	8	23	32	55
Middlesborough - -	99	81	171	-	1	1	5	3	8	5	1	6	100	86	186
Northallerton - - -	8	20	28	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	11	22	33
Pickering - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	3	3	12	13	25
Reeth - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	4	6	10
Richmond - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	2	13	10	23
Scarborough - - -	44	40	84	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	11	20	55	53	108
Stokesley - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	12	10	22
Thirsk - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	13	14	27
Whitby - - -	27	31	58	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	27	37	64
TOTAL - - -	283	312	595	1	1	2	34	43	77	25	32	57	343	388	731

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - - -	53	67	120	-	-	-	32	41	73	5	15	20	90	123	213
Bierley, North - -	82	113	195	1	-	1	24	27	51	6	5	11	113	145	258
Bradford - - -	127	165	292	-	-	-	60	57	117	3	4	7	190	226	416
Bramley - - -	32	46	78	-	-	-	6	9	15	2	3	5	40	58	98
Dewsbury - - -	87	94	181	-	-	-	14	10	24	2	4	6	103	108	211
Doncaster - - -	52	46	98	-	-	-	5	3	8	7	8	15	64	57	121
Ecclesall Bierlow -	84	119	203	-	-	-	27	31	58	3	5	8	114	155	269
Goole - - -	13	10	23	2	-	2	3	5	8	-	-	-	18	15	33
Halifax - - -	146	180	326	2	-	2	1	10	11	10	7	17	159	197	356
Hemsworth - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	5	12	17
Holbeck - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	5	9	25	31	56
Huddersfield - -	125	148	273	1	1	2	30	20	50	4	1	5	160	170	330
Hunslet - - -	35	38	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	36	38	74
Keighley - - -	32	53	85	-	-	-	11	12	23	1	-	1	44	65	109
Knaresborough - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	5	7	22	32	54
Leeds - - -	162	228	390	3	-	3	32	36	68	-	4	4	197	268	465
Great Ouseburn - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	5	3	8	1	-	1	16	13	29
Pateley Bridge - -	7	2	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	10
Penistone - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	2	3	18	25	43
Pontefract - - -	27	33	60	-	-	-	7	7	14	2	5	7	36	45	81
Ripon - - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	2	4	19	29	48
Rotherham - - -	91	72	163	3	1	4	11	22	33	15	13	28	120	108	228
Saddleworth - - -	16	11	27	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	16	15	31
Sedbergh - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	5	10
Selby - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	2	4	11	19	30
Settle - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	7	11	18
Sheffield - - -	158	156	314	-	-	-	110	79	189	12	23	35	280	258	538
Skipton - - -	32	32	64	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	34	35	69
Tadcaster - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	3	4	8	19	27
Thorne - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	11	8	19
Todmorden - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	11	19	30	-	-	-	27	43	70
Wakefield - - -	68	57	125	-	-	-	15	10	25	3	2	5	86	69	155
Wetherby - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	15	26
Wharfedale - - -	21	32	53	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	8	9	25	43	68
Wortley - - -	13	17	30	-	-	-	9	11	20	5	3	8	27	31	58
TOTAL (a) - - -	1,590	1,893	3,483	12	2	14	446	464	910	97	134	231	2,145	2,493	4,638

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1892.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darent Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Chester	Nantwich	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Devon	Barnstaple	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
London	Bethnal Green	53	74	127	9	9	18	9	18	27	18	18	36	89	119	208
	Camberwell	5	4	9	67	79	146	23	52	75	27	24	51	122	159	281
	Chelsea	1	-	1	25	39	64	14	22	36	11	9	20	51	70	121
	Fulham	10	19	29	41	31	72	5	2	7	22	12	34	78	64	142
	St. George	12	2	14	40	48	88	23	20	43	14	12	26	89	82	171
	St. George's-in-the-East	19	26	45	1	-	1	6	16	22	8	7	15	34	49	83
	St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1	3	4	31	36	67	-	5	5	7	4	11	39	48	87
	Greenwich	-	1	1	37	23	60	26	27	53	14	11	25	77	62	139
	Hackney	51	71	122	13	11	24	10	17	27	26	13	39	100	112	212
	Hampstead	16	21	37	2	-	2	3	2	5	7	4	11	28	27	55
	Holborn	14	26	40	136	178	314	33	23	56	20	14	34	203	241	444
	Islington	58	55	113	11	9	20	35	19	54	36	12	48	140	95	235
	Kensington	25	32	57	5	18	23	17	16	33	16	7	23	63	73	136
	Lambeth	12	7	19	128	162	290	41	55	96	37	16	53	218	240	458
	Lewisham	-	-	-	12	17	29	11	8	19	4	1	5	27	26	53
	St. Marylebone	94	116	210	5	4	9	17	16	33	15	3	18	131	139	270
	Mile End Old Town	43	58	101	4	12	16	9	26	35	18	8	26	74	104	178
	St. Olave's	2	5	7	65	87	152	11	15	26	14	12	26	92	119	211
	Paddington	14	19	33	1	5	6	6	7	13	10	4	14	31	35	66
	St. Pancras	205	247	452	52	60	112	31	71	102	63	39	102	351	417	768
Poplar	35	42	77	10	8	18	27	26	53	24	17	41	96	93	189	
St. Saviour	17	15	32	88	93	181	32	42	74	36	26	62	173	176	349	
Shoreditch	92	94	186	11	4	15	18	25	43	17	18	35	138	141	279	
Stepney	15	34	49	3	4	7	6	8	14	12	10	22	36	56	92	
Strand	3	7	10	20	21	41	4	3	7	6	1	7	33	32	65	
Wandsworth and Clapham	6	1	7	53	53	106	23	23	46	32	20	52	114	97	211	
Westminster	2	3	5	32	31	63	7	5	12	5	-	5	46	39	85	
Whitechapel	37	58	95	5	5	10	13	6	19	6	3	9	61	72	133	
Woolwich	-	-	-	22	17	39	19	22	41	15	6	21	56	45	101	
TOTAL of County of London (excluding City of London)		842	1,040	1,882	930	1,065	1,995	479	597	1,076	540	331	871	2,791	3,033	5,824
City of London		33	44	77	8	9	17	4	7	11	5	5	10	50	65	115
GRAND TOTAL		875	1,084	1,959	938	1,074	2,012	483	604	1,087	545	336	881	2,841	3,098	5,939

Appendix B¹.

on the 1st January 1892, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

Appendix B². (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B⁴. (4.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B³.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1892.									RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.																											
Of the Total Number.									PRIVATE (Including all Criminal Patients).									PAUPER.									Average Number Resident during 1891.										Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1886-1890, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding Transfers).									Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Average Number Resident during the Year 1891.									Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1891.								
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			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.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																					
72	52	124	-	-	-	54	41	95	3	4	7	444	573	1,017	1,024	465	577	1,042	43.8	39.3	40.9	39.8	43.3	40.9	15.5	9.0	11.9	13.0	7.4	9.5	Beds, Herbs, and Hants.																																
22	18	40	-	1	1	19	17	36	7	3	10	219	293	512	522	225	290	524	29.5	28.3	28.9	39.5	47.5	39.9	9.8	6.0	7.6	9.3	5.4	6.7	Newbury).																																
27	19	46	-	-	-	18	9	27	11	4	15	176	276	452	467	173	265	438	39.3	39.0	39.6	36.7	48.3	43.5	15.6	7.3	10.5	11.3	5.7	8.0	Bucks.																																
22	23	45	-	-	-	12	12	24	1	-	1	297	257	464	465	202	253	455	15.8	49.4	39.4	37.1	45.3	42.0	19.9	9.1	9.9	9.1	7.4	8.1	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.																																
21	26	47	-	4	4	15	20	35	14	19	33	262	257	519	552	295	289	546	30.0	39.5	39.0	37.7	39.3	39.1	7.9	9.3	8.6	6.6	8.0	7.4	Carmarthen, &c.																																
45	19	64	-	-	-	31	15	46	-	1	1	292	309	601	602	297	312	609	43.6	66.7	55.3	49.4	59.5	45.3	15.3	6.1	10.5	11.7	4.9	8.3	Chester: Chester.																																
27	19	46	-	-	-	24	19	43	19	17	36	259	337	596	582	258	342	610	31.8	37.7	35.9	31.9	45.6	39.0	10.1	5.6	7.5	8.0	4.6	6.2	Cheshire: Parkside.																																
26	46	72	-	4	4	11	19	30	25	24	49	369	363	732	721	321	383	704	39.6	35.9	39.3	39.3	39.5	32.1	8.1	13.9	10.2	6.9	10.0	8.6	Corwall.																																
55	18	73	-	2	2	35	18	53	17	22	39	255	266	521	560	289	286	575	59.0	47.6	56.4	46.8	48.4	47.6	13.1	6.3	9.2	9.8	5.0	7.4	Cumberland, &c.																																
19	23	42	-	3	3	12	14	26	15	13	28	279	247	526	554	287	256	543	34.3	43.5	38.5	38.5	48.9	43.6	6.6	9.9	7.7	5.4	7.1	6.2	Dunbigh, &c.																																
39	22	61	-	1	1	27	13	40	2	-	2	220	218	438	440	226	224	450	35.1	51.6	42.4	42.3	43.0	43.6	17.3	9.8	13.6	13.8	7.6	10.3	Derby.																																
32	41	73	-	-	-	12	10	22	6	-	6	415	263	678	984	466	562	968	37.5	43.9	40.2	35.8	38.6	38.8	7.9	7.3	7.5	6.4	6.1	6.2	Devon.																																
29	21	50	-	2	2	29	21	50	12	19	31	210	231	441	472	231	251	482	54.8	41.3	49.8	37.4	48.7	39.1	12.0	8.4	10.4	10.8	7.2	8.9	Dorset.																																
84	55	139	-	1	1	72	52	124	2	4	6	612	578	1,190	1,186	629	602	1,231	47.9	53.3	49.7	34.0	45.6	39.3	13.4	9.1	11.3	10.1	7.3	8.7	Durham.																																
85	79	164	-	2	2	61	57	118	2	1	3	563	818	1,381	1,384	557	807	1,364	69.5	43.6	55.1	46.0	48.7	47.4	15.3	9.8	13.0	10.6	7.5	8.9	East.																																
94	44	138	-	1	1	73	32	105	8	1	9	474	487	961	979	483	477	960	39.9	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.9	13.5	9.3	14.4	14.4	7.4	11.1	Glamorgan.																																
63	57	120	-	1	1	59	52	111	1	7	8	479	557	1,037	1,035	469	546	1,006	38.9	53.3	49.4	37.9	44.3	41.2	13.7	10.4	11.9	10.4	8.2	9.3	Gloucester.																																
42	63	105	-	-	-	21	29	50	3	1	4	447	501	948	952	442	501	943	34.6	43.1	39.5	38.4	41.0	39.9	9.5	12.6	11.1	8.0	10.1	9.1	Hants.																																
13	21	34	-	-	-	9	10	19	1	2	3	172	196	368	371	171	208	379	34.4	34.4	38.6	39.5	42.7	41.0	7.6	10.1	9.9	6.4	8.3	7.4	Hereford.																																
91	65	156	-	1	1	91	65	156	5	2	7	637	892	1,529	1,536	639	883	1,513	44.8	45.0	44.9	41.3	56.8	46.0	14.4	7.3	10.3	10.8	6.2	8.2	Kent: BarmingHeath.																																
44	38	82	-	2	2	36	27	63	22	1	23	382	479	861	864	385	481	866	37.7	53.7	49.5	31.3	49.8	39.5	11.4	7.9	9.5	9.1	6.7	7.8	Chartham.																																
79	54	124	-	1	1	64	38	102	11	27	38	825	933	1,758	1,796	851	950	1,801	35.7	37.7	33.3	39.3	45.0	37.7	8.2	5.7	6.9	7.0	4.7	5.8	Lancaster: Lancaster.																																
153	98	251	-	-	-	122	74	196	2	-	2	848	911	1,759	1,761	791	899	1,690	39.4	37.0	37.5	34.3	39.6	37.5	19.2	10.9	14.9	14.0	8.6	11.2	Rainhill.																																
111	114	225	-	2	2	71	87	158	19	16	35	1,693	1,272	2,965	2,240	1,037	1,275	2,312	35.9	48.1	43.1	39.0	44.5	37.7	10.7	8.9	9.7	8.2	6.6	7.3	Freestwich.																																
78	87	165	-	2	2	78	87	165	8	4	12	774	929	1,703	1,715	785	923	1,748	43.9	54.9	49.9	38.1	37.3	33.1	6.9	9.9	9.4	7.7	7.3	7.5	Whittingham.																																
35	28	63	-	1	1	24	17	41	13	10	23	269	221	491	453	212	237	449	39.6	39.7	35.7	33.6	47.5	40.9	10.6	11.8	14.0	12.5	2.3	10.8	Lancaster and Rattand.																																
45	39	84	-	-	-	28	24	52	-	1	1	328	357	685	686	331	345	676	39.1	39.9	39.0	39.7	43.1	40.8	14.8	11.3	13.0	11.7	8.8	10.2	Lincoln.																																
125	123	248	-	-	-	85	64	129	4	-	4	797	1,297	2,094	2,098	709	1,292	2,001	44.1	48.7	46.6	37.5	43.1	40.8	17.6	9.5	13.4	13.7	7.6	9.5	London: Banstead.																																
65	30	95	-	-	-	64	28	92	-	-	-	468	644	1,112	1,112	468	642	1,110	38.8	50.9	48.0	36.4	37.1	36.8	13.9	4.7	8.6	9.7	3.6	6.4	Cane Hill.																																
134	92	226	-	2	2	118	80	198	9	1	10	914	1,339	2,254	2,254	919	1,331	2,250	41.3	53.9	47.3	35.5	40.0	41.3	14.6	6.9	10.0	10.6	5.9	7.8	Colney Hatch.																																
91	86	177	-	-	-	85	62	147	2	1	3	732	1,140	1,892	1,893	733	1,137	1,892	31.6	59.5	49.9	39.3	48.1	42.5	13.1	7.6	9.4	9.3	6.2	7.5	Hansell.																																

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1891.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1891.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1891.																		
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Of the Total Number.																	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1860, Section 28 (1).			Other Re-admissions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.						
							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.		
Middlesex	3	—	3	453	633	1,086	1,086	162	292	364	1	—	1	—	1	1	15	17	32	13	18	31	—	—	119	152	271	1	—	1	61	78	139	—	—	—				
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	21	21	42	391	405	797	830	140	56	244	12	11	23	2	4	6	22	19	41	45	16	61	—	1	48	40	88	6	4	10	33	29	53	1	1	2				
Norfolk	5	9	14	394	379	673	687	73	123	196	1	1	2	2	1	3	11	12	23	7	29	35	—	—	36	41	79	1	—	1	27	35	62	—	—	—				
Northampton	10	27	37	311	359	710	733	154	125	279	6	8	14	1	—	1	6	20	26	78	32	110	1	—	42	58	100	6	6	12	27	40	67	2	4	6				
Northumberland	2	2	4	288	240	528	532	73	93	166	2	6	8	—	—	—	12	14	26	1	23	24	—	—	—	30	38	74	—	2	2	24	15	49	—	2	2			
Nottingham	3	2	5	158	109	327	332	48	37	85	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	6	9	1	4	5	—	41	17	58	—	—	15	11	26	—	—	—				
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	—	—	—	395	278	483	483	37	58	115	1	—	1	—	1	—	13	7	20	12	18	30	—	—	—	17	24	41	—	—	8	14	22	—	—	—				
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	11	19	304	307	701	710	91	92	183	8	9	17	—	—	—	22	22	44	3	2	5	—	—	42	53	95	8	3	11	27	36	63	1	1	2				
Somerset and Bath	4	12	16	347	483	830	846	98	115	213	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	15	30	4	2	6	—	—	81	69	150	1	1	2	46	54	100	—	—	—				
Stafford: Stafford	3	2	5	492	400	892	897	137	138	275	—	3	3	—	—	—	15	17	32	5	4	9	—	—	108	119	218	1	1	2	39	61	100	1	1	2				
Stafford: Burdwood	3	3	6	309	311	620	629	86	85	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	11	25	8	5	13	—	—	41	46	87	—	—	—	32	34	66	—	—	—				
Suffolk, E. and W.	—	—	—	222	290	512	512	72	82	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	10	17	27	—	—	57	48	105	—	—	—	21	24	45	—	—	—				
Surrey	—	1	1	429	533	1,002	1,003	121	155	244	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	25	31	56	—	—	68	81	149	—	—	—	38	56	94	—	—	—				
Sussex, E. and W.	4	7	11	359	474	833	844	131	175	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	25	31	56	—	—	105	139	242	1	—	1	41	41	82	1	—	1				
Warwick	6	5	11	224	389	613	644	92	116	208	5	—	5	—	—	—	4	7	12	19	31	8	4	12	—	39	57	96	—	—	—	25	43	68	—	—	—			
Wills	3	4	7	312	357	674	674	64	78	142	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	12	12	24	3	2	5	1	2	34	34	68	1	1	2	23	24	47	1	1	2	
Worcester	17	30	47	385	474	859	912	76	108	186	5	11	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
York, North Riding	27	32	59	292	325	617	670	93	73	166	14	11	25	2	1	3	11	39	31	5	7	12	—	—	1	1	75	48	123	7	7	14	32	41	73	4	5	9		
York, West Riding: Wakefield	2	2	4	636	667	1,303	1,307	233	196	429	15	1	16	1	—	—	1	32	29	61	31	21	52	—	—	49	36	85	8	7	15	41	29	70	7	4	11			
York, West Riding: Wadley	20	30	50	679	822	1,501	1,557	214	223	437	16	12	28	—	—	—	1	1	2	23	46	69	3	5	8	—	103	137	240	10	6	16	89	102	191	6	5	11		
York, West Riding: Menston	30	15	45	337	387	724	779	194	212	406	32	25	57	3	3	6	12	19	31	21	3	24	1	3	4	74	121	195	18	13	31	56	101	137	8	9	17			
York, East Riding	7	5	12	122	155	277	289	34	175	209	1	10	11	—	—	—	139	139	2	4	6	3	13	16	—	1	1	13	161	174	—	8	8	19	19	29	—	3	3	
COUNTY-BOROUGH AND CITY OF LONDON.																																								
Birmingham: Wilson Green	19	14	33	287	280	573	606	163	131	314	2	6	8	—	—	—	25	33	58	17	11	28	—	—	103	99	202	3	2	5	89	83	172	2	2	4				
Birmingham: Rubery Hill	4	11	15	298	309	598	613	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	11	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	1	1			
Bristol	5	5	10	295	392	608	618	79	60	178	5	5	10	1	2	3	16	18	34	5	2	7	—	—	—	4	66	100	—	2	2	36	39	65	—	—	—			
Derby	—	—	—	10	142	112	254	264	58	79	137	11	9	20	—	—	—	1	1	2	11	5	16	—	—	—	23	25	48	8	2	10	12	13	25	4	1	5		
Exeter	—	—	—	11	14	25	138	167	365	389	41	26	67	16	6	21	—	1	1	2	5	7	9	3	11	5	1	6	23	25	48	8	2	10	12	13	25	4	1	5
Hull	—	—	—	8	16	24	136	141	297	321	68	79	158	5	10	—	3	3	2	6	8	2	12	14	—	—	—	34	45	79	3	5	8	24	19	43	3	2	5	
Ipswich	—	—	—	9	10	19	88	160	238	257	44	72	116	3	6	1	—	1	5	7	16	14	2	16	—	—	—	15	37	52	2	3	5	12	21	33	1	1	2	
Leicester	—	—	—	1	2	3	475	477	55	49	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
London (City of)	—	—	—	—	179	308	387	387	35	15	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	10	13	11	24	—	—	—	18	24	42	—	—	—	16	29	30	—	—	—		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	—	4	7	11	188	201	389	400	67	59	117	3	4	7	1	—	1	3	8	11	4	1	5	—	—	26	6	32	—	—	—	30	5	25	—	—	—	
Norwich	—	—	—	2	4	109	146	255	259	59	44	103	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	5	7	12	12	—	—	—	—	25	29	54	2	—	2	19	15	35	2	—	2	
Nottingham	—	—	—	1	6	7	256	281	537	544	80	59	139	5	1	6	1	2	3	4	14	18	5	2	7	—	—	45	29	77	3	6	27	20	53	3	2	5		
Plymouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Portsmouth	—	—	—	14	23	37	214	277	491	528	75	92	157	13	10	23	2	4	6	7	9	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL	492	568	1,060	23,928	29,403	53,331	54,451	7,670	8,087	15,757	319	347	566	57	206	303	853	1,068	1,921	773	605	1,408	21	21	42	4,051	4,871	8,922	163	178	341	3,608	3,161	5,769	87	92	179			

(a) In addition to these numbers, 81 patients (37 males and 44 females) were transferred, while

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1891.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1891.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1891.															
		PRIVATE (Including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Of the Total Number.														
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).	Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).																	
								On fresh Reception (Order resolved necessary by previous Order saving expense under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 25 (1)).			Other Re-admissions.	Other	M.				F.	Total.	M.			F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) LUNATIC HOSPITALS.																																						
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheasle	90	155	245	-	-	245	32	43	75	32	43	75	1	1	2	3	6	9	-	4	4	-	4	4	20	33	53	20	33	53	12	24	36	12	24	36	
Devon	Woolford House, Exeter	54	70	124	-	-	124	15	10	25	15	10	25	1	-	1	3	4	3	-	3	3	-	3	11	6	17	11	6	17	9	4	13	9	4	13		
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	65	86	151	-	-	151	11	13	24	11	13	24	-	-	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	6	11	17	6	11	17	4	6	10	4	6	10	
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	96	96	192	-	-	192	5	10	15	5	10	15	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5	8	13	5	8	13	3	6	9	3	6	9	
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	63	121	184	-	-	184	16	45	61	16	45	61	-	-	1	1	8	9	1	5	6	1	5	6	12	29	41	12	29	41	6	14	20	6	14	20	
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	29	40	69	1	1	70	8	25	33	8	25	33	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	17	3	14	17	2	10	12	2	10	12		
Northampton	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	178	160	338	-	-	338	32	32	64	32	32	64	-	-	3	6	9	9	2	11	9	2	11	20	21	41	20	21	41	8	15	23	8	15	23		
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	48	43	91	-	-	91	6	14	20	6	14	20	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	5	9	14	5	9	14	1	4	5	1	4	5	
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	28	48	76	-	-	76	10	4	14	10	4	14	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	3	8	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Cob-n Hill, Stafford.	63	71	134	-	-	134	8	13	21	8	13	21	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	1	2	1	1	2	9	11	20	9	11	20	-	6	6	-	6	6	
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	92	128	220	-	-	220	114	145	259	114	145	259	-	-	20	25	45	4	9	13	4	9	13	95	145	240	95	145	240	43	86	129	43	86	129		
	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	127	178	305	-	-	305	68	88	156	68	88	156	2	2	4	5	9	14	10	20	20	10	20	30	45	68	113	45	68	113	21	46	67	21	46	67	
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	40	39	79	28	28	56	135	17	18	35	8	5	13	-	-	2	2	-	2	3	1	4	3	-	3	14	13	27	5	6	11	12	10	22	4	3	7
York City (E.R.)	The Retreat, York	57	99	156	-	-	156	14	18	32	14	18	32	-	-	1	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	15	21	6	15	21	1	5	6	1	5	6	
TOTAL		960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301	356	478	834	347	465	812	5	10	15	43	70	119	30	51	87	36	50	86	256	386	642	247	379	626	123	257	380	115	230	345
IDIOI ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiot Act, 1867").																																						
Essex	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	104	49	153	31	24	55	208	22	11	33	21	11	32	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	19	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-			
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster	201	137	338	88	41	129	557	34	33	67	45	29	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	40	24	11	35	-	-	-	-			
Surrey	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Reithill	431	191	622	-	-	622	50	21	71	50	21	71	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	13	44	31	13	44	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		836	377	1,213	119	65	184	1,387	126	65	191	116	61	177	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	37	103	57	29	86	-	-	-	-			
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																						
Hants	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	53	-	53	-	-	53	147	-	147	147	-	147	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	107	167	-	167	73	-	73	73	-	73	
Middlesex	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (d)	70	16	86	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	130	-	130	-	-	130	18	-	18	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-	6	4	-	4	4	-	4	
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum)		262	16	278	-	-	278	165	-	165	165	-	165	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	173	173	-	173	77	-	77	77	-	77	
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																						
Berks	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	474	130	604	-	-	604	41	15	56	41	15	56	-	-	4	2	6	4	1	5	4	1	5	22	6	28	22	6	28	15	2	17	15	2	17		

(a) Also registered under Lunacy Acts.
 (b) This Asylum was registered (under Lunacy Acts) as a Hospital during 1885. For statistical purposes, however, it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.
 (c) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
 (d) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients, 1 male and 1 female, were transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
 Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1892.									RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.			
Of the Total Number.									PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).									Average Number Resident during 1891.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1886-1890, to Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding Transfers).									Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1891.									
Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			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.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
10	9	19	10	9	19	-	-	-	92	156	248	-	-	-	248	94	158	252	58.7	63.2	53.2	36.2	46.5	44.0	16.6	5.7	7.5	8.2	4.5	5.9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.								
7	-	7	7	-	7	1	-	1	51	74	125	-	-	-	125	54	73	127	31.8	40.0	51.9	31.0	55.4	39.7	13.0	-	5.5	10.3	-	4.7	Warford House.								
3	1	4	3	1	4	3	-	3	67	87	154	-	-	-	154	67	88	155	44.4	66.7	55.6	65.3	65.4	63.3	4.5	1.1	2.8	3.9	1.0	3.3	Barnwood House.								
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	25	36	61	-	-	-	61	24	30	60	60.0	66.7	64.3	42.1	39.2	37.1	4.2	5.6	5.0	3.3	4.3	3.9	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.								
4	6	10	4	6	10	3	4	7	63	131	194	-	-	-	194	63	125	188	49.0	35.9	37.0	35.1	57.1	59.4	6.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	3.5	4.1	St. Luke's Hospital.								
5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	39	49	88	-	1	1	79	38	47	75	25.0	40.0	39.4	36.8	44.2	39.8	17.9	4.2	6.3	13.5	3.0	6.8	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.								
18	4	22	18	4	22	4	-	4	172	167	339	-	-	-	339	174	161	335	34.8	50.9	43.4	37.6	60.4	48.3	16.3	2.5	6.6	8.6	2.1	5.5	St. Andrew's Hospital.								
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	48	46	94	-	-	-	94	48	44	92	16.7	49.0	31.3	25.7	35.5	31.8	2.1	4.5	3.3	1.9	3.6	2.7	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.								
3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	30	48	78	-	-	-	78	28	48	76	16.7	33.3	22.2	31.2	66.7	54.3	10.7	2.1	5.3	8.1	1.9	4.5	Warneford Asylum.								
4	6	10	4	6	10	3	3	6	38	67	105	-	-	-	105	38	67	105	-	54.5	33.3	23.3	26.0	24.5	6.7	9.0	7.9	5.6	7.1	6.5	Charitable Institution, Cotton Hill.								
10	4	14	10	4	14	4	3	7	111	134	245	-	-	-	245	102	114	216	20.1	62.2	52.4	42.2	53.9	49.0	9.8	2.8	5.7	4.9	1.4	2.9	Bethlehem Hospital.								
8	13	21	8	13	21	5	4	9	142	185	327	-	-	-	327	136	182	318	37.5	69.7	54.9	33.2	49.2	37.1	5.9	7.1	6.6	4.1	4.9	4.6	Holloway Sanatorium.								
6	9	15	6	9	15	3	-	3	41	32	73	24	31	55	128	67	66	133	85.7	66.7	75.9	35.6	62.5	53.9	9.0	13.6	11.2	7.1	10.8	8.9	York Lunatic Hospital.								
4	5	9	4	5	9	1	-	1	61	97	158	-	-	-	158	60	96	156	7.1	31.2	20.0	28.6	42.5	37.9	6.7	3.2	5.8	5.6	4.3	4.8	The Retreat, York.								
84	64	148	80	62	142	29	17	46	980	1,300	2,280	34	32	66	2,345	1,005	1,335	2,340	39.0	56.8	49.2	37.7	51.1	45.2	8.4	4.8	6.3	6.3	3.6	4.7	TOTAL.								
7	9	16	5	8	13	4	2	6	118	47	165	25	16	41	206	135	60	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	13.0	7.8	4.5	10.7	6.6	Eastern Counties Asylum.								
10	14	24	10	13	23	6	9	15	301	141	442	94	44	138	580	380	177	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	7.9	4.3	2.3	6.6	3.7	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.								
7	9	16	7	9	16	2	3	5	443	190	633	-	-	-	633	443	192	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	4.7	2.5	1.4	4.2	2.3	Earlwood Asylum.								
21	32	53	22	30	52	12	14	26	862	378	1,240	119	60	179	1,419	868	438	1,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	7.3	4.0	2.2	6.3	3.5	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	32	-	32	49.7	-	49.7	64.5	-	64.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital.					
6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	64	16	80	-	-	-	80	65	16	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	7.4	8.6	-	7.0	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.								
8	-	8	8	-	8	4	-	4	143	-	143	-	-	-	143	140	-	140	22.2	-	22.2	22.4	-	22.4	5.7	-	5.7	5.1	-	5.1	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.								
14	-	14	-	-	-	4	-	4	240	16	256	-	-	-	256	237	16	253	46.7	-	46.7	60.7	-	60.6	5.9	-	5.5	3.3	-	3.3	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).								
11	2	13	11	2	13	11	2	13	482	157	639	-	-	-	639	477	154	631	49.5	14.3	33.3	8.2	15.4	9.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.								

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1891.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1891.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1891.																
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number																		Of the Total Number.															
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).						Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).				
							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.			
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	40	63	103	110	175	285	388	69	100	208	14	13	27	2	3	5	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	64	79	143	7	8	15	33	51	84	4	6	10			
Bow	Grove Hall	534	2	236	90	48	138	374	98	78	176	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	38	73	2	1	3	20	34	54	1	1	2			
Camberwell	Camberwell House	97	206	303	47	113	160	463	59	84	143	35	41	76	-	1	1	9	10	3	6	9	3	6	9	36	60	96	14	24	38	13	49	62	5	10	15				
Hoxton	Hoxton House	23	36	59	67	140	216	275	99	176	275	18	13	31	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	2	1	-	62	130	192	9	19	28	23	71	94	4	12	16				
Peckham	Peckham House	95	182	277	23	62	85	362	82	82	164	29	16	45	-	1	1	2	6	8	17	11	28	6	9	15	56	63	119	25	27	52	25	31	56	8	13	21			
Chiswick	Manor House	16	11	27	-	-	-	27	4	10	14	4	10	14	1	2	3	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	5	8	11	3	8	11	1	1	2	1	1	2			
Clapton, Upper	Brook House	29	42	71	-	-	-	71	4	7	11	4	7	11	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	5	4	9	5	4	9	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Finbury Park	Northumberland House	40	34	74	-	-	-	74	18	22	40	18	22	40	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	12	18	30	12	18	30	7	5	12	7	5	12	
Isleworth	Wyke House	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Roehampton	The Priory	24	32	56	-	-	-	56	9	14	23	9	14	23	-	5	5	2	-	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	13	17	4	13	17	1	5	6	1	5	6			
Sunbury	Hallford House	12	14	26	-	-	-	26	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tooting	Newlands House	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Fulham	Monaster House	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	8	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Hillingdon	Moorecroft House	42	-	42	-	-	-	42	8	-	8	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	0	-	1	0	-	1	0	-	5	5	-	-		
South End, Catford	Flower House	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-		
Fulham	Peterborough House	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hammersmith	Homelea	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Southall	Teatstone Hall	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Wood End House	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hendon	Hendon Grove	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Kensington West	Otto House	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	2	2	-	2	2
Leyton	Great House	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Xenhead	Silverstone House	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wandsworth	Vine Cottage	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tootington	Goudhurst	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Tooting, Upper	Ivy Lodge	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL		723	774	1,497	357	547	884	2,381	499	616	1,115	153	212	365	6	20	26	17	27	44	33	30	63	21	28	49	294	441	735	98	150	248	133	243	376	37	58	95			

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."
 (b) In addition to these numbers, 25 patients (15 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
 (c) In addition to these numbers, 23 patients (10 males and 13 females) were transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
 Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1892.									Average Number Resident during 1891.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.															
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
32	26	58	5	5	10	25	21	46	41	64	105	112	178	290	395	153	243	399	Bethnal House.		
49	11	60	14	-	14	42	10	52	223	4	227	115	75	190	417	326	64	390	Grove Hall.		
19	19	38	9	13	22	5	5	10	99	210	309	49	114	163	472	144	324	468	Camberwell House.		
37	43	80	9	1	10	23	36	59	24	34	58	66	154	220	278	89	189	278	Hoxton House.		
29	23	52	19	16	35	6	3	9	83	188	271	32	52	84	355	112	243	355	Peckham House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	30	-	-	-	30	17	13	30	Manor House.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	28	44	72	-	-	-	72	28	44	72	Brooke House.		
10	2	12	10	2	12	1	-	1	36	36	72	-	-	-	72	34	38	72	Northumberland House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	14	31	-	-	-	31	17	12	29	Wyke House.		
3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	26	33	59	-	-	-	59	24	32	56	The Priory.		
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	13	12	25	-	-	-	25	12	14	26	Halliford House.		
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	-	15	14	-	14	Newlands House.		
4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	25	-	25	Musster House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	41	-	-	-	41	41	-	41	Moorcroft House.		
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	Flower House.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	Peterborough House.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	Homels.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	Featherstone Hall.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	12	12	Hayes Park.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	15	15	Wood End House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	12	12	Hendon Grove.		
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	27	-	27	27	Otto House.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	6	6	Great House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Silverton House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	6	6	The Strubbery.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	11	11	Yin Cottage.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	The Huguenots.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	24, Royal-crescent.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Gosthurst.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.		
186	132	318	76	45	121	163	75	178	765	791	1,496	374	573	947	2,443	1,057	1,357	2,414	TOTAL.		
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	101	42	143	-	-	-	143	101	44	145	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT. Normansfield.		

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1892.									Average Number Resident during 1891.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	9	Bishopstone House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	24	44	-	-	-	44	20	24	44	Springfield House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	13	23	-	-	-	23	10	14	33	Wye House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	Court Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	32	-	-	-	32	13	20	33	Plympton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	12	26	-	-	-	26	15	11	26	Dinsdale Park.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	14	12	26	-	-	-	26	15	13	28	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	17	-	-	-	17	5	8	13	Witham.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	1	1	5	14	19	-	-	-	19	6	14	20	Vernon House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	17	24	41	-	-	-	41	18	22	40	Northwoods.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	14	17	31	-	-	-	31	14	15	29	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	The Croft House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	8	11	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	9	-	-	-	9	2	9	11	Harpden Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	14	9	4	13	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	Springcroft.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	4	Tattlebury House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	11	18	29	-	-	-	29	13	19	32	West Malling Place.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	6	8	14	Marsden Hall.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	10	6	2	8	Overdale.
10	5	15	10	5	15	4	2	6	55	73	128	1	2	3	131	55	74	129	Haydock Lodge.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	11	14	25	Tae Brook Villa.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	11	20	31	-	-	-	31	10	18	28	Shaftesbury House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	30	44	74	-	-	-	74	28	41	69	Heigham Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	11	-	-	-	11	1	10	11	The Grove, Catton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	3	6	9	Abington Abbey.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	33	-	33	-	-	-	33	32	-	32	Stretton House.
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	29	29	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	19	-	-	-	19	9	9	18	Boreston Park.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1891.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1891.												DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1891.																			
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.												Of the Total Number.																		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.										
										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Somerset	Eridington House, Bristol	39	43	82	-	-	-	82	10	10	20	10	10	20	-	2	2	1	-	1	4	4	8	4	4	8	6	8	14	6	8	14	2	2	4	2	2	4	
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	12	24	36	-	-	-	36	11	4	15	11	4	15	1	1	2	-	-	6	2	8	6	2	8	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	3	4	1	3	4		
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	8	15	23	-	-	-	23	4	7	11	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	
"	Moat House, Tamworth	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Sutherland House, Surbiton	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
"	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sussex	Titchhurst Asylum	39	38	77	-	-	-	77	4	3	7	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	3	6	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4
"	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill	10	42	52	-	-	-	52	2	5	7	2	5	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Peritsea House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	
Warwick	Glendon, and Hurst House, Henley-on-Arden	18	24	42	-	-	-	42	5	6	11	5	6	11	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	4	10	14	4	10	14	-	3	3	-	3	3
Wiltshire	Laverstock House, Salisbury	24	21	45	-	-	-	45	4	11	15	4	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	1	-	1	4	6	10	4	6	10	2	2	4	2	2	4	
"	Fisherton House, Salisbury	65	72	137	155	243	398	533	135	279	414	12	21	33	-	3	3	7	12	19	32	35	67	2	5	7	98	179	277	11	19	30	31	94	155	5	18	18	
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes	9	7	16	-	-	-	16	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Kingsdown House, Box	11	22	33	-	-	-	33	4	1	5	4	1	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bembham	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
York, City	Lawrence House, York	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	
TOTAL		572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750	291	501	802	158	285	443	8	32	40	19	36	55	46	58	104	16	28	44	206	379	585	119	211	330	70	167	237	44	85	129	
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																							
Devon	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a)	13	8	21	102	61	163	184	22	12	34	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	16	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somerset	Dowside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	18	27	45	-	-	-	45	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		31	39	70	102	61	163	233	23	18	41	2	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	18	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act," 1880.

(b) In addition to these numbers, one patient (a female) was transferred while resident during 1891, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.									Average Number Resident during 1891.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			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.	
3	2	5	3	2	5	2	-	2	40	43	83	-	-	-	83	38	43	81	Bristolton House.		
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	18	19	37	-	-	-	37	13	23	36	Bullbrook House.		
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	9	17	26	-	-	-	26	7	16	23	Ashwood House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Moat House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Church-street, Epsom.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Sutherland House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Chalk Pit House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	Canbury House.		
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	40	37	77	-	-	-	77	40	37	77	Hickaret Asylum.		
1	3	4	3	3	6	1	1	2	10	43	53	-	-	-	53	11	43	54	St. George's Retreat.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	Peritau House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	Ashbrooke Hall.		
3	2	5	3	2	5	1	-	1	16	18	34	-	-	-	34	16	20	36	Glendosall and Hurst House.		
1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	23	22	45	-	-	-	45	25	19	44	Liverstock House.		
28	50	78	4	7	11	22	38	60	92	67	159	107	298	405	204	236	362	368	Fisherton House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7	18	-	-	-	18	9	7	16	Fiddling House.		
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	10	17	27	-	-	-	27	12	19	31	Kingsdown House.		
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	1	4	Greta Bank.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	12	The Grange.		
3	1	4	3	1	4	2	-	2	5	10	15	-	-	-	15	6	11	17	Lawrence House.		
70	98	168	40	55	101	33	43	76	565	706	1,271	168	300	468	1,709	734	1,055	1,790	TOTAL.		
3	6	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	12	23	108	62	170	193	118	70	188	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS: The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Downside Lodge.		
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	19	28	47	-	-	-	47	18	27	45	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.		
3	0	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	30	44	74	108	62	170	244	130	101	237	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).		

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1891.						ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1891.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1891.															
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Of the Total Number.														
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
							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.		
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	492	568	1,060	23,928	29,463	53,391	54,451	7,670	8,037	15,707	319	247	566	57	206	263	853	1,068	1,921	773	605	1,408	21	21	42	4,051	4,871	8,922	163	178	341	2,608	3,101	5,769	87	92	179
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301	356	478	834	347	465	812	5	10	15	43	76	119	56	51	87	36	56	86	256	386	642	247	379	626	123	237	360	115	230	345
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	723	774	1,497	337	547	884	2,381	490	616	1,115	153	212	365	6	20	26	17	27	44	33	30	63	21	28	49	294	441	735	98	150	248	133	243	376	37	58	95
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750	281	521	802	158	255	413	8	32	40	19	36	55	46	58	104	10	28	44	206	379	685	119	211	330	70	167	237	44	85	129
TOTAL - - -	2,747	3,402	6,149	24,449	30,285	54,734	60,883	8,806	9,652	18,458	977	1,179	2,156	76	268	344	932	1,207	2,139	888	834	1,722	94	127	221	4,807	6,077	10,884	627	918	1,545	2,534	3,808	6,742	283	403	748
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	202	16	278	-	-	-	278	165	-	165	-	165	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	173	173	-	173	77	-	77	77	-	77
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	474	150	624	-	-	-	624	41	15	56	41	15	56	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	1	5	4	1	5	22	6	28	24	6	28	15	2	17	15	2	17
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	182	258	440	-	-	-	440	59	78	137	59	78	137	5	4	9	4	2	6	21	32	53	21	32	53	39	67	106	39	67	106	2	8	10	2	8	10
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	358	461	1,419	221	126	347	1,766	156	84	240	125	73	198	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	42	128	65	33	98	-	-	-	-	-	
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,623	4,987	9,610	24,679	30,411	55,081	63,091	9,227	9,829	19,056	1,307	1,345	2,712	81	272	353	945	1,214	2,160	913	867	1,780	110	100	279	5,127	6,192	11,319	926	1,024	1,950	3,028	3,818	6,846	377	475	653

(a) In addition to these numbers, 106 patients (50 males and 56 females) were transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 64 patients (42 males and 22 females) were transferred, while resident during 1891, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 88 criminal (private) patients (70 males and 18 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

S U M M A R Y.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1891.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1892.									Average Number Resident during 1891.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.						
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.															
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
3,150	2,568	5,717	70	54	124	2,428	1,943	4,371	514	581	1,095	24,306	30,048	54,414	55,599	24,507	30,941	55,008	County and Borough Asylums.		
84	64	148	80	62	142	29	17	46	980	1,300	2,280	24	32	56	2,945	1,005	1,335	2,340	Registered Hospitals.		
186	132	318	76	45	121	103	75	178	705	791	1,496	374	573	947	2,443	1,057	1,357	2,414	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.		
70	98	168	46	55	101	33	43	76	565	706	1,331	168	300	468	1,799	734	1,066	1,790	Provincial Licensed Houses.		
3,499	2,862	6,361	272	216	488	2,593	2,078	4,671	2,764	3,447	6,211	24,932	30,933	55,865	62,066	27,403	34,080	61,582	TOTAL.		
14	-	14	14	-	14	4	-	4	240	16	256	-	-	-	256	237	16	253	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.		
11	2	13	11	2	13	11	2	13	482	157	639	-	-	-	639	477	154	631	Criminal Asylum.		
7	17	24	7	17	24	-	-	-	105	252	447	-	-	-	447	188	255	443	Private Single Patients.		
29	43	72	24	36	60	12	14	26	993	464	1,457	227	122	349	1,806	1,195	583	1,778	Idiot Establishments.		
3,560	2,924	6,484	328	271	599	2,620	2,094	4,714	4,674	4,336	9,010	25,159	31,075	56,234	65,244	29,599	35,997	64,587	GRAND TOTAL.		

Appendix B'.

TABLE showing the Number of,—

- (a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE to the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);
- (b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);
- (c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER to the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1891.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Berks - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Carmarthen - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1
Chester: Parkside - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Cornwall - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	5	5
Denbigh - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	4
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Devon - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1
Durham - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Glamorgan - - - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	1	2
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Hants - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	2
" Chartham - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	2	4	6
" Rainhill - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
" Prestwich - - - - -	2	5	7	2	1	3	5	5	10
" Whittingham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
London: Banstead - - - - -	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Middlesex - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Monmouth, &c. - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Norfolk - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Salop and Montgomery - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
Somerset - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—continued.									
Stafford: Stafford - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Surrey: Brookwood - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Worcester - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	4
York, North Riding - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	4	-	4
„ West Riding: Wakefield - - -	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
„ „ Menston - - - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	-	1
„ East Riding - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	1	-	1	2	3	5	1	-	1
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	3	5
Exeter - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	2	3
Ipswich - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Nottingham - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	3
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
York Hospital - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IDIOT HOSPITAL:									
Royal Albert Asylum - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Camberwell House - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	3	4
Hoxton House - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	5	10
Peckham House - - - - -	3	10	13	-	-	-	6	3	9
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - - - -	42	42	84	70	18	88	50	59	109

Appendix B².Appendix B².

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1891.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1891.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :									
Devon - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Lancaster—Lancaster - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ Prestwich - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
London—Cane Hill - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
York—Wakefield - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUM :									
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Bethel - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vernon House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	5	2	7	1	-	1	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	5	7	12	1	-	1	1	1	2

Appendix B³.

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1892.

Appendix B³.

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - -

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	3	4	7	444	573	1,017	1,024
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	7	3	10	219	293	512	522
Bucks - - - - -	11	4	15	176	276	452	467
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	-	1	207	257	464	465
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	14	19	33	262	257	519	552
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	292	309	601	602
„ Parkside - - - - -	19	17	36	259	337	596	632
Cornwall - - - - -	25	24	49	309	363	672	721
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	17	22	39	255	266	521	560
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	13	28	279	247	526	554
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	220	218	438	440
Devon - - - - -	6	-	6	415	563	978	984
Dorset - - - - -	12	19	31	210	231	441	472
Durham - - - - -	2	4	6	612	578	1,190	1,196
Essex - - - - -	2	1	3	563	818	1,381	1,384
Glamorgan - - - - -	8	1	9	474	487	961	970
Gloucester - - - - -	1	7	8	470	557	1,027	1,035
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	3	1	4	447	501	948	952
Hereford (County and City) - - -	1	2	3	172	196	368	371
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	5	2	7	637	892	1,529	1,536
„ Chartham - - - - -	22	1	23	382	479	861	884
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	11	27	38	825	933	1,758	1,796
„ Rainhill - - - - -	2	-	2	848	911	1,759	1,761
„ Prestwich - - - - -	19	16	35	1,033	1,272	2,305	2,340
„ Whittingham - - - - -	8	4	12	774	929	1,703	1,715
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	13	19	32	200	221	421	453

Appendix B³.

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1892.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS will be found in Appendix (B⁴).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	17	29	-	1	1	4	3	7	COUNTIES, &c. :
12	15	27	-	-	-	3	1	4	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
4	10	14	-	-	-	6	2	8	Berks, &c.
5	9	14	-	-	-	4	-	4	Bucks.
11	14	25	1	-	1	10	2	12	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
11	14	25	-	-	-	14	6	20	Carmarthen, &c.
8	12	20	-	-	-	2	3	5	Chester : Chester.
12	24	36	3	2	5	6	1	7	„ Parkside.
20	30	50	1	1	2	19	4	23	Cornwall.
34	35	69	-	-	-	5	2	7	Cumberland and Westmorland.
15	14	29	-	-	-	1	-	1	Denbigh, &c.
8	13	21	-	-	-	3	6	9	Derby.
5	6	11	-	1	1	3	1	4	Devon.
15	18	33	-	-	-	16	9	25	Dorset.
51	96	147	-	-	-	33	8	41	Durham.
7	12	19	-	-	-	20	7	27	Essex.
22	32	54	-	-	-	8	4	12	Glamorgan.
21	27	48	-	-	-	15	5	20	Gloucester.
6	8	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hants.
15	21	36	-	-	-	16	19	35	Hereford.
13	19	32	-	-	-	4	1	5	Kent : Barming Heath.
18	36	54	-	1	1	127	93	220	„ Chartham.
60	70	130	-	-	-	65	41	106	Lancaster : Lancaster.
45	90	135	-	-	-	45	64	109	„ Rainhill.
24	37	61	-	-	-	95	72	167	„ Prestwich.
5	10	15	-	-	-	2	-	2	„ Whittingham.
									Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						Total Number of Lunatics.
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	-	1	1	328	357	685	686
London : Banstead - - - - -	4	-	4	707	1,297	2,004	2,008
" Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	468	644	1,112	1,112
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	9	1	10	914	1,330	2,244	2,254
" Hanwell - - - - -	2	1	3	752	1,140	1,892	1,895
Middlesex - - - - -	-	-	-	459	635	1,094	1,094
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - -	26	25	51	442	417	859	910
Norfolk - - - - -	1	10	11	303	426	729	740
Northampton - - - - -	16	27	43	372	436	808	851
Northumberland - - - - -	2	4	6	289	272	561	567
Nottingham - - - - -	3	2	5	146	173	319	324
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor) -	1	-	1	225	290	515	516
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	17	25	316	399	715	740
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	4	11	15	311	492	803	818
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	2	3	5	453	395	848	853
" Burntwood - - - - -	3	1	4	315	313	628	632
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	-	-	-	209	296	505	505
Surrey - - - - -	-	-	-	430	627	1,057	1,057
Sussex, E. and W. - - - - -	2	6	8	337	447	784	792
Warwick - - - - -	5	5	10	279	409	688	698
Wilts - - - - -	2	4	6	307	369	676	682
Worcester - - - - -	15	39	54	349	515	864	918
York, N. Riding - - - - -	29	33	62	291	333	624	686
" W. Riding : Wakefield - - -	7	2	9	676	689	1,365	1,374
" " Wadsley - - - - -	25	34	59	681	822	1,503	1,562
" " Menston - - - - -	26	19	45	304	429	733	778
" E. Riding - - - - -	6	7	13	130	155	285	298
COUNTY, BOROUGHES, AND CITY OF LONDON :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - - -	14	13	27	282	287	569	596
" Rubery Hill - - - - -	4	7	11	285	283	568	579
Bristol - - - - -	6	5	11	212	327	539	550
Derby - - - - -	7	12	19	143	140	283	302
Exeter - - - - -	16	17	33	139	159	298	331
Hull - - - - -	9	15	24	152	148	300	324
Ipswich - - - - -	8	9	17	101	161	262	279
Leicester - - - - -	3	3	6	233	278	511	517
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	181	205	386	386
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4	11	15	190	209	399	414
Norwich - - - - -	1	2	3	132	148	280	283
Nottingham - - - - -	2	2	4	258	288	546	550
Plymouth - - - - -	-	1	1	55	63	118	119
Portsmouth - - - - -	13	21	34	226	281	507	541
TOTAL - - -	514	581	1,095	24,366	30,048	54,414	55,509

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
14	23	37	-	-	-	10	-	10	Lincoln.
20	60	80	-	-	-	21	65	86	London: Banstead.
12	13	25	-	-	-	17	28	45	„ Cane Hill.
21	30	51	-	-	-	28	22	50	„ Colney Hatch.
20	30	50	-	-	-	60	60	120	„ Hanwell.
21	48	69	-	-	-	7	9	16	Middlesex.
39	32	71	-	-	-	7	2	9	Monmouth, &c.
20	30	50	-	-	-	4	1	5	Norfolk.
8	10	18	-	-	-	4	-	4	Northampton.
23	27	50	-	-	-	13	3	16	Northumberland.
3	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	Nottingham.
4	7	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
27	32	59	-	-	-	9	1	10	Salop and Montgomery.
26	63	89	-	-	-	-	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
18	22	40	-	-	-	6	1	7	Stafford: Stafford.
12	20	32	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Burntwood.
13	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suffolk.
13	43	56	-	-	-	47	56	103	Surrey.
25	28	53	1	1	2	3	1	4	Sussex.
20	30	50	-	-	-	-	6	6	Warwick.
18	34	52	-	-	-	5	2	7	Wilts.
22	46	68	1	2	3	2	-	2	Worcester.
34	45	79	-	-	-	9	3	12	York, N. Riding.
29	33	62	-	-	-	9	7	16	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
29	37	66	-	-	-	21	9	30	„ „ Wadsley.
17	37	54	-	-	-	-	6	6	„ „ Menston.
2	4	6	1	-	1	6	2	8	„ E. Riding.
									COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND CITY OF LONDON:
38	30	68	3	-	3	2	-	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	„ Rubery Hl.
7	10	17	-	-	-	5	4	9	Bristol.
10	18	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derby.
6	7	13	-	-	-	3	3	6	Exeter.
8	10	18	-	-	-	10	4	14	Hull.
11	25	36	1	-	1	-	-	-	Ipswich.
6	10	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	Leicester.
6	8	14	-	-	-	21	14	35	London (City of)
21	18	39	1	1	2	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
10	26	36	-	-	-	5	5	10	Nottingham.
16	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plymouth.
9	16	25	1	-	1	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
1,121	1,690	2,811	14	10	24	869	676	1,545	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	92	156	248	-	-	-	248
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	51	74	125	-	-	-	125
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	67	87	154	-	-	-	154
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	25	36	61	-	-	-	61
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, E.C.	63	131	194	-	-	-	194
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	29	49	78	-	1	1	79
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	172	167	339	-	-	-	339
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	48	46	94	-	-	-	94
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	30	48	78	-	-	-	78
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	58	67	125	-	-	-	125
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth- road, S.E.	101	134	235	-	-	-	235
" - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	142	185	327	-	-	-	327
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham, York.	41	32	73	24	31	55	128
" E.R.	The Retreat, York - -	61	97	158	-	-	-	158
	TOTAL - - -	980	1,309	2,289	24	32	56	2,345

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,

REGISTERED HOSPITALS,
NAVAL AND MILITARY
HOSPITALS,
AND
STATE ASYLUMS.

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
3	5	8	9	9	18	-	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
6	9	15	21	14	35	-	-	-	Wonford House.
1	2	3	3	6	9	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
9	30	39	4	-	4	-	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
3	10	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital.
29	37	66	25	25	50	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
1	5	6	10	2	12	-	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital.
2	2	4	3	2	5	-	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
3	4	7	6	6	12	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum.
44	76	120	6	1	7	-	-	-	Charitable Institution, Cotton-hill.
25	48	73	14	18	32	-	-	-	Bethlehem Hospital.
5	6	11	6	1	7	-	-	-	Holloway Sanatorium.
9	16	25	7	11	18	-	-	-	York Lunatic Hospital.
140	250	390	125	105	230	-	-	-	The Retreat, York.
									TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						Total Number of Lunatics.
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886 "):							
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	118	47	165	25	16	41	206
Lancaster - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	301	141	442	94	44	138	580
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	443	190	633	-	-	-	633
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	862	378	1,240	119	60	179	1,419
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	33	-	33	-	-	-	33
Middlesex - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (a)	64	16	80	-	-	-	80
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	143	-	143	-	-	-	143
	TOTAL (Naval and Military) Hospitals, and India Asylum)	240	16	256	-	-	-	256
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	482	157	639	-	-	-	639

(a) This is a Registered Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.

HOSPITALS, AND ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:
-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London.
8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.
25	-	25	5	1	6	-	-	-	{TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
70	45	115	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM: Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

0.70.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

H O U S E S.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green	- Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	41	64	105	112	178	290	395
Bow	- Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	223	4	227	115	75	190	417
Camberwell	- Camberwell House	99	210	309	49	114	163	472
Hoxton	- Hoxton House	24	34	58	66	154	220	278
Peckham	- Peckham House	83	188	271	32	52	84	355
Chiswick	- Manor House	17	13	30	-	-	-	30
Clapton, Upper	- Brooke House	28	44	72	-	-	-	72
Finsbury Park	- Northumberland House	36	36	72	-	-	-	72
Isleworth	- Wyke House	17	14	31	-	-	-	31
Roehampton	- The Priory	26	33	59	-	-	-	59
Sunbury	- Halliford House	13	12	25	-	-	-	25
Tooting	- Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road.	15	-	15	-	-	-	15
Fulham	- Munster House	24	-	24	-	-	-	24
Hillingdon	- Moorcroft House	41	-	41	-	-	-	41
South End, Catford	- Flower House	16	-	16	-	-	-	16
Fulham	- Peterborough House	-	25	25	-	-	-	25
Hammersmith	- Homelea, 68, Weltje-road	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Southall	- Featherstone Hall	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Hayes, Uxbridge	- Hayes Park	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
"	- Wood End House	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
Hendon	- Hendon Grove	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
Kensington, West	- Otto House, 47, North End-road	-	27	27	-	-	-	27
Leyton	- Great House	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Nunhead	- Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Southall	- The Shrubbery	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
"	- Vine Cottage, Norwood-green	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Wandsworth	- The Huguenots, East Hill	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Notting Hill	- 24, Royal-crescent	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Teddington	- Goudhurst, Stanley-road	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper	- Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL		705	791	1,496	374	573	947	2,443
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :								
Hampton Wick	- Normansfield (a)	101	42	143	-	-	-	143

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
18	29	47	7	5	12	-	-	-	Bethnal House.
4	4	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	Grove Hall.
5	16	21	12	33	45	-	-	-	Camberwell House.
15	65	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoxton House.
11	14	25	8	18	26	-	-	-	Peckham House.
3	5	8	6	4	10	-	-	-	Manor House.
5	12	17	15	14	29	-	-	-	Brooke House.
4	4	8	11	6	17	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Wyke House.
4	7	11	11	6	17	-	-	-	The Priory.
1	1	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	Newlands House.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	Munster House.
4	-	4	17	-	17	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
1	-	1	6	-	6	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	2	2	-	6	6	-	-	-	Peterborough House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	Homelea.
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	Featherstone Hall.
-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	1	1	-	8	8	-	-	-	Wood End House.
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	Hendon Grove.
-	2	2	-	6	6	-	-	-	Otto House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Great House.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	Silverton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Shrubbery.
-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	The Huguenots.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	24, Royal-crescent.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Goudhurst.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ivy Lodge.
76	166	242	105	140	245	-	-	-	TOTAL.
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT: Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						Total Number of Lunatics.
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds - - -	Bishopstone House, Bedford -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
" - - -	Springfield House, Bedford -	20	24	44	-	-	-	44
Derby - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	29
Devon - - -	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
" - - -	Plympton House, Plympton -	13	19	32	-	-	-	32
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington -	14	12	26	-	-	-	26
" - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead -	14	12	26	-	-	-	26
Essex - - -	Witham - - - - -	5	12	17	-	-	-	17
Glamorgan - - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry -	5	14	19	-	-	-	19
Gloucester - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	17	24	41	-	-	-	41
" - - -	Fairford House, Fairford -	14	13	27	-	-	-	27
" - - -	The Croft House, Fairford -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Hants - - -	Westbrook House, Alton -	4	10	14	-	-	-	14
" - - -	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans -	2	7	9	-	-	-	9
Kent - - -	North Grove House, Hawk- hurst.	10	4	14	-	-	-	14
" - - -	Springeroft, Beckenham -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3
" - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst -	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
" - - -	West Malling-place, Maidstone	11	18	29	-	-	-	29
Lancaster - - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	15
" - - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	4	10	-	-	-	10
" - - -	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, New- ton-le-Willows.	55	73	128	1	2	3	131
" - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool -	13	15	28	-	-	-	28
" - - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston.	11	20	31	-	-	-	31
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich -	30	44	74	-	-	-	74
" - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich -	1	10	11	-	-	-	11
Northampton - - -	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	3	6	9	-	-	-	9
Salop - - -	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	33	-	33	-	-	-	33
" - - -	Grove House, All Stretton -	-	28	28	-	-	-	28
" - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	9	10	19	-	-	-	19
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol -	40	43	83	-	-	-	83
" - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	18	19	37	-	-	-	37

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			H O U S E S.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
2	2	4	3	3	6	-	-	-	Springfield House.
5	4	9	6	2	8	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	Plympton House.
-	3	3	4	-	4	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Witham.
-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	Vernon House.
1	3	4	6	5	11	-	-	-	Northwoods.
3	2	5	2	2	4	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
-	3	3	2	5	7	-	-	-	West Malling-place.
2	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	Overdale.
5	12	17	4	4	8	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
6	5	11	3	5	8	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
4	2	6	11	8	19	-	-	-	Brislington House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	- - Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	9	17	26	-	-	-	26
"	- - Moat House, Tamworth - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Surrey	- - Church-street, Epsom - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8
"	- - Sutherland House, Surbiton -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - Chalk Pit House, Sutton -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
"	- - Canbury House, Kingston-on- Thames.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sussex	- - Ticehurst Asylum - - -	40	37	77	-	-	-	77
"	- - St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	10	43	53	-	-	-	53
"	- - Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
"	- - Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
Warwick	- - Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	16	18	34	-	-	-	34
Wilts	- - Laverstock House, Salisbury -	23	22	45	-	-	-	45
"	- - Fisherton House, Salisbury -	62	67	129	167	298	465	594
"	- - Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	11	7	18	-	-	-	18
"	- - Kingsdown House, Box - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	27
York, E. R.	- Craven-street Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
York, W. R.	- Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
"	- The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	11	11	-	-	-	11
York, City	- Lawrence House, York - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	15
TOTAL - - -		565	766	1,331	168	300	468	1,799
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon	- - The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a)	11	12	23	108	62	170	193
Somerset	- - Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (a)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick	- - Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	19	28	47	-	-	-	47
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		30	44	74	108	62	170	244

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	Ashwood House.
-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-	Moat House.
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church-street.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Sutherland House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk Pit House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Canbury House.
3	7	10	21	11	32	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	4	5	3	4	7	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Periteau House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Ashbrooke Hall.
2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossil and Hurst House.
4	9	13	3	2	5	-	-	-	Laverstock House.
57	128	185	8	5	13	2	-	2	Fisherton House.
2	-	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	Fiddington House.
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Craven-street Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Greta Bank.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Grange.
2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	Lawrence House.
116	229	345	102	92	194	2	-	2	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY. - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1892.						Total Number of Lunatics.
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	514	581	1,095	24,366	30,048	54,414	55,509
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	980	1,309	2,289	24	32	56	2,345
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	705	791	1,496	374	573	947	2,443
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	565	766	1,331	168	300	468	1,799
TOTAL - - -	2,764	3,447	6,211	24,932	30,953	55,885	62,096
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	240	16	256	-	-	-	256
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	482	157	639	-	-	-	639
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	195	252	447	-	-	-	447
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	993	464	1,457	227	122	349	1,806
GRAND TOTAL -	4,674	4,336	9,010	25,159	31,075	56,234	65,244

SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1892,

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	
1,121	1,690	2,811	14	10	24	869	676	1,545	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
140	250	390	125	105	230	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
76	166	242	105	140	245	-	-	-	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
116	229	345	102	92	194	2	-	2	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,453	2,335	3,788	346	347	693	871	676	1,547	TOTAL.
25	-	25	5	1	6	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
70	45	115	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	70	80	150	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.
1,548	2,380	3,928	427	431	858	871	676	1,547	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B⁴.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number,			Number Admitted during 1891.					
	1st January 1891.			Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5
Berks	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bucks	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chester: Upton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parkside	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cumberland	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Denbigh	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Derby	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Devon	4	-	4	-	-	-	6	1	7
Dorset	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durham	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	6
Essex	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glamorgan	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	4
Gloucester	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	-	3
Hereford	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Chartham	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lancaster: Lancaster	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rainhill	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	5
Prestwich	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	8
Whittingham	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Lincoln	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
London: Banstead	2	1	3	-	-	-	7	2	9
Colney Hatch	4	1	5	-	-	-	15	1	16
Hanwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Middlesex	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Monmouth, &c.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Norfolk	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northampton	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nottingham	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oxford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Salop	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Stafford: Stafford	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Surrey	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sussex	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	3	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
Wilts	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Worcester	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
York, North Riding	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
West Riding: Wakefield	2	2	4	-	-	-	15	1	16
" Riding: Wadsley	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
" Riding: Menston	2	-	2	4	2	6	-	-	-
East Riding	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2

Appendix B⁴.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1891.

Number Discharged during 1891.						Number who Died during 1891.			Number remaining, 1st January 1892.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1		County Asylums
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Beds.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Cambridge.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Chester: Upton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	" Parkside.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cornwall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	Cumberland.
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Denbigh.
3	1	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	Derby.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Devon.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	2	1	3	Dorset.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	Durham.
-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	Essex.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glamorgan.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hants.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hereford.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Kent: Barming Heath.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" Chatham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Lancaster: Lancaster.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	" Rainhill.
-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	" Prestwich.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	" Whittingham.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Lincoln.
2	-	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	4	-	4	London: Banstead:
2	-	2	6	1	7	2	-	2	9	1	10	" Colney Hatch.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	" Hanwell.
-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	Middlesex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Monmouth, &c.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norfolk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Northampton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northumberland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Oxford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Salop.
1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Somerset.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford: Stafford.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Surrey.
-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	Sussex.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Warwick.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	Wilts.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Worcester.
3	1	4	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	2	9	York, N. Riding.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	" W. Riding: Wakefield.
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	" W. Riding: Wadsley.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	" W. Riding: Menston.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" East Riding.

(a) Of this number 70 males and 18 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹.)

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1891.			Number Admitted during 1891.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3	5
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	474	150	624	4	1	5	37	14	51
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	68	15	83	4	3	7	107	31	138
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	474	150	624	4	1	5	37	14	51
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	546	165	711	8	4	12	145	46	191

Hospitals and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1891—*continued.*

Number Discharged during 1891.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1891.			remaining, 1st January 1892.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	
-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	1	1		COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS:
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Birmingham: Winson Green.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derby.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Exeter.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ipswich.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	REGISTERED HOSPITAL:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Holloway Sanatorium.
15	2	17	7	4	11	11	2	13	482	157	639	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fisherton House.
24	5	29	77	18	95	9	3	12	69	23	92	SUMMARY:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
15	2	17	7	4	11	11	2	13	482	157	639	REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
39	7	46	84	22	106	20	5	25	556	181	737	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
			(a)									TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 70 males and 18 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹)

Appendix B⁵.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders 1st January 1891.			Number Admitted. during 1891.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :								
Manchester Lunatic Hospital - -	12	14	26	23	19	42	2	2	4
Wonford House, Exeter - - -	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	-	1
Barnwood House, Gloucester - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coton Hill Hospital, Stafford - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Bethlehem Royal Hospital - - -	9	4	13	21	24	45	6	7	13
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	16	15	31	33	33	66	11	11	22
York Lunatic Hospital - - - -	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	3	3
The Retreat, York - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	-	3	3	1	5	6	-	-	-
Manor House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	-	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Northumberland House - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Priory, Roehampton - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
Halliford House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Flower House - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hendon Grove - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vine Cottage - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Huguenots - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1

Appendix B⁵.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1891.

as Patients thereupon --			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1892.				
Sent to other Institutions.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
-	-	-	13	14	27	1	1	2	19	16	35	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:	
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Manchester Lunatic Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Wonford House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Barnwood House.	
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
-	-	-	19	12	31	1	-	1	4	9	13	Coton Hill Hospital.	
1	1	2	24	20	44	1	-	1	12	16	28	Bethlehem Royal Hospital.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Holloway Sanatorium.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	York Lunatic Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Retreat.
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Bethnal House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	Camberwell House.	
-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	Peckham House.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Manor House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	Brooke House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wyke House.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	The Priory.	
-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Halliford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Moorcroft House.	
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hendon Grove	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vine Cottage.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1891.			Number Admitted, during 1891.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :								
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2
Springfield House - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wye House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dunston Lodge - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Northwoods House - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northgrove House - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - -	2	1	3	4	3	7	-	1	1
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	1	-	1	12	9	21	3	4	7
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	1	1	2	2	1	3	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Abington Abbey Retreat - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stretton House - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Grove House - - - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boreatton Park - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brislington House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ashwood House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Church-street, Epsom - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticehurst Asylum - - - - -	-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-
Glendossill and Hurst Houses -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	2	2
Fisherton House - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	38	39	77	85	83	168	21	23	44
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	5	12	17	9	14	23	3	2	5
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	11	14	25	27	25	52	4	9	13
TOTAL - - - - -	54	65	119	121	122	243	28	34	62

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1891—*continued.*

ceased to be Boarders during 1891.									Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1892.			
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bishopstone House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Springfield House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wye House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Northwoods House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Northgrove House.
-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	2	1	3	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	5	3	8	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Abington Abbey Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Church-street, Epsom.
-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Ticehurst Asylum.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Glendossill and Hurst Houses.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	61	49	110	3	1	4	37	48	85	SUMMARY: REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	-	-	5	13	18	-	-	-	6	11	17	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	1	2	16	12	28	-	1	1	17	16	33	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
2	2	4	82	74	156	3	2	5	60	75	135	TOTAL.

Appendix C.

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

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

16 May 1891.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
State of wards.

OUR inspection of this Asylum, which occupied us during the whole of yesterday, enables us to report favourably of its present condition. We found the wards both as regards the dormitories, beds, and bedding, and the day-rooms, in good order, clean and bright, and we are glad to find that crib bedsteads and straw mattresses have been almost wholly abolished, and the number of wire-wove mattresses much increased. We have, however, to call attention to the insufficiency of the supply of hot water to the sculleries. This was brought forcibly to our notice by finding in some wards kettles of water boiling, without which we were told it would not have been possible to wash the drinking vessels, &c. We understand also that at times the supply to the baths is unsatisfactory, and we think a remedy for the defect should be found. The approaches to the water-closets in Nos. 1 and 2 Male and Female Wards is through the ward sculleries, which is, we think, objectionable. It would be possible to separate the approach by a wooden screen from the rest of the scullery, and some such arrangement should be adopted.

We should have been pleased if the recommendations heretofore made with regard to the dining-halls had been carried out, and we desire to repeat them on this occasion. More recording stations for the electric clock and possibly also a second clock are, we think, desirable.

Exercise.

The question of extended exercise for the patients has frequently been mooted here. We are glad to find that the new boundary walk has been considerably extended, and this will afford facilities of which the fullest advantage should be taken. We strongly recommend the establishment of a system of daily walks beyond the airing-courts for all patients not physically incapable of joining in them. The value of such a system is now very generally recognised. Some improvements have been effected since the last visit of members of our Board, which it is right we should notice. These are: extension of telephonic communication between the different parts of the Asylum, new drying-closets for male clothing, two new cottages for attendants, covering in the farmyard, and extension of female airing-courts. We also notice the improvement of the patients' ordinary diet by the substitution of Irish stew for pudding at dinner on one day of the week.

Statistics.

The insane population of the Asylum has remained nearly stationary for the last three years. To-day the total number of patients on the books is 1,068, as against 1,066 at the last visit, and 1,072 in 1889. The

The 1,068 are divided into 481 males and 587 females, but 12 males and 10 females are absent on trial, leaving the numbers actually in residence at 1,046; 1,008 patients are chargeable to the Three Counties and their unions, 51 to out-counties, chiefly London, 6 are private cases, and 3 criminals. There are said to be vacant beds for 31 male, but only 4 female, patients.

Appendix C.
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Statistics.

Since the visit referred to, on 6th June 1890, 208 patients were admitted here, 104 discharged, of whom 82 had recovered, and 102 died. The recovery rate, calculated in the usual way, was 41·86 per cent. in 1890, and the death rate 8·48 per cent. The causes of the above 102 deaths were natural, and none were followed by coroner's inquests, but influenza and consequent lung complications proved fatal to 9 men, and attacked 8 other men who have recovered. No other exceptional disorder has appeared here and no very serious casualties have occurred. In 80 per cent. of the deaths since the last visit post-mortem examination was made.

We learned that every patient sent out on trial is allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per week during the period of leave, which is invariably granted for two months. We share the doubt which has already been expressed as to the adequacy of this allowance. We saw all the patients in residence during our progress through the wards; they were very quiet and orderly, and no complaints, except of detention, were made to us. We were satisfied with the clothing of both sexes, and their personal condition. The number of patients found by us in bed was not large, 15 men and 13 women, and 34 of each sex are under medical treatment. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit. The patients usefully employed represent 73 per cent. of the total males, and nearly 62 per cent. of the total females, and these proportions are fairly satisfactory.

In connection with the subject of exercise already touched upon, we find that only 28 men but no women have daily extended exercise. However we are informed that some 350 men and 450 women walk weekly beyond the Asylum boundaries. The attendance of patients at Divine Service, and at the associated entertainments in hall, is moderately good; some 480 at the former, and 370 at the latter. The patients so determinedly suicidal as to be constantly watched day and night, are stated to be 46. In regard to this class of patients, we desire to refer to and support the recommendations made in the entry in this book in 1888, as to the cautions to be given to attendants, and the form in which they should be given.

The staff of attendants might usefully we think be somewhat strengthened. The present numbers give one attendant to 12 patients in the male division, and, in the female division (excluding the laundry maids and the 30 patients whom they have in charge) one to 14 about. An additional night attendant has been engaged for the female division and no patient is now kept up to assist. The scale of wages for attendants has been improved, and we find the duration of service of the present staff to be on the whole satisfactory. We have, in Dr. Swain's temporary absence, received all necessary information from the Assistant Medical Officers, Drs. de Lisle and Evans, who have shown themselves well acquainted with the cases in their respective divisions. Dr. de Lisle, as senior, is fully conversant with the general arrangements and management of the Asylum. The case-books, as regards recent cases, are well kept, but current entries in the older cases are somewhat meagre. The appointment of a third assistant to act principally, but not exclusively, as pathologist has

Attendants and
medical staff.

Appendix C. more than once been recommended, and we again advocate it. An
 Beds, Herts, insane population approaching 1,100, and the multifarious duties
 and Hunts connected with it, if there be added, as we think there should, some
 Asylum. application to scientific research, must afford ample occupation for such
 a medical staff as we suggest.

BERKS ASYLUM.

8 December 1891.

Berks Asylum. In this Asylum are 528 patients upon the books, of whom 230 are
 males, 298 are females. Three patients only are absent on trial. All
 the rest we have seen. The vacant beds are returned to us as being
 82.

Isolation of infectious cases. A ward on each side is reserved for the isolation of infectious cases.
 This appears to us to be a costly substitute for that which would be a
 proper provision for such cases, viz., a detached hospital. In the
 women's ward so reserved is a nurse very ill from typhoid fever, which
 cannot be traced to any insanitary state of things in the Asylum, but
 which is at present attributed by Dr. Douty to a recent visit by her to
 friends resident in Wallingford, where the sewerage is in course of
 improvement. We trust that proper provision for the treatment of
 fever cases will be a matter considered by the Committee as urgent.

Chargeability of patients. Of the cases under care and treatment here 110 are chargeable to
 Reading; these are 26 in excess of the number received upon calcu-
 lation of the requirements of the borough, and for those 26 lodging
 money is paid. There are only 2 out-county patients, 9 private
 patients, and 1 criminal. The weekly charge for unions, whose patients
 are admitted, is 8 s. 6 d.; the charge for out-county patients is 14 s.;
 private patients pay 17 s. 6 d. per week.

Medical staff. We are glad to report that a second medical assistant has been
 appointed, and is on duty. Suitable rooms have been found over the
 entrance hall for his accommodation. We understand that he will
 devote some part of his time to pathological inquiry, and assume that
 the Committee will supply the necessary apparatus.

Statistics. The admissions since the Commissioners' visit on the 15th December
 1890 have been 83; the discharges 32; the deaths 43. Of the 32
 discharged 19 were upon recovery; the deaths were all natural. The
 post mortem examinations have been 38, and 1 body is awaiting
 autopsy. There has been no inquest.

The patients under medical treatment and so registered were 55 last
 week. The actively suicidal appear to be 35, and the general para-
 lytics 15, of whom as many as 7 are women. The male epileptics are
 nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the total number of patients in the men's division.
 Including both sexes there are 72 patients subject to fits.

A dormitory has been provided for the suicidal women, and another
 will shortly be set apart for the men of that class, with a night
 attendant sitting up in each dormitory. The observation dormitories
 for epileptics are good. The casualties by falls, &c., have been few,
 and do not call for special mention. There has been no epidemic.

Seclusion and restraint. Seclusion is recorded of 1 man and 6 women; the former on six
 occasions, for an aggregate of 52 hours, the latter on 16 occasions, for
 an aggregate of 126 hours. Two male patients have been restrained,
 for surgical reasons, one of them also to prevent self-mutilation. A

woman

woman has also been restrained to prevent self-mutilation. Sleeves and gloves have been the means of restraint used. Appendix C.

During the inspection the patients were generally well behaved, and no one was noisy or much excited; we were satisfied with their clothing and personal cleanliness. In the dining-hall the fare was good and substantial, and no complaints, except in regard to detention, were made to us, and so far as we could judge no one had just ground for complaint on that point. Berks Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

The staff of attendants is, in the male division, in the proportion of one attendant to 13 patients; on the female side, one to 14, or thereabouts. They present a good example to the patients of neatness in dress, and the condition of the patients and their conduct is some proof that the staff does its duty in a praiseworthy manner. Attendants.

With reference to the laundrymaids, we think that they work under the disadvantage of a laundry too small for the requirements of the Asylum. We trust that at no distant day the laundry will be enlarged.

We found all the wards clean, comfortable, well warmed, and properly ventilated. The water-closets were free from offensive odour, and their improvement is in progress, the soil-pipes being successively removed outside. Plastering the walls in the infirmaries is a very noteworthy improvement. Dangerous gas-brackets in the galleries, &c., are somewhat numerous, and a coil in No. 1 Male Ward requires protection. There appears also to us to be a real necessity for better means of inter-communication by electric apparatus and telephones between the officers' quarters and the wards. Four artisans have the keys of the female side. Dr. Douty doubts whether the withdrawal of those keys would be wise, though such keys have elsewhere rendered possible what are euphoniously styled "accidents" when in the hands of male artisans. State of wards.

We observe that 29 of the attendants, 13 males and 16 females, have been not longer than two years in the Asylum service. More cottages for the married men might induce longer service on their part. The wages given seem sufficiently high, however, the medical superintendent informs us that workhouses are his rivals for attendants.

The returns of employment inform us that 161 men and 236 women are usefully employed; of the former 37, of the latter as many as 66, are chiefly ward-cleaners; 87 of the men work on the land, 45 of the women in the laundry; 112 women do knitting and needlework. Employment.

The attendance at church last Sunday morning was 111 men, 137 women, not quite so many in the evening. There is a good choir, composed of the staff, and a very nice organ has been set up in the chapel, which cannot fail to make the church services more attractive to many of the patients; 119 of the insane inmates go to the Asylum daily prayers. Divine Service.

The associated entertainments bring together about 258 patients. Kind friends outside the Asylum assist in these entertainments. Amusements.

Walking exercise is daily given, weather permitting, in the Asylum grounds to 123 men and 274 women; 87 males and 142 females are taken weekly beyond the grounds, about 154 of both sexes still oftener. Exercise.

The case books examined by us appear to be well kept, but the entries should be authenticated by signatures in full.

Appendix C.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

26 May 1891.

Bucks Asylum. THE general condition of this Asylum, which we have to-day inspected, is satisfactory. Day-rooms and dormitories clean and sufficiently bright, and the bedding good. We have been satisfied, too, with the patients' clothing, and are glad to note that two changes of underlinen are provided weekly for each patient, male and female.

Improvements. Of the improvements recommended at recent visits of members of our board, not many have yet been effected; but we note that extra external staircases have been erected, so that every apartment on the upper floor is now we understand provided with a double exit. Plans have been approved for the erection of a small block of nurses' rooms in connection with the female infirmary, and for the improvement of the water-closets in that ward, and No. 3 on the male side. These we trust will be soon carried out; and we shall be glad if improvement of the water-closets in other wards be also effected. To-day we noticed, as on some former visits, that the supply of water for flushing was in some cases deficient. It was noticed by our colleagues last year, that there was not that complete separation of the male and female divisions, which is absolutely essential, but that keys of the male side opened doors in the female wards, and we regret to find that this palpable evil has not yet been remedied. We must strongly urge that no time be lost in making the locks and keys perfectly distinct, and providing that no male attendant or artizan shall have a key by which he can gain admittance to the female wards. The Asylum continues to be without the advantage resulting from a dining hall, which would also serve for purposes of recreation. We have seen all the patients in residence, who (with two females absent on trial) number 435: 166 being males, and 267 females. They were orderly and well-behaved, and the very few complaints made to us were of undue detention or were the outcome of delusions.

Employment. According to the returns made to us, 70 per cent. of the males and 75 per cent. of the females are more or less usefully employed, but the returns include, of course, many who do but little, and that in the domestic work of their wards. The number of men working on the land appears to be 40.

Exercise. We should wish to see a more regular and liberal practice of daily exercise of the patients beyond the airing-courts. At present the amount of the more extended walking exercise given them is, in our opinion, scarcely adequate. To provide a sufficient amount undoubtedly requires a fairly strong staff of attendants, and probably a stronger one than exists here; but we think the subject is one which should not be neglected on that account.

Divine Service. We find that a fair proportion of the patients attend Divine Service; but the want of an adequate and conveniently situated room limits the number meeting at the associated entertainments.

The patients admitted here since the last visit (on 16th May 1890) have been 117; those discharged 58, of whom 50 had recovered; and the deaths were 34.

Post-mortem examinations. The deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes (ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 25 cases), and no infectious or exceptional disorder has appeared here since the last visit. At present about 40 patients are under medical treatment, and we found

12 males and 10 females confined to bed, but generally the bodily health of the patients, apart from feebleness due to old age, is good. There are 57 epileptics in the Asylum, and all but one sleep under continuous observation.

Appendix C.

Bucks Asylum.

We notice that only one patient, a woman, has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, the means used being locked gloves, the total duration 498 hours, and the object of the treatment to prevent the removal of surgical bandages. In the same interval two patients, a man and a woman, were secluded on three occasions and for 21 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

In reference to the staff of attendants we may mention that (exclusive of head attendants) there are for day duty in the male division 13, and in the female 19, including the needlewoman. For night duty there are three men and four women. The day staff gives about one attendant to 12 patients in the male, and one to 14 in the female division. The duration of service of the present staff is satisfactory. Of the 435 patients now on the books, 19 are chargeable to the county of London and its parishes, three to other out counties; 14 are private patients; one is a criminal, and the remainder, 398, are chargeable to Bucks. There are, we are told, 44 vacant beds in the male, and one in the female division.

Staff of attendants.

Statistics.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

2 February 1891.

SINCE the Commissioners' visit to this Asylum in July 1890, further progress has been made in the additions then commenced. The day-room of No. 6 has not been erected, but that for No. 5 has been finished, and the last mentioned block has been completed, including two exits from the dormitory. From No. 6 dormitory there is still but one exit. If any delay occur in the completion of No. 6 block, which we should much regret, provision should be made for a temporary alternative exit from its dormitory. These additions provide excellent accommodation as planned. We would, however, suggest that the gas brackets should be altered, so as to obviate interference with them by patients. The laundry additions will, we hear, be finished within a month. In No. 5 and 6 blocks are respectively 50 women and 27 men. We noticed that the airing-court for No. 5 is in the hands of workmen for laying out. The cases at Northampton when this Asylum was last inspected, have since been called in.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

Additions since last visit.

The patients on the books here are now 451, of whom 3 are away on leave. These numbers leave 19 vacant beds "in position" on the male, 11 on the female side, but in No. 5 there is room for more beds. The males under care and treatment are 197, the females are 254. We saw all in residence. The admissions since 17th July have been 40, including those of patients called in from Northampton. Fifteen patients have been discharged since that date, of whom 14 had recovered. No patient has been returned to a workhouse for detention there. All upon the books here are paupers. The deaths have been 19, all due to natural causes, and verified, in 12 instances, by post-mortem examinations. One woman, who was admitted with symptoms of the disorder, died of typhoid fever, with complications. The mortality for both sexes for the year 1890, was at the rate of 7.8 per cent. on the average daily number resident, which is below the general rate in County Asylums.

Statistics.

Appendix C. Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum. Attendants.	Including the artisans in the male and the laundry-maids in the female division, the relative proportion of attendants to patients is one to 11½ on the men's side, one to 11 on the women's, for day duty. At night there are three attendants on duty in each department. The system of tell-tale clocks is very imperfect and insufficient. We strongly advocate an electric arrangement with a central clock, such as is now in use in most County Asylums. We regret that the attendants have still no uniforms, and that they have no rooms set apart for their meals, and for evening recreation.
Condition of patients.	During our inspection the patients were orderly, and no one made any complaint which had even plausible grounds. Their clothing is generally satisfactory, except that too many of the women wore cotton dresses, which are not very suitable for winter wear. Personal cleanliness receives proper attention. The hot and cold water taps in the bath should, however, be clearly distinguished by labels. There are 52 epileptics, and only 9 persons described as actively suicidal.
Caution cards to attendants.	The written instructions given to the attendants for special observation by day of those liable to be dangerous to themselves are, we think, faulty. They should require that the patients be never lost sight of, and the documents should be endorsed by every attendant succeeding to the charge.
Mechanical restraint and seclusion.	According to the records there has been no recourse to mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to 1 male patient on five occasions for a total of 44 hours, and to 5 female patients for an aggregate of 15 occasions, and for a total of 81 hours. One of the women was, for her own protection, secluded for 53 of the 81 hours.
Divine Service.	There is still but one service on Sundays, and that early in the morning, which makes it a somewhat long and dull day to the patients. The attendance in chapel consists then of 158 patients, or thereabouts.
Employment and exercise of patients.	Including 61 men and 65 women, who are chiefly engaged as ward-cleaners, the proportion employed to the total number of patients appears, by the returns, to be about 58 per cent. of each sex. The patients who walk daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum grounds, are 20 of the men and 80 of the women. These numbers do not include the males employed on the land. We hope it may be found practicable to give daily extended exercise to large numbers. There has been one casualty since the Commissioners' last visit which, although not ending fatally, requires our mention of it.
State of wards.	We found the wards clean and reasonably comfortable, and the ceilings, noticed in the Commissioners' last entry, now in a proper state. We trust that the recommendations previously made by Commissioners for provision of a detached hospital will, ere long, be carried out. The Case Books are now better kept, and we are glad to hear that the Medical Superintendent intends to introduce photography. That gentleman was to-day much occupied with the Committee, but his assistant, Dr. Crallan, gave us all the information we required.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

18 July 1891.

Carmarthen
Asylum. YESTERDAY we visited and inspected all parts of this Asylum, and also the two detached houses occupied by male patients; and we found all in very good order.

Some

Some structural improvements have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues to the Asylum on 31st May 1890, among which we may mention the rebuilding of the water tower on the female side on an improved plan; the plastering of the walls of No. 4 male dormitories, and a beginning made of similar work in the corresponding female dormitories; additional rooms to the engineer's house, the establishment of three telephonic stations, and some minor matters. We learn with satisfaction that the extension of telephonic communication to Rhyd-y-gors has been determined on, and the building of a laboratory for pathological and photographic work has been begun.

Appendix C.
—
Carmarthen
Asylum.
Improvements.

An attempt has, we understand, been made to acquire additional land, but the price asked was deemed prohibitive. We trust the subject will nevertheless be kept in view.

Additional
land.

The plastering of the dormitories mentioned above has been a very great improvement to them, as it will be to those on the female side.

Condition of
dormitories.

The old chapel has been fitted up as a dormitory for the patients temporarily removed from the latter rooms, but its ultimate appropriation has not yet, we are informed, been determined.

New
dormitory.

We find here, as patients, 267 males and 281 females, but 6 of the latter are absent on trial. These figures show an increase of 6 male and 17 female patients since the last visit, when a decrease in the total number was noted. But we are informed that there are vacant beds for 23 males and 21 females, so that there would appear to be still sufficient accommodation for the immediate future. It must be remembered, however, that in estimating the accommodation for females, account is taken of the detached hospital where are now 37 women; but which must be at once cleared were any disease of an epidemic character to appear. Hence the question of extending the accommodation, particularly on the female side, is one which should not be postponed.

Statistics.

There are 33 private patients. The weekly charge for these is from 8 s. 5½ d. to 60 s., and for pauper cases, 8 s. 2 d.

Private
patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 115 patients, 49 males and 66 females, have been admitted here; 37 discharged, of whom 28 had recovered; and 55 died. Forty-two post-mortem examinations were made. In three instances the coroner held an inquest, but the deaths in two were found to be due to natural causes; in the third, to accidental burns. One death resulted from enteric fever, under which the patient was suffering on admission. This was the only case of zymotic disease that occurred. The patient was isolated in the laundry attached to the hospital, and, fortunately, the disease did not spread. The remaining deaths were due to ordinary causes.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquests.

There has not been a suicide; and we note but three serious casualties, not fatal, but from which fractures resulted.

Suicides and
casualties.

At present the health of the Asylum appears to be satisfactory. Yesterday there were only 10 men and 5 women confined to bed.

Health.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit.

Restraint and
seclusion.

We are informed that all but 7 of the patients who are epileptic, or considered to be actively suicidal, in which classes are 52 and 60, respectively, sleep under continuous supervision. For this night supervision there are three attendants on each side, and we are told that through the attention they bestow, very few beds, not more than two or three in each division, are nightly soiled or wetted.

Epileptic
patients.

Appendix C.	We think it would be prudent to use a slow combustion stove instead of an open fireplace in the observation dormitories, for it was owing to the latter in the female dormitory that the patient sustained the fatal burns noticed above. She, while warming herself, set her nightdress on fire.
Carmarthen Asylum.	
Stoves and fireplaces.	
Condition of the patients.	We have seen all the patients in residence. In both divisions they were remarkably quiet and no complaints, except of detention, were made to us.
Dress.	We must again express warm approval of the dress of both sexes, which is excellent; and for the women, pleasantly varied in colour and pattern.
Dietary.	The dinner in the hall yesterday, at which nearly 300 were present, was a good stew, with bread; and it seemed to be nutritious and satisfying.
Employment.	Sixty per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women are stated to be usefully employed. All the making and mending is done in the Asylum, and some flannel is woven.
Divine Service.	There is Divine Service twice on Sundays, and also week-day prayers. Last Sunday morning 380 patients attended in the chapel. We are glad to find that the few Roman Catholic patients are visited occasionally by a priest.
Exercise and amusement.	We are also pleased to note that the patients are afforded exercise liberally, and practically no one is wholly confined to the airing-courts. At the associated entertainments some 320 patients are usually present.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants is proportionally stronger in the female than in the male division. Excluding laundresses and the patients in their charge, the attendants on duty yesterday gave one to 10½ patients in the former, and one to 14 nearly in the latter division. It may be that some increase of the male staff would be judicious, though we cannot say that any striking need for it came under our notice.
Wages and holidays of attendants.	In most counties the questions of the wages and holidays of Asylum attendants have been exciting attention. Here the scale of wages and amount of leave are both somewhat less liberal than we find in many other Asylums. The initial wages for male attendants are 26 <i>l.</i> a year, and for females, 12 <i>l.</i> The latter rate, especially, strikes us as being very low; we are aware that uniforms are also given. For the male attendants the leave is every third Sunday from 12 noon to 9.30 p.m., and the evenings twice or thrice a week after 6 p.m., with seven days annually, and a gift of 10 <i>s.</i> For female nurses, one Sunday in four, all day; and a-half day and evening alternate weeks, with seven days annually and a gift of 10 <i>s.</i> Generally, we think, more leave than this is given, in many Asylums much more; and probably the terms of service here will soon have to be improved. Out of 34 attendants now here, 15 have not completed a year's service, but there are 23 who have been here three years or more. We need hardly say that it is very important to secure and retain the services of well qualified persons, and this can only be done by offering liberal terms.
Terms of service of attendants.	
Medical staff.	As regards the medical staff, we find at present only one assistant medical officer on duty, the post of junior assistant being vacant, and on inquiry we learn that the vacancy has existed for some time, and it has been suggested that it should not be filled. Against this we must enter our strongest protest. There is ample work for two assistant medical officers, and having regard to the scattered accommodation we consider it would be most improper to leave the superintendent with

one assistant only. The post of junior assistant should be filled without delay, and by a gentleman who would be qualified to pursue pathological research for which the means will be supplied by the laboratory in course of erection.

Appendix C.
Carmarthen
Asylum.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. CHESTER.

6 April 1891.

IN this Asylum are 307 male, 306 female patients, a total of 613 both sexes upon the books, one of the latter is on leave. Statutory allowances are not given to patients on trial; this we regret, as such allowances often facilitate a probation. There is we understand a charitable fund for the assistance of patients absolutely discharged, which should be very useful. The vacant beds are reported to be five on the male, 26 on the female side. The enlargement of the Cheshire Asylum at Macclesfield, where are still a considerable number of vacant beds, will probably meet the requirements of the county for some time; 14 Nantwich female paupers admissible here are there temporarily boarded out. We have seen all the patients in residence at this Institution. The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in May 1890 have been 125, the recoveries recorded are 67, which appears to be a high rate of recovery, 71 only being discharged. Looking back three years we find that the recoveries reported during that period, have exceeded 50 per cent. as compared with the admissions. There are still here the Chester Borough patients, 93, but there is no private patient or criminal. The weekly maintenance charges are the same as last year. The general health continues to be good. There has been no death other than from natural causes, and no outbreak of zymotic disease.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Statistics.

Mechanical restraint has been avoided, and there has been only one instance recorded of seclusion, that of a man once for eight hours. The deaths appear to have been 22 in the male, 21 in the female division.

Seclusion.

The only serious casualty has been the fracture of a male patient's rib in a struggle with an attendant, which was the subject of a correspondence between the Asylum and our office, and for which fracture the attendant was discharged.

Casualty.

The post-mortem examinations have again been very few, 19 out of 43 deaths were the only deaths so inquired into. This is, we think, an insufficient number for the protection of patients against injury in lifetime, not to mention the interests of science. No addition has been made to the medical staff, and until that be agreed to, it seems hopeless to expect such pathological investigations as public opinion demands from Asylums in aid of progress in the curative treatment of insanity. We may further remark that there is no laboratory here for scientific research. The patients include 61 suffering from epilepsy, 25 actively suicidal cases, and 12 general paralytics. We have suggested to Dr. Davidson that the "Caution" parchments issued to attendants in charge of patients dangerous to themselves should be endorsed by those attendants, and to this amendment of his precautionary measures he has agreed. All believed to require continuous supervision at night, as being patients epileptic or actively suicidal, sleep in observation dormitories or single rooms attached thereto.

Post-mortem
examinations.

- Appendix C.** For charge of the 307 male patients, there are now 21 attendants, for charge of the 306 female patients, there are now 22 attendants, by day. At night there are three attendants on duty of each sex, two being stationary, one patrolling. Nine nurses are young in service, under 12 months. Over three years, a considerable number of the attendants, male and female, have been in the Asylum. Besides weekly half-holidays, and every third Sunday afternoon, the only leave to attendants is eight days in every year. Having regard to their responsible duties, and long hours of daily attendance upon the patients, we would plead for an extension of the annual holiday, or a few occasional whole holidays, supernumeraries being employed to fill their posts when they are absent.
- Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.) Attendants.**
- Clothing and Dietary.** We were quite satisfied with the clothing of the patients ; there has been no change in the dietary.
- Structural improvements.** Much has been done since our Colleagues were here in 1890 towards repainting and stencilling the walls and ceilings of the wards, and they are now very bright and cheerful. Desks for newspapers have been introduced with the best results. The padded rooms referred to at the last visit have been artificially warmed, and the temperature throughout the Asylum interior was to-day comfortable. A cottage on the estate is still the only resource for the isolation of infectious cases. A great improvement in the Asylum is the provision of an electric arrangement for testing the vigilance of the attendants on night duty. It is "Sax's" patent, fixed by Messrs. Shaw and Connolly, and extends not only to dormitories but to many single rooms, and has, we are assured by Dr. Davidson, hitherto worked admirably. We visited, among other offices, the laundry ; the wash-house is far too small, and its enlargement should be considered. In connection with the male patients' boot-changing room, we would suggest a convenient lavatory.
- Exercise.** We are glad that the daily exercise of the male patients beyond the airing-courts has been extended to 48 men and 83 women, since last visit, and hope that those numbers may be increased.
- Employment.** One hundred and eighty-four male and 201 female patients, are, according to the returns furnished to us, usefully employed ; 35 of the former, 40 of the latter, being ward-helpers. Eighty men work on the land, 100 women do needlework or knit.
- Divine Service.** Three hundred and sixty patients, counting both services, at which doubtless the same persons were present, attended the chapel last Sunday. The Roman Catholic Mass has given much satisfaction to the Irish patients, and such of the attendants and nurses as are of that faith. The Roman Catholic patients are 74 in number. We do not observe any recent structural alterations in or about the Asylum. The acreage of the Asylum estate remains 120 acres or thereabouts. The sanitary system works satisfactorily, and since the well was sunk deeper, the supply of water appears to be ample in quantity for the requirements of the Institution. We had no complaints from the patients, except that they desired to see and speak to the committee more often in the wards ; we told them that with the committee lay all power of discharge. We, however, saw no person who appeared to be detained without sufficient grounds.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

10 October 1891.

YESTERDAY and this day have been occupied by us in the annual inspection of this Asylum. There are on the books the names of 632 patients, and it is therefore satisfactory to report that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed and will commence his duties here in a few days.

The new annexe for 96 women was to have been completed in January last, our Colleagues reported that it was expected to be finished in March, we are now told that it is hoped it may be occupied in November, in this hope we join, but it must not be considered that there is room for 96 more female patients when the building is ready, as overcrowding exists in many wards on the female side. Amongst other matters calling for attention we would advise all the single room doors to be made to open by an ordinary handle from the outside. Fire buckets should not be placed too high up. We broke the glass over the fire escape key on each side. The glass is so strong that it requires great force to break it, and on the female side, when broken and the key taken out, the window of escape could not be opened by the key, and on the male side it was with some difficulty that the key could be removed after the glass was broken, but when it was eventually removed, the door was easily opened. A detached hospital is much needed, though no serious epidemic has prevailed in the Asylum since our Colleagues' visit about 11 months ago. An increase of laundry accommodation is even now urgently needed. It will be impossible to do the work of the laundry in the present building when the female block is brought into occupation. The nurses should have a comfortable sitting-room properly furnished for use when work is done. If it is expected that any enlargement of the Asylum will hereafter be necessary, additional land ought to be purchased; every year renders it more difficult to get land near the Asylum and the price becomes proportionately dearer.

Since our Colleagues were here, 74 men and 70 women have been admitted; discharged on recovery, 42; 17 left relieved or not improved; died, 25 men and 17 women. There are absent on trial 4 men and 9 women. Those to whom Dr. Sheldon thinks it necessary, an allowance is granted. Only 1 out-county patient is residing here as a pauper, but there are 35 private patients.

We saw every patient in residence, who were on the whole quiet and free from excitement. The complaints made to us did not on the face of them show that they were founded on anything but delusion. The dress of the patients on both sides was neat, and the female day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, bright, clean, and cheerful. More neatness should however be insisted upon in the male division. A dinner which seemed liked was served yesterday in the hall. In bed we saw 3 men and 9 women. There is here no proper infirmary on either side. This is an essential part of the requirements in every lunatic asylum. No coroner's inquest has been found necessary. Post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause of death in 40 out of the 42 instances and we think that Dr. Sheldon justly claims credit to himself for having with only one assistant made 246 post-mortem examinations out of 258 deaths which have occurred during the last five years.

The attendance at church last Sunday morning was 292, and in the evening 329, at week-day prayers 212 form the average congregation, 0.70.

Appendix C.

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

Roman Catholic patients.

and 280 join the associated gatherings. We are assured that no one physically able is ever entirely restricted to the airing-courts, but the sick must often be prevented going out of doors, because their room is not on the ground floor as we would wish it to be.

There is one matter affecting the spiritual welfare of many patients that we learnt with the greatest regret. There are no less than 72 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith for whom no provision is made whatever; now that priests can be paid, we cannot see the least difficulty in the way, and when it is considered of what supreme importance the attendance at Divine Worship is to a Roman Catholic, we find it hard to express in moderate terms our opinion of the hardship to which the Roman Catholic patients are subjected here. We ought also to add that the denial of such consolation cannot fail to prejudicially affect the recovery of many of them.

Seclusion and restraint.

Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 11 men and 18 women on 43 and 80 occasions, and for 759½ hours in all. Two of each sex have worn gloves for 46 hours in all, for surgical reasons, one of the women was so restrained yesterday. Her ulna was fractured in her attempts to escape through the window, and a glove was needed to prevent her dragging off her dressings.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be numerically sufficient, but the male attendants are not as a rule long employed in the Asylum service; lowness of wages, hence the inability to marry, combined with the uncertainty of a pension tend, the Medical Superintendent thinks, to make them discontented; five men and one woman were dismissed since the last visit. The desirability of retaining the services of suitable persons in an Asylum is so well known to the committee, that we trust every effort will be made to render the attendants contented with their situations by affording them as much leave and indulgence as can be granted; and we also hope the committee will consider the question of wages, and endeavour to satisfy their minds on the subject of pensions. The nursing, as estimated by the post-mortem records of the state of the body, is fair, but is not so good on the male as on the female side, even making due allowance for the number of general paralytics in the male division. Nothing in the record of the deaths calls for notice, except that the most frequent causes were general paralysis and pulmonary consumption, from which 16 patients, 8 in each class, died. There are 71 patients afflicted with epilepsy, and 22 are considered to be actively suicidal. The clinical records continue to be well kept. When the second assistant comes, we hope that photographs of the patients, which are such valuable additions to the Asylum records, and are now but sparingly employed, will be able to be made in the case of every patient, when no doubt the pathological rooms already erected will be fully equipped for work.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

14 November 1891.

Cornwall Asylum. Precautions against fire.

YESTERDAY we commenced and to-day we concluded our inspection of this Asylum. We find that nothing whatever has been done to render the escape of patients in case of fire easy. On the ground floor at the main building a window might without difficulty be made to open wide by a key, and being close to the ground egress would be practicable for even the elderly patients. Dr. Adams' idea was that the nurse should smash a window in with a chair, not an easy task for

for a woman to do anywhere, but specially difficult in the case of Asylum windows by a woman during a time of panic; upstairs, of course, no such means of exit is available. The medical superintendent tells us that he does not see how the building can be burnt, all being fire-proof. His argument would have great weight with us if we cared in the slightest degree as to the safety of this antiquated ill-arranged building; but it is for the lives of the patients that we are concerned, and they die when a place is on fire, in general, from suffocation and are not burnt to death. The patients' clothes are placed in the corridor outside the dormitories, where are also fire-stoves, gas lights, &c. There is ample material for making a large fire in the corridor, filling the granite stairs with smoke, which stairs from their construction would form perfect smoke shafts, and then the rescue of the patients would, we believe, be impossible. As if to add to the dangers in case of fire, Dr. Adams is opposed to what is generally adopted in Asylums, viz., the making the doors of the single rooms open by a handle from the outside. This mode of fastening the door ensures ready release in case of fire, and quiet rest, undisturbed by the visits of the night watch. He tells us that in the interests of the patients he objects to it, and that a patient sitting in a single room is likely to be disturbed by other patients rushing in upon him, if they are able to open the doors. No patient ought ever to be fastened in his room alone, even by his own wish, unless such fastening in the room be recorded as seclusion. Either patients are not locked in their rooms now to prevent intrusion (in which case there is no force in Dr. Adams' remark) or their being so isolated is not recorded, as only 2 men and 10 women have been secluded, on three and 20 occasions, and for five and 77 hours, respectively. Throughout the Asylum the majority of the dormitories depend upon a single staircase for exit, as is also the case in the Carew Buildings. Were this building a licensed house for the reception of pauper patients within our jurisdiction, we should certainly not grant the license; and were this a house licensed by the justices at quarter sessions we feel sure that we should appeal to the Lord Chancellor to prohibit the justices from granting the license, until steps were taken to render the escape of the patients in case of fire possible. There can be no effectual means of escape for the infirm and demented patients, except by stairs. We have now, as strongly as we can, expressed our opinion of the dangerous state of this Asylum in the case of fire, and having so done, feel that should disaster hereafter arise we shall be free from blame. Amongst other matters requiring attention is the question of the water supply, which has even in this wet summer been short. A fire alarm signal should be instituted.

Caution cards as to the suicidal tendencies of the actively suicidal patients should be handed into the ward with each patient of this class, which cards should describe the method by which suicide is most likely to be attempted, and should also state that the patient is never to be let out of sight. Every attendant ever having charge of a suicidal patient should endorse his name on the card, to show he has seen and read the cautions contained thereon. At present there is nothing to prove that anyone but the charge attendant has had notice of the suicidal proclivities of any such patient. We may notice that there is no extra pay for attendants having charge of wards. We cannot remember any other Asylum where this practice obtains. The nurses begin at 14*l.* per annum, and rise by annual increment of 2*l.* up to 20*l.*, where they remain. No uniform except a cap and apron is given to the women, and neither sex have beer or beer money. The

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Cornwall
Asylum.Hospital ac-
commodation.

males begin at 25*l.* per annum, and increase 50*s.* at the end of the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 12th, and 15th years, with 42*l.* 10*s.* at the end of 20 years service.

The question of a detached hospital still remains undecided, but the place which is now used for that purpose, containing a patient recovering from scarlet fever, is only a make-shift and ill-suited for the purpose. There have been two cases of scarlet fever, one of measles, and two of typhoid in the Asylum since the last visit in July 1890. We must again press this matter upon the attention of the Committee; there is but one vacant bed in the male division, and there is sleeping accommodation provided for between eight and ten in a place not intended for that purpose. This matter is pressing and should be considered forthwith, inasmuch as there are 2 men absent on trial who might have to be brought back, and then there would be no bed available. Eleven men and 31 women were seen by us in bed; but many were there from laziness and not illness.

Epileptic
patients.

Fourteen epileptic males and 6 epileptic females do not sleep under continuous supervision by night. This will, we hope, be remedied by arranging another dormitory on each side, in which an attendant is to be constantly on duty, not leaving the room.

State of wards.

The men's day accommodation in Wards 3, 4, 6, and 7 has been increased by adding bays, and new lavatories, water-closets, &c. have been erected. All the water-closets in the women's high building have been replaced by new closets. The drainage of the Asylum has been over-hauled and plans of the drains are in preparation.

Statistics.

The following are the changes which have taken place since the last visit:—

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted :				
Private	- - - -	3	10	13
Pauper	- - - -	69	78	147
Total - - -		72	88	160
Discharged "Recovered" :				
Private	- - - -	2	5	7
Pauper	- - - -	16	26	42
Total - - -		18	31	49
Died :				
Private	- - - -	-	4	4
Pauper	- - - -	29	46	75
Total - - -		29	50	79
Present Number :				
Private	- - - -	22	24	46
Pauper	- - - -	306	361	667
Total - - -		328	385	713

With

With the exception of 5 absent on trial we saw every patient and endeavoured to speak with them. We had a few complaints on the score of undue detention, but these were made by pauper patients manifestly unfit for discharge. No such complaint was made by any private patient, and we saw no one in the Carew Buildings who seemed likely to make rapid progress towards recovery. Out of 79 deaths autopsy verified the assigned cause in 47 instances. Dr. Adams tells us that leave is often refused to make post-mortem examination; but we trust every effort will be used to increase the number of these most useful examinations. One patient died of typhoid fever, the facts were communicated to our Board at the time, and need no further notice. The disease did not spread. The most fruitful cause of death was senile decay.

Appendix (C.)

Cornwall
Asylum.Post-mortem
examinations.

The coroner held four inquests, two of these were on patients who had not been 14 days in the Asylum; one on a woman found suffocated during an epileptic fit. She was not seen for three quarters of an hour by the night nurse, who found her dead. This points to the necessity of an additional watch dormitory. The other was a woman found dead from apoplexy.

Inquests.

No serious casualty calling for comment has occurred.

Six men and 1 woman have been restrained, the men by the jacket or gloves for 4,162 hours, and the woman by the jacket for nine hours; in all cases for surgical reasons.

Restraint.

We find a long list of entertainments of various sorts which have been enjoyed by the patients since the last visit; but we would wish to see more newspapers in the wards, and books of a secular and amusing character in the hands of the patients. The supply of Bibles and prayer books is quite ample.

Amusements.

The records of employment do not furnish subjects for special remark.

Employment.

We hope soon to find that only the sick and infirm are confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Exercise.

The Divine Services on Sundays and week-days attract as large a congregation as can be accommodated.

Divine Service.

The report of the Asylum visitors is not yet printed or ready for publication, and therefore we are unable to give information on various useful matters, such as the new water supply, and the means of increasing the accommodation for the insane poor of the County of Cornwall.

The visitors.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

27 October 1891.

WE have this day inspected the whole of the Asylum, and seen all the patients in residence, and can give, on the whole, a good report of the state in which we found the building, and the condition of the patients. The water-closets are, for the most part, antiquated in construction and inconvenient, we are therefore glad to learn that it is intended to re-construct and re-model the whole system. When our Colleagues paid their annual official visit to this Asylum last year, they made several suggestions, all of which have been carried into effect, except that of a detached Hospital, and this Asylum still remains without this necessary adjunct. It is a fact that the Hospital has never been required during the past year, but one attendant caught scarlet

Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

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Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

scarlet fever, and, being treated at his own home, in the village of Cumwhinton, the disease did not spread. Had, however, the fever broken out amongst the patients in all probability we might now be able to record that a detached Hospital had been, or was about to be erected. One of the matters to which we wish to call the attention of the Committee is the dangerous nature of the iron handrails to the staircases. These, we think, should be wider, and made of wood.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, including the head attendants, is 29 in the male, and 24 in the female division. We regret to find that over half the female attendants have not been here 12 months. This is a subject which requires serious attention. In the first place, during the winter months the nurses are not allowed to leave the building when they are off duty, from 8 to 10 at night, without special leave. This regulation we think to be right, and made in the best interest of the nurses, but they ought to have some counterbalancing attraction at home, and we think, on both sides, there should be a sitting-room erected, comfortably furnished, and properly fitted for use of the attendants when their work is done. This Asylum is three miles from Carlisle, there is no possibility of getting to Carlisle except by road; a six mile walk practically debar the nurses from attending places of amusement in the city. The wages are not low for ordinary attendants, but a male charge attendant, of however long service, can only rise from 43 *l.* to 45 *l.*, and the female charge attendants begin, as we think, too low, viz., at 22 *l.*, and can only rise to 23 *l.* The prospect of never rising beyond 23 *l.* per annum is likely to induce a good nurse early to seek some place where her services will be more highly valued pecuniarily.

Condition of
patients.

During our inspection every patient had opportunity of speaking with us; we had no complaints of any sort, and this we, in a great measure, attribute to the fact that they have full and frequent opportunity of making known their grievances to the Visiting Committee. In bed to-day were 12 men and 26 women. Some of the patients in single rooms had the doors shut; they could be opened from the outside by the handle, but it is properly entered as seclusion, though under a separate head. Seclusion for other reasons was employed in the case of 3 men and 8 women, on three and 30 occasions, and for 21 and 235½ hours respectively. Restraint was used for surgical reasons in the case of 1 man, for eight hours, by means of sheets; and of 1 woman by the jacket, for 14½ hours, and by sleeves on four occasions, for 93 hours. Serious casualties not ending fatally have been few, but 1 man died of a ruptured bladder. The circumstances were duly reported to our Board, and no blame seems to be attached to any one.

The dinner we saw was not disliked as a rule, though in no Asylum is soup a favourite dinner.

The dress of the patients was good; their behaviour orderly, and a general air of contentment prevailed.

Statistics.

The following are the changes we have to notice:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	62	73	135
Discharged "recovered" - - -	37	37	74
" "relieved" - - -	11	8	19
" "not improved" - - -	1	3	4
Died - - - - -	33	17	50

Autopsy

Autopsy was made in every instance. Omitting a slight case on each side, we find that there were eight bed-sores amongst the male, and three amongst the female deaths. This points to the want of skilled nursing, as it is undoubtedly a large average to find over one-fifth of the deaths with bed-sores. We are glad to hear, therefore, that there is only one patient now suffering in this way. On the books are the names of 575 patients, there being one more patient in the male than in the female division. They were all in residence. The recoveries, as will be seen, are very satisfactory, being considerably over 50 per cent. upon the number of admissions, excluding transfers. Vacant accommodation exists for 29 men and 11 women, and Dr. Campbell hopes there will be no pressure for Asylum accommodation here for some period. There are 42 private patients, but mostly of a class who would, if sent away as private patients for lack of room, return here as paupers, having a right to accommodation here.

Appendix C.
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

Seventy-two per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. No undue proportion of these are returned as ward-cleaners, and we are satisfied that all able and willing are found suitable work.

Employment.

The epileptic patients number 25, and those actively suicidal 34. For these, parchment caution-cards are given to and signed by every attendant in the ward in which each suicidal patient may be placed.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

At church last Sunday were present 144 men and 130 women. On an average 180 patients attend the week-day prayers. The Roman Catholic patients are 56 in all, and of these 44 attend the ministrations of their priest. These services are not weekly, but are as often as possible, as there is some difficulty in getting priests who have time to visit from Carlisle.

Divine Service.

The associated entertainments are numerous and varied, and afford amusement on an average to over 160 patients. Oratorios, instead of services, have been twice given in the Asylum chapel, and have been much appreciated. We are assured that no patient physically able to go beyond the courts is confined to them for exercise. We have examined the case books, and find them well and carefully entered up.

Amusements.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

31 October 1891.

THE preliminary difficulty in any consideration of an enlargement of this Asylum is the question of a proper supply of water for its needs. The five counties in union cannot agree, it seems, upon providing another Asylum elsewhere. Since the Asylum was, in April 1890, visited by Commissioners, Mr. Rogers Field has, at the request of our Board, visited the locality, and reported upon the water supply for the Asylum as it now is, and for the Asylum as proposed to be enlarged, and his report condemns the present supply, because liable to pollution, and he declares that it would also be insufficient in quantity for the Asylum enlarged. He adds that a more ample supply could be had from the same source, but of course its quality would be also unsatisfactory. He is of opinion that, by new arrangements, an ample supply could be obtained for the Asylum now, and when enlarged, from the town works, but the quality of this supply would be also unsatisfactory. Upon receipt by the committee of a copy of Mr. Rogers Field's report through our Board, the committee took into consideration

Denbigh
Asylum.
Water supply.

Appendix C. consideration a supply of water from a lake and stream, some eight or nine miles distant, on a hill to the south-west of the Asylum, and instructed a water engineer to report fully to them on the subject. Denbigh Asylum. They have already had a favourable analysis made by Dr. Dupré of samples of water from these sources. Our Board is promised a copy of this report, and of the statement of analysis by Dr. Dupré. Water supply.

Statistics.

The number of patients in the Asylum are at present 295 males and 258 females, a total of 553 counting both sexes; 11 other patients are away on trial, and 20 female patients are boarded out in the Abergavenny Asylum. This is a rise of patients here and boarded out of 19 in number. The average annual increase in the Asylum patients for the past 11 years has been 13.6 for both sexes, 7.6 for males and 6 for females.

The admissions here since the 21st April 1890, when our Colleagues last inspected the Institution, have been 228, including 5 women sent back from Abergavenny Asylum. The discharges have been 118; of these 96 were upon recorded recovery. During the early part of 1890, the Asylum was visited by the influenza epidemic. It proved fatal to many patients, and the mortality of the year 1890 was from this and other causes considerably increased, the death-rate reaching 14.47 per cent. upon the average daily number of patients in residence here. For the 18 months since the inspection referred to, the rate, similarly calculated, has been but a fraction above 9 per cent. per annum. During that period there has been only 1 death from influenza, but there have been 3 from dysentery or dysenteric diarrhoea, and there have been 4 other non-fatal cases of this disorder, all among the female patients. The dysenteric cases were probably due to defective sanitary conditions of the water-closets and drains, improvement of some of which have been and are in progress. One fatal casualty is recorded, that of an epileptic male patient, who was found to have sustained serious fractures of the thigh bones, which were not fully explained, but the injuries were supposed to have occurred accidentally during falls. The circumstances of the casualty were, at the time, reported to our Board, and also to the coroner, but no inquest was held on this, or any other death in the Asylum. Post-mortem examinations, we regret to learn, were made on 26 only of the 58 deaths.

Post-mortem examinations.

There have been a few fractures of limbs accidentally sustained, and where the bones have since united. A male patient C. E. J. is suffering from a broken rib which, he says, was the result of a kick from an attendant D. D. whom he calls R. J. The patient is too incoherent for absolute reliance to be placed upon his statement, which is not corroborated, and which is denied by the attendant accused, who, however, admits that he had a struggle with the patient and fell upon him. We think that the conduct of this attendant, who has hitherto borne a good character, should in future be carefully watched.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is sufficient in number as regards the private patients, but much below a proper strength for the pauper class. The staff for the latter class consists of only 18 men and 16 women who are assisted, only at certain times of the day, the former by two male artizans, the latter by two laundry maids. The construction and arrangements of some of the old wards, notably two and three in each division, are such as to require a larger staff in proportion to patients than is necessary in modern asylums, and at least two additional attendants, of each sex, should in our opinion be added to the day staff. The night attendants are three in the male, and four in the female division

division. On the men's side, a male patient still assists, accompanying the male patrol at night, an arrangement, we believe, no longer existing in any other asylum visited by the Commissioners. We earnestly hope that this very unsatisfactory and even risky employment of a patient may be discontinued here. In his place another night attendant should be employed. To give early notice of an outbreak of fire, and for other reasons, some dormitories and all corridors should be visited hourly at night, and the visits should be duly recorded. The joint supervision of all the beds in the observation dormitories divides responsibility and enables the attendants on duty there alternately to neglect their duty without detection. Each attendant should have the exclusive responsibility of watching certain patients there sleeping, and recording his own vigilance. The observation dormitories are themselves ill adapted for their purpose. If a padded room could be provided in their vicinity that would be an improvement. With reference to the insufficiency in number of the day staff, we should mention the escape of a woman from No. 4 Ward. She was in a ward where are 85 patients and four nurses, and was supposed to be suicidal, and a caution directed that she should be under "continuous observation." Happily she was yesterday found five miles away, and was retaken and brought back having, it would seem, sustained no severe injuries.

Appendix C.
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Denbigh
Asylum.
Attendants.

Eight male patients have been mechanically restrained by strait-waistcoat or long sleeves for a total duration of 13,840 hours, for surgical reasons; and 1 woman was gloved for like reasons for 24 hours. Two other men and 1 woman have been restrained by the waistcoat for an aggregate of 162 hours for medical reasons, on account of dangerous violence and attempt at suicide. As to seclusion, it appears that 40 men on 282 occasions and for a total of 3,384 hours, and 22 women on 142 occasions and for a total of 1,704 hours have been secluded. This is an unusually large record for an Asylum of this size, and it is probable that with a staff of attendants more adequate to the number of patients, and where the difficulty of proper supervision in ill-arranged wards by a small staff did not exist, much of this seclusion might have been avoided.

Restraint and
seclusion.

During our inspection we found 1 patient in seclusion, 5 women and 4 men in bed. Most of the patients were quiet, many are melancholic, 67 suffer from fits, 9 are not under continuous night supervision; these should be visited more frequently than they are. The suicidally disposed and actively so are placed by day under continuous supervision. The women in No. 2 and 3 are of a noisy and turbulent sort, and the nurses are over-tasked when expected to keep them safely, and under proper control. We were fairly satisfied with the patients' clothing, though below the standard of very many asylums. Indoor amusements in the wards might be more liberally supplied, we think, with advantage to the patients. There seems to be only one piano for the women, and that sadly out of tune. We had no complaints noteworthy from the patients upon any subject, except of detention, but their silence is not necessarily proof of contentment, though it points in that direction.

Condition of
patients.

The returns of employment show that 122 men (including 42 who are chiefly ward-cleaners) and 154 women (of whom 46 are chiefly ward-cleaners) are usefully occupied, proportions of 41 per cent. for men, and 59 per cent. for women, ratios, especially among the men, lower than we usually meet with in county asylums.

Employment.

Daily exercise beyond the airing-courts and within the Asylum estate

0.70.

Exercise.
estate

- Appendix C. estate boundaries, appears to be given to about 31 women and 8 men only, not including the male patients working on the land, who are 49. Parties of 60 to 70 men and 45 to 50 women are taken out twice a week for extended walking exercise beyond the estate. Daily extended exercise is a valuable aid to treatment, promoting recovery of the curable, and improving the condition of the chronic class, and we should be glad to see its further development here so soon as the engagement of a staff of attendants adequate in numbers enables the medical superintendent to carry out that work.
- Denbigh Asylum. Exercise.
- Alterations and improvements. Various alterations and improvements have been made since the last visit by Commissioners or are in hand, under the direction of Mr. Barker the clerk and steward. These include a new cinder walk round the field to the west of the Asylum, the preparation of a new bowling-green, the substitution of new apparatus in several water-closets, and the removal of some soil pipes from within to the outside of the building, the construction of new and the repair of old drains.
- Drainage of the asylum. The drainage of this Asylum, however, in our opinion requires a thorough examination throughout in view to remedying defects known to exist. A large barrel drain runs close to the Asylum (in the area in front) which should be abolished, *inter alia*, and sanitary pipes of proper and not excessive size be substituted. Our experience leads us to warn the committee against permitting piece-meal improvement of defective drains. Such a course has often proved a costly failure. We recommend the employment of a sanitary engineer of experience in similar work to examine and report upon the present state of the drains and to draw out a comprehensive plan for their improvement in accordance with modern views of sanitation. No addition has been made to the medical staff which still consists of Mr. Cox and Dr. Herbert.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

11 March 1891.

- Derbyshire Asylum. Necessary additions and improvements.
- WE have to commence our report by stating, as was mentioned at the beginning of the report last year, that the system prevails here of expending the profit derived from out-county and private patients, which ought properly to be spent upon the building alterations and improvements so greatly needed, in reducing the cost of maintenance. We will mention a few of these additions which seem to us to be absolutely required: (1) There should be two visiting rooms. The one room existing now is totally inadequate in size, and if two rooms were made they might serve as attendants' mess rooms and sitting rooms when their day's work is done. Lavatory and water-closet accommodation ought to be provided near the visiting rooms. (2) Overcrowding is very apparent, especially in the infirmary wards, and the four-bedded dormitories ought to have one bed less in each. We might mention here that even with the present crowded state of the Asylum there are only four vacant beds for women. (3) The dining and recreation hall needs enlargement. (4) A detached hospital for infectious diseases is required, and better infirmary accommodation. (5) Warming is needed in the corridors, dining-hall, and chapel, and additional artificial heat should be supplied to the dormitories of No. 5 wards on both sides. (6) The erection of a block for day and night nurses. (7) We suggest that a clinical assistant be appointed to help Dr.

Dr. Lindsay, who has had a large addition of clerical and office work thrown upon him owing to the new Act. (8) The store-rooms should be enlarged, and this is a very pressing matter. (9) The asphaltting of a walk round the farm for patients' exercise. There are several other matters which will doubtless suggest themselves to the Committee, but the above seem to us to be the more pressing, and it is in effecting these necessary improvements that the balance (2,600*l.* as we understand) should be applied, and not to the reduction of maintenance.

Appendix C.
Derbyshire
Asylum.
Necessary
additions and
improvements.

During the 11 months which have elapsed since the last visit there have been 65 men and 72 women admitted, 31 males and 23 females discharged on recovery, 5 and 4 respectively "relieved," 2 and 9 "not improved," and 1 and 3 were found not to be insane. The deaths have been 45, 28 men and 17 women. There are on the books 456 patients, of whom 227 are males, 3 are private patients. One of each sex is absent on leave. We regret to find that the power of granting allowance to those on leave is still not exercised here. We desire to repeat as strongly as we can our Colleagues' remarks on this subject at the last visit.

Statistics.

We have seen every patient in residence. They were on the whole contented, and we had no grievance brought to our notice which requires mention here. The dinner served to-day was good, and much liked. It contrasts favourably with the meal we saw served in the hall four years ago.

Condition of
patients

The wards and dormitories were generally in proper order, and the bedding clean. Whitewashing was going on in some wards, causing confusion. We were glad to see several single room windows being cut down, and the ventilation and heating of the rooms improved. The bars over the water-closet doors appear to us to present facilities for suicide which it would be well to avoid. There are 7 of each sex said to be actively suicidal, but the attendants on each side have caution cards for a far larger number, such cards state the patient is never to be lost sight of, and to be followed to the water-closet. In some wards it is impossible that these instructions can be carried out, and the attendants therefore do not, as they told us, strictly adhere to their orders. The medical officers should withdraw these caution cards when they think the patient is no longer actively suicidal, otherwise there is great danger that they may be considered a mere form.

State of wards.

There did not seem to us to be much means of amusement furnished in the wards, papers were scarce and few books were to be seen. There have been, we are glad to learn, dramatic and musical entertainments given with sufficient frequency, but we think that more should be provided in the wards. The "Pleasant Sunday Afternoons," which seem to be kindly given by the assistant medical officer and friends instead of a second service on Sunday, might be considered better to fulfil their object if they took place oftener than once a month, but this there is no right to expect.

Amusement of
patients.

The religious exercise of the patients cannot be considered to be excessive when it is, as a rule, confined to one service by the chaplain on Sundays. We saw many of the male patients walking out this morning, but the majority were without cloaks. We find out that there is a sufficient number of cloaks for all the patients, but some will not wear them. During the severe weather we think they should have no option in the matter, but the wearing of them should be insisted upon by the attendants.

Divine Service.

There are, excluding head attendants, 20 men and 21 women on day duty. The duration of their service cannot be considered very satisfactory.

Attendants

Appendix C.
Derbyshire
Asylum.
Attendants.

factory as more than half of them have served but a short time in the Asylum, and two out of the three night nurses have been here less than a year. All the three male night attendants have been here for a considerable period. There were 7 men and 2 women in bed, and under medical treatment last week were 13 men and 16 women. The mortality for 1890, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was 11.40 per cent., and the recoveries, as compared with the admissions (not including transfers) for the same period, were 44.29 per cent.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The 45 deaths, verified by post-mortem examination in 38 instances, were due to natural causes, the most frequent were pulmonary consumption, which proved fatal in 10, general paralysis in 8, and other forms of brain diseases in 9 cases. The coroner did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in any instance.

Restraint and
seclusion.

According to the statutory records no male patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded, but 2 women have worn the strait-jacket, 1 for 56 hours the other for 17 hours, the latter has also been gloved for 42 hours. The reasons being medical or surgical, or to prevent injury to themselves or others. One of these women was also secluded on three occasions for a total of 21 hours, owing to violence.

Employment.

In the returns of employment, out of the 227 men on the books 175 are given as the number usefully employed, but out of this large proportion 90 are described as ward cleaners, which is a term difficult to define, when we find that on the female side, with practically the same number of patients, only 65 are so employed; 168 is the total of the women found useful. Several small improvements have been made, *e.g.*, the painting and decorating of some of the wards, the removal of the last cesspool at the Asylum, the asphaltting of two of the airing-courts, and four new boilers to supply the place of others which are worn out. The attendants' position with regard to leave has been improved, and they get a better uniform. We learn from Dr. Lindsay, with regret, that no steps were taken by the Committee to investigate, and, if possible, bring to justice the person who severely ill-treated the boy H. S., referred to in the last report.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

14 November 1891.

Devon Asylum.

LAST year, at the visit of the Commissioners, the Report stated the overcrowding which existed in the Asylum. There were then 958 patients on the books, now there are 985. Nothing seems to have been done towards the building of the long-talked-of new Asylum, and this matter demands the immediate and earnest attention of the Committee.

Staff of
attendants.

We must again, as at the last visit, call attention to the total inadequacy of the staff. Inadequate as it is, it will, we think, hardly be credited that in the old building one attendant or nurse is daily of necessity not able to give attention to the patients in the ward, as he or she is employed as cook to prepare the attendants' dinner and breakfast. In one of the wards on the female side (No. 3) there are 37 patients, nominally under the care of three nurses, but really, as we have shown, in the charge of only two till about 12.30 each day, whilst on two days in each week the charge nurse is withdrawn to attend the visiting-room, so one nurse has the sole charge of 37 patients. It would be supposed that at any rate these were quiet well-behaved patients, but instead of this

this they are of the turbulent refractory class. We feel sure these facts cannot be known to the Committee, but by way of giving emphasis to our remarks, we wish to point out what the proportion of patients is to attendants during the first half of the day:—North Cottage, 40 patients, one attendant; No. 1, 35 patients, one attendant; No. 2 (Admission Ward), 55 patients, four attendants (one attendant constantly occupied in charge of 1 patient), so that 54 patients, the majority being recent cases, are under the care of three attendants; No. 3 has been already commented upon; No. 4 (for the epileptic and suicidal), 45 patients, two attendants; No. 5 (noisy and demented patients), 35 patients, two attendants; and No. 6 (refractory ward), 39 patients, and two attendants. In the male division the staff is arranged as follows, during the morning hours:—No. 1, 32 patients, and one attendant; No. 2, 56 patients, and three attendants; No. 3 (consisting of helpless, epileptics, and general paralytics), 47 patients, and two attendants; No. 4, 30 patients, and two attendants; No. 5, 58 patients (44 epileptics and 14 actively suicidal), and three attendants; and No. 6, 40 refractory patients, and two attendants. Such an inefficient staff, we venture to state boldly, is not to be found in any other Asylum in England, and it is to our mind incomprehensible that any superintendent with such a manifestly weak staff should have allowed it to be reduced by the removal of one person from every ward to do cook's duties, which every attendant has a right to expect done for him. The arrangements at the Blocks is most peculiar with regard to these matters. For the female patients and nurses there is a paid cook and kitchen-maid; but for the males, one of the male attendants (having no previous knowledge in the culinary art) is still counted as an attendant in No. 1 Block, but has to cook for 95 patients and six attendants. Owing to this weak staff black eyes were too numerous, and patients were seen by us crouching in dark corners, and lying in out-of-the-way places, listless, indolent, and apathetic. Caution cards for the suicidal patients are given. They are of two kinds; we could not ascertain if one was stricter than the other. There are no means of discovering, as there should be, whether each attendant in charge at any time of any suicidal patient has been informed of that particular patient's suicidal tendencies. With a stronger staff greater neatness might be obtained in the patients' dress, and no patient should be seen without shoes and stockings on. If, as we saw yesterday, a woman has malformed feet, she should be provided with special boots, as it was she wore neither stockings nor boots.

The day-rooms and dormitories at the Blocks are only heated by fire-places, except No. 5, which is heated by steam. The others are very cold and uncomfortable; whilst in the main building the pipes are not covered in, in consequence of which injuries have occurred to patients by accidentally falling against them. Whilst on the subject of accidents, we might mention, that as far as we can learn, every male artisan has given to him when required a key admitting to the female side. This has been such a frequent cause in Asylums of what is euphemistically termed an "accident," that we record our opinion that no males except the officers should be able to let themselves into the female side. Yesterday we saw the clock-winder going about the wards with a key, and on asking Dr. Saunders, he told us he supposed it had been borrowed of the porter. On inquiring of the porter he told us that the man had his own key. We learn by this three facts, that the Medical Superintendent did not know who had or who had not keys of the female side; that the porter had one, a person to whose custody we do not see the object of a key being given; and that a tradesman in

Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.
Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) Exeter keeps a key admitting him to the Asylum. Such key should never be allowed to be taken off the premises.

Devon Asylum. There is still a want of sufficient recording stations for tell-tale clocks. Two attendants are on duty in the epileptic dormitory in the male division without distinct and separate beds assigned to each attendant, so responsibility cannot be fixed. We think if two attendants are needed, as they undoubtedly are in this instance, on account of the number of patients collected together at night, viz., 80, that the Medical Superintendent would have seen the advantage of drawing a strict line, and assigning certain beds to the care of one attendant, and the rest to the other; and have carried out the Commissioners' recommendations at their last visit in this respect. We have now to hope that the Committee will see the desirability of our plan, and give instructions accordingly. As there is no chief night attendant, there is absolutely no means of ensuring the wakefulness of both attendants.

Water and gas supply.

Amongst other matters we have to mention is the question of the water-supply. Owing to the abnormally wet summer this year, no difficulty in this respect has occurred, but we must hope in future to have drier summers, and unless something is done the Asylum will be in very great need of water. The gas, we think, gives the poorest light we have seen in any Asylum.

Amusements.

The means of amusement in the wards and the daily and weekly papers are very few.

The kitchens, sculleries, and store-closets are untidy, not well kept, and inconvenient.

Case-book entries.

In most Asylums one of the books considered to be of the greatest use in aiding research in lunacy is the pathological record, but here no post-mortem book is kept, and so we have to rely upon the case-book entries, the accuracy of which may be shown by the following example:—

“July 3.—Has a bed-sore on his right heel; very restless, will not keep in bed. Health very precarious; wet and dirty, and very demented.

“July 25.—Is becoming much exhausted.

“August 6.—Died 7.20 a.m. Cause of death old age. Exhaustion.”

Turning to the register of deaths, we find the death entered, and the assigned cause of death, “Old age and gangrene of foot.” No mention whatever of gangrene of the foot occurs in the case-book entries. With respect to the deaths we might mention the death of a male idiot from peritonitis, caused by ulceration, and perforation of the intestine arising from pieces of stick and rubbish which he had swallowed. A stronger staff, with intelligent supervision, should have prevented this. Proper infirmaries are required, with attendants and nurses specially trained to nurse the sick. The single-room doors remain as last reported, and have to be opened by a key, which disturbs the patients' rest, and delays their escape in case of fire.

Medical staff.

No medical officer has been appointed for the Blocks, and no telephonic or telegraphic means of summoning aid in case of need has been instituted between the medical officers' quarters and the Blocks, so that the nurse has to leave the blocks and come across to the main building, summon another nurse to go to call the medical officer, who then has to get up and dress fully, as no covered way has been made between the Blocks and main Building. All the residents at the Blocks fit to go to the entertainments have to come out of doors, in all weathers, or lose

lose their evenings' amusements. We think a covered way ought to be made, or a medical officer live at the Blocks, and, in any case, some telephonic communication should be set up. The visiting rooms remain as before, too small, and very gloomy. An attendants' mess-room on each side will, we hope, be set about at once, now that we have shown the difficulties under which the attendants get their meals. The mess-rooms might be made comfortable, and properly furnished, to serve as sitting-rooms for the attendants when off duty, particularly for those nurses who are allowed to be away from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on winter nights.

Appendix C.
Devon Asylum.
Medical staff.

It was said last year that a fire-alarm signal was to be instituted; that has still to be done. There is a fire brigade, and we tested its powers to-day. We told Dr. Saunders that a supposititious fire had broken out in the stable-yard, and in eight minutes water was playing on the roof, so we may fairly conclude that eight minutes is the quickest time in which the brigade can be got together without a fire signal, as the supposed seat of the fire was close to the fire appliances. The escape ladder, as a means of rescue, we are convinced, is quite valueless, except as a means of putting some persons into a dormitory, the stairs of which were blocked. The only means of ensuring the safety of the patients is by alternative staircases from every room, and this will be, we hope, ere long the case throughout this Asylum.

Precautions
against fire.

The principal additions since the last visit have been the completion of the Male Block and the Kitchen. (It is a pity that the one kitchen already built on the female side could not have been available for both sexes). Bays have been added to 5 and 6 male wards. The new female wards for 100 patients are progressing, but slowly.

Additions.

The changes we have to notice since the last visit, just over 15 months ago, have been:—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	122	147	269
Discharged "recovered" - -	45	54	99
Died - - - - -	48	49	97

There are absent on trial 1 man and 4 women, the remainder, 980, we have seen. Complaints of food were not uncommon, but we do not think were well founded. The weakness of the staff was again apparent at dinner. We saw patients belonging to one ward dining in three different divisions. One old woman was nearly choked by bolting the food set out for another patient, whilst her own cut-up dinner was being prepared for her. No nurse was available to attend to the table at which she was seated.

Complaints of undue detention were very frequent. We referred all complainants to the Committee, explaining to the more intelligent that with them alone the power of discharge rested. The rooms were in good order, but the dormitories, owing to overcrowding, were close.

Complainants.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for special notice, but we have to notice with respect to post-mortem examinations, that in only 27 out of the 97 deaths was autopsy made. This compares unfavourably with the returns in other County Asylums, speaking generally, and we much doubt if any Asylum can show as low a return as this.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix C.	The coroner held no inquest.
Devon Asylum.	The epileptic patients are 96, and the actively suicidal are 51.
Inquests.	The serious casualties not ending fatally are few, but we notice a woman burnt herself severely by falling against the unprotected hot-water pipes, as did two men, according to the last report. No epidemic has visited the Asylum recently. In bed we saw 8 men and 10 women.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	
Casualties.	Restraint has not been required ; 34 men and 41 women have been secluded, on 140 and 120 occasions, and for 980 and 915 hours.
Restraint and seclusion.	Two hundred men and 139 women are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. This might easily be altered if small parties with a strong staff could be sent out for country walks, but the question of the weak staff appears here again.
Exercise.	
Employment.	The proportion of employed is not large ; excluding ward-cleaners only 114 men and 170 women are usefully employed ; of the latter, 120 knit and sew ; whilst the ward-cleaners are returned as being 81 in the male and 135 in the female division.
Divine Service	The congregation on Sundays is about 305 at the morning, and 295 at the evening service, whilst 150 attend daily prayers. About 330 join in the associated amusements.
Change in the medical staff.	The only change in the medical staff is that Dr. Ward from the City Asylum fills the post vacated by Dr. Baily, who has retired. There is not a vacant bed in either division, and several patients sleep on the floor.

DORSET ASYLUMS.

21 April 1891.

Dorset Asylums. Statistics. The proposed extension of Asylum.

WE yesterday inspected both Asylums, and saw all the patients. The total of these is 481, being 8 more than at the visit of our Colleagues in February 1890. Adverting to their observations on the subject of the extension of the Asylum in the entry then made, we may mention that the purchase of additional land was completed and possession given and that plans for an extension, which amounts to a reduplication, of this Asylum, have been prepared by Mr. Hine, an architect well-known to our Board, and approved by the Secretary of State after examination and revision in our office. As this, and the Asylum at Forston are full, an early commencement of the new works is much to be desired ; and we regret to learn that the interposition of the Local Government Board with reference to the conferring of authority to raise money has already caused a delay which may result in the loss of a great part of the present building season. We are informed that an inspector of the Local Government Board has made inquiry here into the scheme of extension, but that no official intimation of the Board's opinion has yet been received.

As some three years must elapse before the new buildings will be ready for occupation, the pressure for accommodation will ere then be severely felt. There is no longer a resident chaplain, and the house at Forston hitherto occupied by the chaplain is vacant. One room is used as a dormitory for 10 female patients, and we think the house might temporarily be made into a separate ward for some 20 quiet female patients, the ground floor rooms being used as day-rooms. Second exits in case of fire, from the bedrooms on the first and second floors can be made into the medical officer's house. This arrangement would give some, though probably not sufficient relief to the female division.

We find the Charminster Asylum in good order, and several wards have been improved by redecoration and the introduction of linoleum in the male, and carpets in the female division, the portions of the floors not so covered being stained and wax polished, so avoiding scrubbing and damp floors. In the re-arrangement of the Asylum several structural improvements will be requisite. We are aware that the consideration of the plans for these has been postponed for the present, and until progress has been made in the erection of the extension.

Appendix C,
Dorset
Asylums.
State of wards.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th February 1890, 110 patients have been admitted here, 41 discharged, of whom 38 had recovered, and 60 died. Of the 481 patients now on the books, 232 are males and 249 females, and 33 are of the private class.

Statistics.

The mortality in 1890 was at the rate of 9.6 per cent. of the average daily number resident : since the 1st January it has been higher, and the rate for the interval since the last visit has been about 10.5 per cent. The causes of the 60 deaths (56 of which were followed by autopsy), were of an ordinary character, but a considerable number (27) were due to lung disease. No zymotic disease has appeared in either Asylum since the last visit, and the only serious casualty reported was an intercapsular fracture of the neck of the femur. No coroner's inquest has been held.

We have found the patients quiet and well behaved during our inspection, and only one complaint of rough usage was made to us, that by a female patient whose account was not trustworthy. Some force we were assured, is often necessary to get her to bed, and this was exaggerated by her into an assault. The dress of the female patients is good and neat, and that of the males fairly so, but in some instances greater tidiness is to be desired. What we have seen of the food has satisfied us as to its quality.

Condition of
patients.

According to the returns furnished to us, very fair proportions of the patients are usefully employed, namely, 68 per cent. of the males and 67 per cent. of the females. When all the patients are concentrated here at Charminster, the large estate now possessed by the Asylum will afford scope for the employment of a larger number of men on the land, and we shall hope to see a still better proportion than the above.

Employment.

A very excellent practice is in force of taking all the patients, except the infirm and those at work on the land, for walks beyond the airing-courts daily, weather permitting, and many have still more extended walks in the afternoon.

Exercise.

Divine Service is held on Sundays once at Charminster and once at Forston. The attendance of patients does not appear to be very large : last Sunday 144 attended. The associated entertainments are shared in by 150 to 160 patients, also a rather small proportion.

Divine Service.

Since the last visit seclusion has been employed only in the case of two males, once each and for 12 hours, and of a female once for six hours : and mechanical restraint in the case of a female, by locked gloves during a total of 88 hours, for medical reasons.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff of attendants is of fair, but not exorbitant strength, and for day duty comprises (exclusive of head attendants), 22 of each sex, in which number however, are included three laundry maids and three artizans assisting in the charge of patients. On night duty there are two attendants of each sex at Charminster, one of each sex at Forston. The duration of the service of the present staff is satisfactory, and the rates of wages appear to be sufficiently liberal.

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix C. The only change in the medical staff since the last visit has been the retirement of Dr. Montieth, and the appointment of Dr. Ewan in his place as assistant medical officer at Charminster. The case-books are properly kept ; but we must point out that entries in them must now be signed in full by the writers.

Dorset
Asylums.
Medical staff.

The present weekly charge for the pauper patients is 8s. 2d. ; for private cases, 10 s. to 21 s.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

5 March 1891.

Durham
Asylum.
Asylum ac-
commodation.

THE delay which has taken place in facing the problem of the provision of adequate accommodation for the insane poor of this county has landed the Asylum authorities in a serious difficulty, for they have received from the Committee of Whittingham Asylum notice to remove thence the patients belonging to this county who are there boarded out, and have not been able to find other asylums to receive them all.

Dr. Smith has given up his house at the Winterton Building to provide sleeping room, and will reside at the old building, while his family occupies a house at some distance, and by this means, which involves a serious sacrifice on the part of the superintendent, temporary provision will be made for those who cannot be boarded out. That it may be very temporary all must desire, for the arrangement is one that can be justified only by urgent necessity.

We understand that the question of Asylum accommodation is now before the County Council. It is a very pressing one, and we trust that a decision may speedily be come to, and that it may be to undertake, with the least possible delay, the erection of a second Asylum.

Statistics.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,185 patients, of whom 12 (10 men and 2 women) are absent on trial ; and there are 139, 73 men and 66 women, still boarded out. Forty-six of these are about to be brought back here, and there will be, it appears to us, a serious danger of overcrowding the wards.

The 1,185 patients are divided into 621 males and 564 females, and 5 are of the private class. Since our Colleagues' visit of 13th February 1890, 260 males and 174 females have been admitted ; 82 of each sex were discharged, 76 males and 72 females on recovery ; and 113 males and 62 females, 175 in all, died.

The death-rate has been considerably above that usual in county asylums. In 1890 it was 13.9 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and of the causes of the deaths (which were ascertained and verified by post-mortem examination in 170 instances), the most fatal were lung diseases, and next general paralysis, of which 52 patients died. No zymotic disease except influenza has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. There are now a good many feeble cases, and of general paralysis there are 46 in the Asylum, and 152 epileptics.

We found in the wards 28 males and 33 females confined to bed, and were glad to receive the assurance that none suffered from bed-sores. Under medical treatment are 64 males and 47 females. No seclusion or restraint has been employed since the last visit.

Inquests.

Two coroner's inquests have been held : one on a man who committed suicide by cutting his throat ; the other on a man who had cut his throat before admission, but who died in the Asylum, pneumonia supervening on the injury. The particulars of these were duly reported

to

to our office. Of the present patients 12 only, 9 men and 3 women, are stated to us to be actively suicidal. Appendix C.

Dr. Smith informs us that he does not follow here the practice now generally adopted, of giving to the attendants special caution cards relative to suicidal patients. With every patient who enters a ward a descriptive paper is handed to the charge attendant, and on this paper is stated, when it is the case, that the patient is suicidal. In our opinion the safer course is to issue a special parchment document stating that a patient is disposed to suicide, the probable form of suicide, if known, and the precautions to be taken. Durham Asylum.
Caution cards to attendants.

Among the casualties was an attempt at suicide by cutting the throat with a knife which the patient took from the coat pocket of an attendant. Another was the fracture of the ulna by a fall. Casualties.

We have inspected all parts of the Asylum and seen all the patients resident. With the demeanour and condition of the latter we were satisfied, and we had no complaint of ill-usage.

As regards matters of general treatment we have to note that 411 men and 379 women are stated to be usefully employed in the various occupations of an asylum, 262 men working on the land. The above totals give about 67 per cent. of the patients of each sex so employed. Employment.

Due attention is paid to the exercise of the patients, and very few appear to be confined altogether to the airing-courts. Exercise.

The attendance at the Church of England service last Sunday morning was of 400 patients. We are glad to hear that the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 183, have now a monthly service and are visited weekly by the priest; and that there is also a Methodist Service. The two last services are given in the old chapel. Divine Service.

The associated entertainments bring together about 410 patients, and are now given in the hall at the Winterton Building, whither the stage has been removed. A theatrical performance will be given there this evening. Amusements.

The staff of attendants appears to us to be adequate. It gives for day duty in the male division one attendant to 10½ patients, and the female one to 11½. For night duty there are, besides a head attendant on each side, 11 for the male and nine for the female division. Changes, we regret to observe, are too numerous, and of the total staff of 136, 50 have not yet completed a year's service. The rates of wages are good; for men 30*l.*, rising to 45*l.*, and for women 18*l.*, rising to 25*l.*, charge attendants getting more. Attendants.

We can report that generally speaking the Asylum is in good order, but in some directions painting and re-decoration would be desirable. Female 8, for instance, and the dormitories over the male infirmary; also the corridor of the Winterton Building. New carpets have been supplied in many places, but more are needed. We should be glad to find second exits from dormitories provided at the points which have already been more than once indicated. State of wards

We are glad to learn that plans for a new laundry are under consideration. These will have to be examined in our office, and they should be sent at first in a preliminary form. We have seen the site proposed, and see no serious objection to it; but care must be taken to ensure complete separation from the workshops of the parts in which women will be employed. We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, that on the site of the present laundry, either by adaptation of the existing buildings, or preferably by new buildings, proper accommodation for laundry maids, and for nurses who need not sleep in the wards, with dining-rooms and dressing-rooms for the laundry patients, Proposed new laundry.

Appendix C.
Durham
Asylum.

patients, should be provided. If the present drying-ground is retained access to it by a subway under the road will be requisite. The provision of a small detached hospital for infectious diseases must not be wholly lost sight of.

Since the last visit the new male observation ward has been finished and occupied, and is very good. The new burial ground is in course of preparation, and some minor improvements have been effected.

The present weekly charge for ordinary patients is 9 s. 1 d.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

29 May 1891.

Essex Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have, during yesterday and to-day, visited and inspected all parts of this Asylum and seen every patient in residence.

There are on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,355 patients, 544 males and 811 females; but 44 of the former are lodged in Lea Hall, and 49 of the latter in Brunswick House, Mistley; so that the number of patients here is 1,262.

We are informed that in the male Asylum there are 58 vacant beds, and in the female, three. Seventy-nine patients are chargeable to the county of London, or its parishes, and 19 to other out-counties or boroughs, and 3 patients are of the criminal class. The present weekly charge for home patients is 9 s. 6 d., for others, 13 s. 6 d. or 14 s.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 12th March 1890, 576 patients have been admitted here; 354 have been discharged, of whom 284 had recovered, and 214 died. Autopsy was made in 172 instances.

The mortality in 1890 was high, especially on the male side, reaching to 18.6 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, while in the female division it was 9.9, or for both sexes, 13.5.

Among the causes of the above 214 deaths, we notice general paralysis as that of 40. Pulmonary consumption of 24, other forms of lung disease of 35. Disease of the abdominal organs of 16, and senile decay, of 19. There was one fatal case of enteric fever and six of diarrhoea, and besides these there was a non-fatal case of the former, and 32 non-fatal cases of the latter disease. There have been also 14 cases of erysipelas.

Sanitary
condition of
Asylum.

The occurrence of diseases of the classes last enumerated pointing to the existence of insanitary conditions, the Committee very prudently determined to employ Mr. Rogers Field to report on the state of the drains and sanitary arrangements generally, and that gentleman is at present engaged in a searching examination of them. He will, we doubt not, discover defects if they exist, and we feel confident that the Committee will in that event cause a thorough remedy to be applied.

There is not, we believe, any ground for fearing that the water supply now derived altogether from the new deep well is at all in fault.

Inquests.

We find that two deaths were followed by inquests; in one case, the patient, a male, died from the impaction of food in the gullet, causing suffocation, and in the other, death was due to the bursting of an aneurism.

Condition of
patients.

As regards the patients, we found in two of the female wards, 8 and 9, a good deal of noise and some turbulence, otherwise, the patients generally were well conducted.

The

The state of their clothing and personal condition was on the whole satisfactory, but we regretted to see a good many strong dresses in use in the female division, and hope that in many of the cases a return to the ordinary material may soon be found possible.

The patients confined to bed are not numerous; 9 men and 27 women were so confined as we passed through the wards.

Under medical treatment last week there were 44 men and 34 women. We found a man and two women in seclusion, and since the last visit, 25 males, on 49 occasions, and for a total of 1,552 hours, and 15 females, on 19 occasions, and for 820 hours, have been so treated.

Three men have been mechanically restrained, 2 by the vest for surgical reasons, for a total duration of 838 hours, and the third by the same means, during 168 hours, for medical reasons. One woman wore the camisole for 24 hours owing to extreme violence, 14 women the locked gloves for surgical or medical reasons, for 996 hours. Besides the above, an imbecile boy has been voluntarily restrained by belt and wristlets for 9,144 hours, to prevent injury to himself or others, which he appears to have an uncontrollable impulse to inflict. He is not without intelligence, and he to-day appealed to us not to have the restraint removed, and from what we witnessed we think its continuance is quite justifiable at present, though we must hope for a change which will allow of its being dispensed with.

The patients usefully employed represent 60 per cent. of the males and 47½ per cent. of the females. We think results somewhat better than these, especially as regards the women, should be aimed at.

We are informed that over 500 patients of both sexes walk daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum bounds, and that about 240 walk weekly beyond the estate. These numbers are satisfactory. The attendance at Divine Service last Sunday morning included 480 patients, and the last associated entertainment was attended by 266, a rather small number.

The staff of attendants is maintained at a fair but not too great strength. There are for day duty in the male wards 51 men and two women, and in the female wards 65 women, and for night duty in the former, five men, and in the latter, 14 women.

We notice, that of the present staff of 137 persons, 41 count under a year's service here. This does not indicate a very unusual amount of change.

The structural alterations effected since the last visit were confined to the addition of the matron's apartment, to the superintendent's house, and the conversion of the old bakery into rooms for the former officer.

There are some additions and improvements which we desire to recommend.

Many single rooms in the female division are now occupied by nurses, and we think the erection of a block of rooms for the accommodation of nurses, as has been done at several Asylums, would be advantageous here.

A small detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disorders is a recognised part of the proper equipment of an Asylum, and one should be provided here.

We would also urge the construction of a room or rooms for pathological pursuits in a central position, for use by the medical staff.

The old Asylum should be supplied with an electric apparatus and recording clock, and we may hope to see the extension of the telephone for facilitating communication between distant departments.

Of smaller matters, we would mention the alteration of single room

Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

Restraint.

Employment.

Exercise, &c.

Attendants.

Suggested
improvements.

Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.

locks in the old Asylum, so as to enable the doors to be opened without key from the outside, as in the male division. The provision of an alternative exit from the laundry maids' bedroom for use in case of fire, improvement of airing-courts by tar-paving the walks, now very rough, the better protection of some of the driving gear in the laundry, a gradual abolition of the wooden box bedsteads, and the re-decoration of some wards, chiefly in the former male division of the old Asylum, but also in block D. We recommend, lastly, the engagement of a trained fireman as an attendant, and to have general charge of the fire extinguishing apparatus, as is now done in many Asylums.

The medical staff still comprises, with the superintendent, three assistant medical officers, and all the members of it appear to be very zealous and intelligent in the discharge of their various duties.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

30 June 1891.

Essex Asylum
(Lea Hall.)

THE patients here are 44, all quiet and harmless cases it seems. There is no epileptic. Twenty are usefully employed. The attendants are three men and a woman, who acts as cook. No patient is to-day in bed. Four or 5 patients go to Church outside. Divine service is performed here by a clergyman on Fridays. About a dozen patients walk beyond the grounds. There has been no recent case of influenza. One death has occurred, that from senile decay. There has been no admission since the Commissioners' last visit. Four cases have been returned to Essex Asylum. The house is in proper order; no patient made any complaints. There has been no seclusion or restraint. We understand that the patients will be removed hence in September next. No patient calls for special mention, nor is there any matter in regard to accommodation, diet, or clothing, which requires notice here as demanding improvement. A local medical gentleman visits daily.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

18 February 1891.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

THERE are on the books the names of 953 patients, 482 in the male and 471 in the female division. It is about nine months since two members of our Board were here last. Many alterations tending to the comfort of patients and attendants have been since that time effected; and we must give praise to Dr. Pringle for his exertions to improve the conditions of those working under him, or entrusted to his care.

Suggested
improvements

One or two matters appear to us to need early attention. 1. We think there should be hose attached to every internal hydrant, and not, as is the case now, only one set of hose for use with the hydrant at the dayroom and with the hydrant in the corresponding dormitory. 2. Keys properly protected in glass boxes should be placed wherever the doors of inter-communication of sexes form the alternative exit. We are aware that this plan does not commend itself to Dr. Pringle, but it is the plan generally followed in Asylums, and as yet no instance is known of keys so protected having been tampered with. 3. There is a

great

great want of secular works in the wards, even the brightly bound books with attractive titles are only religious tracts slightly disguised. With so many persons suffering from religious mania and melancholia, it is specially desirable to give the patients some amusing works to divert their thoughts, which must be very difficult to do, when every looking glass is surmounted by a text.

Appendix C.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

The dayrooms and dormitories were in very good order and well warmed. A few of the dayrooms, where the patients of more degraded habits were, struck us as being close and ill-ventilated, and we think it would be better if in wards, like No. 2 at Parc Gwyllt, the hot-water coils were rather lessened, and open fires lighted in addition, to improve the ventilation. We observed, as we passed through the wards, 16 men and 25 women in bed; 2 men but no women had bed sores. We think it is an excellent plan, when possible, that a nurse should be employed on the male side in every ward where are any considerable number of invalids. Except in the male refractory ward not much undue excitement was evinced; but the patients in the Refractory Ward No. 4 were very turbulent, and the staff of five attendants for 47 patients, with 1 in bed, was not sufficient for their work at our visit yesterday.

State of wards.

The dress of the patients was, on the whole, good; complaints were rare, except on the ground of undue detention; and no complaint was made to us of ill-treatment at the hands of the attendants of any recent date. Considering the large number of recent admissions suffering from general paralysis, it will be necessary to keep up a large staff of attendants, and, for this class, as well as for the idiot children, we think female nursing is peculiarly to be desired.

Condition of
patients.

We must urge (as we have so often done in other Asylums) the Committee to consider whether they cannot join with other counties in setting aside a block, as is done at the Northampton Asylum, especially for the idiot children, with special attendants able not only to look after but to instruct and train them. The initial expense is, of course, greater than their present cost; but no child here is, in existing circumstances, ever likely to do anything but end his days in the Asylum, and be for ever a charge upon the ratepayers; whilst, with a little training, not a few may be able hereafter to earn their own living; and so, upon economical as well as humanitarian grounds, we urge this step upon the Committee. We saw, in the wards, 1 young girl suffering from measles. There is a building here called "The Infectious Hospital," but that at present is occupied by 26 male patients, for whom it is impossible at present to find room elsewhere. There is no cottage to which this girl could be sent, and she must preforce remain in her present ward, to the great danger of the other inmates.

Training of
idiot children.

There are now on the books 17 more men than there is accommodation for, so we hope that the block for 103 men at Parc Gwyllt, which has recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State, will be pushed forward as speedily as possible; and that, for the future, care will be taken that in no circumstances shall the "Infectious Hospital" be used for any save the purpose for which it was sanctioned and erected.

Statistics.

The following are the changes which have to be recorded since the last visit:—

Appendix C.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Glamorgan Asylum.				
Admitted	- - - - -	116	89	205
Discharged, "recovered"	- - - - -	33	29	62
" " "relieved"	- - - - -	12	9	21
" " "not improved"	- - - - -	6	2	8
Died	- - - - -	42	36	78

Post-mortem examinations. Autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 61 instances. All deaths were due to causes usual in Asylums; but 26, being one-third of the total deaths, were due to general paralysis, of which disease there are at present 42 subjects in the Asylum. We have nothing to remark respecting any other of the deaths, and serious casualties not ending fatally have been few.

Inquests. The coroner held inquests in the case of the death of 2 men, but the verdicts call for no remark.

Epileptic, and suicidal patients. There are 107 patients afflicted with epilepsy, and 14 actively suicidal patients. These all sleep under continuous supervision by night. Under medical treatment last week were 124, but 74 of these were treated only for epilepsy.

Restraint and seclusion. No restraint has been needed, except in the case of 1 man who, for six nights wore a polka on account of his determined attempts at suicide. Seclusion has been employed in the case of 2 men and 8 women; the duration on the men's side was three hours, and on the women's side 76½ hours on 21 occasions in all.

Attendants. The staff of attendants number 111, 55 in the male and 56 in the female division; 44 in equal proportion of sexes have not yet been here a year, and 18 more in like proportion not two years, but 24 men and 25 women have lived for some considerable period in the Asylum service; three male and two female attendants have been dismissed since the last visit. Dr. Pringle has done what lies in his power towards making their service here as comfortable as he can, and recreation rooms have been provided; that for the men being furnished with a bagatelle board, and those for the women with harmoniums, where they may sit when their work is done. One reason for the frequent changes in the staff here, is, that the wages round about at the present time run far higher than the county can possibly offer, but we think the initial wage for women, 12*l.*, is too low to get or rather to retain a suitable person in the Asylum service.

The improvements which have been undertaken since our Colleagues were here have all been of a useful character, but, as a rule, not of sufficient importance to claim notice in this entry; but we notice, with satisfaction, that a house for making asphalt has been built, so we hope the walks in the airing-courts will be much improved.

Employment of patients. Nearly 300 men and over 320 women are, as a rule, usefully employed; 107 of the former and 94 of the latter are ward-cleaners, 101 men work on the land and the rest at various trades, 103 women knit and sew, 45 are employed in the kitchen, and 81 wash in the laundries.

Divine Service. Three hundred and twenty-six patients attended last Sunday morning and 266 last Sunday evening service. The average at weekday prayers is 137, and 314 in general join in the associated amusements. There are no fewer than 119 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith. We regret that no provision is made for paying a priest for his ministrations to this large number of patients, for

for it must be remembered that they are unable to join in any form of Protestant worship. There are also 4 Jews.

Appendix C.

Glamorgan
Asylum.

The case-books are well kept, and the post-mortem journal gives much valuable information. Out of the last 100 cases recorded 17 bodies had bed-sores upon them, by far the larger number being in the male division. This fact emphasizes our remarks as to the advantage of female nursing in sickness.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

16 February 1891.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum on the 14th, and have concluded our visit to-day. We will in the first instance mention various matters, many of them by no means for the first time, which appear to us to demand alteration. The passages are not artificially heated even in the new building; they are now very cold; during the recent severe weather they must have been intolerable. The dormitories also are only able to be heated by fires, but many of these cannot have fires in them, as the rooms are only visited at long intervals, so great risk of fire would be incurred. All doors of inter-communication ought, in our opinion, to be guarded in the usual way by keys in glass boxes. We shall be pleased when we can report that the comfort at night and speedy exit of the patients have been more completely assured by the doors of the rooms being made to open from the outside by an ordinary handle. The water-closet accommodation is as before reported, and quite inadequate. Two patients still are allowed to sleep alone in rooms without due supervision; we should have thought that it was only necessary to have mentioned the matter, and steps would at once have been taken to remedy this most objectionable practice, but we report, with regret, that the custom still continues. The observation dormitories are far too large, and so ill-arranged that no patients can properly be said to be under continuous supervision by night. Decency demands that in the associated bath-rooms screens should be placed. This, which is not a sentimental grievance, has been mentioned and complained of by patients before, without any result.

Gloucester
Asylum.

State of wards

This Asylum is by no means safe in the event of fire. At the farm the old building, with rooms without alternative exits, is particularly dangerous, and there are no internal or external hydrants at the building. Wherever internal hydrants are placed the hose should be attached. The dormitory at the new building belonging to the laundry is in some parts dangerous, and there is only one exit from No. 1 Ward on each side; in the male, 55 patients, and in the female, 62, with their attendants, are dependant for safety upon a single staircase; and the like remark applies to "Middle House." The question of the training of the many idiot children ought not to be overlooked.

Precautions
against fire.

There are on the books the names of 1,020 patients, 466 male and 554 female; 180 men are at the Annexe, and at the farm, and 193 women are at the Annexe.

Statistics.

We were sorry to hear that Mr. Craddock had been obliged to go away for a holiday owing to ill-health; but Dr. Henley, the senior assistant medical officer, gave us all the information we needed.

The health of the patients has been good, though many fractured limbs occurred, owing to patients accidentally falling in the late frosts. Twelve men were seen by us in bed, and 9 women. We gave to every

Condition of
patients.

Appendix C. patient in residence full opportunity of talking with us, and many did so. We had no complaint of the food, and, on inquiry, did not find that the unpleasant smell, emanating from the water-gas at the Gloucester Asylum. Annexe, in any way affected the food. The patients' dress was, on the whole, satisfactory, and, excepting in one women's ward, the Condition of patients. patients were quiet and well-behaved. More means of amusement should be provided in the wards. The rooms, beds, and bedding were in good order.

Divine Service. Afternoon service once a fortnight is all the religious service provided for the patients at the Annexe; who cannot, owing to infirmity or the state of the weather, undertake the long walk to the old Asylum. Three hundred and seventy-three patients seem to us to demand at least one service each Sunday.

Of the patients here, 117 come from Cane Hill Asylum, and 30 from Somerset Asylum. The medical officers here complain, and not without reason, that they have an undue proportion of troublesome or dirty patients sent them from Cane Hill.

Some improvements are in contemplation, which we hope will be able to be noted as executed at the next visit; but we do not hear that anything is to be done about the almost worn out stone staircases.

Statistics. The following changes have taken place since the last visit:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	47	44	91
Discharged - - - - -	13	22	35
" (recovered) - - - - -	9	18	27
" (relieved) - - - - -	1	3	4
" (not improved) - - - - -	3	-	3
" (not insane) - - - - -	-	1	1
Died - - - - -	28	26	54

There are 2 of each sex absent on trial, whom we did not see.

Attendants. There are as attendants 32 men and 35 women, and five of each sex on duty at night; 10 men and seven women, in addition, are artizans and laundry maids respectively, and are counted as attendants; but of the whole number of attendants, 17 of the men and 32 of the women have been no long time in the Asylum service. We hope that at last some means may be taken to avoid the frequent changes affecting both the comfort and the prospect of speedy recovery of the patients.

Post-mortem examinations. Out of the 28 males and 26 females who have died, autopsy has been performed in 26 and 25 instances, respectively. One of the cases in the male division only occurred last night, so it is possible that post-mortem examination may be made in this case also. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no death has arisen from other than ordinary causes.

Various forms of lung disease account for 23, and general paralysis for 10, of the deaths. We feel a great want here is that of proper infirmary wards with skilled trained nurses, though we must notice that bed-sores have been far less frequent than they were at the last visit.

Inquests. In 2 instances (both cases of male patients) the coroner held an inquest, but the verdicts reflected nothing blameworthy on the part of the Asylum officials.

One male and 2 female patients have been secluded for 12 and 37½ hours in all. No restraint has been needed. The Asylum has been entirely free from any zymotic disease since the Commissioners were here last, and 47 patients were under medical treatment last week. There are 116 epileptics, 13 actively suicidal, and 15 general paralytics in the Asylum. Three hundred and forty-six patients attended morning, and 182 evening service yesterday. Nearly 400 patients join in the associated gatherings.

Appendix C.
Gloucester
Asylum.
Seclusion.

About 417 take weekly walks outside the grounds. There are 31 Roman Catholic patients, who are visited on alternate fortnights at the old and new Asylums.

Exercise.

The returns furnished us show that 359 men and 283 women are usefully employed, 163 men being on the land, but no fewer than 127 are returned as ward-cleaners only; 85 women's work is also so described. The rest of the heads under which the patients' work is classed seem to us to be fairly proportioned to the Asylum requirements.

Employment.

HANTS ASYLUM.

21 May 1891.

YESTERDAY and to-day we inspected this Asylum. Its insane inmates are 954, of whom 6, all women, are absent on trial. We note that trials are not facilitated here by grants of statutory allowances, nor is there any charitable fund here for assistance of patients on discharge, which is often very valuable. The males upon the books are 445, the women are 509. The vacant beds are stated to be 30 males, and 33 females. There is no private patient. The only out-county pauper cases are 58 chargeable to Winchester. The criminal patients are 3. The weekly charge for Hants paupers is now 9 s. 11 d. The same charge is made for Winchester paupers.

Hants
Asylum.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit in February 1890 have been 300. The discharges 107, the deaths 140. Of the 107 discharged patients 83 were recovered. Of the deceased there was an exactly equal number of each sex. The general health is satisfactory. The epileptics are 110. Those described as suicidal patients are 89, and there are 14 general paralytics. In bed yesterday were 15 males and 22 females.

The result of our inquiries is that the nursing in the infirmaries is very careful, and the absence of bed-sores among the bedridden is satisfactory.

The extraordinary deaths have been two from typhoid fever. One death from "congestion of the lungs supervening on heart disease" was the subject of a coroner's inquest, when the jury added to their verdict a rider "that more care should be taken by the Winchester Prison Authorities to thoroughly cleanse the person of a prisoner, and that in all cases of insanity necessitating the removal of a prisoner, the address of his or her friends should be given to the Asylum authorities, so that they may communicate with the prisoner's friends in the event of serious illness." This rider was communicated to the Home Secretary.

Inquests.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever. One was of a nurse who is now convalescing and away from the Asylum, after suffering from a most virulent form of the malady. These cases all occurred on the female side in the wards H. and I., which are contiguous. The

Cases of
typhoid fever.

Appendix C. — Hants Asylum.	<p>first at the end of November 1890, the second in the middle of December, the third in March 1891. The first during the use of the new well water, the second and third when resort was necessary to the old supply of water, through alterations required in the new engines (not yet perfected) for pumping the new well water.</p> <p>It appears that there is a drain under H. ward and close to I. ward, and that it is an iron pipe from which there can be no leakage, and that it is highly improbable that the fever came through the water-supply. It may be that care was not taken when this pipe was substituted years ago for an old drain to remove all the soil then saturated in its vicinity by sewage. We also observe that air warmed by passing over coils is conveyed into wards H. and I. from without by an underground passage excavated through gravel soil. This gravel was, we are told, the seat of pollution by leakage from the old drainage system, and typhoid poison germs still probably lurk in it. We think that this matter should be further investigated.</p> <p>It is however, regrettable that the water difficulty has not yet been overcome.</p> <p>Hitherto influenza has not attacked the patients, as it did early in 1890, prior to our Colleagues' visit.</p>
Condition of patients. Attendants.	<p>The patients were very quiet and orderly during our visit, and complaints were few and far between, none require mention.</p> <p>The staff of attendants and nurses is perhaps sufficient, as there are some supernumeraries. Including artizan attendants and laundresses, 43 men and women count service here over three years; 13 from two to three years, and 15 have not served so long as a year.</p> <p>We can speak well of the patients' clothing and its condition. Many of the women had their summer dress. Good fires were, however, kept up on account of the weather, just now so cold for this time of the year.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>One man, the only patient restrained, has been so treated for surgical reasons. This man had fractured his forearm. The other fractures sustained have been by two women, one through an accidental fall, the other in a sudden struggle by the woman with a fellow patient. Three patients (women) have been secluded on three occasions for a total of eight and a-half hours.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We saw the dinner in the hall, which was substantial, and on the subject of diet we had no complaints.</p>
Employment.	<p>The number of ward-cleaners seems to be out of all proportion to the requirements of the Asylum, viz., 98 men and 154 women: 59 men work on the land, upwards of 80 men in the shops and offices; 178 women do needlework or knitting, 61 are employed in the laundry, 17 in other ways. According to the returns, 241 males and 410 female patients are usefully occupied.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>The medical superintendent complains that the class of cases admitted yearly becomes worse; and owing to the gradually increasing proportion of idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, general paralytics, and senile demented among the admissions, recoveries necessarily tend to become fewer and the deaths more numerous.</p> <p>Of the 140 deaths referred to above, 78 only were the subjects of post-mortem examination. We should be glad to report a higher number and to record that by autopsy and other means more scientific inquiry were made here into the causes of insanity and such means of cure as may be possible, in addition to hygienic.</p> <p>For this purpose the medical staff should have a laboratory and microscopic and other apparatus.</p>

We are glad to see that the disused brewhouse has been converted at a small outlay into a billiard room for the Asylum officers; that the cottage near the new well has been erected; and that the attendants' mess-rooms are such as to provide them with recreation also, when their hours of duty are over.

Appendix C.

Hants
Asylum.

The Asylum throughout is kept in excellent order and nowhere did we detect a vitiated atmosphere.

To facilitate extinction of an outbreak of fire in the Asylum, electric communication has been provided between the cottage near the new well and the main building.

Precautions
against fire.

At the laundry additional machinery has been provided, and the day-room for the laundry patients has been enlarged.

The committee have, it seems, declined to adopt our Colleagues' suggestion as to the epileptic dormitories. Unless something can be done in that direction, we think that, by means of a wooden partition, the rooms might be so dealt with as to reduce the number of patients, epileptic or suicidal, on each side placed under a single attendant, and to employ two attendants, each responsible for a reasonable number of patients. At present the number of patients placed in these observation dormitories seem to us too many and too scattered for the present supervision.

We have examined the case-books and other records and find them well kept.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

14 July 1891.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum. It is maintained in a satisfactory condition; the wards and dormitories are very clean and bright, the former well decorated and supplied with objects of interest, and the latter furnished with good beds and bedding.

Hereford
Asylum.

We do not find much structural addition to have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues in November last, but foundations are now being laid for mess-rooms for attendants with sleeping rooms over for night attendants, in each division. A trap-door in the floor of a single room in the laundry dormitory, with a rather steep stairs to the room below, has been constructed as a second exit for use in case of fire, but it is open to the objection that it would land the patients in a room adjoining that in which are the drying closets, and where an outbreak of fire would be likely to occur. An external staircase would be much safer. Such a staircase is, we understand, to be provided for the workshops dormitory, and some platforms will be constructed in the top dormitories, to give access from one room to another and thence to the escape stairs, without passing along the corridor. Two pairs of cottages for married attendants are to be built. We must again recommend the erection of a small detached hospital for infectious diseases. The occurrence recently of a case of typhoid fever, which fortunately did not spread, points to the need of such a building. Another improvement to the Asylum would be the enlargement of the dining-hall to enable many to take their meals there who now have to do so in the wards from want of space. The hall could without much difficulty be lengthened, and a simple stage might be constructed at the end. But the question of an increase of

Additions and
improvements.

- Appendix C. accommodation begins to be pressing. We are informed that though there are 14 vacant beds for male patients, there is but one in the female division ; and although a few beds will be gained by resuming for the use of patients a room now devoted to night nurses, they will supply the want but for a short time if the recent rate of admission on the female side is maintained.
- Hereford Asylum.
- State of wards. We must too, express our opinion that even now some of the female dormitories, more particularly those appropriated to epileptics, are overcrowded.
- Statistics. Since our Colleagues' visit, 52 patients, 25 males and 27 females have been admitted ; 11 males and 10 females discharged, 9 and 4 respectively, on recovery ; and 8 males and 16 females died. There are to-day on the books the names of 173 males and 211 females, 384 patients in all. Of these, 3 are private cases. The weekly charge for pauper cases is 9s. 4d. ; for the others 14s. The increase in numbers since 3rd November has been 6 males and 11 females.
- Condition of patients. The patients, all of whom we have seen, were very quiet and well behaved, and no one made complaint to us of unkindness or ill-usage. We saw them at dinner, which was a substantial and good meal. Each patient had a pint of milk as beverage. The state of the patients' clothing in each division is satisfactory and the patients were neat in person.
- Employment. We have inquired into the usual routine of treatment. The returns relating to useful employment inform us that about 66 per cent. of the male, and 75 per cent. of the female patients engage in some sort of work.
- Divine Service. About one-half of the patients, but more males than females, attend church ; and a somewhat similar proportion go to the associated entertainments.
- Exercise. The exercise of the patients seems to be on the whole well attended to, though 50 women (a number we should wish to see reduced), do not obtain it beyond the airing-courts.
- Health. With regard to the health of the Asylum, we may mention that none of the 24 deaths above-mentioned were due to other than ordinary causes. Beside the case of typhoid fever, there were several of pneumonia in the early part of this year, a few of them fatal. No other exceptional disorder has appeared since the last visit. We found to-day 8 men and 19 women in bed, a smaller number than observed on former visits.
- Restraint and seclusion. No employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion is recorded. We are glad to observe that uniforms are now supplied to the attendants both male and female. A new scale of wages has been framed, males beginning at 28 *l.* with uniform, and females at 20 *l.* with uniform. The allowance in lieu of beer is included in the above ; and bonuses of 10 *l.*, are given at the end of five years' service. The leave granted to attendants has also been increased.
- Staff of attendants. Changes among the attendants have not recently been so frequent. Mr. C. S. Morrison has succeeded Mr. Morris as assistant medical officer. We find the medical records well kept, but we have recommended Dr. Chapman to institute a post-mortem book.
- Medical staff.
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KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH.

21 November 1891.

THE patients at this Asylum were, at the last visit paid to it by Commissioners, on 16th December 1890, 1,417 in number; they have now increased to 1,530; 636 being males and 894 females. The increase in the interval has thus been 113. At the former visit the vacancies for patients were reported to be 83 for males and 22 for females; they are now given to us as 41 for the former and 39 for the latter sex. It is true that, as mentioned in the entry made at the last visit, additional dormitory space has been obtained by the conversion of some rooms before appropriated to other purposes, but, bearing in mind the addition of 113 patients to last year's number, we cannot but feel considerable doubt as to the existence of the reported vacant accommodation if the proper allowance of cubic and floor space per head be given.

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)
Statistics.
Asylum ac-
commodation.

We would strongly urge on the Committee to have every room accurately measured, and the cubic contents painted on the door.

We were under the impression that there was a final and binding arrangement by which the County of London was entitled to keep 650 patients here for 10 years, but Dr. Davies informs us that this is not so, the relations between the two counties being still unsettled; and it is proposed, we understand, to require London to remove 50 of the female patients now here; some temporary relief may thus be gained, but we, nevertheless, think that unless some more permanent measure be adopted Kent will before long be in very considerable difficulty for Asylum accommodation.

Since the last visit 435 patients have been admitted here; 178 discharged, of whom 144 had recovered; and 144 died. Of the patients now on the books, 645 are chargeable to London unions or parishes; and there are 8 of the private class. Six patients are absent on trial, all the rest we have seen in the course of our inspection yesterday and to-day.

Statistics.

The causes of the 144 deaths (in every case a post-mortem examination being made) were natural and ordinary, except in one instance, where the patient died in an epileptic fit, but apparently not from suffocation. An inquest was held in this case. The night attendant was considered to have failed in his duty, in respect of visitation and examination, on the occasion of this death; was suspended, and ultimately dismissed.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Inquest.

Serious casualties not ending fatally have not been numerous; one calls for notice in which a male patient sustained the fracture of a rib, by being, as stated by him, struck by the night attendants going the rounds. These men were prosecuted, but not convicted.

Casualties.

There has not been any zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit, and the general health is good. Very few patients were found by us in bed. No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the visit referred to.

Health of
patients.

The epileptics, of whom there are 181, with 3 exceptions only, and the actively suicidal, of whom there are 23, sleep under continuous supervision. In the "Additional Building" two dormitories have been arranged for these classes. With regard to the suicidal cases we think that more definite forms of instruction as to supervision should be used.

We recommend parchment forms, with counterfoils, containing explicit directions as to the nature and degree of watchfulness; the form

- Appendix C. to be signed on the back by the attendant to whom it is issued, and to be passed on with the patient if removed to another ward. The caution should be removed when the patient has, in the Superintendent's opinion, ceased to be suicidal.
- Kent Asylums.** (Barming Heath.) We have found the patients in each division very quiet and contented, except on the score of detention, and no complaints of importance were made to us. We are satisfied on the whole with the dress of both sexes, but most so with that of the women.
- Condition of patients,**
- State of wards.** The condition of the wards, with one or two exceptions presently to be mentioned, is generally very good. The "Additional Building" in particular has been much improved. No. 8 Ward on the female side, however, is not satisfactory. It consists of two day dormitories for patients of faulty habits. We think that the lower room should be a day-room alone, the upper being used as dormitory alone, and the number of patients consequently reduced.
- State of the water-closets.** To the state of the water-closet accommodation we must call the serious attention of the Committee. It is very defective and may readily become a source of danger, and a thorough reconstruction is urgently needed. Yesterday we found a large proportion of the closets without effective flushing, owing to the seat-action being out of order, which we learn is a constantly recurring evil. We recommend that the more modern system of flushing now in use in Asylums be introduced, and we also strongly urge a material addition to the accommodation in the "New Building," where in some wards having 100 patients there are but four seats.
- Alterations and additions.** Some structural alterations have recently been completed, including the extension of telephonic communication; heating No. 8 Ward, above referred to; the opening of the additional epileptic dormitories, already mentioned; and the erection of new ovens, and additional cooking apparatus. The attendants' mess-room has also been redecorated and refitted.
- Employment.** Dr. Davies has proposed, we understand, the erection of a "Nurses' Block," and this we think our Board would support. The recent additions to the female staff must, no doubt, require additional accommodation, which can best be provided in the way proposed; and if the proposal be adopted, we trust the building will include a good sitting or recreation room for the nurses when off duty.
- As regards the useful employment of patients, it appears from the returns that about 48 per cent. of the males and 68 per cent. of the females are so employed.
- Exercise.** The attendance of patients at Divine Service, and at the entertainments, continues to be small.
- We are informed that a very large proportion of the patients have weekly exercise beyond the Asylum grounds. The numbers usefully employed of the male patients, and of patients attending chapel and the associated entertainments should be susceptible of increase.
- Divine worship.** We are glad to report that a Roman Catholic priest has been appointed, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum, to minister to the patients of that communion, of whom there are at present 74.
- Staff of attendants.** The staff of attendants is maintained at a good strength; the wages are sufficiently liberal, and the leave is increased; still changes have been frequent, as we find that 84 out of 171 do not reckon over 12 months' service.
- The nursing of the sick and bedridden appears to be fairly good, tested by the bed-sores observed on post-mortem examination, and recorded in the notes, which we have carefully examined. In the case of

of 5 out of 85 deaths of males, and of 3 out of 59 deaths of females, were bed-sores observed. The object to be aimed at is the entire prevention of such injuries save in very rare cases, and this may be attained by care and attention. We find that in several Asylums the systematic instruction of attendants by the medical officers has been introduced with evident advantage, and we suggest the adoption here of that course.

Appendix C.
 Kent Asylums,
 (Barming
 Heath.)

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

4 May 1891.

WE have inspected this Asylum, and have seen all the patients excepting 2 women absent on trial. They are 857 in number, 377 men and 480 women. Whilst there are 63 vacant beds on the male side, there are here 15 women in excess of the number of inmates for whom accommodation can be properly provided. This subject is, we are aware, occupying the attention of the Committee, and we have seen a sort of sketchy idea of how the increased room may be provided. Of course proper plans will be sent to our office, and if they follow upon the present lines we hope to show our Board how ill-adapted for the purpose the proposed position is.

Kent Asylums,
 (Chartham.)
 Statistics.

The patients, when we were in the wards, despite the overcrowding, were for the most part quiet, but on the female side in one or two wards noisy excitement was evinced. Whilst on the subject of overcrowding we may notice that diarrhoea has been rather prevalent here, not only in chronic, but in some recent and acute forms. Complaints were not frequent except on the ground of detention unduly, and these were made by many; a patient also complained that he had been here 15 years, and that his (the Sevenoaks) Guardians had never visited him. Dr. Spencer believes this to be a fact, and if it be so it is not creditable to those guardians.

Condition of
 patients.

The wards were fairly bright, but one or two of the more sensible patients complained, and justly, of the want of amusing literature in the wards. The works we looked at provided at this time were few in number and consisted mainly of dry magazines of a bygone age and a few bibles and prayer books. We were by no means satisfied with the material supplied for the women's dresses, which were dingy in the extreme; we were glad to find that no more dresses of such sombre hue are to be supplied.

State of wards.

The habit here of persons in charge of the patients calling them by the names assumed by them in consequence of their delusional insanity is much to be deprecated, and it is carried to such an extent here that we saw a letter written to a patient still in residence, by the late matron, beginning "My Dear Lady Emily." The position of the head attendants here is different to that usually assigned to them in other asylums, inasmuch as they do not occupy the post of officers. The mess-rooms for the attendants are poorly furnished and quite unfit to be used as pleasant comfortable sitting-rooms when their work is done. There are at present two head male and one assistant head female attendants; there are 75 ordinary attendants and eight attendants on night duty; 26 of these have not been here for 12 months. There is at present no head female attendant. It would be very desirable that the responsible positions of head attendants be held by ladies and gentlemen bearing the rank of officers and salaries commensurate to their social standing.

Attendants.

Appendix C.	We saw the food provided at dinner, which was good and sufficient.
Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)	The enamel iron plates were in such a condition as to render the food served in them most unappetising, and the spoons provided for the sick and children were of gigantic proportions.
Dietary.	If bay windows were thrown out over the existing bays in No. 5
Suggested improvements.	Male and Female Wards a great improvement would be made in the day-rooms on the first floor. The single room doors are still opened by a key from the outside, whereby the rest of the inmate is disturbed at the visits of the night watch, and in the event of fire much valuable time lost in giving ready egress, all of which is easily remedied by the door being made to be opened from the outside by an ordinary handle. Communication by electric means cannot be made with the medical officers from all the dormitories, and even from No. 1 observation dormitory the medical officer cannot be at once summoned by the nurse on duty. The bath-room there has been converted into a nurses' room. We should have thought a bath-room would have been required. Tell-tale clocks are not placed at the extremities of the dormitories as suggested by our Colleagues at their visit last December. The caution given to attendants on the admission of suicidal patients is open to great improvement; a parchment card should be provided for every suicidal patient, stating the patient to be suicidal, and how, and that the patient is never to be out of sight. This card is to accompany the patient from ward to ward until withdrawn by the medical officer, and it should be signed by every attendant who may be responsible for the patient for ever so short a period, under a statement that the signer had read and understood the notice respecting the patient. We saw in the Male Ward 6, where are several children under, we are glad to say, women's care, an intelligent boy, E. W. F., who, we are glad to hear, is shortly going out; but we saw also a child, J. H. K., admitted 30th ultimo, four years and five months old, sent in from Folkestone by the guardians of the Elham Union. We are satisfied from our own observation of this case that such a child can under no conditions be properly considered to be a lunatic of so dangerous a character as to require care and treatment in a County Lunatic Asylum. One man and 14 women were seen by us in bed, and since the last visit 41 patients have died.
Inquest and post-mortem examinations.	The coroner held one inquest which calls for no special comment, and 35 post-mortem examinations verified the assigned causes of death, which were all of the ordinary character. The proportion of autopsies is greater than at the last visit, and we learn from the record that in five cases bed-sores occurred. We think there ought to be some systematic instruction given to attendants for the nursing of the sick, or trained nurses should be appointed for these duties.
Seclusion and restraint.	Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 8 males and 1 female on 24 occasions and for 207 hours in all. The record of restraint is not properly kept; the entry is made in a perfunctory manner; no medical certificate is given, and in one case, neither reason nor certificate appears. As far as we can ascertain by inquiry one man has been restrained by gloves for 168 hours to prevent his removal of bandages, and 1 woman has been dry-packed for four hours for excitement.
Statistics.	The admissions since the last visit have been of 33 men and 49 women; the discharges 5 men and 17 women on recovery, and 5 more men and 4 more women relieved or not improved. No serious casualty calling for comment has occurred. The returns furnished us show that from about 350 to 370 patients attend the church service on Sundays, and nearly 150 the daily prayers. We are informed that over 400 attend

attend the associated entertainments. What pleasure the majority can derive from a dramatic entertainment, owing to the position of the stage, we fail to apprehend. We hope this subject will be considered. The return of those usefully employed consists of 172 men and 280 women, but of the latter over one-half are ward-cleaners only; but of the men, nearly 120 are engaged on the land and shops. We would be glad to hear that a Roman Catholic priest (salaried) visited and celebrated mass for the 20 patients here of that faith. The assistant medical officers must remember that they must sign, it is not enough to initial, the case books.

Appendix C.
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

9 April 1891.

THIS Asylum has now on its books the names of 1,811 patients, 860 males, 951 are females. At the main building are 922 of both sexes. At the annexe are 879. Notice has, we learn, been given to the London Asylums Committee that the contract with them must be limited to 200 patients. The London cases in the Asylum are to-day 204. The vacant beds are returned to us, as 66 in the men's, 13 in the women's accommodation, so that the estimated accommodation here is now for 1,911 cases, but the real accommodation is only for 1,850 patients. The withdrawal of the London cases will be in March 1892, but the relief afforded thereby should not delay the consideration of further accommodation for the Lancashire insane poor, having regard to the numbers now filling the other asylums of the county and past experience in the annual increase of Lancaster pauper lunatics.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Statistics.

Referring to our Colleagues' recommendation in 1890 on this subject, an additional medical officer is to be appointed, or has been appointed, but has not yet come into residence. We are told that he has not yet fully graduated, he can have no experience in scientific research, and his services therefore cannot for a considerable period be of much value in the investigation of the causes of insanity. Moreover, for five months of the year he is to be occupied in the work of other medical officers during their holidays. The staff of course may not intend to depute the task of such research to their juniors, but it ought to be the work of a person specially qualified, and should be carried on continuously, not by fits and starts.

Medical staff.

Most of the Commissioners' recommendations at their visit on the 29th May last have borne fruit. The bath-room and lavatory and seven new water-closets have been added to No. 14 Ward for females; in the old building the residence for the medical superintendent near the chapel is in course of erection, the foundations are in and the walls are rising. Plans for a detached building for the fire brigade and a sunk water tank, and new fire mains, and an engine-house have been sent up to our office, also for enlargement of the post-mortem room; and we understand that there are under consideration the conversion of the old workshop block into a hospital for women, and the putting up of a new block for 50 men, as an addition to the new workshop block. We are disposed to think that a projection of the female hospital now so occupied would be a preferable course to the proposed conversion. The old workshop block might possibly be utilised as a supplemental infirmary for men, by some re-construction of its interior. Among improvements of a structural kind we notice that some three-

Additions and
improvements

Appendix C.
 —
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Lancaster
 Moor).
 Condition of
 patients.

bedded rooms have been thrown together pursuant to our Colleagues' suggestion, that a covered way is contemplated for giving better access to the old hall from Wards 7, 8, and 9, in the male division; and that the water-closet and lavatory accommodation of No. 7 Ward has been increased by a projection. The new residence for the medical superintendent will we trust, enable the Committee to provide proper quarters for the assistant medical officers at the old building; at present they are very inferior to those in most asylums. The old chapel we see has been turned into visiting-rooms, and a surgery and some provision for photography, has here been made; above are rooms for attendants, recreation and mess-rooms. By the introduction of Tobin's tubes, the better ventilation of No. 8 has been secured. Here and at the annexe we found the tell-tale clocks out of order. The electrical arrangements at the annexe never seem to have worked satisfactorily. The entire system of electric and telephonic means of communication in the Asylum appears to call for careful consideration in view to improvement, and it would be well to pay a yearly sum for their oversight by competent persons.

The patients were orderly during our inspection, but not a few complained both at the old building and annexe, that they could not speak to or even often see members of the Committee; we trust that the Committee do realise their grave responsibility in regard to the patients' detention and treatment, and that this responsibility cannot be delegated to their officers. Of course we could only assure complainants that in regard to discharge we had no voice. They should be encouraged to submit any alleged grievances to the Committee, and to do so when members are visiting them in their wards.

Dietary.

We have looked at the ordinary diet table, now in force; meat is given every day in the week except on Friday, when fish is the fare; potatoes are the only vegetables just now provided. Yesterday the dinner was cold corned beef and bacon with potatoes, followed by plum pudding. To-day they had boiled beef, Yorkshire pudding, and potatoes. If the facilities for roasting were greater, the directions as to the days for roasted and boiled meat, respectively, would be more exactly obeyed. In the service of the dinner there is certainly room for improvement. The carving should be at each table. No one should commence the meal before a grace said or sung, or rise till a grace after the dinner, a certain fixed time should be insisted upon between the graces, and more precautions should be taken against a hot meal being spoilt by delay or service. We were glad to see that cocoa not water was given as a dinner beverage. In the kitchen we tasted the ordinary beef-tea and found no fault with it. The butter allowance has been increased since our Colleagues' visit in 1890. On the subject of food we had but few complaints. The tea is moderately good.

Condition of
 patients.

As to the clothing of the patients. The dresses of the women are uniform in colour and material, which is we think rather objectionable, but they and the men were warmly clad and generally tidy and clean; with this saving clause that too many of the female patients were untidy as regards their hair, which is often significant of self-neglect in most matters, and render desperate views of recovery.

Only one woman made complaint of rough treatment by a nurse, but her statements were uncorroborated, and were not such as had the air of truth. We are glad to find that an addition has been made to the annual leave of the attendants. The bedding was generally clean so far as we examined it, except in the male hospital in the old portion of the Asylum. On the beds there of the men sleeping in single rooms
 who

who had blankets and no sheets, the pillow-cases, &c., were far too dirty. Wire bottoms and wire sides to bedsteads of restless invalids are, we are pleased to hear, being gradually introduced.

The suicidal caution cards are now in proper form, but there are no counterfoils as there should be.

The epileptics are stated to be 268. The general paralytics are 85, of whom however only 9 are women. All those requiring continuous night supervision appear to have it except 3 dangerous women, who are only visited frequently.

There have been no casualties noteworthy. Among the men in bed were 2 men, strapped for doubtful fractures, one of them suspected on admission, the other an epileptic. Neither could give us any explanation of their supposed injuries.

During our inspection we saw 82 persons in bed. The consumptive cases are here placed in separate wards. A few of the bedridden had bed-sores. There is not now, and has not been, any epidemic since our Colleagues were here; but there have been 3 cases of typhoid fever, from which, however, we cannot draw any conclusion unfavourable to the sanitary arrangements of the Asylum. Of the 3 cases 2 were female patients, 1 in the annexe, the other in the old building; an attendant was the third case; she died. We think that more precaution should be taken against patients drinking from the taps which yield the reservoir water. In the wash-house a patient drew some, though not for an improper purpose.

No patient was under restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards, and only 2, both females, have been restrained since May last; 1 by locked gloves for 949 hours continuously, to prevent her, an idiot child, from picking and scratching ulcers on her legs, and the other for one hour, to prevent suicidal attempts. Thirty males and 54 females have been secluded; the total amount of seclusion has been 6,659½ hours, distributed over 536 occasions. There have been 75 deaths, the majority, as usual, 49, having occurred in the men's department. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty; 16 deaths were due to pulmonary consumption; 9 to other forms of lung disease; 13 to general paralysis; 8 to epilepsy.

The only inquest was on the death of a woman from heart disease and congestion of the lungs. She came from a workhouse, and died on the second day after admission; so inquiry was thought desirable, but no one was inculpated. We must here remark that the autopsy book of the Asylum is so entered up as to be quite useless.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 66 instances of death.

We think that it would be well if here, as in some other Asylums, the nurses were instructed by lectures in the art of nursing the sick. The autopsy book should certainly set forth very carefully all external marks (bed-sores, &c.) at the time of death.

We found the wards in good order, comfortably warm, the air free from taint, and especially the finished wards at the annexe well decorated. Some painting and whitewashing are in progress. We should be glad to see newspaper-desks introduced into many day-rooms, and more pianos in the women's division. We heard with satisfaction that here and there a patient reads to others aloud; this is a common practice in the Constantinople Asylum, and should, we think, be encouraged here. The diversion of the patients is, as all acquainted with lunacy know, a powerful curative agent.

Dr. Cassidy gives proper attention to outdoor exercise of those under his care.

0.70.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

Condition of patients.

Restraint and seclusion.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations.

State of wards.

As

Appendix C.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster
Moor.)
Employment.

As many as 1,229 patients are returned to us as usefully employed ; that is to say, 550 men, 679 women ; of these, however, 380 are ward-cleaners and bedmakers only. These figures read well when compared with the total number of Asylum patients, 1,811. We deprecate the employment of any in such a responsible position as an assistant to the night attendants, and note that at least one patient, a woman, is so employed.

The Committee have obtained a valuable report upon the protection of the Asylum from fire, there are many recommendations in it, and we gather from the annual report of the Committee that they have adopted most of them, and purpose to carry these out.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

21 October 1891.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Statistics.

SINCE our Colleagues were here last, about 11 months ago, the changes which have occurred have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	296	416	712
Discharged, "recovered" - - -	103	206	309
" "relieved" and "not improved."	85	111	196
Died - - - - -	99	109	208

There are now on the books 1,058 men and 1,280 women, 2,338 in all ; 14 are absent on trial ; there are said to be 10 vacant beds in the male division, but that includes the patients at the farm and farm cottage, whilst there are about 40 patients in excess of the number for whom suitable accommodation can be provided, and in consequence beds still crowd the corridors in various parts.

Caution cards as to the suicidal propensities of patients are not given. The letter S. on the ward list is the only notice that the patients against whose names the letter appears are suicidal. No means of proving that any attendant other than the charge attendant ever knew of the patient's proclivities.

Inquests.

We observe that the coroner held four inquests, all on men. One was a suicide, but there seem to have been no suicidal tendencies apparent to warn the attendants to be watchful. Another inquest was on a man found drowned, and on examining his case in the case-book we find no mention whatever as to how his death occurred, and we see that the case-book entries on 20th April 1889 state that he was pushed down by another patient and broke both bones of the fore-arm. The next entry on the 23rd May, says : "Progress of Union unsatisfactory owing to severity of fits." It will hardly be credited after this entry that the next is not made till 16 months afterwards, when a note respecting his fits is made. The other two inquests require no special notice, except that the verdict in one case was "Death from Natural Causes," and the other was "Accidental Death." We must, however, call special attention to the mode of keeping the case-books. There is no general index, and it is impossible without great research to

to follow the history of a patient from admission into the main building, and removal to the annexe. Nothing is copied into the annexe case-book of the patient's previous history, and the case-book in which his early condition is recorded is put away as no longer needed. Complete re-arrangement and re-organisation in this respect is required, and fuller and more useful notes must be insisted upon. We hear with regret, Dr. Clunn, who was absent at our Colleagues' visit, is still on sick-leave. A locum tenens is doing his duty, but Dr. Clunn's absence is not sufficient to account for the want of attention paid to the case-books. We have inspected the new buildings for the pathological department, which seem to be well adapted to their purpose. The larger furniture is provided, but the fittings are not yet put in. We learn that the fittings are to be of the newest and best sort, and there is to be every appliance for the more advanced work. A competent pathologist has been appointed who is to enter upon his duties very shortly. When he enters upon office we shall hope to find a far larger proportion of autopsies made; out of 208 deaths the assigned cause in 70 instances was not verified by a post-mortem examination, whilst on examination of the pathological record we find the majority of notes show in how perfunctory a manner the examinations have been made. We might add that at an Asylum in this county, recently visited by us, autopsy was made on every death. It is true that Asylum is not so large as this, but that only proves how practically impossible it is for any Superintendent, however able, to keep hold over every department, and we are satisfied if it could be done anywhere it could be done by the energetic Superintendent here.

Amongst other matters which we wish to direct the attention of the Committee to is the single rooms, the doors of which from the outside should be opened by an ordinary handle. In the reception ward, beams suggesting suicide are fixed as a support to the roof, but as they are not universal, we hope they may be unnecessary, and if so, removed. Seclusion has been employed in the case of 2 males only, five times for 51 hours in all, but we saw 2 female patients in single rooms with a nurse at the door to prevent egress. This in our opinion is seclusion, though perhaps it is technically not so regarded. Seclusion is enforced isolation by day, and it is not because a lock is not turned upon the patient that the isolation can be considered voluntary. Tell-tale clocks are still needed in the dormitories for Wards 2, 3, and 4. We observed some store-rooms which could only be opened by a special key in the possession of the charge attendant. We think no door ought to be ever unable to be opened by the pass-keys of the medical officers and head attendants. At Nos. 2 and 3 the seats at the closet are worn out and need entire renewal. There is an exit in the case of fire between the male and female sides, but no key is affixed in a glass case by the door as should undoubtedly be done on both sides. An escape door at the annexe was opened with great difficulty. It would have been useless in an emergency, and steps are required to let the women get down upon the roof. This escape can but be termed a makeshift, and a bad one. There are too many box beds in use, and we observed with much astonishment that waterproof sheeting is placed in the beds between the sheet and the under blanket. This is done by Mr. Ley's orders who considers it to be the right place. We can only say we, speaking for the whole Board, entirely disapprove of this arrangement, and we do not believe this plan obtains in any other Asylum with the knowledgs and approval of the Superintendent. At several of the lavatories there is only a tap for

Appendix C.
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

every three or four basins, and in one bathroom at any rate three baths are filled simultaneously from one hot and one cold tap, thus necessitating 3 patients to enter and leave the bath at the same time, and giving a bath of exactly the same temperature to three differently constituted persons; 7 and 6 dormitories in the main building in several places are dependent upon one staircase for escape. We hope the worn-out enamel plates and cups will soon be done away with. We saw the dinners on every day of our visit, and were on the whole, satisfied with the food both as to quantity and quality.

Condition of
patients.

We saw 19 men and 12 women in the main building, and 5 men and 9 women in the annexe in bed. There are 319 patients who suffer from epilepsy, and 122 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. This large number would show the absolute necessity (if such demonstration were needed) of caution cards, as it would be impossible to prove otherwise that no patient was ever given in charge to an attendant without his self-destructive desire being made known. No fewer than 143 men and 16 women suffer from general paralysis, and of this disease more than one quarter, viz., 56 of the deaths are due. We turned to the post-mortem book to find out how many of the patients on whom necropsy had been made had bed-sores, and firstly, we can only find entries of 124 cases out of the 138 reported to us as having been made. In the main building out of 44 post-mortems there were three bed-sores and 14 general paralytics. On the female side the same number of examinations were made, but not one entry occurs of the marks or bruises on the body; in fact more useless notes could not have been made. In the annexe on the male side 12 such examinations showed no bed-sore, and the death of 2 general paralytics, whilst on the female side the examinations were 24, the bed-sores 7, and the general paralytics 5; so that we may take it that the nursing is good in the male division, bad in the female side at the annexe, and no credit can be given to the female division in the main building, as we have no record upon which to found an opinion. There has been no use of mechanical restraint. The serious casualties have been 7, and all on the female side. They were the results of accidents or caused by other patients, and are of a nature not to call for special mention. Influenza attacked 32 patients and 28 of the staff; all recovered except one male patient who died of pneumonia following influenza. Every patient in residence had opportunity of speaking with us, the chief complaint being of undue detention, but as usual the patients who urged this were quite unfit for discharge.

Attendants.

We had no charges of rough usage brought against the attendants in either division. Including head attendants day and night, ordinary day and night attendants, artizans and laundry maids, there are 159 in the male and 137 in the female division; 41 men and 40 women have been here under six months, and 120 in all have not seen a year's service, but 123 have had considerable experience, and 61 have lived here for over five years; 48 have been dismissed since the last visit. The reason of these frequent changes in the staff is not easy to understand. The wages are fair, the sitting-rooms good, whilst the proximity of a railway station and frequent trains to and from Manchester afford the attendants opportunity of visiting places of amusement. The desire of change, marriage, and long hours of duty are the most frequent reasons assigned for leaving, and it is only with regard to the last ground of complaint that we wish to draw the Committee's attention. The attendants on both sides deserve great credit for the state of the wards, which were very bright, well decorated, and

and innumerable baskets of ferns, &c. gave a very cheerful appearance to the rooms. The dress of the patients was good and suitable at this season. Some of the women were rather noisy, but the majority were orderly considering the degraded class of patients residing here.

Appendix C.
—
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Divine Service

At church last Sunday morning 653 patients were present, and in the evening 667. We learn that on an average 1,711 attend week-day prayers and 912 the associated entertainments.

We hear that 469 are usually confined to the airing-courts, excluding the sick and infirm. We think this number is large, and we hope small bodies of turbulent patients with a strong staff will be sent beyond the grounds for exercise frequently, as we are convinced of the efficacy of extended exercise in the case of maniacal patients.

Exercise.

There are 469 patients professing the Roman Catholic religion, and 191 attend service on Sundays. There are also 17 Jews. We do not learn that anything is done for their spiritual welfare.

Roman
Catholic
Service.

One thousand seven hundred and twenty-two are returned to us as usefully employed; 124 men and 231 women are ward-cleaners only, but 382 men work on the land and farm, 510 women knit and sew, whilst 17 men and 37 women work in the kitchen and scullery, and 31 men and 98 women in the laundry and wash-house. This proportion of workers is satisfactory. A new gas-holder, purifiers, exhauster, &c. have been erected at the gas-works and a new sewing-room and additions to the officers and medical officers' quarters are in progress. We have pointed out various matters which seem to us to require alteration and where we look for improvement, but we cannot expect the books, &c. to be thoroughly posted up with the staff at its present strength, and feel that the new Act has imposed so many more routine duties upon the Superintendent that it is impossible for any one man to make his constant influence felt throughout an Asylum containing 2,338 patients, and having a population under his control of about 2,700 persons.

Employment.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

26 March 1891.

THIS Asylum, visited by our Colleagues in May 1890, had then upon its books 1,530 patients. They are now 1,611. No one is away on trial, so we have not missed seeing any. With the exception of a criminal all are pauper cases, eleven only are out-county patients. These numbers leave 150 vacant beds in the male accommodation, 41 in the female department.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Statistics.

The Asylum has sustained a recent loss through the sad death of Mr. Symes, an assistant medical officer. This occurred but a few days ago, from quinsy and pneumonia, and very suddenly. A duly qualified gentleman will be immediately appointed in his place, we understand. Since the Commissioners' last visit a pathologist has been appointed, and is now on duty. Considerable progress has been made in equipping the laboratory, and the work already done there shows praiseworthy zeal in a scientific direction. Photography is part of the duty of the dispenser. There is now a medical staff, more adequate in numbers for the patients than heretofore has been employed. We were well satisfied that there is no stand-still in the management of this Asylum after we had inspected it throughout.

Medical Staff.

Appendix C.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)

State of wards.

Several wards, at the annexe and main building, have been painted and decorated ; the woodwork and ironwork of the exterior of both buildings has been re-painted ; the plastering of wards in the old building has been continued ; an additional stone staircase has been provided for exit from wards there. The old dining hall has been enlarged by projecting a stage for theatrical performances, with green rooms in connection therewith. Additional drying closets have been supplied to the old laundry ; and recreation rooms have been formed for the male and female attendants. Among other improvements we may mention that the main building and annexe have been fitted up with telephones under contract, and the Asylum itself has been put in telephonic connection with Prescott and Liverpool. Out-of-doors we notice that the airing-courts at the annexe are finished, and very considerable progress has been made in the formation of the cricket-ground by levelling brick-fields near the annexe. The boundary wall of the Asylum estate is also all but completed. There has been some (explained) delay in the enlargement of the chapel, but we are told that work will at once be put in hand.

Prevention of
fire.

The arrangements for the extinction of any outbreak of fire have been perfected by the engagement of a trained fireman, who is now in office. We witnessed the putting out of a bonfire by two Dicks' Little Fire Queens, and are glad that the attendants have been armed with these extinc-teurs. While on this subject we would suggest that the alterations of the recreation hall or dining room now in progress should extend to making the doors open outwards, so as to facilitate egress in the event of an alarm of fire there. We were fortunate in meeting the Chairman at the Asylum on the last day of our visit, and among other matters which he communicated to us was a scheme under consideration for artificially warming the corridors throughout the old building. This has long been a desideratum. Going through the wards we found them in excellent order, and the patients, as a rule, orderly and contented ; the general health is good ; both sexes are neatly and warmly clad.

Attendants.

Against the attendants there was no complaint which requires notice. Their wages have been revised, and their comforts have been further considered. Their hours of duty are long, and if these could be shortened, by shifts or otherwise, they and the patients would we think be benefited still further. There are now in the wards 253 epileptics, 119 cases described as suicidal, and 121 general paralytics. Not overlooking the patients more or less dangerous, or calling for special supervision, we think that the staff of attendants is not insufficient numerically : 75 of each sex by day, and nine men and 10 women on duty at night, besides the two head attendants of each sex, and the out-door male inspector.

Inquests.

The deaths due to causes other than natural have been two only. A male patient died from fractured ribs, but the fractures were sustained before admission here, and a female patient has died from inhalation of chloroform, given in view to an operation. Inquests were held in both cases, and in the latter the verdict was "death by mis-adventure," no blame being attached to the medical officers concerned. The minor accidents have been through falls, resulting in fractures of limbs, chiefly occurring to epileptics.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 427, the discharges 185, the deaths 194. There has been no entry of mechanical restraint. The patients secluded have been 32 men and 31 women, the occasions 209, the total period of seclusion 1,312 hours. During our inspection of the wards we saw 17 men and 21 women in bed. Several were, as usual, general paralytics,

paralytics. There were some bed-sores on one of these patients. In three cases extensive bed-sores were found on autopsy; 21 cases of bed-sore were recorded, and 11 very slight, in 137 autopsies. When we consider the large proportion of deaths which occur in this Asylum from general paralysis (there have been 66 since the Commissioners were last here), this result is very creditable to the Asylum nursing. The cases recorded since our Colleagues' visit, in 1890, seem to put the nursing at the annexe higher than that of the main building, and in the latter the male side is above the female, which is unusual.

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

The number of autopsies, 137, is, taking into consideration the many Irish patients in this Asylum, a fair proportion to the total number of deaths (194), but we should be glad to see this proportion bettered. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that the Committee have, in accordance with the wishes of our Colleagues, expressed in their last entry, appointed a pathologist, to take charge of that department, and pursue those researches into the causes of insanity by which alone we can hope to gain any knowledge of the means of its prevention. Work of this kind may not prove immediately successful, but must bring a great reward in the future. We would also express our appreciation of the interest taken in the scientific and therapeutic side of their work by the medical staff. The case-books are well kept, and the introduction of the photography is a great addition to their value. Since the visit of May 1890, the Asylum has been, with one exception, free from any infectious or contagious disease. The exception was a case of enteric fever, which occurred in the annexe in July 1890. As no case has since occurred, nor any kindred affection, we may assume that that single instance was due to a passing cause.

Post-mortem
examinations.

We find that the religious wants of the patients are met by the employment of a chaplain of the Church of England, a Roman Catholic Priest, and a Rabbi. There is a very large number of Irish patients, and there are a few Jews. All the ministers of religion are, we understand, paid for their services. The attendance of the patients at church services is still somewhat low. We hope, that, when the chapel is enlarged, the members of the Church of England will attend in increased proportions.

Divine Service.

The associated entertainments seem to attract an average of 386 patients, or thereabouts.

Amusements.

The daily out-door exercise of 947 in the grounds beyond the airing-courts is an excellent feature in the conduct of this Asylum. About 325, we are told, walk weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate.

Exercise.

We visited the farm and workshops. Of the 1,611 patients, 929 are usefully employed; that is to say, 414 of the 740 men, 515 of the 871 women upon the books. Of these 929, however, 345 are only employed as ward-cleaners and bed-makers. Of the 584 residue, 153 men work on the land, the rest in shops, offices, and laundry. Of the 515 women, exclusive of the bed-makers and ward-cleaners of their sex (186), needlework and knitting employ 173; 80 assist in the laundry, and 70 in the kitchen and scullery. If it were not that the first drafts into the annexe had been of so low a type we should be less satisfied than we are with the present returns of employment. There is much to be done in the direction of out-door work round the annexe, in the way of levelling and laying out the ground, and there is much of that sort of employment for male patients, even the demented; but, when finances permit, we trust that the Committee will give some assistance in the shape of contract labour.

Employment.

Appendix C.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

17 October 1891.

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Hospital
accommoda-
tion.

THERE are several matters which we have observed in the course of our inspection requiring the early attention of the Committee, the more important of which we will enumerate. There is no proper hospital accommodation. The sick here are crowded together, the beds being much too close, and at present the means for curative treatment for the patients is practically non-existent. Of course overcrowding exists throughout the Asylum, and, in consequence, the means of separation of the acute cases is imperfect. One of the results of this overcrowding is that there was at the time of our visit great noise in the female wards; and in connection with this subject we have to direct special attention to the fact that on the female side, where 89 deaths occurred, more than half of these were due to pulmonary consumption and pneumonia, whilst on the male side, where overcrowding does not exist, except in the hospital, not one quarter of the deaths are due to these causes. We trust on this subject we have said enough to induce the Committee to at once undertake the provision of proper hospital accommodation on both sides, and to take steps to remedy the overcrowding on the female side; and the next subject we mention, as has been done over and over again, is the want of alternative exits.

Precautions
against fire.

We cannot understand how the Committee can rest satisfied in their minds, knowing as they do that should a fire occur at night in one of the larger blocks, in all human probability over a hundred lives must be lost.

There is now no electric or telephonic communication between the wards, annexe, and the doctor's house, nor between the latter and the farm and cottages, where are placed certain male patients who are supposed to occupy Asylum accommodation, but really they fill beds on the Asylum estate, but not such accommodation as could be used for lunatics of the class usually detained in Asylums.

Dietary.

The dinners we saw on each day of our visit were good in themselves, but were served so cold that they were by no means satisfactory meals when they were partaken of by the patients. This matter should be attended to at once, and the tin pannikins used by the men should be done away with, and glass, as supplied to the female division, substituted.

The pathological room is incomplete, and far away from the post-mortem room; the room should be improved and made useful as a study and museum. It should be erected close to the post-mortem room. This room is at present a mere makeshift. The system of earth closets prevails throughout the Asylum, so that the only provision for the wants of the inmates in this respect at nights is by commodes, a most unsatisfactory arrangement.

Attendants.

The accommodation for nurses is insufficient, and many of them have to sleep three in a room. The majority of the double-bedded and three bedded nurses' rooms are too small for health, and are not able to contain adequate furniture. Thirty-eight of the nurses have not been here a year yet. We are glad to find that the sub-committee on wages of attendants recommended that ordinary female attendants should receive 20 *l.* on appointment, with prospective rise to 30 *l.* We do not consider, however, an annual holiday of seven days sufficient, when the length of hours and disagreeable character of the work is considered. There are in all 186 ordinary attendants, and 115 have been here under two years. In wet weather

weather this is a dreary spot, and even in fine weather, at a distance of seven miles is the nearest place where amusement can be obtained, which entails walking home that distance, as no vehicle is provided (as is done elsewhere) to bring, on certain nights in the week, nurses home from the neighbouring town. On the tact of the attendants, and knowledge of their patients' peculiarities, depends much of the chance of speedy recovery. This tact and knowledge can only be obtained by lengthened experience, we therefore hope the Committee, by giving attendants all reasonable indulgences, will endeavour to obtain and retain suitable persons as attendants in this Asylum. The attendants on both sides have a recreation room, but both might be made more comfortable, and better supplied with pictures, books, and papers.

Appendix C.
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Attendants.

Whilst on the subject we may here notice a recommendation of the sub-committee above referred to, viz. : that the Superintendent's salary do not exceed, on appointment, 600 *l.* How they are to get a gentleman, or any person of any ability, to take the management of Asylums of the size of those in this county for a sum far below that which the Superintendents would have a right to expect in private practice, and without danger and far less responsibility, is a question which we fear they will find difficult to solve. Pianos are needed in several wards on the female side, as there are many women here who have considerable musical talent.

Medical
Superintend-
ent's salary.

Since our Colleagues were last here, the following changes have been taken place :

Statistics.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	155	146	301
Discharged "recovered" - -	57	71	128
" "relieved," and "not improved."	80	95	175
Died - - - - -	75	89	164

The present number on the books is 776 in the male, and 929 in the female division, 1,705 in all. Five men and 1 woman are absent on leave. The accommodation here is supposed to be for 920 on each side, so that there are 9 women here in excess of those for whom proper provision can be made. The returns furnished us show that there are 180 beds vacant for male patients, but the real available sleeping accommodation is only for 144. We have seen and spoken with, or tried to speak with every patient ; many did so, but no complaint worth mentioning was made to us, and many of the convalescent patients spoke of the kindness they received here. We saw in bed as we visited the wards 31 males and 23 females ; 17 of the former were in the hospital suffering from ringworm, which was imported into the Asylum during Dr. Wallis' absence on his annual holiday. We find from the pathological records, which are well kept, that a certain number of the patients had bedsores at the time of their death. About 45 of the attendants have had some training in sick nursing. We think we might fairly expect a considerable reduction in the proportion of bedsores. Dr. Carter, the pathologist, is the only change which has taken place since last November, the time of our Colleagues' visit, amongst the medical staff. The coroner held no inquest, but we record, with much praise to the medical staff, that autopsy was made in every instance of death. Nothing worthy of note appears under the head of casualties of which there

Appendix C. were seven. The number of patients described as epileptic and actively suicidal are 442, all but seven being under continuous or quasi-continuous supervision by night.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.) We think that some of the dormitories are too large to be constantly kept under supervision by one person, but we also feel the difficulty arising from placing two attendants in one room, and are inclined to think unless a dormitory can be divided by walks, there is danger of a patient not being properly supervised.

State of Wards, &c. If the dormitory be divided arbitrarily, and a certain portion assigned to each attendant, should an accident occur, the attendant to be blamed will be ascertained to a certainty. The chance of the accident ever occurring, had he not been idling and chatting with his colleague, is remote.

Seclusion and restraint. Seventeen men and 47 women have been secluded on 229 and 698 occasions, and for a total of 2,234 and 4,465 hours respectively. Fourteen men and 2 women have been restrained for surgical reasons by gloves and belt for 5,270 and 416 hours, and 1 woman has been restrained for half an hour for no certified reason. She was tied in a chair by an inexperienced nurse in the airing-court to prevent her straying about. She was thus discovered by the Medical Superintendent, who took immediate steps in the matter.

Sanitary condition. One case of enteric fever occurred recently, the cause cannot be traced, and no other patient suffered. There have been three cases of erysipelas, three of influenza, and five of dysenteric diarrhoea. All the last five died, and Dr. Wallis considers it cannot be attributed to anything but to the sewage having been placed on the land quite close to the Asylum. The deceased patients were 3 males and 2 females. One of the latter died at the Annexe. Hence the difficulty of ascertaining the cause with any certainty, the diseases not being confined to one building, one ward, or one sex.

Divine Service, &c. The attendance at church averages about 300 on Sunday mornings, and 433 on Sunday evenings; 290 is the usual congregation at daily prayers; 521 join in the associated entertainments. A fair proportion go for walks beyond the grounds. There are 475 who profess the Roman Catholic faith, and there are 7 Jews.

Employment. The patients usefully employed are 452 men and 447 women, of whom 157 men and 152 women are ward cleaners.

The additions and alterations which have to be noticed are the conversion of the female dining hall into a sewing room; and the new farm buildings at the newly acquired farm at Whittingham Hall.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

10th March 1891.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. Statistics. DURING the 11 months which have elapsed since the Asylum was last inspected by two members of our Board the following changes have occurred:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	42	44	86
Discharged "Recovered" - -	14	17	31
" " "Relieved" - -	15	10	25
Died - - - - -	35	21	56

There

There are at this time on the books 496 patients, but this day in the Asylum 443 patients only; 1 man and 2 women are away on leave; there are 11 men and 19 women private patients; and 10 men and 40 women are at the Borough Asylum. The charge for these is 13 s. per week. The patients now in the Asylum are 204 men and 212 women.

Appendix C.
Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum
Statistics.

We have nothing to report with respect to the much discussed question as to the purchase of additional land, and the matter remains in the same position as at the last visit, except that the Home Secretary has sanctioned the reception of 70 patients into the Borough Asylum for a term of five years.

The Huts remain as before, and are not suitable for the reception of insane persons. They would be specially dangerous in case of fire, and we pointed out to Dr. Higgins how the alternative exits now existing might be improved, so as to allow the attendants to get entrance into the dormitory, and also advised him to throw the two dormitories into one. The laundry also remains as before, and no door has been made, as suggested at the last visit, into the nurses' room.

Precautions
against fire.

There are 14 patients sleeping on the second floor, where the only mode of exit is by one steep staircase. They are women warded in No. 4. Several other places in the Asylum were pointed out by us to Dr. Higgins as requiring slight alterations before the exits could be considered quite efficient; and we desire especially to advise a revision of the rules for the attendants in case of fire, as they appear to us to be unworkable. We think that the tell-tale clocks should always be placed at the extremity of the attendant's beat, so as to ensure the visiting of every part of the premises. All doors should be able to be opened by all officers. The linen-closets cannot be inspected by the medical officers, nor even by the female head attendant. The floor of the ironing-room needs renewal.

We remain of the opinion expressed at the last visit that another nurse is needed for No. 3 Ward on the female side. The staff of attendants consists of 18 males and 21 females on day duty, the latter number including the laundry maids (three) and seamstresses (two), whilst the attendants on duty at night are two men and three women. We recommend the appointment of an additional male attendant for night duty. There is no means of summoning the medical officers by night to the wards in case of need except by waking and sending a special messenger, and there is no fire-signal or alarm to call together the brigade on emergency.

Attendants.

The duration of service of the attendants continues to be satisfactory, particularly in the male division, where, out of the total number, only one has seen less than two years' service here.

We found, as we visited the wards, 10 men and 5 women in bed. The rooms occupied by the patients were clean and well looked after, and sufficiently warmed, but some of the passages were very cold. We gave to the 443 patients in residence opportunity of bringing to our notice their complaints or wishes. Except on alleged illegal detention, we had no grievance brought before us, and we told the patients who considered themselves unduly detained that they must apply to the Committee who had, but we had not, the power of discharge. The bedding was good on the whole. The dinner generally seemed to be approved. The dress of the patients was good, and few wore strong exceptional garments.

State of wards.

No restraint has been needed, and seclusion has been resorted to on three occasions, and for one hour and 20 minutes in all.

Seclusion.

- Appendix C. The recoveries for 1890, as compared with the admissions, were in the proportion of 36·19 per cent. (transfers being excluded) the mortality was, during the same period, at the rate of 12·2 per cent. on the average daily number resident.
- Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. One cause of death since the last visit has been of an exceptional character. This was diarrhoea, which, in the month of January last, proved fatal to 4 patients; 10 other cases occurred, but the patients recovered. Dr. Higgins has failed to ascertain the cause of this disorder, though he was assisted by the medical officer of health and one of the physicians to the Leicester Infirmary. The disease affected both the male and female patients, and was not limited to any particular wards. No accurate plan of the present drains exists, and many alterations have taken place from time to time in the Asylum sewerage. We learn that in two places drains still go underneath the wards, though in glazed pipes, and at considerable depths, ultimately entering barrel drains, which are connected with the town sewer. This is an antiquated system, which presents difficulties in the way of flushing and scouring, unfavourable to good sanitary results.
- Deaths from diarrhoea.
- Literature for patients. We met the Chaplain whilst we were in the wards. He is also Librarian, and we were glad of the opportunity of telling him our opinion that the works provided partook too largely of a religious character, and we do not think that the extreme quiet which prevailed could be at all ascribed to the amusing works furnished to the wards.
- Divine service is attended by nearly the same numbers as at the last visit, but the last associated entertainment was attended by 60 patients only, instead of about 90, as was the case last year.
- Exercise. Walking exercise beyond the estate is able to be enjoyed by but few patients, and for the purpose of extended exercise more land is required. This subject and that of a detached chapel has been urged frequently in previous entries. No important structural improvement is to be noticed.
- Employment of patients. Fifty-four per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are returned to us as usefully employed, but we find only 31 men are employed on the land. This emphasises, if emphasis were necessary, the limited area of the Asylum estate.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

5 February 1891.

Lincolnshire Asylum.
Asylum accommodation for Lincolnshire lunatics.

THE patients in this Asylum are now 664. There are some vacant beds here still, in each division, but the necessity for further provision by Lincolnshire for its pauper lunatics is apparent, inasmuch as its insane population increases, and 59 individuals are already boarded out by the Committee at Wadsley. How this provision is to be made appears to be engaging the attention of the Committee. No decision has yet, it seems, been reached. We are rather disposed to think that the better course in the end would be to erect another Asylum, and in a southern part of the county; but if that does not recommend itself to the authorities, then, that a sufficient quantity of land should be acquired in the immediate neighbourhood of this Asylum for an auxiliary building. Thirty acres are, we understand, obtainable from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and adjoining the Asylum land to the south; but it appears to us to be rather a narrow strip for the erection of a proper Annexe; and before any application were made to

to the Secretary of State for his approval of its purchase, it would be only prudent, we think, for the Committee to consult some architect experienced in planning and extending Asylums, as to its suitability for the site of such an Annexe as would meet the necessity of the case, and that the architect's views upon this subject should accompany the application. In determining whether there should be an Annexe in preference to an Asylum elsewhere in the county, the Committee will doubtless take into consideration that the water supply here has been, since the late severe frost, the apparent cause of much diarrhœa in the wards; and that the Annexe will involve the appointment of a medical officer to reside there; the necessity for a new laundry, as well as of a large recreation hall; and that most certainly the Annexe should have independent administrative officers. It must also be borne in mind by the Committee that, in another part of the county, land may probably be purchased at a much lower price than near Lincoln. We are strongly of opinion that this Asylum could not be properly enlarged, except by such an Annexe as we have above referred to.

Upon inquiry, we learn that the number of patients chargeable to unions in the three divisions of the county are to Lindsey, 420; to Kesteven, 154; to Holland, 149. The males upon the books here are 329; the females, 335. No patient is at present away on leave. There are no private patients, and there is no criminal case, and but 2 patients of the out-county class. The Asylum was last visited by Members of our Board on the 28th March 1890. Since that date, 146 patients have been admitted, 78 have been discharged, of whom 51 had, it appears, recovered, 73 have died; the deaths of all are attributed to natural causes.

No coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 42 instances.

The mortality for 1890 was (calculated upon the average daily number resident) 11·9 per cent. for men, 9·6 per cent. for women, or 10·7 per cent. for both sexes. This is a lower rate than has prevailed here for many years, and is not above that usual in County Asylums. There have been no deaths from typhoid fever, and no patient has suffered from this or any other infectious disorder; but, during the first four weeks of the current year, there has been an outbreak of diarrhœa, affecting 23 males and 33 females among the patients, besides three male and seven female attendants. This malady, which has also affected many inhabitants of Lincoln and patients at the Lunatic Hospital there, is believed by Mr. Marsh to have been due to the long frost causing an impurity of the water supply, possibly by preventing aeration of the water in the stream from which the supply is obtained. No death has resulted here from this diarrhœa, and there has been no fresh case during the last few days.

The patients were, with few exceptions, orderly during inspection; but a fight between 2 men in C. Ward confirmed previous convictions on our part that this ward is too large for refractory patients, the attendants having had to run some distance to put an end to the fight. The instructions issued to attendants in charge of suicidal patients are still insufficient; inasmuch as they do not expressly direct that such patients should, if actively suicidal, be kept in constant sight by day; neither are counterfoils kept of the instructions having been received. As to clothing, we would only repeat our wish that the laundry could turn out two clean shirts for the men weekly; and express our hope that in the winter more warm gowns should be issued to the women in substitution for cotton. Both sexes were fairly tidy. We found

Appendix C.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.Asylum
accommoda-
tion for
Lincolnshire
lunatics.

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix C. 20 women and 10 men in bed. The only one exhibiting injury was a female with thigh fractured through being pushed down by a fellow patient very suddenly. Several were suffering from diarrhoea.
- Lincolnshire Asylum. No patient was, during our inspection, in seclusion or mechanically restrained. The patients under medical treatment last week were 36 men and 28 women.
- The general paralytics are 17 men and 5 women; the epileptics, 42 males and as many females. Of the last mentioned class, 6 men and 5 women do not sleep under continuous supervision at night. Nine men and 5 women are at present so actively suicidal as to require constant watching, day and night. We hope that among the future improvements will be an extension, and throughout the wards, of the electrical tell-tale arrangements now limited to the observation dormitories for epileptic and suicidal patients.
- Staff of attendants. The day attendants are at present 31 men and, including laundry maids, 29 women. In two of the Female Wards, A. and D., we think the staff to be rather weak, and an additional nurse in each ward desirable; otherwise, the proportion of staff to patients appears to be sufficient in the wards. The duration of service among the men is good; but of the 29 women, 15 have as yet not been in office a year. No rooms for meals, or for meeting for recreation after the day's work is over, are yet provided for the attendants of either sex. We understand that the head female attendant, Mrs. Peek, is about to apply for an increase of salary. We can endorse the favourable opinion held of her by Mr. Marsh, as regards the discharge of her onerous duties for many years; having, ourselves, observed her great tact and ability in dealing with the patients and nurses. Her salary is below that given, we believe, in most Asylums to head female attendants.
- Employment of patients. According to the returns furnished to us, the patients who are employed are 119 males and 262 females, a proportion, to the total numbers, of 36 per cent. for men and 78 per cent. for women. The ward-cleaners (66 males, 85 females) are included in the above numbers. The employment of the women is satisfactory; but that of the men is much below the usual proportion in County Asylums, and we, therefore, repeat the remarks of the Commissioners visiting in 1889, as to the provision of additional workshops, and especially of a hair-picking room. Increased efforts will, we hope, be made to devise means of employment for the men, and to induce larger numbers to engage therein.
- Exercise of patients. Walking exercise daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum estate, is given to 140 women and to 100 men including those working on the land. On Sundays 140 men are taken beyond the estate, and 100 women have the like extended walking exercise.
- Restraint and seclusion. Since our Colleagues' visit in 1890, the only resort to mechanical restraint has been the gloving of a man for 72 hours, to prevent self-injury; but 15 men on 28 occasions and for a total of 717 hours, and 8 women, each once, for an aggregate of 204 hours, have been secluded.
- Sanitary improvements. The sanitary improvements which have been going on for the last two years are still in progress; though what remains to be done is now chiefly the substitution of some new for faulty drains outside the building. The means of ventilation within the building are in course of extension. Additional inlets for fresh air and upshoots for vitiated air seem to be still necessary in connection with the closets and urinals. These conveniences also need better gas-lighting in several instances. Much has been done, and in good taste, in the direction of brightening
nearly

the wards with paint and colour, and by the introduction of framed prints on the walls; and many single rooms have been greatly improved by cementing and painting the walls.

The means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire in the building are very inadequate, although there are alternative exits for the patients in such an emergency. No fire brigade has yet been organised, there are no internal hydrants, and until a water tower be erected, the gravitating power to force jets of water upon the roofs seems to be insufficient. There are several directions in which outlay upon this building will be shortly inevitable; we allude to this only to observe that much depends upon the decision of the question, whether here or elsewhere is to be the further provision for the insane poor of the county.

Mr. Marsh has still but one medical assistant.

Appendix C.
Lincolnshire
Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

6 June 1891.

THERE are on the books the names of 1,997 patients, of whom 709 are males and 1,288 females. There is, according to the returns, vacant accommodation for 1 man and 4 women, but the Asylum is practically full.

London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)
Statistics.

There is much overcrowding in the infirmaries, and we are alive to the absolute necessity of more accommodation, and better arrangements being made for the nursing of the old and bed-ridden patients now under treatment here. The suggestion which has been made by the Asylum authorities to meet this acknowledged want, is to build a detached infirmary for 100 additional patients; to this we individually, and we believe the whole of our Board, are strongly opposed. Two thousand patients is too large a number to be properly and thoroughly known by any one individual, and though we readily admit that Dr. Shaw possesses a wonderful knowledge of his patients, it is by no means likely that his successor would be equally skilled in this respect. We therefore deprecate this addition to the population in the strongest possible way, and urge the Council to increase the infirmary accommodation, but not the number of patients. Our Colleagues were here nearly a year ago, since which time the following changes have occurred:—

Overcrowding.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	292	369	661
Discharged "Recovered" - - -	107	157	264
" "Relieved" and "not Improved" - - - }	53	83	136
Died - - - - -	131	124	255

The deaths were due to ordinary causes, and no death was the subject of a coroner's inquest. The principal cause was general paralysis, from which disease 67 patients died; 66 died from other forms of brain disease, and 59 from pulmonary consumption. Out of the 255 deaths autopsy verified the assigned cause in 130 instances

- Appendix C. only. This is a low average, and we trust will be largely increased. In bed we saw 15 men and 36 women.
- London Asylums. (Banstead.) Seclusion and restraint. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. The former mode of treatment has not been employed since the last visit, but the latter on 2 female patients, by locked gloves, for 3,130 and 428½ hours respectively, in each instance to prevent suicidal attempts. The serious accidents have been few, and require no special notice. Two hundred and thirty-nine of the patients are suffering from epilepsy, and 83 are considered to be actively suicidal, the whole of these are under continuous supervision by night.
- Caution cards. We have seen the caution cards given with the suicidal patients, and have advised Dr. Shaw to make the instructions more clear, and to insure that every attendant is aware of the suicidal proclivities of the patient under his charge, which he can do by desiring every attendant who at any time has charge of the patient to initial the card under a notice that "he has read and understands the caution contained on it."
- Condition of patients. We, with the exception of 3 women who were absent on trial, have seen every patient in residence. Complaints were few and founded on delusions only. The Council seem to visit the wards with frequency, and we had but few complaints of not being able to speak with them from any patients. We were fortunate enough to meet the Chairman, Mr. McDougall, during our visit, and we were told by him that many of his colleagues took a great deal of trouble in endeavouring to ascertain personally the wishes and desires of the various patients. The Asylum has been free from any contagious or infectious disorder.
- State of wards. The passages were too hot, and owing to the way by which the hot water is conveyed to the wards, we fear this state of things must continue until alteration be made. The rooms were clean and bright, and the dormitories, beds, and bedding in good order. Some of the ceilings and walls need attention, and general renovation is required in many places. One of the chimneys was struck by lightning last Sunday week and fell with a great crash, fortunately hurting nobody. The woodwork at many of the lavatories is defective and should be renewed, whilst improvements at the urinals are desirable. Water-closets of modern construction, we hear, are to be put up, but the particular sort has not yet been decided upon.
- The dress of the patients was on the whole satisfactory, and their behaviour in most of the wards orderly, but in F., with 158 patients under six nurses, much noise and disorder prevailed. We saw the dinners provided on two days of our visit. They are supposed to be sent up in hot-water tins, but the tins were out of order and so no hot water is put in. This will, we learn, be shortly remedied. The dinners were generally liked, and we had only one complaint, as to the non-supply of beer. Books of an amusing character were scarce, though the tables were well supplied with bibles and prayer-books; newspapers, too, were insufficient in quantity; we hope that a change may be effected in this respect.
- Divine Service. We met the Roman Catholic priest, and he told us that if he could get a proper room, he thinks he could celebrate Mass to at least 100 patients; there are 240 patients professing that faith here. Good provision ought to be made for their spiritual wants. Not a very large number of the patients attend Divine service in the chapel on Sundays, considering the number under care here. Last Sunday morning 536, and last Sunday evening 386 were present. Five hundred and sixty join in the associated entertainment.
- Exercise. The number of patients confined to airing-courts is large, viz., 530.

Dr. Shaw tells us he finds it impossible to get the majority of these to go beyond the courts. There is a good staff needed to take patients out beyond the grounds, and though great improvement has taken place in this respect recently, we cannot consider the staff too strong. There are 42 men and 85 women on day, and 11 men and 19 women on night duty. Besides these, there are three male and five female head attendants on day, and one of each sex on night duty.

The ward-cleaners are returned to us as 135 men and 284 women ; 230 men and 354 women are otherwise usefully employed. There are 85 men whose principal occupation is hair picking, and 75 men work on the farm ; 78 women work in the laundry, and 260 knit or sew.

The most important alterations have been the provision of dormitories for 22 nurses, an operating theatre, and a laboratory. There is improved supply of water to the farm for use in case of fire, and on this subject we may mention that we should be pleased if all the hydrants had the hose attached ready for use. The female bath-room has been rearranged, refitted, and floored. No Turkish bath is, however, yet constructed, and in consequence, we learn, a patient is to be transferred to Colney Hatch for benefit of this treatment there. There are various minor matters tending to the comfort of the patients which have been undertaken, but are not of sufficient importance to need further notice in detail. The case books are properly kept, and the notes in the pathological book are very carefully made.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Banstead.) Attendants.

Employment.

Alterations.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. CANE HILL.

11 June 1891.

THE patients at this Asylum, upon its books, have risen in number since the Commissioners' visit in 1890, from 1,099 to 1,122. The date of that visit was 9th and 10th May. A third assistant medical officer was appointed in September last, and a new steward is in office, and a chief nurse is acting as matron ; all appear to have been well selected. We notice with satisfaction that the supremacy of the superintendent under the Committee is here fully recognised. We find the Asylum throughout in excellent order, but quite full.

London Asylums. (Cane Hill).

The additional buildings in course of construction are roofed in, the floors are laid, many windows have been fitted in, and inside plastering has in some directions been commenced. The new accommodation for women is further advanced than that for the men. Fire staircases have been provided to blocks A 2, male and female, so that now the exits from all dormitories in the main buildings are greatly facilitated.

Additional buildings, &c.

As usual, we have seen all the patients ; the women are the majority, being 647, the men are 475. Of the former 3, of the latter 4, are away on trial. The chargeability, as stated to us, is as follows, 966 patients to the county of London and its unions and parishes, 156 to the county borough of Croydon. There is no criminal upon the books and private patients are not received. The weekly charge for the London cases is 9s. 4d., for the Croydon 14s. The changes since last visit are accounted for by 456 admissions, 17 of these having been transfers hither from other Asylums, or from licensed houses. The discharges have been 314, of which 166 were the result of mental recovery, and 88 were for removal to other Asylums. The recoveries as compared with the admissions, during 1890 (excluding transfers) were 36 per cent. The deaths in 0.70.

Statistics.

that

- Appendix C. ———
- London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)
Post-mortem examinations.
- that period calculated on the average daily number of patients in residence were in the proportion of 10·10 per cent. for both sexes.
- Since the Commissioners' visit in 1890, post-mortem examinations have verified the recorded causes of death of 110 of the 119 deceased patients. According to the medical records, bed-sores existed at death in the cases of 9 men (6 being general paralytics) and on 3 women. The principal causes of death have been general paralysis, which accounted for 36 instances ; chronic brain disease and epilepsy for 23 ; erysipelas, complicated with other disorders, occurred as a contributory in four instances.
- Inquests.
- The Coroner held four inquests, two upon patients received in a precarious state of health, who died within a few days of admission, the third upon a man found dead at night, where the sudden death was due to disease of the brain and heart, the fourth upon a woman suffocated by food in her larynx, drawn in during a fit, whilst she was at dinner. In this case tracheotomy was performed immediately on her choking, but ineffectually, she having heart disease. The general health is good. Influenza has attacked recently 5 men and 12 women, all of whom have recovered.
- The serious casualties have comprised eight fractures, four of limbs and four of ribs, all accidental, and all ending favourably. We saw very few black eyes during inspection.
- Condition of patients.
- One hundred and thirty-one patients last week were registered as being under medical treatment. There are 133 epileptic men and women, 31 patients are considered to be actively suicidal, and these with the epileptics are watched day and night. The general paralytics are returned to us, as 37 males and 15 females. We saw 12 men and 35 women in bed. The patients were orderly during inspection, one only was in a padded room, the door not locked but guarded by a nurse. With several in each ward we had some talk and no complaints call for mention here. In answer to our enquiries we are told that on an average 100 letters are written fortnightly in each division by patients, and seldom are more than three of the 100 not forwarded. The number of women being considerably in excess of that of the men, it appears that the males write most often. The patients' clothing is good, and we are glad to see that the idea of anything like uniformity in colour of dress has been abandoned. Proper attention is given to the patients' personal cleanliness and to a tidy appearance.
- Attendants.
- The attendants and nurses furnish a good example in this direction. Dr. Moody seems to question any happy results from the recent extension of holidays to the younger nurses.
- We have read and considered the ordinary dietary in use and think it generally sufficient ; but we tasted the tea made of the same strength as that supplied to the patients, and we are of opinion that, as regards both quality and strength, some improvement is desirable. The price given for the tea is, we are informed, 11½ *d.* per lb., and 1 lb. is used to make the requisite quantity for 100 patients at a pint each. Other articles of consumption which we tasted are fairly satisfactory.
- Employment.
- As to useful employment we learn that 67 per cent. or thereabouts of the patients of each sex assist more or less in work, and the proportion of ward-cleaners is not unduly large, so on this head also we can report favourably.
- The individuals detained here attending chapel weekly are put down as 339 men and 436 women.
- There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint. There have been two or three instances of mental disturbance of patients, by re-certification

tion for continuance, under the Lunacy Act of 1890, of the power of Appendix C.
detention.

Walking exercise is given once a-week beyond the Asylum boundaries London
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
to 468 patients, to rather more men than women, and exclusive of the
men working on the land, 45 males and 279 females go thrice weekly or
thereabouts for walks within the boundaries. Upon the estate 25 men
and 8 women are allowed to walk unaccompanied by attendants.

We hope that when the enlargement of the Asylum, now in progress Exercise.
to accommodate 800 additional patients, is completed, the medical staff
will be strengthened by two more appointments, one of which should
be that of an experienced pathologist. For further pathological
observation and additional scientific enquiry specially arranged rooms
and apparatus are also required.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. COLNEY HATCH.

22, 23, 24, and 25 June 1891.

THE last inspection of this Asylum by Commissioners in Lunacy was London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
prior to the operation of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and prior to the aboli-
tion of the dual superintendence of the institution. These events have
produced many changes which we must notice in our report.

The patients are now 2,249. Of these, 920 are in the male, 1,329 in Statistics.
the female department. The admissions, 1,130, since the date of the
Commissioners' visit in 1890 (viz., on the 28th January 1890), and the
discharges, 777, have been respectively swelled by 272 transfers from,
and 292 transfers to, other Asylums, both attributable to the Statutory
formation of the County of London. The discharges also included 74
removals to Metropolitan District Asylums.

The deaths have been 341. A glance at these figures, a survey of Medical Staff.
this vast building, and a review of the patients in its large wards,
would, we think, convince most thoughtful persons that the task of
supervision, *thorough supervision*, must be beyond the powers of any
individual, and yet dual superintendence was even worse. The mischief
which that dual superintendence, *inter alia*, created (and which, we
fear, is irreparable) in defeating the Commissioners' objections to bring-
ing together so many patients, unhappily survives. The difficulties now
existing and inherited should be a lesson to keep down the number of
patients in any Asylum within reasonable limits. We have no hesita-
tion in saying that we already see happy results from the appointment
of a single superintendent to the charge of the whole Asylum. Dr.
Seward, formerly superintendent of the male division, now holds the
office of medical superintendent of the entire establishment. He has the
assistance of five medical officers; three have been appointed since the
Asylum was visited by our Colleagues, and two of the five are an
addition to the previous strength of the medical staff, but that had been
then weakened by the retirement of Mr. Marshall, who, for 40 years or
thereabouts, had filled the post of medical superintendent of the female
division. We are glad to hear that Mr. Marshall was liberally pensioned.
His long and meritorious services deserved that recognition. For the
proper treatment of the patients the assistant medical officers are yet
too few; for the scientific inquiry which is now expected in a county
Asylum it is very inadequate. We press for the employment of
clinical clerks in the wards, and especially for the appointment of a
0.70. pathologist

- Appendix C. pathologist of experience, whose residence in the Asylum is not necessary, and who, indeed, would be more useful if not withdrawn from his fellow scientists. To facilitate his inquiries the Committee would do well to provide a laboratory fully equipped. The recoveries as compared with the admissions, but excluding transfers, for the year 1890, were in the proportion of 38 per cent. ; the death rate, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 10·61 per cent. for both sexes ; and this has been about the rate for the period since the Commissioners' last visit.
- London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)
Medical Staff. Post-mortem examinations. Causes of death. Inquests. Seclusion and restraint.
- Post-mortem examinations have been made in 302 instances, the total deaths having been, as above stated, 341. Bed sores at death existed on 42 of 193 men, and on 14 of 109 women, the subjects of post-mortem examination. These point to the necessity for more careful infirmary nursing among the men, though it is fair to add that the deaths from general paralysis amounted to 78 amongst the men, as against 14 among the females. We may mention approvingly that through instruction given in the Asylum 20 nurses have passed an examination by a delegate of the St. John's ambulance in bandaging, &c., and are about to attend lectures here in nursing, in view to further examination for certificates of competency.
- Prevalent causes of death in the wards have been exhaustion after mania and melancholia, 62 cases ; general brain disease and epilepsy, 50 ; diseases of the lungs, 82 ; heart disease, 16. There were also three fatal cases of influenza. The deaths of a man and 2 women were accelerated by fractures accidentally sustained.
- In each of these last-mentioned cases the coroner held an inquest. He also held an inquiry with reference to a man who died from disease of the larynx, whilst absent on trial ; and at the request of the man's friends, upon the death of a male patient in regard to his treatment at Islington Workhouse, prior to admission here. Verdicts of natural death were returned.
- There has been no suicide. During the influenza epidemics of last and the present year, as many as 101 men and 475 women are reported to have been affected by the disorder, but have recovered. The only other exceptional disorder has been a non-fatal diarrhoea, attacking 60 patients, or thereabouts, of both sexes. Five fractures of limbs and four of ribs are recorded, all ending favourably, and one woman when out on trial, and in her husband's charge, left her home, threw herself in front of a railway train, and was so injured as to render necessary the amputation at a London hospital of both legs. She has recovered from the amputation, and is now again a patient in residence here. The fractures above referred to were, as far as we can ascertain, accidental. Whilst we were in the wards we found 18 men and 29 women in bed.
- Three women were in seclusion, but no man was so treated ; 2 of the three women became much excited during our visit to them, and this rendered their temporary isolation a necessity. The total seclusion since 28th January 1890, has been, according to the registry, of 4 men on six occasions for an aggregate of 54 hours, and of 14 women on 26 occasions for a total of 84 hours. No patient was mechanically restrained when visited by us. Since 28th January 1890, 8 men and 4 women are recorded to have been restrained by canvas dresses, with arms inclosed, for surgical reasons, or to prevent self-injury, the men for a total of 477 hours, the women for an aggregate of 2,600 hours ; one patient of each sex also appears to have worn locked gloves for like

like reasons, the man for 132 hours, the woman for 1224 hours ; 7 men and 20 women who were forcibly fed were restrained during the feeding, on each occasion for a few minutes.

We saw all the patients, except 3 men and 5 women, who were absent on trial or on leave. One woman made a complaint of rough treatment by nurses ; we investigated the matter, and were satisfied that she had herself been violent without provocation, and were not satisfied that unnecessary force was used towards her. The nurses were, however, cautioned, and the patient will be moved to another ward. We were generally satisfied with the clothing of the patients, but few wore strong dresses, and there was sufficient variety of colour in dress.

The dietary is now assimilated for all the London County Asylums. Mutton is, we are glad to mention, given now in other wards than the infirmaries. Complaints were numerous on the subject of the dinners of Canadian pork ; and very many were the discontented in the laundry at the withdrawal of their small allowance of beer. Having regard to the fact that the vast majority will never leave the Asylum, and that all these were brought here against their will, and that but a certain proportion of those brought here, and likely to be discharged, have been insane through excess in drink, it does seem hard that the many should suffer for the sake of the few, and their possible, though not probable, amelioration in habits. We were present at several dinners. More attention should be given, we think, to a fair distribution of the portions. Doubtless this could be better overlooked in the male division if a large hall for dinners existed.

As to employment, we learn that 47 per cent. of the male patients, and 59 per cent of the women detained, are induced to occupy themselves. These figures are not high when compared with many Asylums, and read still lower in the women's division, when as many as 372 are deducted as being chiefly ward cleaners.

There are, we can imagine, difficulties in the way of exercise, especially of women, beyond the Asylum estate, but their exercise within the boundaries and beyond the courts should be, as well as that of the men, in greater numbers, and daily. We regard not as exercise the turning lunatics into an airing-court, there to lie about lazily, or to pace round like wild animals. That practice is by no means calculated to assist their mental recovery, or to improve their habits, or to give them any contentment. Of course a strong staff of attendants and nurses is not only required for the safe custody of patients, but to promote employment and amusement, and facilitate their proper out-door exercise.

There has been an increase in the number of attendants and nurses, by way of relief to them, and to give them more frequent leaves of absence, and this was very proper, having regard to their long hours of duty, but from this increase the patients have derived no benefit. The warded day attendants are only 1 to 12, or thereabouts, in each division including all but the inspectors ; this is, we think, an insufficient staff for the proper care and treatment of the patients, and we urge strongly that the matter do receive the early attention of the Committee. The patients are more excitable than those coming from agricultural districts, they are brought together in large numbers, and are in very large wards, which are, of necessity, beyond proper supervision by a few attendants. On duty at night are eight men and 13 women, which also is by no means a strong staff for so large an Asylum. No system of tell-tale clocks (now very general in Asylums) exists here, and we repeat the recommendations of our Colleagues for the establishment of

Appendix C.
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London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)
Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

Dietary.

Employment.

Exercise.

Attendants.

Appendix C. such a system, although head attendants are on duty at night. Experience has shown that both systems of check are necessary for the safety and proper care of the patients.

London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Alterations and
improvements.

With regard to the suggestions of our Colleagues last visiting here, we report that many have already been carried out, and others have been sanctioned. The former comprise extensive alterations and improvements in No. 25 Ward; the introduction of sash windows into some single rooms, and many sculleries; new water-closet fittings in several wards; the ventilation of soil pipes at the convalescent home; a reduction in the number of beds in over-crowded dormitories in the female division, by occupying, with beds, some rooms in the house appropriated formerly to Mr. Marshall; the provision of alternative exits from dormitories hitherto having only one staircase in connection therewith; and an increased supply of warm dresses for women's use in winter. Among the improvements sanctioned, and about to be carried out are, we are informed, a system of telephonic communication throughout the Asylum; the extension of the artificial heating, by hot-water pipes, of the wards; and the provision of wire guards over those pipes to prevent accidents to patients. Much repainting, also colouring, of the interior of the Asylum, has been effected. We earnestly hope that improvements similar to those in No. 25 Ward will be gradually carried out in all wards not yet so improved. The comfort and tranquility of the patients will thereby be materially increased. Much remains to be done towards humanising many of the patients, although in most of the wards which we traversed the inmates were quiet and orderly. For patients of dirty habits a certain proportion of beds of chaff or cut straw are in use in each division. We hope that these will be reduced in number, as they tend, by providing for faulty habits, to perpetuate, not to cure those habits. We should also be glad to see the introduction for feeble patients now sleeping on the floor, of low padded bedsteads, capable of being locked in position, and easily removable, for cleaning the floor. The alteration of the locks of single room doors, so as to be opened, when necessary, by an outside handle, is another improvement here desirable, and already carried out in many Asylums. We visited the offices and shops. At the former we tasted several articles of consumption. The tea is a blend of teas at 1 s. 4 d. and 11½ d. a pound, and we think it reasonably good. The tobacco is very much better than it used to be. It is important that these inducements to work should be such as to content the patients. The associated entertainments, except some out-door games, chiefly enjoyed by men, are few, too few, we think, in the summer. The protection of suicidal patients from self injury is not sufficiently considered. As many as 198 are returned to us as actively so inclined; for many, no cards of special caution are issued to the attendants, and such cards as are issued, merely state that the patients are suicidal, but give no direct instructions that they should be kept by day in constant view, nor that the cards should accompany the patients on transfer from the charge of one attendant to another.

Divine Service. • There is a large chapel here, but the narrow corridors of access, coupled with the vast number of patients, may possibly be an obstacle to the attendance of more than a small proportion of the patients.

Not one-fourth attend the services there on Sundays. There is very properly provision made for the ministrations of a Roman Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi for patients holding each faith. The Lunacy Act of 1890 now facilitates that provision by authorising payment of the ministers.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. HANWELL.

21 May 1891.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 1,882 patients, 758 being of the male and 1,124 of the female sex. Only 1 patient of each sex is absent on leave or probation, and all the rest have been seen by us in the course of our inspection, which occupied us during the two previous days.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Statistics.

The numerical changes, since the visit of our Colleagues terminating on 5th May 1890, may be summarised as follows:—Admitted, 525 patients; discharged or removed, 368, of whom 154 had recovered, and died, 165.

There are 17 vacant beds, all in the female division, but 15 of these are reserved for patients at present boarded out in the Essex County Asylum, and soon to be removed hither. There are 26 out-county patients, many of whom are, however, too weak to be removed.

The causes of the above 165 deaths (which in 138 instances were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination) were, with two exceptions, natural and ordinary, but general paralysis was the cause in 57. The two excepted cases were fatal casualties; and of other serious casualties not attended by fatal results we have had a list of 5 in the female and 7 in the male division.

The coroner held inquests in the cases of 2 males and a female; 1 of the males died from suffocation by impacted food, the other from general paralysis, but he had a fractured rib; and the female died from pericarditis, from irritation caused by a needle which had accidentally penetrated her chest. The rate of mortality in 1890 was high in the male division, being 14.30 of the average number resident, but low on the female side, namely, 4.92 per cent., or 8.64 per cent. of both sexes.

Inquests.

In reference to the present general health of the insane population, we may mention that during our visitation of the wards we found in bed 88 male and 122 female patients; rather large proportions, which are explained, however, by the large number of general paralytics, 60 men and 14 women, and of epileptics, namely, 75 males and 78 females, and by the fact that there are several cases of influenza. Many of the cases in bed get up, we are told, during part of the day; and in the summer the number is considerably reduced. No other epidemic disease than the influenza has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and no disease attributable to insanitary conditions.

Health of
patients.

Inquiry into the nursing of the sick and bed-ridden, as tested by the presence or absence of bed-sores, observed by ourselves or disclosed in the records of autopsies, leads us to the conclusion, that while on the whole not unsatisfactory it is susceptible of improvement; and we may here refer to the steps which in some Asylums have been taken for imparting instruction to attendants, by means of lectures, in the best methods both of nursing the sick and managing the insane, as a matter worthy of imitation.

We find that since the last visit 4 males but no females have been restrained mechanically, either by locked gloves or the hands fastened to the side, and all for surgical reasons. The total duration of the restraint as recorded was 3,096 hours. No male has been secluded; but 23 females were so treated on 223 occasions and for 1,038 hours; 1 woman who was violent and dangerous to others having been the subject of more than half this seclusion.

Restraint and
seclusion.

- Appendix C. — We have made the inquiries usual at our visits, and learn that 503 men and 787 women engage in some form of useful employment, being respectively 67 and 70 per cent. of the totals of the sexes, but of the women 465 are returned as ward-cleaners and bed-makers only. That about 550 attend Divine service in the chapel, and about 450 the associated entertainments. That 450 males and over 700 females walk daily in the grounds outside the airing-courts; and that small parties, increased in numbers in the summer months, walk frequently beyond the Asylum bounds, and picnics for some of the women are arranged weekly to places in the neighbourhood. Some 200 patients do not go beyond the airing-courts, chiefly infirm cases.
- London Asylums. (Hanwell.) Employment, &c. of patients. The Roman Catholics here number 208, but only a small proportion attend Mass, owing, we understand, to the limited size of the room used as a chapel. We think more adequate accommodation should be provided, and possibly the room referred to might be enlarged.
- Condition of patients. We are glad to notice that a very good provision of amusements, in the form of dramatic performances, concerts, magic lantern exhibitions, &c., continues to be made, in addition to the dances.
- Dietary. We can present a favourable report of the demeanour and behaviour of the patients during our inspection of them. None were violent or aggressive beyond some loud talking; and none complained of ill-usage except such as was manifestly delusional. The clothing of both sexes is on the whole satisfactory, and we found them generally neat in person; but we would suggest a greater variety in the material and pattern of the women's dress; the linsey which is so much in use soon becomes dingy in hue and shabby in appearance. It is, we think, not unimportant to encourage in the women a greater degree of attention to, and pride in, their personal neatness.
- State of wards. We find that the dietary has been improved, and as a compensation for the disuse of beer, a light supper, varied on different days, is now given at seven o'clock p.m. While on this subject we desire to call attention to the patients' tea. We tasted it when newly made, and found it very insipid, not very different from hot water sweetened, and coloured with a little milk. Either the quantity of tea allowed, one ounce to a gallon of water, is very insufficient, or the mode of infusion is imperfect.
- Structural improvements. The wards generally are in good order and comfortable, but in some the overcrowding, noticed by our Colleagues last year and previously, continues. This is very noticeable in F. Nos. 4 and 21, which are practically worked together, and have 100 patients. There is no doubt that a reduction of the number of patients in the female division, and the disuse of the basements as sleeping-rooms, are things to be desired.
- The structural improvements to be noticed are not many. Ventilators have been introduced in several female wards, and the ceilings of others have been match-boarded. On the male side new padded rooms have been fitted up in Wards 1 and 2, and a new bath-room is in course of construction in No. 15. The water-closets in this ward might with advantage be improved.
- We learn that, following upon report by an officer of the London Fire Brigade, plans are being prepared for several additional external staircases, to serve as exits in the event of fire. The proposals have been explained to us, and appear to be very complete. The plans will be submitted to the Secretary of State through our office.
- We think that some wards on the male side, particularly Nos. 2 and 4, require cleaning and re-decoration, which perhaps might be of a somewhat simpler character. A further reduction of the coir mattresses

is desirable ; and visiting the room used for hair and coir picking, we were impressed with the need of some means of removing the dust which filled it, and which must be prejudicial to the patients employed in that work. Some convenient apparatus for washing and drying soiled horse-hair is here, as in other Asylums, a desideratum.

Appendix C.
London Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

The Committee have recently granted 30*l.* for microscopic and other apparatus, 25*l.* for photographic appliances, and 25*l.* for electric apparatus. We trust this will be followed up by providing a well equipped pathological room and museum, which might easily, we think, be contrived out of some rooms now used partially as stores, for which purpose the lower part of the disused brewery would serve equally well. And we venture to suggest the conversion of the upper floor of this building into a billiard-room for the medical staff.

The scale of wages of the attendants, and their leave of absence, have been recently improved for all the County of London Asylums ; and in view of the increased leave, the staff here has, we learn, been increased. The ordinary day attendants (including those in charge of wards) at present are in the proportion of one to 11½ patients in the male, and one to 12½, about, in the female division. There are for night duty eight attendants on the male, and 14 on the female side.

Attendants.

The medical staff has been increased by a fifth assistant medical officer, who is attached to the female division, making three in that division.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM, WANDSWORTH.

10 April 1891.

WE have yesterday and this day inspected the Asylum, seen all the patients on the books, excepting 3 who are absent on trial, and can give on the whole a favourable report as the result of our visit.

Middlesex Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)

The matters which seem to us to more urgently call for notice are 1st, the escape from the towers in the event of the single staircase in each tower being rendered unavailable. We think that at 6 and 13 towers outside staircases are the only possible means of giving alternative exits, but with regard to the three other towers on each side, we are of opinion that egress might be arranged upon the roof which would be both efficient and able to be made without danger by the patients. We explained our views in this matter to Dr. Hill, and the foreman of the works. The passage at the top of the kitchen block leading to the dormitories occupied by laundry patients might become filled with smoke, and access to the door of escape rendered impossible. We have advised how this may be remedied. 2nd, the doors of the single rooms should be opened by the turning of a handle from the outside. By this method, quiet rest is secured to the patients when sleeping, and speedy escape is assured should fire break out in the night. The day-rooms, dormitories, and passages on both sides were too cold, on the male side especially so, where fires had been discontinued altogether latterly. We had several complaints on this subject, and think they are well founded. We learnt also that the coal was of inferior quality. It certainly was small coal, throwing out but little heat, so we were glad to hear that the stock was nearly exhausted, and hope the same kind will not be purchased again. We were pleased with the state of the wards and dormitories, which were in good order, bright and cheerful. The dress of the patients was

Suggested precautions against fire.

Suggested improvements.

- Appendix C. good. Their general behaviour was satisfactory, though in one or two of the wards noise and excitement was evinced.
- Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.) Attendants. The staff of attendants is sufficient in strength, though in No. 3 male and No. 7 female wards we think it would be well if (by some re-arranging) an additional attendant were employed. In No. 3 Ward, 44 of the most acute cases were in charge of four attendants, and in No. 7 Ward, 71 patients (of whom all but two suffer from epilepsy) are looked after by five nurses. Complaints except of the cold and undue detention were infrequent.
- Dietary. We saw a substantial dinner on the table on both days of our visit. Good stout and beer being the beverage furnished at the meal. The dinners were savoury and much liked.
- Accommodation for idiot children. Dr. Hill has shown us where it is proposed to build a sort of Annexe for 100 idiot children. We quite approve of the idea, thinking it of paramount importance that children of tender years should be kept from the wards of a lunatic asylum in which nothing but evil can accrue to the idiots owing to the vicious and degraded habits of many of the lunatic inmates. It is also possible that by training, some, at any rate, of these children may in after years be able to earn their own living, which training they cannot receive except under special conditions and from specially trained attendants. So on the grounds of expediency also we venture to advise the carrying out of this scheme. A medical officer will be required to reside at this Annexe. A well qualified gentleman to conduct the pathological research could in all probability be found for this purpose.
- Statistics. It is just eight months ago since our Colleagues were here last, and the changes have been the following :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	94	134	228
Discharged, "recovered" - - -	33	44	77
" "relieved" and "not improved."	50	47	97
Died - - - - -	25	30	55

There are now on the books 1,094 in all, 457 men and 637 women ; 244 patients are boarded here belonging to the County of London, and there are supposed to be seven vacant beds, but we can only repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at their visit last year, that the accommodation is stated by the committee to be 1,068, and there are to-day 1,091 in residence ; 28 patients are placed to sleep at the detached hospital, but they might have to be removed at any moment, and then great difficulties would arise. Only one case of infectious disorder fortunately has occurred since the last visit. A female patient had measles. She was isolated, but not placed in the infectious hospital, made a good recovery, and no other patient caught the disorder. The 55 cases of death were all due to natural causes, except in the case of a woman who died of gangrene from perforation and abscess from impaction of bone in the œsophagus. In this and in two other cases did the coroner hold inquests. Post-mortem examination was made in 50 instances. No seclusion has been found necessary ; 1 male patient was restrained for 36 hours to prevent self-injury during epileptic excitement. When we were in the wards we saw

18 men and 17 women in bed, and last week are registered as under medical treatment 41 men and 53 women. Appendix C.

Quarters for a trained fireman are in course of erection when fire signals, a fire brigade and fire practices will be instituted. The connection of the Asylum with the fire brigade station at Tooting by telephone has not yet been completed, nor is the Asylum as yet attached to the general telephonic station; though we learn both junctions will soon be effected and the telephone ready for use. Middlesex
Asylum,
(Wandsworth.)
Precautions
against fire.
Attendants.

There are 50 day and seven night attendants, and 51 day and seven night nurses. There are in each division two head attendants on day and one on night duty; 28 men and 31 women have lived for some years in the Asylum service, and only eight men and 13 women less than 12 months.

Three hundred and ninety-two men and 323 women are made of use in various ways, and Dr. Hill informs us that he only sanctions the employment of 4 patients in each ward as ward-cleaners. The proportion of male workers is very satisfactory, but we hope some way will be found whereby a larger number of women may be made useful, though the material is not at present very promising. Employment.

The arrangements for the religious exercise of both the Church of England and of the Roman Catholic patients seem to us satisfactory. Divine Service.

Associated entertainments are frequent and varied whilst the provided partake, as they should, in good proportion, of works of a secular and amusing character. Amusements.

Exercise beyond the Asylum courts is taken daily by 666 patients, but 110 are usually not allowed beyond the airing-court walls. Exercise.

The death rate for last year calculated upon the average number resident was 6·7 per cent., whilst the recovery rate for the same period and calculated upon the same basis was 36 per cent. Serious casualties have been few and do not require comment. A great many small matters adding to the patients' comfort have been carried out, and some wards and the recreation hall done up. Another observation dormitory has been brought into use for the female epileptics, with three single rooms for dangerous patients. There has been no change amongst the principal officers in this Asylum. We hope that when the other medical officer be appointed as suggested above, the case-books will contain photographs of the patients on admission and discharge, and fuller notes as to their mental state will be then expected.

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

15 July 1891.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this Asylum, and also the detached buildings occupied by patients, with the exception of the distant farm. We can again record a favourable opinion of the Asylum, which we find in a very creditable condition, and with good order prevailing in all parts. The new male infirmary is nearly finished, indeed the upper floor is already in use, and by the end of the month the lower floor rooms also will be ready. The plan has worked out very satisfactorily, and the accommodation will be very good. This, and the new water-closet block for Male Wards Nos. 3 and 4, which also approaches completion, are the only important structural works which have been Monmouth, &c.
Asylum
Additions.

- Appendix C. recently undertaken. We think that extension of the Asylum for patients, at least on this site, has now reached its utmost limit.
- Monmouth, &c. We find here 886 patients, 437 being males, and 449 females. There are among them 46 of the private class. The patients from out-counties are 63 in number, and comprise 25 females from the Denbigh Asylum, 25 males from the Worcester Asylum, 10 females from Stafford, and 3 patients from other parts. There is besides a contract to receive further 15 patients, all males, from Stafford. Taking account of these, it is estimated there will remain vacant beds for 25 male and 8 female patients.
- Statistics. The present weekly charge to parishes is 7 s., but the cost is 7 d. more, which the profit from the farm repays. The charge for private patients varies from 8 s. to 25 s. per week, and for out-county from 8 s. to 13 s.
- Since our Colleagues' visit on 5th November 1890, 169 patients have been admitted here; 60 discharged, of these 36 had recovered; and 71 died.
- Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examination was made of the bodies of 54 of the patients who died. Only one death was due to other than an ordinary cause. This was the case of a male patient who escaped through one of the attic windows, and in endeavouring to reach the ground by means of a stack pipe, fell, and broke a small bone of the leg. Gangrene set in and he died.
- Inquest. In this case a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts returned. The fastenings of the windows in the attic dormitories have since been strengthened. A second coroner's inquest was held on a patient who died from heart disease. One death occurred from "Raynaud's disease," and another case of this disease was noted in which however, recovery took place.
- No other very serious casualty but that noticed above, appears to have occurred, but there is a considerable record of minor injuries, many resulting from quarrels and fights between patients. No zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and the sanitary condition at the present time is satisfactory. We found confined to their beds 11 male and 15 female patients only.
- There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint. One man once, for 9½ hours, and 2 women, one on five occasions and for 50 hours, the other on six occasions and for 61 hours, were secluded.
- The usefully employed of the patients are returned to us as 254 men and 332 women, but these numbers include a considerable proportion who are ward cleaners only. They represent proportions of 58 and 74 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes. The proportion of males is rather low.
- Divine Service. The attendance at church last Sunday morning (there is but one service on Sunday) was 412, and we learn that there is room in the chapel for a somewhat larger number. We are glad to find that the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 72, have now the ministrations of a priest who is paid for his services.
- Exercise and amusements. On the subject of exercise we note that about 130 patients walk daily in the grounds outside the airing-courts, and that over 600 go weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate, but we could wish that the number, 226, usually confined for exercise to their airing-courts were diminished. At the associated entertainments some 530 patients are brought together.
- During our inspection we saw every patient. In some wards there was a certain amount of noise and turbulence, but generally the patients were

were orderly. Their dress was fair; better, we thought, in the male, than the female division. No serious complaints were made to us in either division.

We are informed that the scale of wages for attendants, and their leave, have recently been altered in their favour. The initial rates have been raised to 28*l.* for men, and 16*l.* for women, with uniforms. These rates may, for merit, be raised at the discretion of the superintendent; and the maximum pay for charge attendants is 42*l.* for men, and 26*l.* for women. For leave, the attendants have every third Sunday; two nights a week from 6 to 10 p.m.; one day a month off duty; and an annual holiday of 14 days. These conditions of service appear to be fairly liberal, except, perhaps, as to the initial rates of wages.

The staff at present comprises 37 men and 41 women for day, and five of each sex for night duty. Of the total number of 88, 29 have less than 12 months' duration of service. We should notice that the appointment of an additional night attendant for each division has been followed by the reduction, by nearly one half, of the number of wet and soiled beds, owing to the greater care bestowed on patients of faulty habits.

We learn from Dr. Glendinning that the erection of a building to contain sleeping rooms for female attendants is contemplated. We think this is desirable, and see no objection to the proposed site.

Appendix C.
—
Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.
Attendants.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

21 July 1891.

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum yesterday, and have during these two days seen every patient on the books excepting 4 males and 2 females absent on trial. We are sorry to observe that none of the patients now absent on leave are given an allowance. We are perfectly satisfied from our experience that the giving of an allowance often enables the patient to remain for ever out of an Asylum; as thereby he is able to live without undue exertion before he has so far recovered his strength as to be able to work in earnest, so this small allowance is in reality a distinct saving, and we recommend that it be largely adopted both on economical and humanitarian grounds. Amongst matters calling for alteration we mention the old wooden box bedsteads which will ere long, we trust, be done away with, and iron bedsteads supply their place. The water supply at the auxiliary building still depends on a single set of pumps; we desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation on this head. The old disused single rooms now turned into makeshift workshops should be altered and converted into proper shops. The female attendants' mess-room would be far better adapted for their recreation room if it were supplied with a piano, books, bookcases, games, &c.

The means of amusement, books, papers, &c., supplied to the wards are not great, and the bagatelle table at the annexe needs recovering. The patients' visiting room is dull and cheerless, but might we think be improved at no great cost. The statutory notice as to the private patients' rights respecting letters, interviews, &c., must be put up in the rooms where private patients are warded.

We saw the dinner yesterday and thought the allowance of meat in the pie (2½ oz.) was too small. The dietary scale has been revised and

0.70.

B B 4

now

Norfolk
Asylum.
Absence on
trial.
Suggested
alterations.

Dietary.

- Appendix C. now both asylum buildings have the same diet sheet. At the annexe the door of inter-communication between the male and female division available in case of fire, is not sufficiently secured against improper use. This can easily and will no doubt speedily be remedied.
- Norfolk Asylum.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants has been increased since the last visit, and there is now about one attendant to 14 patients in each division. This is still, however, a low proportion, and is particularly noticeable in No. 4 male division, where 35 patients, all suffering from epilepsy, are under the care of two attendants only.
- Religious services. Religious services on Sunday afternoons are performed by ministers of various denominations. This is an additional tax on the staff and on a day on which afternoon leave is usually in asylums largely granted. However much these services are appreciated by the patients, it must be remembered that extra work imposed on a weak staff may lead to negligence and fatal accident.
- Improvements. We note that water closets have been erected in male No. 3, and we hope that similar improvement will not be delayed on the corresponding female side. The area of land belonging to this Asylum is small. We think if it could be found possible to get land in close proximity it would be of advantage in various ways. It would then be possible to keep cows, grow vegetables sufficient for all the Asylum patients, and afford work for even a larger number of patients than are now employed.
- Water supply. The most important matter to be considered by the committee seems to us the question of drinking water, and we advise that the supply of river water to the cold taps in both lavatories and sculleries be cut off, and whilst hot water be still supplied from the river, the cold water be only derived from the springs, whence we learn an ample quantity can be obtained.
- Statistics. The following changes have occurred since the last visit on 22nd March 1890.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	104	136	240
Discharged, "recovered" - - -	48	48	96
" "not insane" - - -	3	3	6
" "relieved and not improved." - - -	7	4	11
Died - - - - -	56	43	99

There are on the books 306 males and 428 females, 734 in all; and we have given to all, except those absent on leave, full opportunity of speaking with us; we had no complaints calling for notice, and the general behaviour was good.

The female clothing was neat, but improvement is desirable in this respect on the male side; and there was yesterday a far larger proportion of exceptional strong dresses than we are accustomed to see in county asylums.

No one was violent or aggressive, and except a few patients who were strong in their language, no excitement prevailed.

Post-mortem examinations. Of the 99 patients who died since the last visit, 92 were the subject of post-mortem examination.

No death was due to suicide or any other than natural causes, and

no coroner's inquest was held. Two of the deaths, however, were due to typhoid fever, and in eight other deaths, dysenteric diarrhoea existed in combination with other causes leading to a fatal termination. Besides the above several other cases of both disorders have occurred, though the sufferers have recovered. The causes were not easily traced, but a thorough examination of the drains was ordered by the Committee, and was carried out by Mr. McClery, engineer of the North Eastern Sanitary Association, who made an exhaustive report, which showed as the result of the "smoke test" that the air in several bedrooms was contaminated by sewer gas, and that the branch drains were insufficiently ventilated. Alterations to remedy these defects were ordered by the Committee and are being carried out. At the present time no patient is suffering from any exceptional disorder. The only other unusual complaints which have prevailed have been 13 cases of influenza, and 14 cases of erythema and erysipelas, none ending fatally. We saw in bed as we passed through the wards 6 men and 5 women. There are 81 epileptic patients for whom as we have stated in previous reports the supervision at night is not all that could be desired; 12 patients are considered to be actively suicidal.

Appendix C.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Defects in
drainage.

Exercise beyond the airing-courts but within the grounds is not given to any male patients, excepting the men employed on the land. This is also likely to be due to a weak staff, but 85 women are returned as walking daily beyond the airing-courts; 342 of both sexes are returned as going weekly beyond the estate.

Exercise.

Over 400 attend Divine Service on Sundays and over 300 the weekly dance.

No seclusion or restraint has been required.

A good proportion, viz., 73 per cent. of the male and 66 per cent. of the female patients are returned to us as usefully employed; of whom 130 men work on the land and 39 women in the laundry.

Employment.

The duration of the service of the attendants is satisfactory, 21 out of the 59 having lived here over five years.

Dr. Thomson is at present hardly worked. He has recently lost the services of Dr. Little the late senior assistant, Dr. Wreford the other assistant is absent on leave, and a medical officer without previous experience in lunacy is now the only assistant in residence.

We have examined the case-books, and find the entries to be fairly well kept up, but they are not signed by the person making them, as is required by the rules issued by our board.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

13 February 1891.

TO-DAY we concluded our inspection of this Asylum.

Diarrhoea of a dysenteric kind has recurred. At the present moment there are 4 cases in the male division, 2 of them convalescing; but all these patients were yesterday in bed when we visited the wards. Since our Colleagues were here, on the 1st April 1890, there have been 10 cases of dysenteric diarrhoea, all in the men's division, 3 of which ended fatally; there have also been 18 cases of scarlet fever (1 ending fatally) all among the children; and 2 deaths from typhoid fever, both of adult females. The diarrhoea has, at intervals, shown itself in the Asylum every year since 1886, including that year; sometimes in the male,

Northampton-
shire Asylum.
Outbreak of
dysenteric
diarrhoea.

Appendix C.
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 Nottingham-
 shire Asylum.

male, sometimes in the female department. The disorders above referred to have not been traced by the medical superintendent to any cause or any circumstances, though he has made careful inquiry, he tells us, and has attempted to repel them by improvements in certain directions of a sanitary tendency. In this state of things we recommend that the Committee shall call to their assistance some eminent sanitary engineer, such as Mr. Rogers Field, and should request him to carefully examine and report upon the sewerage and general sanitary arrangements of the Asylum.

Statistics.

There are now upon the books the names of 749 patients; they are 327 males, 422 females; the total number exceeds that at the Commissioners' last visit by 29. Of the 749, those chargeable to Northamptonshire and its Unions are 391, to Northampton Borough 102, to Peterborough 46, to Sussex 107, to the County of London 6, to other counties and boroughs 54. Besides these, are 43 private patients, including 1 criminal. The Sussex transfer cases are, with few exceptions, of the most unfavourable class for care and treatment, and we think that the patients from Hayward's Heath Asylum should have been otherwise selected. The admissions have been 197, including 55 from out-counties, and 14 private patients. The discharges have been 82, including 52 on recovery. The deaths have been 86. The recovery rate for 1890, as compared with the admissions, but excluding the transfers, was 30·85 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality for that year, calculated on the average daily number resident, was for males, 16·61 per cent.; for women, 10·98 per cent.; and for both sexes, 13·46 per cent. This is a considerably higher rate than the average in County Asylums. We have already alluded to the number of deaths since last visit from dysenteric diarrhoea, typhoid fever, and scarlet fever; and there has been 1 suicide, that by a male patient. All the other deaths were due to ordinary causes, 10 being from general paralysis, 31 from other forms of brain disease (including 9 from epilepsy), 12 from pulmonary consumption, and 3 from malignant disease.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 44 of the 86 deaths. We are informed that this low proportion of autopsies is due to the refusal of the friends of the patients to give permission. We cannot doubt that every possible effort will be made to overcome prejudice, and to obtain consent to these examinations, valuable in many ways, in the interest of the living.

Inquest.

The only coroner's inquest was upon the man who committed suicide; he had forced a portion of his woollen shirt into his throat, and so suffocated himself. The circumstances of this death were reported to our Board when it occurred, and need not be repeated here.

The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 95, the epileptics are 115, the general paralytics are 8. Special instructions are issued for the continual supervision by day of the patients suicidally disposed, which seem to be sufficiently exact. We saw all the adult patients and nearly all the children. No patient is away on trial. To facilitate trial no statutory allowances appear to be given, which we regret, and there is no such charity fund, as exists in some Asylums, for the assistance of patients discharged, and about to make a fresh start in life. We found in bed 25 females and 20 males. We recommend the supply of low bedsteads with padded sides, in lieu of mattresses only, for patients in single rooms, who now sleep on the floor.

State of wards.

The wards are bright and cheerful, but several of them too large for patients disposed to be troublesome. Dr. Greene has divided already

one ward appropriated to the most violent and noisy of the women, but the division is not such as to preclude the excitement of the patients in one ward by the patients in the other; and too many of the more disorderly men were crowded together at dinner in their ward. The female patients in A. 1 were noisy and disorderly during our inspection; they are 44. Between this ward and A. 2 the division is imperfect. These wards together contain 93 female patients, under charge of a head and eight subordinate nurses. The men of the same class were more orderly than the women. With the clothing of the patients we find no fault.

Appendix C.
Nottinghamshire Asylum.
State of wards.

The staff of attendants appears to us to be scarcely strong enough, having regard to the unfavourable character of many of the patients, and the desirability of giving the benefit of daily extended exercise to a proper proportion of the patients. The staff consists by day of 60 of both sexes, *i. e.*, one attendant to $12\frac{1}{2}$ patients, and at night there are on duty three men and four women. Eleven men and nine women cannot yet count one year's service. Sixteen nurses have, under the instruction of Dr. Harding, been enabled to pass the examination for nurses of St. John's Ambulance Association.

Staff of attendants.

According to the medical records, 2 male patients have been restrained to prevent self-injury; 1 by padded gloves on four occasions, the other by his coat-sleeves stitched at the ends together or to his side on 27 occasions. A man and 4 women wet-packed, as medical treatment, are also entered as having been restrained. A man once for an hour, and 9 women on 33 occasions, for a total of $117\frac{1}{2}$ hours, appear to have been secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

The casualties have been few, and it seems purely accidental. Only 1 patient in bed, he a paralysed idiot boy, has a bed-sore. To prevent casualties we recommend further fencing of running gear in the laundry machinery.

The returns of employment (including 84 men and 78 women chiefly ward-cleaners) show that 167 of the males and 216 of the females do some kind of work. This gives the ratios to the total number of patients as 55 per cent. for men, and 51 per cent. for women.

Employment of patients.

The recreation of the inmates of the Asylum has been furthered by some improvements of the hall for entertainments. The addition of convenient green-rooms for the actors in theatrical performances on its stage is very desirable.

Amusement of patients.

We saw dinner in several wards; there were but few complaints as to diet; some complaints upon the insufficient allowance of bread were made by men, non-workers, and therefore having less than the workers.

Dietary.

We hear that a considerable fund has been accumulated from the profits on out-county patients. Some of this will, we understand, be expended in adding dormitories to the infirmaries, so as to relieve the present overcrowding of the observation dormitories. Among the desirable future additions to this Asylum we would mention the construction of rooms of adequate size, suitably equipped for pathological and microscopical study, and for photographic work. The provision of additional cottages for married attendants seems to us also desirable. We have, as usual, examined the case-books, and can report that they are well kept and properly entered up by the medical officers.

Appendix C.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

9 March 1891.

THERE are to-day on the books of this Asylum the names of 540 patients, 295 males and 245 females. The male wards are full; in the female there is vacant accommodation for 56 patients. Part of this will immediately be filled by 20 female patients from Durham. There are already here 34 out-county patients. The weekly maintenance charge for Northumberland patients is 9s. 7½d.; for out-county patients, 14s. Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum on 21st February 1890, 79 males and 53 female patients have been admitted; 30 males and 40 females discharged, 24 and 30 of them, respectively, having recovered, and 33 of each sex died. Pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease were the causes of 27 of the 66 deaths, and two deaths were due to erysipelas. Nothing among the other causes calls for special notice. One case of typhoid fever occurred, but was not fatal. No cause for this could be traced, and no other zymotic disease appeared. In 45 instances post-mortem examination was made. No coroner's inquest was held, and no very serious casualties are reported. The death rate in 1890 was 10·1 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The recoveries were 51·6 per cent. of the number of admissions.

Condition of
patients.

We have seen all the 540 patients, none being absent on leave. They have been very quiet during our inspection, and the few complaints of ill-treatment made to us were most obviously delusional. The state of the patients' dress was fairly good, making allowance for the fact that many were in their working clothes, but there might, we think, in other cases, be a higher degree of tidiness attained.

As regards the health of the Asylum at present, we find no unusual sickness; 17 males and 14 females were confined to bed, and 27 of each sex are under medical treatment. No patient confined to bed suffers from bed-sores; and it appears from the post-mortem records that very few were observed on the bodies of patients who died since the last visit. The epileptics at present are 46 in number; the general paralytics, 13; and the patients considered actively suicidal (as to whom proper caution cards are issued to the attendants), are 75. These, and the epileptics, are all under supervision at night.

Restraint and
seclusion.

One case of the use of mechanical restraint is recorded, and it was employed for surgical reasons. Nine males on 30 occasions, and for 242 hours, and 2 females on four occasions and 26 hours in all, were secluded.

Employment
of patients.

The patients usefully employed are stated to be 207 males and 180 females, 94 men working on the land. The totals give proportions of 70 and 73 per cent. respectively as so employed, and these are satisfactory.

Divine Service.

The proportions of the patients attending Divine service and associated entertainments are about what we commonly find; and there is now a regular service for the Roman Catholic patients, 40 of whom attend it.

Exercise.

The exercise of the patients seems to be duly attended to, and the returns we have received respecting it are satisfactory.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants has been increased by one on the male side. It now consists of (exclusive of the head attendants) 25 men and 26 women for day, and three of each sex for night duty, and appears to us to be adequate. We are pleased to find that 46 out of a total of 59 have been two years and over in the Asylum service.

As

As to the structure of the Asylum we may report that it is generally in good order. A large amount of painting and redecoration has been done since the last visit, and more is in progress, or will soon be undertaken.

Appendix C.

Northumberland Asylum.

Structural improvements.

A new carpenter's shop has been built, and the old one has been added to the tailors and shoemakers' shops, and will make these more convenient.

The foundations for the additions to the infirmaries which were sanctioned have been prepared, and the work of building will, we understand, be at once begun. Several other necessary improvements were recommended by our Colleagues last year, but have not yet been taken in hand.

Dr. McDowall informs us, however, that plans are now being prepared for all the additions and improvements which are considered necessary to render the Asylum, on its present footing, complete in all respects, and that the County Council will be asked to sanction them. The list contained in our Colleagues' entry in this book includes nothing unreasonable, and we trust the Committee will be enabled to effect all that was suggested. If, by degrees, the interior walls of the older portions of the Asylum could be plastered, the decoration applied would be alike more effective and more durable than at present, and we recommend this matter for favourable consideration.

The medical staff remains the same as at the last visit. We are glad to find that lectures are being given to instruct the attendants in their duties.

We should not omit to mention that the fire brigade, organised from among the male attendants, which has existed here for some years, is now once in three months inspected and instructed by a skilled man from Messrs. Merryweather's, who also examines carefully all the appliances. The brigade is also regularly practised at other times.

Precautions against fire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

7 February 1891.

WE regret that the provision of a proper Asylum for the County is still indefinitely postponed, so far as we can arrive at any conclusion from a perusal of the minute-book of the Committee. If this be the case, the necessity for considerable outlay here in such improvements as the structure and site permit is great. At present the Asylum may be sufficient for custody, but the proper treatment of the patients, according to the views now generally entertained upon this subject, is, if not impracticable, a task of the utmost difficulty.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

In the circumstances our Report can scarcely extend beyond a summary of the statistics of the past seven months. The admissions have been 75, the discharges 30, including 18 recoveries; the deaths 14. These events result in leaving upon the books of the Asylum the names of 334 patients. The men are 163, the women 171. No one is away on probation. The vacant beds in position are 16 in each division. The chargeability of the pauper inmates is, to Nottinghamshire and its unions and parishes, 262; to Hastings, 24; to London, 34; to other places, 9. There are 3 private patients, and 2 criminals, only. We have seen all the patients; their conduct during inspection was good, and their clothing is satisfactory. Only 1 man and 4 women were in bed while we were in the wards. The wards are kept clean. In the

Statistics.

Appendix C.
Nottingham-
shire Asylum.
Statistics.

bath-rooms we recommend that the taps for hot and cold water should be distinguished from each other clearly, and in a bath-room on the male side a perfect copy of the bathing rules should be hung up in place of that which has been torn and defaced. As will be seen by the number of deaths above referred to, the mortality has been low; calculated on the average daily number resident, it has been about 7.5 per cent. per annum; and the deaths were all due to natural causes, but these causes were verified by post-mortem examinations in only six of the 14 cases. No coroner's inquest has been held. The Asylum has been free from all infectious or exceptional disorders, and the only serious casualty has been the fracture of the forearm of a woman who was assaulted by another female patient.

Restraint and
seclusion.

With regard to matters of statutory record we have also to report that mechanical restraint is registered of 1 woman by long-sleeved jacket for 157 hours, to prevent injury by her of her face. Seclusion has been resorted to with 1 patient only of each sex; the man four times, and for a total of 40 hours; the woman thrice, and for an aggregate of 30 hours. Under medical treatment this week are 19 males and 25 females. There is, in the opinion of the medical superintendent, at present no actively suicidal case in the wards, therefore no special instructions for the continuous supervision of such a patient are just now in the attendants' hands. We think that boxes with lids and locks should be supplied for the safe custody of the knives, the boxes to be also kept in locked cupboards or drawers. There are 9 general paralytics and 42 epileptics.

Employment
of patients.

The returns made to us show that 81 men and 72 women are employed; a proportion of 50 and 42 per cent. of the total number of the respective sexes. Of the men, 25 are employed on the land, 11 in various workshops, 5 in connection with the offices, and 40 as ward-cleaners. Of the women, 20 are engaged in needlework, 25 in the laundry department, 5 in the kitchen and offices, and 22 as ward-cleaners. We hope that efforts will be made to induce larger proportions to take part in useful work, alike conducive to recovery of the curable, and improvement in the condition of the incurable.

The attendance at Divine Service last Sunday in the small and inconvenient chapel of the Asylum is reported to have been 189; and at the last fortnightly dance in the laundry 194.

Exercise
of patients.

All but the feeble patients are taken into the airing-courts and upon the small estate of the Asylum, but extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds is necessarily limited by the situation of the Asylum in a large town, and this privilege is not enjoyed by more than 15 men and 25 women, these once a week.

Staff of
attendants.

The day staff of attendants is by no means too strong (11 men and 12 women), and at night two attendants in each division (a stationary and a patrol) are decidedly too few, in view of the existence of two separate buildings. Another patrol for each sex is desirable, so that each division in each building should have its independent night-watch. We also think that more means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire in its commencement should be supplied throughout the interior of the Asylum.

We are satisfied that the medical staff and attendants keep in view the contentment of the patients, and as far as lies in their power, the proper treatment of those who are detained here for mental disorder. An autopsy book has been added to the medical records of the Asylum, pursuant to the recommendation made by the Commissioners at their last visit.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

10 December 1891.

FIVE hundred and seventeen patients are now upon the books of this Asylum; 2 women are absent on trial; the vacant beds are 22, of which five only are in the female division. The out-county cases are 53, of whom 25 are transfers from Sussex Asylum and 28 belong to the Borough of Windsor. There is no private patient. Since the Commissioners' visit a year ago 120 patients have been admitted; 41 discharges have occurred, and 46 deaths are recorded, all natural, save that of a man from drowning, and of another from peritonitis, the result of perforation of his bowels, after a struggle with an attendant. The drowned man was found in a sewage carrier. The verdict of the coroners' juries were in the one case "Peritonitis," in the other "Accidentally drowned." The death from peritonitis was the subject of special inquiry by ourselves and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The attendant was not proved to have misconducted himself, he has since left the Asylum service. The serious injuries suffered by other patients have been that of a woman who fractured her right tibia and fibula by a fall in a fit, and the fracture of his right fifth metacarpal bone, on the part of a man, through fighting with a fellow patient. There has been no epidemic.

Oxford
Asylum.
Statistics.

Forty-six post-mortem examinations have been made, so the cause of every death has been verified. Twenty-two patients have been discharged as recovered. For scientific inquiry into insanity there is no proper provision here, the surgery is itself a room in a very inconvenient position, small, and too dark for the use of a microscope.

We were sorry to learn that the medical superintendent has again been attacked by influenza, but his assistant answered all our questions, and knows the patients well. The Asylum is clean, and in proper order in most directions. The ventilation is defective, however, and we could not perceive that the heating apparatus contributed to the warmth of the building. There are, in our opinion, too many stretcher beds on the floors of single rooms, the beds for epileptics in the observation dormitories are somewhat too high for the avoidance of accidents through falls, and the box-bedsteads should be gradually reduced in number. Outside door handles to single rooms are conspicuous by their absence, these lessen the probability of waking patients when visited at night by the patrol, and facilitate their rescue in the event of an outbreak of fire. We would also suggest more attention to the painting of floors of single rooms occupied by dirty patients, to obviate the saturation of the planks by urine; we were glad to see that some of the single rooms are now much better lighted by gas. There are still only two tell-tale clocks in the Asylum, these of a sort which only temporarily record the hourly visits, so that within a few hours all evidence of those visits is gone. Such supervision of the night-duties of the staff is very inferior to that common in Asylums now by electric apparatus.

State of wards.

The patients during inspection were orderly. No one was actually secluded, but a man was kept apart in a room, an attendant standing outside to prevent his egress. No patient was restrained mechanically. There is no entry of seclusion or restraint since last visit by Commissioners.

Condition of
patients.

We saw in bed 12 women and 16 men; 1 of the former had broken her leg, she was epileptic, and it seems she fell in the act of searching for

Appendix C. — Oxford Asylum. Condition of patients.	for her clothes under a bed, where she had a fit. The epileptic class consists of 31 males and 28 females. Twenty-seven cases are reported to be actively suicidal, and there are 6 general paralytics; these last all in the male division. We repeat that the tickets for special care of those dangerous to themselves are too vaguely worded, and they are not endorsed by the attendants in successive charge of the patients. In the infirmary there is no stationary attendant still, but one sits up within a short distance of the ward. The outer garments of the patients are not otherwise than clean, but the change of under-linen is too infrequent, especially of the men.
Dietary.	What we saw on the dinner tables was very satisfactory fare, bacon with potatoes and carrots, and good bread. Beer is only given to the workers. Everywhere the bedclothes were sufficient and in a proper state.
Bedding.	
Attendants and Patients' exercise.	On duty in the wards we found 18 male attendants and 17 nurses; there are also five laundry women. These numbers account for the scanty exercise beyond the courts of men and women patients. We think that an organized system of regular daily extended exercise of many, especially women, now the rule adopted in most Asylums, is most beneficial to mind and body.
Employment.	Employment is given to 56 men, indeed, on the land, but the area attached to this Asylum is small. The total numbers usefully occupied are 114 in the male, 127 in the female departments; but 40, or thereabouts, of each sex are ward-cleaners chiefly.
Divine Service.	About 240 of both sexes attend the chapel services on Sundays. The chapel would be brighter, and perhaps more attractive, if more colour were introduced, and as there are 2 painters among the male patients, this might not be a costly task. A covered way has been recently finished to the chapel.
Amusements.	To the associated entertainments (such as are possible in an Asylum without a recreation hall) are attracted about 140 patients. The structural improvements since December 1890 have not been such as we need mention. The gas mains have been enlarged, but in some directions the pressure is now insufficient. We are glad to report that the nuisance affecting this Asylum by the sewage works has been abated by diversion of the Oxford sewage to other land, so that the area formerly irrigated is not now rendered offensive by super-saturation.

SALOP, MONTGOMERY, AND WENLOCK ASYLUM.

28 October 1891.

Salop,
Montgomery,
and Wenlock
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum on the 18th April 1890, the patients here have risen in number from 691 to 737. No one is absent on leave. We regret that trial of convalescing patients by such leave is not approved here, since our experience is that such trial is often proper. Of the patients upon the books, 24 are private cases. All the rest, with the exception of a criminal and an out-county pauper, are chargeable to the above-named Counties and Borough, or unions in them. In the male division are 324 patients, on the female side 413.

The weekly maintenance charge for home paupers is 7 s. 9 d. Out-county paupers and criminals are charged 14 s., the private cases pay 15 s.

From

From the Asylum records it appears that 287 patients have been admitted since the visit in 1890 ; on the other hand 141 have been discharged, of which number 101 had recovered their reason, while 100 other patients have died.

Appendix C.

Salop,
Montgomery,
and Wenlock
Asylum.

Statistics.

Every patient now in residence we have seen. For the year 1890, the recoveries as compared with the admissions, were in the proportion of 34·7 per cent. ; this rate is rather higher than the average of the preceding five years. The mortality last year, on the average daily number resident, was 9·9 per cent. for both sexes ; a lower death-rate than that of the two preceding years, and that rate has not been exceeded in the interval between this and the Commissioners' last visit. During this interval, all the deaths have been due to natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 51 instances only ; a proportion much below the average in public asylums in this country.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Coroners' inquests have been held upon 2 men, one of whom died in March last on the day after his admission ; the verdict was death from natural causes, but accelerated by being conveyed hither from Shrewsbury in the night. The verdict in the other man's case was exhaustion after mania and inflammation of the lungs.

Inquests.

Since the Commissioners' last visit, influenza attacked 21 patients and 1 woman succumbed to the disorder. There have been also 3 cases of typhoid fever among the patients, and one among the nurses, but all have recovered from that malady. The cause of the fever was not ascertained.

Condition
and treatment
of patients.

The serious casualties have been 4 fractures of limbs, all, it seems, accidental, the bones fractured are now re-united ; 2 cases of burns have occurred among the female patients from attempts at suicide, both have now recovered from the injuries, and 1 of the patients so burnt has been discharged. No exceptional disorder exists in the Asylum, and we found 8 men only and 13 women in bed, from all causes. No one was in seclusion, or under mechanical restraint. The former mode of treatment has been, since the Commissioners' last visit, employed on 15 occasions for 9 men and for a total of 41 hours, and as regards 10 women, as often, and for an aggregate of 43½ hours ; 2 men and 3 women appear, by the records, to have been mechanically restrained for a total of 147 hours, for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury ; 29 patients are at present registered as being under medical treatment. The epileptics are 57 males, 51 females ; the patients considered to be actively suicidal are returned to us as 17. These classes sleep under continuous supervision. In the papers issued to the day attendants in charge of the suicidally disposed patients, there is a statement that such patients should be "carefully watched," and these papers are now endorsed by the attendants successively taking over charge of them. We recommend that the word "constantly" should be substituted for "carefully," and that this caution should be on coloured parchment given out for suicidal cases only, and withdrawn when their disposition to self-injury has ceased to be such as to require continuous supervision by day.

Except in No. 3 in each division, which wards are ill-suited for turbulent patients, and unsatisfactory for any class of patients, both sexes were orderly during our inspection. In those wards are 33 men and 37 women ; the figures should be kept as low as possible.

The state of the wards, as regards ventilation, cleanliness, and a sufficiency of comfort, may be favourably spoken of. The wards are also, except No. 3, light and cheerful. The projected water-closets in

State of wards.
&c.

- Appendix C. — spurs are well designed, and kept in a sanitary condition. Those dependent on seat-action are not so serviceable as those where other means of flushing are in operation, and we are glad to hear that they are about to be altered in this respect. In the womens' bath-rooms, screens between the baths are not yet provided. This provision would be well, to instil or maintain ideas of decency. We think that more chairs of a suitable kind should be substituted for benches where the epileptic and infirm are warded. The keys of hydrant boxes, defective at the Commissioners' last visit, have, we are informed, been strengthened.
- Salop, Montgomery, and Wenlock Asylum. State of wards, &c.
- Dietary. We saw a dinner in the hall served to 332 of both sexes; the fare was good and liberal in quantity, we thought; the dinner consisted of bacon and peas pudding, and the workers had also bread and cheese, the beverage was water. The steel forks, noticed by our Colleagues in 1890, are to be replaced throughout the Asylum, we understand, by forks of other metal, and of modern shape. In this hall a new piano is to be placed.
- Employment. The records of employment show that, among the men, 142 (including 28 ward-cleaners) and among the women, 241, (including 67 ward-cleaners) are induced to occupy themselves. These represent 44 per cent. and 58 per cent. of the total numbers of the respective sexes. Higher results should be aimed at, especially among the men.
- Exercise. As to out-door exercise there is some improvement since the Commissioners' last visit, for 202 patients are now taken weekly beyond the Asylum estate, as against 173 then reported; and 82 men, not including those working on the land, and 178 women are walked daily beyond the Asylum courts, but within the Asylum boundaries. We hope to hear of further progress in the employment of extended out-door exercise, particularly for the women.
- Attendants. Since our Colleagues were here, the appointment of two additional nurses has been sanctioned, and the day staff at present consists of 29 on the male side, and 38, including five laundrymaids in the female division; proportions of one attendant to about 11 patients of each sex. The night staff is what it then was. We think that No. 3 in each division should be visited at night hourly, and that all the corridors should be patrolled as often. The class of patients in No. 3 is disorderly, and the early notice of an outbreak of fire demands frequent patrol of the corridors. We have looked at the attendants' mess-rooms, which have been now made cheerful by prints on the walls; the men have still no bagatelle table, but their recreation in summer has been promoted by laying out a ground for bowls and quoits, and the women have been provided with a tennis and croquet lawn. The annual and weekly leaves of absence of attendants, men and women, have been, we learn, somewhat increased.
- Drainage. We are given to understand that the reconstruction of the defective drainage system has at length been completed.
- Water supply. We are glad also to report that a new source of water supply will, next week, be available for the use of the Asylum, and thus the troublesome arrangement here, for over five years, for fetching by cart drinking water daily from Shrewsbury will be given up. A new well has been sunk, at a considerable distance from the old well, to the depth of 116 feet, and a bore-hole 84 feet lower. This has resulted in the yield of an abundant supply of water which is pronounced by the medical officer of health of the district, after analysis, to be "of a high degree of organic purity, quite free from sewage contamination, and a most desirable water for every purpose." Another analysis of this water

water is, however, to be made, we are told, by the county analyst. We hope that as soon as possible the wards will have, exclusively of all other, this pure water laid on to them, and the supply from the old well cut off. A new high level tank has been constructed, and the new water will be pumped into it by a gas engine fixed at the well.

Appendix C.

Salop,
Montgomery,
and Wenlock
Asylum.

Dr. Strange was absent on holiday at the time of our inspection. We were accompanied through the wards by the assistant medical officers who gave us all necessary information and assistance during our visit.

Water supply.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM

17 April 1891.

THERE are to-day in this Asylum 824 patients, 331 being males and 493 females. Fourteen of the entire number are of the private class. Beside the foregoing there are 40 male and 30 female pauper patients, properly receivable here, who are boarded out in the Gloucester Asylum.

Somerset and
Bath Asylum.
Statistics.

The total number lodged here shows a reduction of 40 patients from the number at the visit of our Colleagues last year, and we are informed that there are 22 vacant beds in the male, and 28 in the female division, but as regards the first number, the statement is subject to the fact that there is not in the male division the proper cubic space per bed for the number actually occupied.

We trust that no unnecessary delay will occur in building the new Asylum, the site for which, near Taunton, has been purchased, and that when this is available the number of patients here may be reduced by giving up the use of the very unsuitable and dangerous attic dormitories which have been so often condemned.

Since the visit referred to (on 14th February 1890) 269 patients have been admitted here, 178 discharged, of whom 92 had recovered, and 120 died.

Although nine of the deaths were followed by coroner's inquests, in only one of them was an exceptional cause of death, viz., scalding, the patient, a woman, having in a fit, fallen with her arm in the hot water in a washing tub in the laundry. The arm was scalded, and suppurated, and a succession of epileptic seizures occurring, the patient died from exhaustion. The causes of the other deaths present nothing unusual.

Inquests.

In 99 cases post-mortem examination was made. There has not been any zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit, and at present there is not much serious bodily illness. We found only 7 men and 8 women confined to bed.

Post-mortem
examinations.

No mechanical restraint is recorded since the last visit, and seclusion was only applied to 2 men on eight occasions, and for 74 hours, and 5 women on 10 occasions, and for 19 hours.

Seclusion.

Not many casualties are recorded. Four resulted in broken limbs, and one of these, the fracture of the humerus, was sustained by the patient in a struggle with an attendant, who at once reported the matter, and in Dr. Wade's opinion he was not to blame.

Casualties.

The epileptics are 130 in number, 73 males and 57 females, and the general paralytics 18, all but one males. The epileptics and actively suicidal, of whom there are said to be only 5, continue, with two exceptions, to sleep under continuous supervision.

- Appendix C. We visited all the wards yesterday, and saw every patient. The patients were generally very orderly, and none complained to us of ill-usage. We were satisfied with the state of their dress. We saw a good substantial dinner served in the dining-hall, but the carving and distribution were rather rough. We recognise the difficulty of serving so large a number, and in few Asylums is it satisfactorily overcome. The subject is one not undeserving of consideration with the view of improvement.
- Somerset and Bath Asylum. Condition of patients.
- Employment of patients. The returns relative to useful employment inform us that 240 men and 370 women are usefully employed in some way, and in various degrees; and these numbers represent 72 and 75 per cent. respectively of the totals of the sexes, being some advance upon the proportions stated at the last visit. We are glad to observe that good proportions of the patients have the advantage of exercise beyond the Asylum estate, and that very few, beside those who are physically incapable, are confined wholly to the airing-courts.
- Divine Service At the services last Sunday in the chapel 415 patients are stated to have been present, but we assume that in this number many were counted twice; there are week day prayers which about 130 attend. The Roman Catholics are only 10 in number, and a priest occasionally visits them.
- State of wards, &c. As regards the structure of the Asylum, we have found the wards in fairly good order, but many have an unsightly appearance owing to the failure of the composition with which the walls were coated. Some wards, notably No. 2 Female, have been repainted and put in order, with good effect, and No. 4 Male is now in hand. We hope further progress in this work may speedily be made. Some of the water-closet apparatus has been altered and improved, but much remains to be done in this direction. The female infirmary should have a second exit for use in case of fire. No. 4 Female, which is used as a day room, is without water-closets, except those in the adjoining epileptic dormitory, and the bath room is used as a scullery and pantry. These defects should be remedied. It would be very desirable to replace the wooden bedsteads in the epileptic dormitories, which are dangerous to patients having fits, by low iron bedsteads with wire-wove bottoms, which are now much used. More attention should be paid to the fire hose and other fire-extinguishing apparatus, and more frequent practice enjoined.
- Among structural improvements recently effected we may notice the completion of the new nurses' block, containing bedrooms and a good messroom; improvements in the kitchen, to be followed by the provision of new steaming and cooking apparatus, which is evidently needed, and some other small matters.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants seems to be adequate. There are not an undue number of changes, and a good many attendants have been in the service for a considerable length of time. We learn that a kitchen maid was recently prosecuted for striking a patient, and fined 2*l.* We trust that the Committee will not hesitate to prosecute in every such case, when sufficient evidence for conviction can be procured.
- The present maintenance charge for ordinary patients is 9*s.* 4*d.* per week.
- We have examined the medical records, and are glad to find them well kept, but we must point out that the "Rules" require entries to be signed in full by the persons making them.
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STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

12 March 1891.

THE last report by two members of our board, dated September 1890, called attention to the fact that rather over two years from this time overcrowding was apparent in the Asylum, and that this overcrowding was at that time intensified. We have to report that nothing has been done to remedy this evil, but we hope that there may on no future occasion be any necessity to mention this grave defect, and that accommodation may be found for the surplus insane paupers of this county (some of whom are, as we have lately seen, boarded in other asylums) by building a new Asylum, if possible in the northern part of this county.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)
Overcrowding.

We have nothing but praise to give as to the state of the wards and dormitories, which were clean, comfortable, and free from smell. The bedding was very good, and the condition of the patients highly creditable to the attendants. The clothing was good and sufficient. We are glad to report that in this Asylum, where the patients are not of a particularly well-behaved class, it is found possible to do without any strong exceptional garb.

State of wards.

The matters which are most urgently needed are (1) the improvement of and reduction of beds in the infirmaries; (2) rooms so arranged for epileptic dormitories that the supervision may be continuous; (3) considerable additions to the laundry in every department, except perhaps the ironing-room; and (4) telegraphic or telephonic communication between the different wards and the medical officers' quarters.

As the dining-hall is under repair we saw the patients dining in their wards—the dinner was certainly liked. No patient was away on leave, and we endeavoured to learn from the more intelligent what cause of complaint (if any) they had, but nothing worthy of mention was brought to our notice. Every patient had opportunity of speaking with us.

The attendants of both sexes seemed intelligent and up to their duties. They are 29 in the male and 24 in the female division for day, and four of each sex for duty at night: we regret, however, to find that 20 out of the total 62 have not been here yet a year, and including the above more than half have not yet had two years' experience. We were pleased to find in the male infirmary that a female attendant is employed, and on the female side in one ward idiot children of both sexes are collected together.

Staff of
attendants.

The heating of some of the top floors is a matter not to be overlooked.

The mortality for 1890 was higher than the average in county asylums, having reached 13·6 per cent. for both sexes upon the average daily number resident. No exceptional or infectious disorder has, however, occurred, but many of the admissions have been of persons in very bad health. Post-mortem examination was made in 44 of the 52 deaths which have taken place since the last visit, about half-a-year ago. General paralysis, epilepsy, and other forms of brain disease proved fatal in 29, and diseases of the heart and lungs in 16 cases. All the deaths were due to natural causes, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

We have to report, with much satisfaction, that Dr. Spence is now aided by a second assistant medical officer, as recommended by our Colleagues at their last visit.

- Appendix C. We saw in bed 9 males and 25 females, and under medical treatment last week are registered 19 men and 17 women. We inquired when in the wards how many patients were actively suicidal, so as to require special instructions to be given about them, and we learnt there were 8 in the male and 10 in the female division. We highly approve of the plan adopted here of the consultation of the medical officers, once in every week, as to the necessity of the continuance of these special cautions.
- Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)
- Divine Service. There is Divine Service held once on Sunday, and once during the week, by the chaplain. The attendance last Sunday was 265. The Roman Catholic patients are visited once a fortnight by a priest. At the last associated entertainment 360 patients were present. The principal improvements we have to notice are the providing quarters for the second assistant medical officer, and also for the house-keeper; the re-painting of the dining hall and some of the wards on each side. Some new water-closets are in construction on the female side.
- Statistics. Since the last visit 79 patients have been admitted, 48 discharged, of whom 37 had recovered. The present number on the books is 621; 311 males, 310 females.
- Employment. The important remedial agents, employment and out-door exercise, are well organised at this Asylum. 227 men and 234 women are usefully occupied; proportions of the total patients of 72 per cent. of the male and 75 per cent. of the female sex. 106 men work on the land, 25 in various shops, 28 in miscellaneous occupations, and 68 are chiefly ward-cleaners. Of the women, 72 are engaged in needlework, 35 in the laundry department, 67 in the kitchen and ward offices, and 60 are chiefly ward-cleaners.
- Exercise. One hundred women and 94 men (not including those working on the land) have daily walks beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum boundaries, and 54 men and 10 women go weekly for walks beyond the estate. We may mention in connection with this that, according to the statutory records, no seclusion or restraint has since the last visit been found requisite.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. STAFFORD.

23 and 24 October 1891.

- Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Asylum accommodation. THIS Asylum was visited by Commissioners about a year ago. Again two days have been given to its inspection. The patients here are 869, all Staffordshire pauper lunatics, except 2 of each sex, private cases; they are 462 males, 407 females. Besides these, 110 persons, chargeable as lunatics to the county and unions in it, are boarded out by the Committee in other Asylums. No patient is absent on leave. There are vacant beds, only a few, not more than 18 for males, none for women. We believe that Burntwood Asylum is full, as it was overcrowded when last visited by Commissioners, and we cannot point out any Asylum where female lunatics could be received from this Asylum under new contracts. In this state of things we are glad to hear that the County Council are taking steps to provide a third Asylum for the county. We learn that the site has not yet been selected; it is our duty to press for an early decision on this point, with a view to speedy submission of plans of the building, the erection of which must of necessity occupy a considerable period. Failing attempts

attempts to obtain new contracts for accommodation till the new Asylum be ready, we suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, the acquisition of the tenancy of some large vacant house, which could be suitably furnished for occupation, the furniture to be ultimately removed with the patients to the new Asylum. Such a course has been successfully taken in some counties as a temporary provision.

The sewage difficulty here still exists. It appears that the Corporation admit their liability in the matter, but have not yet prepared a sewage scheme. We find many acres of the Asylum land under irrigation now flooded. This is a very serious matter, and delay is very likely to affect prejudicially the health of patients and others in the Asylum. Unless the Corporation find a speedy and proper mode of disposal of the Asylum sewage, we think that the Committee should undertake that task, and, if no better method suggests itself to them, by pumping the sewage on to the high land rented from Lord Shrewsbury.

According to the records of this Asylum, the admissions since the Commissioners' last visit, in September 1890, have been 295. The discharges have been 226, in three instances of persons who exhibited, after admission, no insanity; in 113 cases upon mental recovery. The deaths have been 106. The mortality for 1890 was 10·2 per cent. for both sexes, calculated on the average daily number of patients resident; it has but slightly exceeded that rate in the interval between this and the last visit of Commissioners. With one exception, all the deaths have been due to natural causes. The exception occurred early this morning, when an epileptic man was found to have been suffocated in bed in the observation dormitory, in which two special attendants were on duty. He is stated to have been last seen alive by one of those attendants at a quarter to six o'clock, and was found dead at 10 minutes past six, when the charge of the dormitory was taken over by a day attendant. A coroner's inquest will, no doubt, be held on this death. Inquests have been held upon the deaths of 2 men and 1 woman, who all died of heart disease, and suddenly. The woman was in an exhausted state on admission, and died in a quarter of an hour afterwards. We regret to find that post-mortem examinations were made in only 35 deaths.

The Asylum has happily been free from all exceptional and infectious disorders, and the only serious casualty, besides the death from suffocation already referred to, has been the accidental fracture, in a fall during a fit, of the arm of an epileptic woman. The fracture has now united. Yesterday there were only 6 men and 8 women in bed; all free from bed-sores. The epileptic are very numerous here; they consist of 104 men and 96 women. The actively suicidal cases at present are returned to us as 31 of both sexes. Caution cards are issued in regard to these patients, and are now in proper form, and seem to be duly passed to day attendants successively in charge.

For the special night supervision of the epileptics, and those prone to self-injury, there are five attendants of each sex. The total night staff is eight men and seven women. Since the Commissioners' last visit the day staff has, we are glad to say, been increased by addition of six men and four women, thus, *inter alia*, enabling more leave to be granted to the attendants, as then recommended. The day staff is now in the proportion of one attendant to 10 patients of each sex, which is sufficient in numbers. Making allowance for the recent additions, the duration of service is fairly good, 50 per cent. having been more than two years in the Asylum service. The women have

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Condition of
patients.

a very neat uniform. The men do not compare favourably with them in tidiness, but they have at present to provide their own trousers.

During our inspection the general behaviour of those under care and treatment was orderly. Less strict classification has produced its usual results, that of improvement in the conduct of the more disorderly. We think that it would be well to introduce a musical box into the ward where are most of the noisy and turbulent male patients, and in the male division to supply more bagatelle tables. At present there are only two, one of these in the new building, and useless, as its cloth is gone. Newspaper desks in the wards have been found elsewhere in Asylums serviceable, preventing the appropriation, by a very few, of the papers which might otherwise amuse many. Comfort and order in their surroundings has, it is now well known, a great effect in ameliorating the habits of all insane patients, and promoting the recovery of the curable. The patients' clothing is suitable. The nurses deserve credit for the female patients' special neat appearance, hair well attended to, and caps clean and pretty.

State of wards.

As to the wards, they are in very good order. The female infirmary is comfortably arranged and furnished for the sick. The male infirmary is in the hands of workmen, who will, we trust, make it as comfortable. We hope that throughout the Asylum more water-closets will be projected in spring; but, until that improvement is effected, better ventilation should be got by inlets and outlets for air, the former to be procured by Tobin tubes. We would also suggest that the single rooms for the noisy patients, or dangerous epileptics at night, should have slits in the doors for observation, and that the occupants should be placed, as far as practicable, in rooms adjoining similar rooms in galleries where night attendants should be stationary. Some of the doors of these rooms might also with advantage be padded to obviate disturbance through knocking at them. The recreation hall is being re-painted. We understand that a member of the Committee has kindly interested himself much in the work. The women here dine in the wards still, there being no room where they could dine together in large numbers. We saw dinners in some wards, including those where are the epileptics. The long benches in use for epileptics at their meals are very inconvenient when any sitting on them have fits. Chairs would, we think, be far preferable. The dinner fare was good and substantial. Wherever we examined it the bedding was good.

Visits and
letters.

Inquiry informs us that the patients are fairly well visited by their friends. The men, as a rule, receive more letters than the women, so we are told.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that (including 120 men and 105 women, chiefly ward-cleaners) 299 of the male and 319 of the female sex are employed; that is to say, 64 per cent. of the men, 76 per cent. of the women; proportions very creditable, especially as regards the latter.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is performed in the chapel only once here on Sundays, and there are no daily morning prayers. The patients who attended the service last Sunday were 240 men and 175 women.

Amusement
and exercise.

The patients attracted to the last weekly entertainment were 310. Those walked daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum estate boundaries, are 120 men and 261 women. These figures do not include the male patients working on the land. About 420 patients are taken for walks beyond the Asylum land once a week, in nearly equal numbers of each sex.

Since

Since the Commissioners' inspection in 1890, 1 man and 4 women have been mechanically restrained; the man by sleeves for 18 hours, and 1 woman by gloves for 108 hours; in both instances to prevent self-injury by picking their skin; another woman wore gloves for 504 hours for surgical reasons, and 2 women were packed for 20 and six hours respectively, to prevent self-injury. Six men, each once, and for a total aggregate of 32 hours, and 9 women, also each once, for a total aggregate of 39 hours, have been secluded.

Appendix C.
—
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford.)
Restraint and
seclusion.

According to the medical records the patients registered under medical treatment last week were 39 men and 37 women.

Various additions, alterations, and improvements in the Asylum accommodation have been carried out or are in progress:—

Additions and
improvements.

(1.) The most important has been the connection of the Asylum by a 3-inch main pipe with the Stafford Public Waterworks, so as to supplement the supply from the Asylum well, and to give extra pressure for fire-extinction purposes.

(2.) The arrangement of a system of electric fire alarms, and the extension and improvement of the electric communication between various parts of the Asylum (including the fixing of telephones available for use by the medical superintendent), and for communication between the officials and the wards.

(3.) Many bedroom doors have been re-hung and made to open outwards.

(4.) Mess-rooms for the attendants are in course of provision, by constructing dormitories over and in substitution for existing rooms, now used as dormitories. The lavatories have been improved in the women's basement ward. The detached male block has been papered and painted.

Among the future additions and improvements we wish to point out the following as much required:—

(1.) The construction of two fire-escape stairs, one from each end of the detached block (containing beds for 80 patients), and the addition of a bathroom (with three baths) to that building, and the fixing of hand-rails to the stairs.

(2.) Now that the detached building is used, and likely in future to be occupied by working male patients, for whom it affords very suitable accommodation, we desire to support the recommendation already made by the members of our Board, for the provision of a small detached hospital, containing six or seven beds for each sex, for the isolation and treatment of infectious disorders. No Asylum, equal in size to this, and so important, can be considered properly equipped without such a hospital.

The number of patients here now under care and treatment, the necessity for more autopsies, and more scientific inquiry into the causes of insanity, and improved methods of treatment, coupled with the additional duties recently imposed by the Legislature upon the Asylum medical staff, call, we think, for the appointment of another medical officer. He should have previous experience as a pathologist and chemist, and he should specially give his attention in a laboratory, properly equipped, to matters in regard to which an Asylum presents the best field for inquiry.

Medical staff.

Appendix C.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

25 July 1891.

Suffolk
Asylum.
Insanitary
condition.

It is just a year since our Colleagues last paid an official visit to this Asylum, and it is with regret we find that the insanitary condition which has so long existed here still continues.

During the past 12 months 1 male and 3 females have died of enteric fever, and 2 males and 5 females have died of dysentery or dysenteric diarrhoea, and during the same period 19 persons, including three attendants, have, in addition, been attacked by enteric fever, and 66 persons, including four nurses, by dysentery or dysenteric diarrhoea, and 1 patient of each sex, still suffering from enteric fever, is lodged in those wretched wooden sheds which are unfit for use by even persons in health, and are so ill-adapted for their purpose that we feel satisfied they would not be suffered to be used in any workhouse in the kingdom. This so-called male infirmary actually has no bathroom, and no water-closet; the sink in both infirmaries is actually in the room, and we can only again express our hope that this building may be soon removed, and an infirmary, in itself unhealthy, not properly furnished, or in the least degree fitted for the care, nursing, or cure of the sick, be cleared away.

New buildings. In these circumstances we are glad to be able to report that plans for the erection of two infirmaries, to contain 50 patients of each sex, are being prepared by the architects to the Committee, and will shortly be forwarded for the approval of the Secretary of State.

Water supply. Dr. Eager is satisfied that the insanitary condition of the Asylum is attributable to the water now in use, and it is therefore satisfactory to us to report that the Committee have at length determined, on the advice of Mr. Hodson, the eminent water engineer, to obtain water from an entirely fresh source. Experimental boring has shown that an ample supply of good water can be obtained at a point about a mile hence, where an acre of land has been purchased, and permanent pumping engines are to be erected thereon. We hope that the utmost expedition will take place in completing this work, and bringing pure water to the Asylum, when it is believed that the terrible scourge which has never been absent from the Asylum for over 10 years will be at last averted.

Inquests. Amongst the deaths two were due to other than natural causes, and were each the subject of a coroner's inquest, viz. : on a man who committed suicide by placing himself in front of a railway train, and on a woman who was suffocated by the stoppage of food in the air passages during an epileptic fit. Particulars as to both these deaths were forwarded to our Board at the time, and some correspondence took place respecting the former case. The only matter for comment as to the remainder of the deaths is that the most fatal cause was pulmonary consumption, so frequently the result of overcrowding or deficient ventilation. Both these defects exist (as has been pointed out before) in a marked degree on the female side in two dormitories, one in connection with No. 6, and the other with No. 1. This latter is, if possible to make a choice, the worse, as it must be cold, and is unprovided with any convenience, and the patients must go out of doors in any weather to go to bed; but both these dormitories are unfit for occupation, so we urge their abolition, and the construction of healthy dormitories in their stead. We wish here to call attention to a remark made last month by a deputation of the guardians of the Newmarket Union. "There is a crying

crying necessity for a new infirmary and dormitory ; No. 6 bears unfavourable comparison with the other wards."

Appendix C.

We regret to have again to report on the fact that this Asylum continues to be the only one left employing patients to sit up at night to help the night attendants. The last Asylum, excepting this, which continued to (despite our protests) employ patients in this way discontinued so doing when the insane night assistant murdered a fellow patient.

Suffolk
Asylum.
Patients as
night
assistants.

The separation between the sexes is in many places not satisfactory. In the laundry and kitchen both sexes are employed, whilst at the huts by day, nurses, attendants, and patients can meet together without difficulty, but the patients cannot meet at night without the knowledge of the attendants. Tell-tale stations should be placed at the extremities of the night-watches' beats.

Separation
of the sexes.

We are glad to find that the single room doors can be opened by a handle from the outside at nights, and further to provide for the escape of patients in case of fire, we hear plans are shortly to be forwarded showing a second exit from all parts now dependent upon one staircase only.

Precautions
against fire.

There are in charge of the patients on day duty (including three artizan attendants) 23 men and 22 women. The staff is low on the women's side, *e.g.*, No. 8 Ward, 35 patients with two nurses. Five patients are epileptic, and 4 so actively suicidal that the nurses have written directions they are never to be lost sight of, yet whilst we were in the ward one patient was employing the entire services of both nurses. Seventeen out of the 22 nurses have not yet been two years in the Asylum service. This is not satisfactory. Taking day and night attendants of both sexes out of the total, 51, more than half (26) have been but a short period in this place.

Staff of
attendants.

The return of employment furnished us shows that 68 per cent. of the male and 61 per cent. of the female patients do work in various ways. Whilst we were in the wards we were satisfied with the dress and quiet behaviour of the patients, and the rooms were clean and bright, but the bedding requires much more attention. The dinner was, on the whole, liked, and complaints with substantial foundation were not made to us. Papers and books were not too liberally provided, whilst many persons asked for a larger supply of writing paper. This provision of writing paper is a cheap way of enabling patients to ventilate their grievances to those in authority, and tends much to render the patients contented.

Employment.

We saw all the patients on the books, 512 in number. No one is absent on leave. We again venture to suggest the sending out of patients with an allowance as a real economy, and a valuable aid to speedy recovery. In reference to this subject, we also advise a system of daily exercise beyond the airing-courts as likely to expedite the recovery of the curable, and conduce to the good health of all patients. Weekly dances do not take place here in the summer. In many Asylums some sort of associated entertainment is continued weekly throughout the year, and with good effect.

Health of
patients,
exercise, &c.

We saw in bed yesterday 6 men and 7 women. No one was in seclusion or restraint. The former method of treatment has been employed in the case of 5 men and 13 women on 22 and 42 occasions, and for 196 and 324 hours respectively ; whilst the latter has been used in the cases of 4 patients, all females. Two of these wore the side-arm dress for prolonged periods, duly recorded in the "restraint journal," on account of determined attempts at suicide. One of these patients had

Seclusion and
restraint.

Appendix C. also, whilst in restraint, the constant services of an attendant night and day. The third had her hands secured in a muff for medical reasons, and the fourth woman wore gloves for 21 days to prevent her picking sores on her head, which was under surgical treatment.

Suffolk
Asylum.

Statistics.

The changes since last visit have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	66	81	147
Discharged "Recovered" - -	30	55	85
" "Relieved" - -	13	24	37
" "Not Improved" - -	1	3	4
Died - - - - -	21	26	47

Vacancies and
patients
boarded out.

There are said to be two vacant beds in the male and 17 in the female division, but 10 men are boarded out at Ipswich, and 19 women at Norfolk Asylum. The weekly cost for those boarded out being 14 s., and the cost here 9 s.

Structural
improvements.

We have again felt it to be our duty to comment upon many defects still existing in this Asylum, but we are glad to observe, on the other hand, that certain structural improvements have been, and are being carried out. These include the plastering of the walls, and introduction of large modern windows with shutters, in four wards; plastering of staircase and bathroom walls, tiling floors, and fixing fireplaces in bathrooms.

We are glad to find, in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestion, a pathological book has been kept. We hope shortly to be able to record that a larger proportion of post-mortem examinations have been made than has been found possible during the last 12 months.

SURREY ASYLUM (BROOKWOOD).

13 November 1891.

Surrey Asylum
(Brookwood).

A RATHER longer period than usual has elapsed since this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board. We have now fully inspected it, and can report generally that it is in very good order. Besides matters of ordinary reparation, several structural improvements have been effected since the visit of last year, the most important being the erection of four external iron staircases as then recommended. One of these is in the female, and three in the male division. They are of suitable design and conveniently placed, but we think that the placing of the boxes with glass faces to contain the keys of the escape doors, in the patients' dormitories, introduces an element of risk which may be avoided by removing the boxes to the adjacent attendant's bedrooms.

Necessary
additions.

Effect has not yet been given to other recommendations of our Colleagues, which we desire to support, especially that relating to the provision of suitable mess and recreation rooms for the attendants of each sex, which we consider very important, particularly for the female attendants. If this could be provided as part of a "Nurses' Block," to contain sleeping rooms as well, it would be still better, assuming that a convenient site for such a building can be found.

Some

Some more of the water-closet apparatus has been improved, but more in this direction remains to be done. Four single rooms have been made into padded rooms, and some minor improvements in the kitchen and laundry departments have been carried out. As relating to the latter department we may here correct a misapprehension to which expression was given in our Colleagues' entry of last year. It appears that all the clean male patients have, and had for a considerable time previous to the last visit, two clean shirts a week, though no night shirt.

We find on the books of the Asylum, 1,058 patients, 433 being males and 625 females; 741 patients belong to unions and parishes in Surrey, and 317 are chargeable to the County of London. The maintenance rate for Surrey patients is 9 s. 6 d. per week, and for London patients, 14 s.

Since 29th March 1890, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 201 males and 258 females, total 459, have been admitted here; 131 males and 182 females have been discharged or removed, 68 and 97 respectively having recovered, and 74 males and 82 females, as 156 patients in all, have died. In 139 cases post-mortem examination was made. One death was followed by a coroner's inquest. The patient, a woman, falling in an epileptic fit, broke her leg, and congestion of the lungs supervened and caused death. The verdict was in accordance with these facts. The causes of the other deaths were natural and ordinary, none calling for special notice. A female attendant died of typhoid fever, contracted while on leave, and a male attendant also suffered from this disease, but recovered. No patient was attacked by it, and the only other zymotic disease which has appeared here since the last visit was erysipelas, of which there were two cases, one fatal.

The casualties have not been numerous, and chiefly due to falls in epileptic seizures. A male patient, however, under the influence of hallucination, made a murderous assault on an attendant, who, though severely injured, has recovered.

During our inspection of the wards we found only 4 men and 6 women confined to bed. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint; of the latter there has been none, and of seclusion very little, since the last visit.

The nursing of the sick and bedridden, so far as we have been able to judge from observation in the wards and from examination of the post-mortem notes, has been good in the male division, but indifferent in the female. In the former, bed-sores were, on post-mortem examination, noticed in the case of two deaths only, out of 32; but on the female side, of 58 patients 10 had bed-sores when examined after death. We think that good would result from the establishment of classes for instruction of the attendants in nursing, as has been done in other Asylums with advantage.

The number of patients usefully employed give proportions very similar to those given in the last Report. They are 76 per cent. of the male patients, but only about 53 per cent. of the females. We certainly think that the latter proportion ought to be considerably increased, and that more women should be found to engage in the domestic work of the wards under the direction of the nurses.

There is a very fair attendance of patients at Divine Service. About 520 were in chapel last Sunday morning.

As regards exercise, we are informed that only the physically infirm do not go beyond the airing-courts; and that there is an organised system

Appendix C.

Surrey Asylum
(Brookwood).Necessary
additions.

Statistics.

Nursing of the
sick.

Employment.

Divine Service.

- Appendix C. system of daily walk in the Asylum grounds, and of walks weekly or oftener on the country roads.
- Surrey Asylum (Brookwood.) Attendants. The staff of attendants in the male division is numerically strong, and, though not so strong for the female side, is probably sufficient for that division also. But we regret to observe that changes are still rather frequent, as out of 57 men, 17, and out of 61 women, 37, have not completed a year's service in the Asylum. The short service of the nurses is attributed in some degree to the proximity of the camps; and if this be really a cause, it is an argument for providing a comfortable sitting-room with a piano and other means of amusement, as an inducement to the nurses to spend their evenings at home rather than to go out. The wages appear to be liberal enough, though perhaps a more rapid advancement might be attractive.
- Medical staff. We learn that the matron, Miss Fernandes, has found it necessary from failing health to resign. This failure is due, we believe, to some extent at least, to the shock resulting from attacks which were made upon her by patients, but also to the wear and tear of her responsible office, the duties of which she has, we think, discharged zealously and conscientiously. In the circumstances we trust the Committee and County Council will feel justified in dealing liberally with Miss Fernandes on her retirement.
- We share our Colleagues' views as to the need of a third assistant medical officer in an Asylum of this importance, more especially with a view to the encouragement of clinical and pathological research. For this, however, some additional rooms in connection with the mortuary and post-mortem room are necessary. The present medical staff is the same as at the last visit.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

28 April 1891.

- Sussex Asylum. Overcrowding. At the last visit to this Asylum, about 13 months ago, attention was called to the overcrowding. There were then on the books 841 patients, to-day there are 847; at that time 79, to-day 121 patients belonging to this county are boarded out at Berry Wood. This condition of things requires immediate remedy, and we should fail in our duty did we not urge the Committee to take the matter in hand at once, and decide by what method this overcrowding and insufficient accommodation is to be met. During the interval between this day and the last visit the average daily number resident has been 841, and the deaths have been no fewer than 129. It may not be out of place here to note that, with reference to the overcrowding, nearly one-fifth (25) are due to pulmonary consumption.
- Post-mortem examinations. Only 62 post-mortem examinations were made. We hope that some means may be found whereby the objection of the patients' friends to these useful examinations may be removed. The other causes of death call for no remark.
- Statistics. The admissions since the last visit have been 146 males and 187 females; 46 men and 41 women have been discharged on recovery, and 39 men and 75 women have left relieved or not improved. There are said to be 33 vacant beds, but how these figures are obtained we cannot discover, as the dormitories were all too crowded with the present numbers. There are a few idiot children here who might, we think

think with advantage, be removed to the idiot block at Northampton. No patient is absent on trial. The plan of sending out convalescing patients, with an allowance, to their friends, commends itself greatly to us, and we feel sure that many patients are by this means more speedily removed from the list of paupers, and earlier able to again earn their own living. This matter we also would urge upon the Committee, if it were only on the ground of expediency.

We have during the course of yesterday and this day seen all the patients. They were quiet, contented as a rule, and made no complaint of ill-treatment here, though one gentleman, a clergyman, did complain of having been ill-used lately in another institution, which complaint will be shortly investigated by us on the spot.

The staff of attendants is numerically greater than at the last visit, and the proportion of attendants to male patients is one to $12\frac{1}{4}$, and of nurses to female patients is one to $15\frac{1}{2}$. This, however, cannot be considered as strong. There are six attendants of each sex on night duty, but the peripatetic attendants only visit every two hours, instead of, as we think right, every hour.

In connection with this subject we may notice that electric tell-tale checks are being placed in position about the Asylum. Other additions to be mentioned are improvements in the laundry and additional drying closets, electric fire alarms, a new cooking apparatus, and the opening of another dormitory for quiet epileptic and suicidal male patients. We regret still to find that many of the single rooms are not able to be opened by a handle from the outside, and those which have been so made to open might be much improved. We have suggested to Dr. Saunders certain inexpensive improvements in the roof of male ward No. 6, plans for the enlargement of which will shortly be submitted for the approval of our Board. Despite the large number of deaths not many patients are seriously ill; 7 men and 17 women were seen by us in bed, and 10 men and 18 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. No coroner's inquest was held, and no restraint or seclusion has been registered since the last visit.

There are 94 epileptic patients and 71 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. Dr. Saunders tells us that the caution cards are revised every week, and such as can be withdrawn are so. This being the case we think great credit is due to the attendants, who, out of their small number (many of these patients being in the receiving ward) are able to keep on each side about 25 patients under "constant" supervision, in addition to attending to the recently admitted cases whose proclivities and special idiosyncracies are as yet unknown to them. Twenty-two patients suffer from general paralysis. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

The number of patients usually confined to the airing-courts is more than one-third of the entire number of patients. This, as has been pointed out before, may be due to not being able to spare attendants to take out the more turbulent patients in small parties with an efficient staff.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in excellent order, and free from offensive smell. A good supply of amusing books, novels, &c., were available in every ward, and we must note with satisfaction that the shelves were furnished with these works, and not, as is too frequently the case, half filled with dull old sermons of a bygone age.

We saw a dinner, which was generally liked, served yesterday.

Nearly 300 patients are present at the associated entertainments.

There are now two services on Sunday, 227 being the number present

Appendix C.
Sussex Asylum.

Condition of patients.

Attendants.

Additions.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

State of wards.

Divine Service present

Appendix C. present at the morning, and 333 at the evening service last Sunday ;
 641 is the average attending weekly prayers.

Sussex Asylum. Two hundred and thirty-one men and 363 women are in some way
 Employment. or other made use of, and we saw a fair number of patients at work
 yesterday in the kitchen, laundry, workshops, offices, and stores. The
 proportion of men employed as ward cleaners strikes us as being large
 compared with the women, since for the 368 men 75 men are required
 to clean the wards and dormitories, for the 479 women only 48 ward
 cleaners are needed.

Several changes have taken place amongst the officers lately. Dr. Fox left on Saturday to go into private practice, and his successor has not yet come. A new chaplain is in office in the place of Mr. Greenfield, resigned. A new head attendant has also been appointed, the late head attendant having retired upon a liberal pension.

WARWICKSHIRE ASYLUM.

17 March 1891.

Warwickshire Asylum. WE are glad to be able to report that the various works required to
 Additional be done here, mentioned in the last entry, are being carried out under
 improvements. the direction of Mr. Rogers Field. The drainage works are being
 hurried forward, and will, we hope, shortly be completed ; three out
 of the four water-closet blocks are in course of construction. The
 general ventilation of the Asylum is to be reported upon to the
 Committee by Mr. Rogers Field at their next meeting. The detached
 hospital is to be built, and at the present time correspondence respect-
 ing the plans is being carried on between the Medical Superintendent
 and our office. In consequence of the improved sanitary condition of
 the Asylum, it is with pleasure we are able to report a diminution of
 deaths from what might be termed preventible causes. Other matters
 calling for attention are, the appointment of a medical assistant to
 carry out the pathological research from which now it is generally
 considered one of the most important lessons is to be learnt as to the
 treatment of insanity as a disease. A new cemetery has been brought
 into use, and bodies have been buried in it.

Suggested improvements. A very great want is a mortuary chapel. The present place used
 for the purpose is merely a room next to the post-mortem room. It is
 evident that this can be only considered as a makeshift, and, we should
 hope, a makeshift of a very temporary character. The nurses are still
 without a mess room, and recreation room. This is a very necessary
 addition, and we desire to urge the subject with the same force, and
 for the same reasons, as were urged at the last visit. Nothing has
 been done to improve the accommodation by night of the suicidal and
 epileptic patients. This is urgently needed, and more tell-tale clocks
 placed at the various extremities of the peripatetic night attendants'
 beats. In connection with this subject we would recommend the
 adoption of some electric communication throughout the Asylum,
 which would also be available for the tell-tale clocks. The epileptic
 dormitories should have their gas brackets so arranged as to do away
 with the necessity of carrying lights. The single room doors have
 not yet been made to open by the handle from the outside, though
 some experimental means of opening have been tried. We have
 found in asylums that an ordinary handle has proved to be a satis-
 factory method, the door being able to be secured by a key, if for any
 reason

reason locking was necessary. We wish it could be possible to disuse the very dark dormitory between Nos. 1 and 3 on the female side. In most places the escape of the patients in the event of fire is secured by double exits, but at the very top of the main building is a dormitory containing 12 patients, with five nurses sleeping in adjoining rooms, dependent upon one staircase, who would in all human probability perish, if the only staircase were blocked by smoke. At Highfield there is also a 12-bedded dormitory without a second exit. This only differs from the other case, in that the dormitory is not so high. There is a second exit on the male side from a dormitory into the clerk's room, but though the door on the patients' side can be unlocked by a pass key, the clerk's door cannot. Of course this matter only needs to be mentioned, and the door will be made available. When the Asylum was last visited, 11 months ago, the Commissioners in their report spoke of the over-crowding in the Asylum (there were at that time 645, the present number is 653). In connection with this subject we may notice that 52 patients have died, and out of this number no less than 18 deaths are due to pulmonary consumption, and other forms of lung disease, and one death occurred from typhoid fever. Although this was the only death, 10 patients were attacked by a mild form of this disorder, and 2 patients suffered from dysentery but recovered. When the sanitary works are completed, and an improvement made in the ventilation of the wards where it is now faulty, we may hope for a greater immunity from preventible diseases. The mortality for 1890, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 12 per cent., 2 per cent. higher than the average rate in county asylums.

Appendix C.
Warwickshire
Asylum.

There has been one suicide, a woman having hung herself. The coroner held an inquest in this case, as well as upon a woman who died suddenly of apoplexy: particulars of both cases were duly transmitted to our Board. Post-mortem examinations were made in all but one of the deaths.

Suicide.

Since the last visit 56 male and 73 female patients have been admitted, 34 of each sex have been discharged, of whom 56 had recovered. There are to-day on the books 264 men and 389 women, all of whom were seen by us except 3, a man and 2 women, absent on leave. It is right here to remark that the 653 patients cared for here are not the total number of lunatic paupers belonging to the county, but 65 patients are boarded out in other asylums. We gave every patient in residence opportunity of addressing us, many did so. The only complaint we had respecting ill-treatment at the hands of attendants we investigated, and consider it to be without foundation.

Statistics.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and a sufficient supply of books was provided, whilst pictures and flowers brightened the wards. We think clocks would prove a useful addition. We did not observe any ward in which there was one.

State of wards.

The attendants seemed numerically sufficient, 88 in all, excluding the head attendants, four in number, and they have for the most part lived for a considerable period in the Asylum service. We saw 5 men and 16 women in bed. Under medical treatment we find 10 men and 16 women.

Attendants.

No male patient has been mechanically restrained, but according to the statutory record, 6 women have been so treated, 1 by canvas sleeves for 786 hours for surgical reasons, another by loose jacket for 328 hours to prevent self-injury, a third by loose jacket for 252 hours for medical reasons, a fourth by canvas gloves for three hours to

Restraint and
seclusion.

- Appendix C. prevent self-injury ; the 2 others were wet packed for short periods as medical treatment. The first mentioned woman was also dry packed for three hours for medical reasons, to keep her in a recumbent position. Seclusion has been employed in the case of 4 women only for a total duration of 34 hours.
- Warwickshire Asylum.
- Employment. The returns of employment furnished us show that 56 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, 58 and 65 respectively being ward-cleaners.
- Divine Service. Two hundred and sixty-eight was the number of the congregation at morning, and 221 at evening service last Sunday. A priest attends every Sunday to ministrates to the Roman Catholic patients.
- Exercise. Four hundred and thirty patients are returned to us as walking beyond the airing-courts daily, and 206 as walking weekly beyond the estate. The Committee have recently purchased 20 acres of additional land, and we learn that at this Michaelmas they will lease a farm of 160 acres adjoining the Asylum Estate.

WILTS ASYLUM.

3 November 1891.

- Wilts Asylum. It is about 16 months since this Asylum was visited by two Commissioners in Lunacy, and during that interval the following changes have taken place.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	90	94	184
Discharged - - - - -	50	55	105
" on "recovery" - - - - -	36	42	78
Died - - - - -	45	38	83

- Condition of patients. The present number on the books is 680, 307 males and 373 females. One male patient is absent on trial, but him excepted, we have seen every patient, all of them having opportunity of making known their wishes and complaints. None worthy of note were made to us. The day-rooms were bright and cheerful, the dormitories in good order, and the bedding clean and sufficient. The single room doors should, however, all be made to open with a handle from the outside, and it would be of great advantage if linoleum were used as the floor covering in a larger number of the rooms. The dress of the patients was neat, and their behaviour as a rule most orderly. We saw a good dinner, well liked, served in some wards. The dietary has been improved since the last visit, and no complaint was made to us as to insufficient food. Beer has been entirely done away with as a beverage at dinner, and milk has been substituted.

- Precautions against fire. Means of escape in case of fire by alternative exits is still wanting from some dormitories, but we feel sure that the Committee who are working so hard to improve the Asylum will not allow such a serious blot to long remain unremedied.

- Sanitary condition. Mr. Rogers Field is carrying out all his suggestions for the putting the Asylum into a thorough sanitary condition by his own workpeople, superintended by his own clerk of the works. The laundry floor requires

requires attention, the water stands on the floor in many places. We fear in many places the slabs will have to be relayed.

Appendix C.

The insufficiency of the accommodation for the assistant medical officers will be overcome when the Superintendent's house is finished. We have seen it to-day, and doubt much whether it will be ready for occupation in March as was expected. The position of the corridor from his house to the Asylum has not yet been settled. We shall hope to hear that this has been settled and the work begun, as it will not be right that the Superintendent should inhabit a building absolutely detached from the Asylum.

Wiltshire Asylum.
Accommodation for medical staff.

Nothing has been done to increase the size of the chapel, to supply the want of a dining hall, or to provide mess rooms for the attendants. Owing to the dampness of the walls of the detached hospital the walls have not as yet been plastered. In September 1889 our Colleagues commented upon this fact, and we beg to refer the Committee to their remarks on the subject. Had the hospital been required for any infectious disorder, the condition of the walls would have proved a most serious source of anxiety to the medical officers. We hear that the detached hospital was very cheaply built, but a satisfactory hospital for sick persons cannot be cheaply erected. The heavy fire queens still are in position, as if by them it was possible that the nurses could extinguish a fire. More means of speedy communication between the wards, dormitories, engine-house, laundry, and officers' quarters are needed. Several of the floors in the day-rooms are so worn as to need renewing. The visiting rooms are dismal, and calculated to depress both visitors and patients. They are singularly bare, cheerless, draughty, and uncomfortable.

Necessary additions and improvements.

There seems to be a fair proportion of patients usefully employed; 185 men and 208 women do something towards paying for their maintenance in this Asylum, and it is because they do this that we think it hard many able to appreciate and willing to go to the associated entertainments are unable to do so; only 90 men and 100 women are usually able to be present, that is not half the number of those who are employed.

Employment.

The church we learn can seat about 300 persons; it is calculated that there would be a congregation of 500 if there was room.

Divine Service.

Dr. Bowes tells us that no male patient, not physically prevented, is altogether confined to the airing-courts for exercise, and only 6 women. The patients seen by us in bed were 13 men and 15 women, but nothing in their maladies, or in the causes of death, calls for special comment.

Exercise.

In 65 instances did post-mortem examination ascertain the cause of death. This is not as high an average as we should wish to see, but Dr. Bowes tells us that only the objection of the relatives prevents autopsy being made in every instance. The coroner held no inquest.

Post-mortem examinations.

No patient who suffers from epilepsy or is actively suicidal is placed to sleep except under continuous supervision. We have shown the medical superintendent what we consider an improvement in the suicidal caution cards, and we have no doubt he will agree with us and carry our suggestions out.

Supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients.

Two patients met with serious accidents, one had his left eye destroyed by a blow from another patient, and the other broke two ribs by falling against a table.

Accidents to patients.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 3 men and 18 women for 37 and 1,130½ hours. Four women have been restrained by gloves or sleeves for medical reasons for 2,487 hours and on 488 occasions, 0.70.

Seclusion and restraint.

Appendix C. and 2 men and 3 women have been wet packed on three and 13 occasions and for 31 and 74½ hours respectively.
 ———
 Wilts Asylum. The staff of attendants consists of 29 men and 35 women, excluding
 Attendants. the head attendants. Four of the men and four of the women are night attendants. Their duration of service here is satisfactory, as nearly one-half, viz., 30, have been upwards of five years in the Asylum service and only 14 have not lived here a year as yet. We must notice with great approval the admirable way the case-books are noted, every one of which, though made by the assistant medical officers, is seen, considered, and vouched for by the signature of the Superintendent.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

21 February 1891.

Worcester
 Asylum.
 Water supply.

WE began our inspection of this Asylum yesterday, and find that the question of the water-supply to the Asylum is not yet settled, and the mode of providing the patients with drinking water most unsatisfactory. This matter is of such importance that we must express our surprise that as yet no steps have been taken, at any rate nothing has effected any improvement in this direction. The Asylum Committee say "that something must ultimately be done is absolutely certain," but go on to make remarks which we fear look as if the question of the water supply would not be promptly settled. The increased accommodation for the male patients would have been, we believe, undertaken before this, but the county and city are not at one in the matter. We will here call attention to various other matters which seem to us to call for alteration. We think all the single rooms and small dormitories should have their doors made to open by a handle on the outside, so as to avoid the patients being disturbed by the visit of the night attendants, and to enable speedy exit in case of fire.

Precautions
 against fire.

The small dormitories are too crowded, and boxes should not be allowed to fill up the already insufficient floor space. The fire buckets are too high. We know of no Asylum where they have been tampered with when placed on the ground, whilst they are at once ready for use. We sent a nurse to fetch one to-day, and it took two nurses with the steps to get it, whilst the time occupied was 58 seconds. Doors of escape from the observation dormitories on either side in the old building can only be opened by unlocking a padlock on the inside. We pointed out how dangerous this arrangement appeared to us, and advise alteration. The escape-door opens upon the roof, and the patients would have to be got down by two sets of ladders with great danger to some of falling over. In fact even if the means of opening were altered, the plan would remain unsatisfactory. There is no second exit from No. 6 female side, second floor. At the annexe a means of escape has been arranged between the male epileptic dormitory and No. 14 female. We tried the keys of the senior medical officer and the head male attendant and they would not unlock the door, but it was perhaps in this instance of no great importance, as the door on the female side which we went thereupon to inspect, though the keys of the medical officer and head female attendant would unlock it, could not be opened, as it was securely fastened at the bottom by a bar, which could only have been removed by a carpenter with his tools.

Caution notice
 to attendants.

The caution notices given to the charge attendant on the admission of a suicidal patient into the ward should be made of parchment, and should

should in addition have endorsed words to the following effect. "I have read and fully understand the caution contained in this notice," and underneath these words every attendant who has charge of the patient either by night or day should sign his name. In No. 8 male, and in No 9 female, 80 and 112 patients, respectively, are sleeping locked in rooms never visited by the night watch, and with no bells or means of communication in case of need. More tell-tale clocks are needed to secure all parts of the watch dormitory being visited, and in the female epileptic dormitory at the annexe the nurse has charge of two distinct rooms, each one of these would give a nurse full occupation during the night, and we advise that a nurse be appointed for each room. Means might easily be adopted to ensure the impossibility of their meeting each other and amusing themselves, instead of attending to their duty.

Appendix C.
Worcester
Asylum.
Caution notice
to attendants.

The lavatories, urinals, and water-closets, have all concrete floors, which is excellent in all places except where the epileptics are, and we hope that boarded floors will be substituted as far as possible for this class of patient.

We regret to find no recreation-rooms have been provided for attendants and nurses when off duty on wet days, or when disinclined for an eight mile walk to Worcester and back, which is the nearest place where they can find amusement out of their wards.

Recreation
rooms for
attendants.

We have seen and spoken with all the patients on the books, 399 men and 512 women, excepting 3 who were absent on trial. We had but few complaints, though some of the private patients, of whom there are 54, were anxious that they should receive other treatment than that bestowed on the pauper inmates. We heard one charge of cruelty at the hands of a nurse made, but we were satisfied that it was unfounded. The wards were bright and clean, and the dresses were good. A substantial dinner was served yesterday, consisting of roast pork and potatoes. We visited the laundry, chapel, workshops, &c., and found every place in proper order. The changes which have to be noticed since our Colleagues' last visit just nine months ago are as follows :—

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	66	74	140
Discharged, "recovered" - -	21	40	61
" "relieved" - -	5	7	12
" "not improved" -	33	3	36
Died - - - - -	24	9	33

It will be hereby seen how far larger the percentage of deaths is in the male than in the female division. It is owing to this fact that the overcrowding has not been so severely felt as might have been expected, as there is not a vacant bed on the men's side, but 9 more male patients are received than can be accommodated according to the estimate, and this notwithstanding that the 33 patients mentioned above as discharged "not improved," have been transferred to the Derby Asylum. The charge for pauper patients which formerly was 7s. 7d., had been last year reduced to 7s., but has now reverted to the former figure.

Restraint has been required since the last visit in the case of one patient of each sex, the means used were gloves, and the reason was to prevent self injury on 38 occasions, and for a total of 753½ hours. This has already been reported to our office, and no restraint has been

Restraint and
seclusion.

Appendix C. Worcester Asylum. Restraint and seclusion	recorded since the Report sent on 1st January. Eight men and 22 women have been secluded on 44 and 82 occasions, and for 331½ and 435½ hours, respectively. There have been no infectious or contagious disorders since our Colleagues were here, but 51 males and 52 females were last week under medical treatment. We found 9 men and 26 women in bed when we passed through the wards. There has been no suicide or other fatal casualty, and but 5 serious accidents have occurred, but none of them are of so grave a nature as to require comment. The coroner held no inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 28 out of 33 of the deaths. General paralysis accounts for one-third of the deaths, and not a single death is ascribed to exhaustion after mania and melancholia. No other death occurs from any cause calling for notice. There are 163 epileptic patients, 11 who are considered actively suicidal, and 26 who are suffering from general paralysis.
Employment of patients.	Two hundred and sixty-one is the number of males and 364 of the females who are of use in the Asylum, 76 of the former and 80 of the latter are ward-cleaners only ; 113 men work on the land and the rest at various trades, whilst of the women, 30 are employed in the kitchen, 68 in the laundry, and the remainder knit or sew.
Divine Service.	Five hundred and fifteen were present at Divine Service in the morning and 530 in the evening last Sunday. Nearly 200 attend week-day prayers.
Amusement and exercise.	The associated entertainments are enjoyed by parties ranging from 550 to 370, whilst we are informed that about 260 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise, but this number includes those prevented by illness, old age, or bodily infirmity from going outside the walls.
	The duration of service of the attendants is satisfactory, only 10 having been here less than a year, and five of these are additions to the staff since the last visit. Including the head attendants the total staff is 74, so that 64 at any rate are or should be well acquainted with their work. We consider this return very creditable. We also note with pleasure that a Roman Catholic chaplain has been appointed with a salary to minister to the spiritual wants of 43 patients professing that faith.
	The case-books are well kept.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

3 August 1891.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. Condition of patients.	THE patients in the wards of this Asylum are 299. There are also 6 patients absent on leave. They consist of 2 men and 4 women. In the private class are 13 persons. We have seen those in residence. Their appearance is satisfactory and no complaint was made which requires notice here. Their conduct was orderly under inspection ; their clothing is suitable, and proper attention is given to personal cleanliness. Those in bed were 4 in the male division, 5 in the female department, all in the infirmaries. No one had a bed-sore and two only are recorded among the autopsies since the last visitation.
Additions and improvements.	The women's infirmary has been improved and the additions thereto are in use. The old water-closet attached thereto has been converted into a convenient little kitchen and scullery, and new water-closets and bath-room are provided by projection. On the upper floor of No. 3, the

the female sick ward, as well as on the lower floor, the space has been increased, so that both day and night accommodation has been increased. We found the Asylum in good order throughout, and we are glad to hear that gradually plastering of the interior will be proceeded with. This work has our approval. The female attendants' mess-room has not yet been enlarged, but preparations have been made with that view.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

When we visited the laundry we noticed that the wash-house appeared to be scarcely adequate in size. The decoration of the wards is simple but sufficient, some pyrographic work upon the finger plates of the single-room doors shows that the medical superintendent's wife takes some interest in the patients, which calls for encouragement on our part, especially where private cases are received. A few floors of single rooms, in the male division, require fresh painting, unless linoleum be there laid down, which is perhaps most suitable for dirty cases.

Additions and
improvements.

We saw the hall dinner, at which the patients behaved well. The dinner was cold meat and salad. Workers only have beer and that for lunch. Enquiry of patients informed us that tea and tobacco were of fair quality. The general health is good.

Dietary.

There has been no enteric fever attributable to a vitiated water-supply since last visit. According to the advice of Mr. Latham all water used for drinking and dietetic purposes is boiled, and taps yielding other water in the lavatories, &c., are under the control of attendants, the tap keys are moveable and should, according to orders given, be kept in the attendants' custody, and notices are appended to the vessels which only contain drinking water. Mr. Latham's report proved that there were points and sources from which the water-supply could be contaminated by sewage, and steps have been taken to obviate this mischief.

Water Supply.

With reference to our Colleagues' complaint last year of inadequacy in number of attendants, we hear that the staff has been increased by the engagement of two additional nurses and one male attendant. We learn too that a course of ambulance, &c., lectures are to be given next winter by the medical officers to attendants of each sex in view to improvement of sick nursing and the dressing of wounds and sores. A fair amount of leaves of absence is given to alleviate the strain of 14 hours daily duty of attendants.

Attendants.

The patients include 32 epileptics and 4 general paralytics. 3 patients are believed to be actively suicidal, but 25 caution cards are in circulation. All the deaths have been natural; the only coroner's inquest was in the case of a patient who died of heart disease; 19 patients have died since our Colleagues visited here on 22nd October 1890; 15 were the subjects of autopsy. The admissions have been 70, exclusive of those re-admitted on account of formality overlooked. The discharges recorded include 23 recoveries.

Statistics.

Employment is found for 76 men and 96 women, 38 of the former working on the land, 34 of the women assisting in the laundry, 40 women (others) help by knitting and needlework. The ward-cleaners and bed-makers are a reasonable number; 145 patients walk beyond the Asylum estate, the women (75) almost daily, the men twice a week or thereabouts: but 145 patients is the average number yet usually confined to the airing-courts.

Employment.

Exercise.

There is only one service on Sundays in the chapel; the attendance of patients is returned to us as 136.

Divine Service.

Rather a larger number is attracted to the associated entertainments, those of an indoor character are dropped very much in the summer, and outdoor gatherings are substituted.

Amusements.

Appendix C. Two patients in the male division have been secluded on an aggregate of three occasions, for a total duration of 22 hours, and seven women on 16 occasions for a total of 70 hours; one man has been restrained by polka for $26\frac{1}{2}$ hours once for medical reasons.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. We have examined the case-books, which are well kept.

Seclusion and restraint.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

6 August 1891.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum. Statistics. WE find upon the books of this Asylum the names of 685 patients. The accommodation is for 689. The institution is therefore practically full. Private cases have been refused, but, hitherto, no paupers; no delay should occur in decision upon the way in which further accommodation should be provided for the lunatic paupers of the North Riding. We doubt much whether anything would be gained by turning out the private patients, 66 in number, the majority we believe would return as paupers. The enlargement of this Asylum would be improper, and the occupation of the detached hospital, which, we hear, has been contemplated as a temporary relief, would be insignificant relief and contrary to the object of its erection, which was only approved as provision for the instant isolation of infectious cases. The matter which requires early consideration is where in the Riding further accommodation, not permissible here, should be provided. The patients on leave of absence are 3 men, and 2 have escaped, so that 680 are in residence, of these, 42 men and 33 women are chargeable to Scarborough Union. Altogether in the Asylum are at present 318 men, and 362 women. Of the former, 32 can be, and are, properly accommodated at the farm. The private patients pay weekly 14s. to 31s. 6d., they are divided into first and second class. The out-county patients, to wit, the Scarborough, pay 14s. 7d. The total number of admissions since our Colleagues were here on 24th October 1890, has been 135, of which 32 were re-admissions, 59 cases have been discharged, 4 have been transferred, and 70 patients have died. The recoveries claimed are 51. The general health is good. The patients to-day in bed are 10 men and 19 women, some of each sex for excitement only. No one has a bed-sore. One woman was, when we were in the wards, in seclusion. No person was under mechanical restraint. Very few wore strong dresses during our inspection. We find no great fault with the patients' clothing, but a higher standard of cleanliness and neatness should be aimed at, and possibly improvement would follow. There has been no fatal casualty.

Post-mortem examinations. There have been 70 deaths and 38 post-mortem examinations only. We consider autopsy to be so useful in an asylum, if only for the protection of the patients, that we regret our inability to report a better proportion of post-mortem examinations. There has been no inquest. The only epidemic has been influenza, which affected a large number of the patients and staff, more particularly the staff. No death is attributed directly to this malady. Suicidal caution cards are held by attendants for 15 patients in the wards, their torn condition seems to point to the necessity for the substitution of others more legible. The general paralytics are 7, the epileptics are 65.

Dietary.

There has been no recent change in the dietary.

Attendants.

The attendants for day duty are 34 in the male, 31 in the female division. None have been specially trained for the performance of their

their duties. We are therefore glad to hear that a course of lectures is about to be given them here next winter. Of the total number of attendants, 65, as many as 19 have been above two, as many as 21 have been above five years in the Asylum service, but 19 have been under one year. These figures include the head attendants; the artizans are six other men, the laundrymaids are five other women.

Seclusion has been resorted to with 4 men on 39 occasions for an aggregate of 182 hours, and with 8 women on 98 occasions for 542½ hours. There has been no restraint.

Employment returns show us that besides 42 ward-cleaners and bed-makers, 173 male patients, including 121 working on the land or at the farm, do work. Of the women, 87 are employed as ward-cleaners and bed-makers, 23 in the kitchen or scullery, 44 in the laundry, 105 in needlework or knitting.

There is an attendance at Divine Service, morning and evening on Sundays, of about 160 patients of each sex, and the same number or thereabouts are attracted to the associated entertainments. The Roman Catholic patients are 45 men and 25 women, 7 attend services outside, some are epileptic, and others infirm or demented, a priest visits special cases, but we think it would be proper to have periodically a mass in some room in the Asylum and regular ministrations to the Roman Catholic patients by a priest of their faith.

The Lunacy Act, 1890, contemplates the employment of a priest and his payment, where the number of Roman Catholic patients justifies that course. In several asylums this is done.

With the state of the wards we were well satisfied. The ventilation of a few single rooms is not perfect, elsewhere the atmosphere was not vitiated.

The only complaint which reached us and deserves mention was that of a patient named M. R., whose fourth and sixth ribs were fractured in February last. He charged attendants with rough treatment of him, but as they were temporarily absent, we could not fully inquire into the matter, so we hereby refer it to the Committee for full investigation. Another fracture and a dislocation are reported, but they appear clearly to have been sustained accidentally. It may be well here to say, that, looking at the post-mortem records, the bed-sores are few, and most of them slight, which is creditable to the nursing.

The number of patients usually confined to the airing-courts has been reduced since the last visit, and we hope that it will be still further reduced.

Since the Commissioners visited in 1890, the hospital for infectious diseases has been finished, but is empty of patients.

The new laundry foundations have been laid, and telephonic communication has been established with York and the front Lodge, and the Committee would have extended it to the farm, but were thwarted in that direction.

We hope that plastering the walls of wards inside will be gradually carried on.

As usual we examined the case-books. In the reference therein to M. R., the entry is very insufficient, we think that with the existing medical staff, even if the scientific work be very limited, the case-books should be satisfactory.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.
Attendants.

Seclusion.

Employment.

Divine Service.

Wards.

Complaint of
rough
treatment.

Nursing.

Exercise.

Structural
works.

Case-books.

Appendix C.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

27 February 1891.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
(Menston.)

Alterations and
improvements.

VERY satisfactory progress has been made during the past 12 months in the arduous task of bringing this new and large Asylum into good working order, and at this visit we have found it generally in excellent condition. The chief works that have been undertaken and carried to completion since the visit of our Colleagues last year have been the laying out and planting of the airing-courts, roads, and walks; the building and furnishing of a mortuary and pathological department; a good greenhouse and potting shed; a cemetery chapel; and the preparation of the sites for the chronic blocks, plans for which have been approved. In the interior some wards have been papered and decorated; and one on the female side is now in the hands of workmen for a similar purpose.

Suggested
improvements.

There are a few matters which we desire to bring to the notice of the Committee as desiderata. It would, we think, add greatly to the convenient working of the Asylum if the various blocks were placed in telephonic communication with the centre. Some means of warming the long corridors should be adopted, in severe weather they must be very cold, as even at the present time we found the temperature very low. The heating of some of the single rooms is not altogether satisfactory and should be improved. The fire-guards in the day-rooms occupied by epileptic and suicidal patients should be made more secure. We think that the driving belts in the laundry should be better protected, to avoid all risk of accident. Some pianos in the female wards would, we think, be appreciated; we recommend, also, that one be provided for the nurses' recreation room; and, finally, we would suggest that a fuller apparatus be provided for the pathological department, so that full advantage may be taken of the very convenient building that has been erected, and pathological studies encouraged. More complete photographic apparatus is also to be desired.

Condition of
patients.

We have been over all parts of the Asylum, and seen every patient in residence. On both sides the patients have been orderly and quiet, and no complaints of ill-treatment were made to us, except one or two manifestly delusional. The clothing and personal condition, as regards neatness, of patients of both sexes are satisfactory.

State of wards.

The state of the day-rooms and dormitories and of the bedding is very good, and much has been done by the introduction of pictures and ornaments to render the former bright and cheerful. We hope the new greenhouse will soon afford a good supply of plants in addition.

Dietary.

The dinner served to-day was fish with potatoes and bread. It is wholesome, and does not appear to be unpopular. The dining-hall was well filled with patients, both men and women. As to the diet, we would suggest that the allowance of butter for breakfast and supper, one-third of an ounce, might properly be increased to half-an-ounce, though we are aware that the former quantity is the ration in many Asylums. It affords but a scanty covering to the bread ration.

Statistics.

The patients on the books yesterday were 296 males and 424 females, 720 in all; of them, 4 males and 8 females are absent on trial. The private patients (included in the above numbers) are 26 males and 19 females, and there is but 1 out-county patient. The present weekly charge is 8*s.* 6*d.*, and for the private class 14*s.* or 20*s.* There is still vacant accommodation for about 90 male and 90 female patients. Since the date of the last visit (7th February 1890) 160 male and 274 female

female patients have been admitted here; 49 males and 100 females discharged; of whom, 34 and 86 respectively had recovered, and 38 males and 40 females, 78 in all, died. General paralysis was the assigned cause of death in 23 of the 78 cases, a very large proportion.

Two deaths were followed by coroners' inquests; one of the deaths was due to injuries sustained by falling in an epileptic fit; the other to heart and lung disease, but on post-mortem examination a broken rib was discovered, which the jury found had existed prior to admission. The causes of the remaining deaths were of an ordinary character. In 70 instances post-mortem examination was made. The Asylum has been free from zymotic and other diseases suggestive of insanitary conditions, and at present the general health, apart from the general paralytics and epileptics, of whom there are 60 and 103, respectively, is good. The casualties have been few, and not very serious.

There has been a slight amount of mechanical restraint employed since the last visit, and all for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury; and seclusion has been used in the cases of 2 males on four occasions, and for a total of four hours; and of 4 females on 18 occasions, and for 18½ hours.

The nursing of the sick and bedridden, as evidenced by the absence of bedsores, is satisfactory, and we are glad to find that the medical officers give instruction to the attendants, by courses of lectures, in the principles of good nursing, and in their general duties.

The staff of attendants appears to us to be good and sufficient, giving about one to 10½ patients; though the service of a considerable number is still short, 35 out of 79 not having completed a year's service. We trust that the emoluments and condition of the Asylum service may always be such as to attract to it a good class of persons, and to secure their continuance in it, frequent changes being extremely detrimental. The time is approaching when the appointment of a deputy-chief male attendant will be desirable, if not absolutely necessary.

Inquiring into the subject of general treatment, we learn that 187 males and 228 females are usefully employed, including those who attend only to the wards. These numbers represent 64 and 55 per cent. of male and female patients, respectively; and we may hope that the proportions will advance, especially that of the female population.

The number of patients attending Divine Service last Sunday was 314. Only one service is given, and that in the recreation hall. We hope the provision of a church is only postponed, not relinquished. A priest occasionally visits the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 43, but mass is not celebrated. If the numbers of that faith increase, some arrangement for this should be made here, as in other Asylums.

As regards exercise, about 230 patients walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and we trust this practice may be extended; a good number also walk beyond the airing-courts, which themselves, however, afford good scope for exercise.

We have been informed that tenders have been invited for the erection of a detached hospital for infectious cases, and farm buildings, for both of which the plans have been approved.

We should mention that here, as at the other West Riding Asylums, an out-door department has been established, but it has not yet been extensively used.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding.)
(Menston.)
Inquests.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Attendants.

Employment
of patients.

Divine Service.

Exercise of
patients.

Appendix C.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

1 August 1891.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Statistics.

In this Asylum are now 1,559 patients, and 20 are away on trial. They consist of 721 males and 858 females. All in residence we have seen: these include 57 private patients. There are now only 17 vacant beds on the male side, 13 in the female division. The admissions have been 331, the discharges 162, and the deaths 157, since the Commissioners' visit in November 1890. Dr. Kay is absent for his annual holiday; however, the patients are well cared for by the senior and other assistant medical officers. The medical staff has not been increased. We agree with our Colleagues that the increase they suggested is very desirable.

The general health is now good, but influenza has been very severely felt in the Asylum, 253 patients and 65 of the staff were attacked by it. The staff consists of 160 persons or thereabouts. Of the discharged cases 118 were upon mental recovery. We think it only just to the medical staff to state that it is making excellent use of the pathological and photographic rooms and apparatus lately provided for scientific work, and we desire to mention with approval a course of lectures given by them, practical and theoretical, to a considerable number of the attendants of each sex, upon elemental physiology, anatomy, ambulance work, and the dressing of wounds. Of the 157 deceased, 142 were the subjects of autopsy. There has been no fatal casualty. We may, however, mention that a woman has been recently tried for murder who was discharged from the Asylum on 7th October 1890, the murder having been committed nearly eight months after her discharge. She was discharged because her admission papers did not legally justify her detention, and she was delivered to the relieving officer of her union expressly for re-certification and return to the Asylum in a legal way. The medical officer who had originally certified for her admission refused, however, to re-certify, not thinking that she was any longer a case for Asylum treatment, so she was by the relieving officer allowed to return to her home and there permitted by her husband and him to remain till the commission of the murder. Much misconception of the facts led to remarks at the trial by judge and jury, which were not deserved by those at whom in their absence they were levelled.

Murder by a
discharged
patient.

There has been no coroner's inquest here. The epileptics are now 295, the general paralytics 42, and the actively suicidal 19, but as many as 110 are the subjects of warning to be kept in constant sight on account of their suicidal propensity. There have been a few fractures, all accidental, the last was of a male patient's sixth rib, we had some conversation with him. From his account and that of a male attendant, it seems that the patient being in bed at night in the infirmary woke up in a panic, left his bed, and under the idea that the attendant was about to kill him, violently attacked the latter, and in the struggle the patient fell against a piece of furniture and so injured himself. We are glad to say that the struggle was immediately reported by the attendant, though he was not aware of the mischief done, and that the fracture is now uniting. Two attendants sit up in this ward, but the assistant junior is occasionally absent on other duty, and at the time of the struggle he was absent, and it was not within the power of the other to summon assistance. This defect is to be remedied. A woman previously supposed to be

Casualties.

suicidal

suicidal has cut her throat with a knife found by her in a room off the laundry, the knife with which she injured herself was lying about through the carelessness of a nurse whose misconduct is under the consideration, we are told, of the Committee. This patient is also recovering from her injuries. We found in bed 28 men and 19 women. We examined several of the bed-ridden and found them carefully attended to. In the post-mortem records the bed-sores entered are few, and none appear to have been severe in degree. Some of the patients we saw in bed were there only on account of excitement.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)
Casualties.

The behaviour of both sexes in the wards was during inspection quiet and orderly, their clothing is good and they are kept clean and tidy. We can report very favourably of their appearance. Complaints were few; we investigated such as showed a scintilla of truth, but in one case only was there matter which we would bring before the Committee. The complainant was a private patient, Mr. T. W., who we are assured by the medical officer is not now suicidal, and who might possibly be more happy and as well cared for in single charge as in an asylum.

Condition of patients.

Many of the women were at needlework in the wards, in all 249 females are usefully employed in that work and as knitters; 68 assist in the laundry; 39 in the kitchen and scullery; and 188 are ward-cleaners and bed-makers. Of the men 204 help in the wards; 143 work on the land; in trades and otherwise, 92 are employed. Excluding those working in the wards only as cleaners and bed-makers, about one-third of the men and three-fifths of the women are working patients.

Employment.

We saw dinners on each day of our visit, the fare was good and substantial, there has been no change in the dietary since the Asylum was visited in 1890 by our Colleagues. The tea which we tasted was but moderate, a better mode of making tea on a large scale is a desideratum, we looked at that adopted here, which is not altogether successful though an improvement. The beverage at dinner in this Asylum is only water, except on two days weekly, when tea is given. A few patients have porter as an extra.

Dietary.

The male dining-room, which also serves as a recreation-hall, is in the hands of painters. It has been re-decorated in good taste; we should, however, be glad to see some addition made thereto, so that there might be a permanent stage. This would certainly facilitate the frequency of associated entertainments there, theatrical performances, concerts, &c.

Additions and alterations.

The conversion of a part of No. 14 observation dormitory into a dining hall for women has been carried out, and three meals are taken there daily by about 250 female patients; another female observation dormitory has been provided in place of this room, in it are upwards of 50 beds.

We were more than satisfied with the state of the Asylum throughout, the wards are in excellent order, and the means of in-door amusement seem to be liberally supplied. In so musical a county as Yorkshire we are glad to see so many pianos in the wards. Steps have been taken towards providing, we see, the recreation-room recommended for the male attendants, and converting the shoemakers' shop into a ward for general paralytics and feeble cases on the male side.

Amusements.

The exits for escape in case of fire have been provided for all or nearly all the dormitories, but an additional staircase is required for No. 5. Excavations are in progress for the new block for nurses, accommodation. As far as anyone can at present judge, the light of other wards will not be seriously affected thereby.

Precautions against fire.

The additions to the Asylum for the better accommodation of the
0.70, assistant

Additions.

Appendix C.	assistant medical officers have been completed and are now occupied. We also noticed that the new windows on the top floor, men's side of the Asylum, have been substituted for those less secure, urinals and water-closets have been supplied in No. 12 airing-court, where they were wanted; and the cricket-ground for practice in front of the detached male block has been finished off. Complaints reached us that the other cricket ground for real play is too limited: possibly its enlargement will be favourably considered by the Committee when finances permit.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.) Additions.	
Restraint and seclusion.	At the close of our inspection we examined the means used here for mechanical restraint. No one has been restrained but for surgical reasons. Seclusion has been limited to 4 men and 7 women, the men for an aggregate of four occasions and for a total period of 15½ hours, the women for an aggregate of 15 occasions and for a total period of 21 hours. As will be gathered from what we have written this Asylum maintains, we think, its reputation for excellent care of its insane inmates, but having regard to the growing feeling that advance in the knowledge of insanity is very desirable, and that the staff of an Asylum should not be over taxed, we repeat our Colleagues' recommendation that another medical officer should be employed, and that some addition should be made to the number of attendants of each sex in the wards where are many epileptic and other troublesome patients.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WAKEFIELD.

8 August 1891.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.) Statistics.	THE patients here are 1,372. We are sorry to see that none are on trial, with or without a statutory allowance. The males are 678, the females are 694; they include 33 London paupers, only 1 of whom is a female; there are no private cases. We have seen every patient. The admissions since our Colleagues visited, on the 29th and 30th October 1890, have been 357; the discharges have been 219; the deaths 134. The advance in numbers upon the books has been 4 only. The recoveries have been 135.
Coroner's inquests.	The deaths which led to coroner's inquests were 2. In one case the verdict was suicide, the woman had thrown herself through a window in No. 22 dormitory, while suffering from melancholia, and so killed herself on the spot; blame was not ascribed to anyone. The upper windows are now made safe by wire guards against a similar attempt. In the other case meningeal hæmorrhage was the cause of death.
Suicidal patients.	We have a word to say upon the subject of "suicidal caution" cards. It appears that they are rarely, if ever, withdrawn, and always issued upon the admission of a patient alleged in the certificates to be dangerous to herself. There are now, it seems, in the wards about 150 females and 65 males with reference to whom such cards are in circulation, while only 16 men and 4 women are returned to us as actively suicidal. In some cards, it is true, the patients are only described as suicidal, in others to be "carefully" watched, in the rest to be "constantly" watched. The day attendants, when questioned by us, scarcely appeared to appreciate these differences, and certainly 150 women and 65 men cannot be kept in constant sight by the staff on duty. The system of supervision of such cases needs improvement. We think that the cards should be called in from time to time, and each case then considered, the medical superintendent taking on himself the responsibility

responsibility of cancelling such as are not required. Besides the actively suicidal, the epileptic and general paralytic, who can be associated, are under continuous night supervision. The epileptics are 228 ; the general paralytics are 47.

An additional observation dormitory for women has been provided, No. 31 ward, in which are 34 beds. In several observation dormitories beds in excess of the proper numbers are on the floor. This is much to be deprecated ; and overcrowding is visible in day-rooms also. In No. 26 female observation dormitory, where there are 70 beds in position, and five more laid on the floor at night, a single attendant is over-taxed ; there should be two, responsible for different portions of the dormitory. In a seven-bedded room, in No. 24, there were 5 sick women in bed ; for hospital treatment the area was quite inadequate. The crowding in the women's division is very noticeable. Minor defects which we noticed were these :—the detached hospital should not be used for any purpose other than that for which it was built, there are now nurses in it and no sick patients ; the beds for epileptics in the main building are too high, two epileptics are now suffering from contusions through falls from beds ; there should be better sculleries where patients do not leave their wards for meals ; in the lavatories where the doubtful water-supply is accessible, jugs marked "drinking-water" and filled with that water should be placed ; more care should be taken with regard to the hot-water taps in the sculleries, where we saw female patients at work ; no unused brushes should be paraded in lavatories for ornament only, this was done by attendants on the women's side ; some of the stone stairs are much worn ; better alternative exits are required from the second floor of the laundry dormitory, and at each extremity of 29 and 30 in the new building for women alternative exits are required at the west end.

We found the wards throughout clean and fairly comfortable, and free from any offensive smell, but the older portions of the interior of the Asylum call for considerable renovation. We observed some new plastering of the walls in Parian and Portland cements, viz., in No. 32, 23, and 13 day-rooms, and 31 and 23 dormitories ; the effect was excellent. We would only suggest that it might be safer to reduce the jutting out of the surbasing in the newly-tiled single rooms. In the general bathrooms the moveable handles of the hot-water taps are cumbrous, and if left about convertible into very dangerous weapons ; they might easily be altered. The stone floor of the bathroom in No. 24 has no covering. Many of the so-called sculleries in the wards are inconveniently small, perhaps when the nurses' new block is finished (the foundations of that are in) some single rooms might be converted into sculleries. Several musical boxes and pianos are out of order ; the chapel organ sadly needs cleaning and the supply of missing pipes ; its rattle is most unmusical.

The patients were, during inspection, orderly ; the complaints few and far between, and none deserve mention ; however, several were in bed to keep down excitement. None were in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. Two men obstinately keep their beds ; 2 others in a less degree. We think that strenuous efforts should be made to overcome this obstinacy. The fact that one of them has not gone out of doors or dressed for years is rather a reproach to those under whose care and treatment he is. At present he has no clothes left in his room if perchance he should have a sudden desire to dress himself. He is believed to be homicidal, but not, we understand, suicidal. Whether the attendants be too few to deal with him is not to the point, as, if so,

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

Additions, &c.,
and suggested
improvements.

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix C. more should be engaged ; but a still more serious matter is the general insufficiency in numbers of attendants and nurses for the proper control, exercise, and employment of the patients.
- Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.) Attendants. We found on duty in the wards during our visit only four nurses in the most troublesome female ward (No. 30), where are 48 patients, 8 treated as suicidal, 8 as epileptic, 3 in bed ; three nurses only in No. 22, where are 63 female patients, including 36 epileptics and 24 suicidals, for whose special care cards of caution were held by the attendants. On the male side, in No. 5, where are patients not the most orderly, 46, including 25 epileptics, are but three attendants. In No. 35, 78 patients, including 50 epileptics and 23 under special supervision as suicidal, in the charge of four attendants. We could give some other instances of inadequacy of staff. This will some day result in trouble. Happily injuries to patients have been few during the past year. All appear to have been more or less accidental, but one fracture of the rib of a man has not been entered in the case-book, which we must describe as a very grave omission. One epileptic has been lately struck on the head severely by another, the subject of fits, with a brush. We gather that the latter is liable to excitement, and should therefore not have been allowed to have such an article in his hands.
- Casualties to patients. Some of the patients' clothing, especially that in No. 35, looks shabby, an improvement might be effected by giving the men clothes of a material which wears cleaner than that now worn. It appears that, whereas formerly the men and women had changes of linen on two days of the week, they now have but once a week that change ; a more liberal supply is usual in County Asylums. We think also that the supply of slippers should be larger for aggressive cases.
- Patients' clothing. There has been no change whatever in the dietary, so we are informed, and the dinners which we saw were substantial and well served.
- Dietary. In bed 32 men and 66 women were seen by us ; there were two or three cases of bed-sore on the female side, but none on the male ; there were, however, fewer cases of grave illness on the male side ; on referring to the post-mortem records we find that the cases of bed-sore recorded on the male are one-third of those recorded in the female division, which is unusual, seeing that general paralysis is more frequent in the men's wards ; moreover, there were 60 post-mortems on the male, against 52 on the female side. We consider the record very creditable to the male attendants. Lectures have been given to the male attendants on nursing and dressing wounds, &c., and they will be given to the female attendants, and some of each sex will apply to the Psychological Association for certificates when hopeful of success in their application.
- Condition of patients. We cannot but think that the indoor amusements of the patients are too few. More newspapers should be issued, and exclusive enjoyment of them prevented by attaching the papers to reading desks. No newspaper was producible in No. 20 male ward, where are 117 patients, and we were told that they have there but one daily and one weekly newspaper. The men have there the only billiard table in the Asylum, a most ancient table ; and the only musical instrument there seems to be as ancient and still more unplayable. There should be a billiard table, we think, not only for the patients, but for the medical staff and attendants, whose Asylum life cannot be too cheerful. To recreate the attendants, we are also of opinion that their annual leaves should be extended ; they appear to us to be too short.
- Amusements. Before we leave the subject of the staff we may add that the pathologist
- Medical staff.

logist is now directing his attention to the relation of the cerebellum to the cerebrum, and to that part of the brain which is concerned with vision. The book not long since given to the world by the medical superintendent is sufficient evidence of his scientific inquiries into insanity. As regards medical treatment in the wards we can report a successful treatment so far of lupus in a female patient by Dr. Koch's process.

Appendix C.
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

The general health is good at present in the wards and outlying houses, but influenza has been prevalent, 66 males and 93 female patients were attacked, and 21 males and 25 females of the staff; there were no deaths, but three cases in which pneumonia was concurrent with influenza. Since the sanitary inquiry and re-construction of drainage, all diseases dependent on insanitary conditions seem to have ceased; the rate of phthisis has fallen. Of the 134 deceased patients 112 were the subjects of autopsy.

Health of
patients.

Eight male and 3 female patients have been restrained; 1 of the women by gloves only locked to her wrists, the others by long sleeves; the men for 1,231 hours in the aggregate; the women for 471½ hours; most for surgical reasons, the rest to prevent self-injury. Eight women, but no men, have been secluded, all for short periods, except 2 for 32 and 28 hours respectively.

Restraint and
seclusion.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—I. RUBERY HILL.

17 October 1891.

To Birmingham there are chargeable in this Asylum 487 patients, but the numbers on the books are swelled to 588 by the presence of 35 pauper cases from London, 55 from other out-counties, and 11 private patients. The weekly rate for the home paupers is 9 s. a week; 13 s. for the London, 12 s. for the rest. The private patients pay from 15 s. to 21 s. The vacant beds are returned to us as 18 for men, and as many for women. No patient is away on trial. The large proportion of chronic cases accounts, doubtless, for the few changes among the patients. Since our Colleagues were here in 1890, there have been only 19 admissions, 13 discharges, and 23 deaths. The recoveries have been 4. The autopsies 19. There has been no fatal casualty. The general health has been good, and the mortality as appears by the figures above given, remarkably low. For the year 1890, it was 3·36 per cent., calculated on the average daily numbers resident. This has been about the rate, too, since the Commissioners' visit on 22nd September last year. No coroner's inquest has been held; the deaths have all been from ordinary causes. The only exceptional disorder has been typhoid fever, affecting one male patient and one nurse, both persons recovered; the cause of the fever could not be ascertained. An analysis of the drinking water gave satisfactory results and no insanitary condition of the drainage of the Asylum could be discovered.

Birmingham
Asylums
(Rubery Hill).
Statistics.

The additions to the building of a nurses' block, and of a boiler-house are far advanced, but not yet finished.

Improvements.

We found the wards in both divisions in proper order, sufficiently warm and comfortable.

Wards.

We would make the following suggestions in the interest of the patients: (1) That the nurse sleeping next No. 4 dormitory on the womens' side should be removed from her present bedroom into a

Suggested
changes.

<p>Appendix C. Birmingham Asylums, (Rubery Hill.) Suggested changes.</p>	<p>single room opening into that dormitory so as to give her better access to the door of the fire-escape stairs ; (2) that the hydrants, hose, and nozzles should be so kept in readiness for use that the difficulty in screwing them together, which we observed to-day, when we called upon a nurse to use the apparatus, may not recur in case of an outbreak of fire ; (3) that the central partition in first floor male dormitory of No. 1 Ward should be removed to facilitate better supervision of epileptic patients occupying beds in that ward ; (4) that the fire-guards in day-rooms where epileptics are warded should be secured against removal ; (5) that screens should be interposed between baths on the womens' side.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>We were well satisfied with the state of the bedding in each division. During our inspection the patients of each sex were quiet and orderly. The London paupers had been just visited by a member of the London County Council, so we were informed ; some of them complained of their removal so far from their friends. We saw the dinners in the hall served well to 272 patients, the fare was potato and meat pie, the beverage water. As to clothing, it was open to no unfavourable comment, but the women had not changed their summer for their winter dress. All was, we were assured, ready for that change, as soon as the temperature required it.</p>
<p>Attendants.</p>	<p>The staff of attendants gives one to $14\frac{1}{2}$ of the patients of each sex. Some of the nurses carry their keys in their hands, so they might be mislaid. Belts with chains seem preferable, chains and keys to be kept in the nurses' side pockets. There are 20 men and 21 women for day duty, and three attendants of each sex for night duty ; all but six of the men and three of the women have been more than a year in the Asylum service ; seven men and three women above five years.</p>
<p>Special treatment of patients.</p>	<p>There has been no seclusion or restraint ; 24 patients were last week under medical treatment and so registered. The epileptics here are now 184, of whom 109 are males. All but 9 men sleep under continuous night supervision ; some in the infirmaries. There is now no actively suicidal patient in the wards, Dr. Suffern informs us. The chains in the water-closets, to which objection was made by the Commissioners visiting in 1890, as offering the temptation to, and means of suicide, have, however, been taken away and rods substituted.</p>
<p>Exercise.</p>	<p>Inquiry into walking exercise of the patients informs us that 67 women are so exercised daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the Asylum grounds, but we observe with regret that there is no such exercise of men incapable of working on the land or refusing so to work. Since the middle of last July the patients' daily walking exercise beyond the Asylum estate has, it seems, been limited to a few. During the last fortnight 8 men and 17 women only had this exercise. Those going once a week beyond the estate are 129 men and 110 women.</p>
<p>Divine Service.</p>	<p>The patients who attended Divine Service last Sunday in the chapel were 376 in the morning, 350 in the afternoon. The provision for music in the service is only an American organ of limited power.</p>
<p>Amusement and employ- ment.</p>	<p>About 350 patients were at last week's dance in the hall. The proportion of patients usefully employed here is 58 per cent. of the men, 55 per cent. of the women, inclusive of 48 of the former and 72 of the latter chiefly employed as ward-cleaners.</p>
	<p>We find the case-books well kept.</p>

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

Appendix C.

16 October 1891.

WE have, yesterday and to-day, visited this Asylum, inspected the wards and other parts of the interior of the building, and seen all the patients in residence. There are 558 patients on the books, the sexes nearly equal in numbers. There are, we learn, about 100 vacant beds in the two Birmingham Asylums, and these will be filled up when all the patients at Worcester and elsewhere, now made chargeable to unions recently included in the borough by the extension of its boundaries, are called in. Of the 558 patients there are, however, 20 chargeable to out-counties or unions beyond the city. In the wards of this Asylum are also accommodated 27 private cases and 1 criminal. The Birmingham pauper patients have recently, it appears, decreased in numbers, but this decrease is probably due to transient causes.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)
Statistics.

The occurrence of dysentery and diarrhoea in the Asylum during the past twelve months has drawn the attention of the Asylum authorities to its drainage arrangements. Built about 50 years ago, and chiefly enlarged about 25 years ago, since which date sanitary science has made a great advance, the necessity for a careful revision of those arrangements is obvious, and since mischief is probably now attributable to defects in the drains, the Committee have very properly taken in hand their remedy. Their first step, when the matter was mooted by the medical superintendent, was to instruct through him the medical officer of health of the city to inspect and report upon the drainage arrangements. We have perused his report in which he details the defects, and suggests certain remedial works, and further expresses his opinion that the well-water of the Asylum is contaminated by admission of sewage from drains, cess-pools, and the like. The Committee next requested the city surveyor to consider the works suggested by the medical officer of health, to report what they should be, and to give an approximate estimate of their cost. This the surveyor has done, and we have also read his report. Not presuming ourselves to criticise his conclusions, we would only state that our experience elsewhere in regard to Asylum drainage revision has taught us that the employment of an eminent sanitary engineer, and a thorough search for the drains in existence, and a complete rectification of the drainage in accordance with the scientific knowledge of the day, is far better, and far more economical in the end, than half-measures, which generally prove to be costly failures. We should add that at present the Asylum well-water is disused, a supply from the city works being substituted.

Sanitary
condition.

Another question under the consideration of the Committee is the renewal of a loan to the health committee of Birmingham of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Asylum land. This portion of the land was verbally lent some time back for the temporary accommodation in wooden sheds of scarlet fever patients; now the health committee press for a term of 10 years, which will doubtless necessitate buildings of a permanent character.

Alienation of
land.

The position of this Asylum, in the immediate suburb of a large city, prevents the medical superintendent from sending many of his patients regularly for extended exercise beyond the estate. This estate is smaller, in proportion to the number of the patients of the Asylum, than that of any other Asylum, and the amount of land is even now inadequate for the full benefit of treatment in the way of outdoor exercise and occupation. We therefore would strongly deprecate any such permanent alienation of the Asylum estate, and its use for other than Asylum purposes.

Appendix C.
 —
 Birmingham
 Asylums.
 (Winson
 Green.)
 Statistics.

The statistics of the Institution show that the admissions since our Colleagues' visit, on 20th September 1890, have been 347; of these cases 20 were transferred hither from other Asylums; 247 patients have been since then discharged, 197 upon recovery, and the deaths have been 137. The figures show that a good recovery rate, as compared with the admissions, was again maintained in 1890, viz., 46·9 per cent. for both sexes (we do, however, observe many re-admissions); but the mortality was also very high, viz., 17 per cent. upon the daily average number resident, and since our Colleagues' visit the death-rate has even been higher.

Post-mortem examination was made in 106 of the 137 deaths. The exceptional causes, influencing materially the high mortality, appear to have been influenza and its complications, which have proved fatal in 22 cases; typhoid fever in 4 cases; dysentery and diarrhœa in 3 cases were fatal. Besides the above there have been 1 case of typhoid fever, 1 of scarlet fever, and 54 cases of dysentery or serious diarrhœa, where the disorders did not end fatally. As regards influenza, about 120 patients and 40 officials suffered from that epidemic, and many of them had diarrhœa. Among other causes of death 38 were due to general paralysis, 18 to heart disease, 28 to epilepsy and other forms of brain disease, and 10 to pulmonary consumption; 1 death was due to scalding, the result of negligence by a nurse, who was prosecuted, but escaped conviction. There has been no other fatal casualty, and no suicide.

Inquests.

Coroner's inquests were held:—(1.) In the scalding case, verdict, "Manslaughter by the nurse." (2.) Upon a woman who appears to have died after an accidental fall, before admission. (3.) Upon a female who died six days after admission from heart disease and dropsy.

State of wards.

The wards are clean, bright, and cheerful; the museums in each division amuse many of the patients, and are worthy of imitation in other Asylums, they present many objects of interest to persons of the class here received.

Much painting and decoration have been effected or are in progress, and the introduction of improved water-closet fittings has been commenced. We should certainly not omit mention of the new and enlarged windows inserted in some wards. These are a great improvement, affording as they do more light and better ventilation to the wards; we trust that this work and the further plastering of walls will be extended to other wards. The dormitories, beds, and bedding are well attended to. Upwards of 40 patients, however, of each sex occupy dormitories upon upper floors and attics approached only by single and narrow stairs. There are canvas shoots and ladders for their rescue in the event of fire or smoke rendering those stairs impassable; but we think that too much reliance should not be placed on them, and that the safety of these patients and the responsibility of the Committee demand the construction of external stairs to these dormitories. In the wards where epileptic patients are, high nursery fenders would be a much more effectual protection against burns from falls into the fire than the small fireguards now in use.

Condition of patients.

The patients were orderly during our inspection, we saw them in their wards and in the dining hall where a good and substantial dinner was well served. The sick in bed were not many. No woman had a bed-sore, and only 2 or 3 men. Those registered as being under medical treatment are 14 males and 21 females. The patients' clothing is satisfactory.

The

The records of employment are relatively very good here. The utmost use appears to be made of the land, though it is limited in extent.

Appendix C.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) Attendants.

The staff of attendants on day duty is in the proportion of about one attendant to 10 patients, and for night duty there are three attendants of each sex, one stationary in charge of the epileptic and suicidal, and two patrols. This staff is, we think, adequate in strength. We are glad to hear that five of the men and eight of the women here passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is, no doubt, owing to the fact that there is an adequate staff of attendants that neither restraint nor seclusion has been resorted to since last visit. There are 38 general paralytics and 77 epileptics, who all require special attention from those in charge of them, and there are 21 actively suicidal cases.

Indoor entertainments are suspended till the winter, beyond such as can be found in the means of amusement supplied in the wards, where we think that there should be a more frequent change of books.

Amusements.

According to the returns made to us 410 patients attended Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday.

Divine Service

Daily exercise by walks within the grounds is given to 62 men and 120 women, of the latter the number seems to us to be too small. Only 91 men and 40 women go, and occasionally only, beyond the Asylum estate; the folly of the patients' friends and others makes it difficult, it appears, to give this exercise regularly even to these few patients.

Exercise.

We report with much pleasure that since our Colleagues were here, in 1890, a second assistant medical officer has been appointed, but the post is at present vacant through resignation. Besides the permanent medical staff, there is at present a clinical clerk in residence.

Medical staff.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

9 February 1891.

ON the books this day are the names of 532 patients, 316 of these being women. No one was absent on leave, and all were seen by us. Since the last visit about nine months ago, 46 men and 61 women have been admitted, 99 patients have been discharged, of whom 57 had recovered. There are now 37 vacant beds, two only being on the women's side, 13 of the patients belong to the private class, 19 men and 8 women have died. No death occurred from other than ordinary causes, 10 of them being due to general paralysis. Post-mortem examinations were made in 20 instances. The coroner held no inquest. The patients have been remarkably free from any serious accident, which, when we consider that building operations are everywhere going on, is very satisfactory.

Bristol Asylum. Statistics.

The improvements in progress are still a long way from completion, and we regret to find that the workshops are not larger, whilst both within the shops, and in the workshop's yard, no hydrants have been provided; 17 ward and bedrooms adjoining are dependent upon a single staircase for escape in case of fire. We hope electric clocks to test the night attendants' vigilance will be provided. Screens are required in the bathrooms. At the meals, drinking vessels should be provided for every patient, not mugs common to about 5 or 6 patients. A second assistant medical officer is required. We must congratulate

Structural improvements.

- Appendix C. — Dr. Benham upon the condition in which we find the Asylum, considering the state of confusion owing to the works in progress, and that out of a staff of 22 male attendants, including the head attendant, 19 have not yet had a year's experience here.
- Bristol Asylum. —
- Attendants. The attendants on both sides struck us favourably, and we had no complaint from any patient on any subject except alleged undue detention. The staff of attendants is, however, not too strong. We think in the male epileptic ward (No. 4) where are 72 patients, 43 being epileptic and 2 in bed, with five attendants, and in the female epileptic ward (No. 12) with 87 patients, 51 being epileptic and five attendants, and in No. 13 with 75 patients and three attendants, additional attendants are needed. Caution cards have been issued to the attendants respecting suicidal cases. We have suggested to Dr. Benham how even greater security might be obtained. Safety gas brackets are in course of erection.
- Employment. One hundred and thirty men and 163 women are returned to us as usefully employed, 60 men and 66 women were ward-cleaners only.
- State of wards, &c. The wards were bright, warm, and cheerful, the dress of the patients was good, and the food served in the wards well cooked and sufficient. The health of the patients has been satisfactory, 3 men and 1 woman were seen by us in bed, and under medical treatment last week 27 patients are registered. There are now 120 epileptic patients and 2 men considered actively suicidal, all of these sleep under continuous supervision by night. There are also 19 patients suffering from general paralysis.
- Restraint and seclusion. Restraint has not been found necessary, and seclusion has only been used in the case of 1 man and 6 women for $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.
- Divine Service. The church services are attended by about 260 patients, and a priest visits the 27 Roman Catholic patients.
- Exercise. Walking in the grounds is impossible owing to the building operations, so that the large number of 122 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise, 215 persons are as many as can be comfortably collected together in the ward which serves as a temporary amusement hall. We must end our report as did our Colleagues at their last visit by calling attention to the want of infirmaries.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

7 March 1891.

- Derby Asylum. — WE have made our annual inspection of this Asylum to-day, and can report favourably as the result of our visit. The boundary walk has been completed, and various minor matters mentioned by our Colleagues at their last visit have received attention. We are glad to learn that it is intended to photograph every patient on admission, and also on discharge, these photographs are to be pasted into the case-book. They will, by this means, prove a valuable addition to the history of the case. This work would have been impossible had not the Committee readily acquiesced in the suggestion made at the last visit, that an assistant medical officer be appointed. They also sanctioned the purchase of a photographic apparatus. An additional male ward was opened for the reception of 30 male patients belonging to the county of Worcester. The passages with concrete floors struck us as being very cold, and the floor itself is more worn than we should have expected from the time which has elapsed since it was laid. The same remark applies to the
- Additions and improvements.

the laundry floor, where the water was in many places standing. We think that properly adapted fire-guards should be used at all fireplaces in any rooms or shops in which epileptic patients are placed. The bakehouse requires attention, and the yard attached to it presents the appearance of the Asylum rubbish heap. At the baths, wooden frame work, with blankets laid thereon, would add much to the patients comfort. The tell-tale clocks which are in use here are not the electric clocks which are so general now in Asylums, and will we hope be adopted here, but as long as the present system is in use, we strongly urge that one dial paper be used for one night only, and after the paper has been inspected by the medical officer that it be pasted into the night attendants' book. In every ward there should be a clock, and no necessity would then arise, as is the case at present, for any one to leave the infirmary and go to the dining hall to see the time. The taps to the gas, and the arrangement of the gas lamps themselves, are not well devised. No patient ought to be able to tamper with the taps, all can do so now; and rooms ought to be lighted by gas from the exterior, doing away with the necessity of burning gas in dormitories if no night watch is permanently on duty in the room.

We saw a good dinner provided in hall to-day, we had, however, some complaints of food, more especially of the two soup dinners in the week. We think it may be possible to remove this cause of complaint.

We inspected the stores and were satisfied as to the quality of the articles provided. We saw and spoke with every patient on the books, 267 in number, 141 men and 126 women; 78 men and 42 women have been admitted since our Colleagues' last visit in April 1890; 38 of the former and 5 of the latter have been sent here from other Asylums; 3 men and 6 women were admitted as private patients. The discharges on recovery have been 36, relieved 4, and not improved 3. There is vacant accommodation for 9 men and 24 women. The deaths have been of 23 men and 10 women. The recovery rate for 1890, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers) was 46.15 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality for last year was again very high, viz., 14.87 per cent. for both sexes, on the average daily number resident. This high death rate does not appear to be due to any exceptional disorders, but to the fatal termination of diseases ordinarily met with amongst the insane, especially epilepsy, general paralysis, and senile decay.

Post-mortem examination was made, we are glad to report, in every instance. The coroner held two inquests (1) upon a man who died of epilepsy, but who, on admission, had two broken ribs, though these fractures did not appear to have contributed to the death, and (2) upon a woman who died suddenly of disease of the heart. There are a large proportion of feeble patients here. We found 10 men and 9 women in bed, but no one under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

The former mode of treatment has not been resorted to since the last visit of Commissioners, and in the same interval 5 men on seven occasions, for a total of 61 hours, and one woman once only for eight hours, have been secluded. The patients under medical treatment were, last week, 29 men and 23 women.

The attendants on day duty are 15 men and 12 women, and on night duty two of each sex.

The wards and dormitories were in good order; the bedding very clean; the patients dress neat; and the general condition of the Asylum creditable to those in charge.

The patients at Divine Service on Sunday were 185, and at the last Divine Service. 0.70. week-day

Appendix C.
Derby Asylum.
Employment
and amuse-
ments of
patients.

week-day service 184. We regret to hear that no Roman Catholic priest is to be appointed with a salary to minister to the wants of the patients of that faith.

About 200 patients are able to be present at the associated entertainments. The returns of the patients employed show that about 66 per cent. in the male and 64 per cent. in the female division, are able to be of use in various ways; 56 men work on the land, and 25 are employed in the wards; of the women 30 are similarly employed, and 23 assist in the kitchen and laundry. Dr. Macphail was absent at the time of our visit, but we received all necessary assistance and information from Dr. Patterson, the assistant medical officer.

Great credit is due to both these gentlemen for the admirable way in which the case-books are kept.

EXETER ASYLUM.

23 April 1891.

Exeter Asylum. WE have inspected this Asylum and are satisfied with the condition in which we find it.

The wards are bright and cheerful and very clean, and the bedding is evidently well attended to.

We are particularly pleased with the patients' clothing, which in both divisions is very good and neat.

There are no structural alterations to note as effected since the last visit, but we are pleased to learn that the boundary walk heretofore recommended has been begun and some progress made with it. It is being made by patients' labour, but there is more of this now available than at the last visit, and we hope that ere long a good part of the walk will be ready for use.

Statistics.

The patients, who at the date of the visit referred to, 18th February 1890, were 211, have now increased in number to 331, and there is vacant accommodation for only 9 males and 4 females. The 331 patients are made up of 147 males and 184 females; 28 are of the private class, 131 are chargeable to Exeter, 17 to Barnstable, 11 to Bideford, 24 to Tiverton, 80 are received under contract with the County of London, and 40 under contract with the Somerset Asylum.

The present weekly charge for maintenance for Exeter patients is 12 s. 10 d., for other pauper patients 12 s. 10 d. to 14 s., and for private cases, 15 s. to 25 s.

Since the visit of February last, 86 male and 117 female patients have been admitted here; 19 males and 36 females discharged, of whom 8 and 16 respectively had recovered, and 13 males and 8 females died. The causes of these deaths were natural and ordinary; no coroner's inquest was held, and in the case of all but 4, post-mortem examinations were made. In 1890 the rate of mortality was only 5.22 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. The recovery rate was 38.33 per cent. of the number of admissions excluding transfers; no zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit, and the Asylum is now in a healthy state; no serious casualties have occurred, which is a creditable feature, as many of the patients from other Asylums boarded here are excitable and occasionally troublesome.

The epileptics at present are 31 in number; the actively suicidal 10, and general paralytics 8. All in the first two classes continue to be under continuous supervision at night.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but 9 males on 24 occasions and for 53½ hours, and 2 females on four occasions and for 24 hours, have been secluded. Appendix C.
Exeter Asylum.

The patients in both divisions were very orderly during our inspection. No complaints calling for investigation were made to us, and the patients look well nourished and generally in good health. The dinner to-day was of boiled meat with two vegetables and bread, and was good and substantial. Seclusion.
Condition of patients.

Our Colleagues' recommendation of giving coffee as the beverage instead of water has not, however, been adopted. We think the proposal a very reasonable one and desire to support it.

In several Asylums where beer has been discontinued, coffee is now given.

The patients usefully employed according to the returns furnished are 74 males and 80 females. These numbers represent but low proportions, namely, about 50 and 44 per cent. of the totals of the sexes, and with every allowance for the unfavourable character of so many of the out-city patients, we think that improvement in this matter must be possible. Employment.

We should be glad too if rather larger numbers than 106 and 134 attended chapel and the associated entertainments; of the latter, both dramatic and musical, several, we observe, have been given since the last visit. Amusements.

The need of the boundary walk on the Asylum estate already referred to is evidenced by the large proportion of the patients usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. These are stated to be 69 in the male, and 120 in the female division.

Including artizans and laundresses taking part in the charge of patients, there are beside the head attendants, 14 attendants on the male side and 17 on the female, being an attendant to 10½ patients on the former, and one to 11 on the latter side. This is a strength not by any means excessive; indeed, having regard to absences on leave or sickness, we think the staff might with advantage be somewhat strengthened, when perhaps more might be done in the way of inducing patients to engage in work. The rates of wages paid seem to be adequate, and leave sufficiently liberal, but changes appear to be rather too frequent, as 20 attendants have not yet completed 12 months' service. We should mention that the nursing of the sick and bed-ridden, as tested by the presence or absence of bed-sores, seems to be satisfactory. Attendants.

As to the medical staff, we may note that Dr. Ward has succeeded Dr. Bell as assistant medical officer. The case-books are properly and well kept.

HULL ASYLUM.

24 February 1891.

THE patients now on the books of this Asylum are 334 in number, in exactly equal proportions of the sexes. Of these, 22 belong to the private class and 12 women are boarded here from the East Riding Asylum. The Asylum being built for 175 patients of each sex, there would seem to be vacant accommodation for 8 more of each sex; but, of course, the private and out-borough patients might be removed. The removal of the former would, however, be of little use, as they would probably return as paupers. Hull Asylum.
Statistics

0.70.

The

Appendix C.
Hull Asylum.
Accommodation for nurses.

The question of extension is one which, we fear, will before very long have to be considered. In connection with it, we desire to call the attention of the Committee to the accommodation for nurses. At present, in both divisions, bed-rooms intended, or at all events suitable, for patients are occupied by attendants; and we think it would be desirable and prudent to build, at least for the female side, a nurses' block to contain a sufficient number of single bedrooms and a good sitting-room for use in the evening. Probably, a similar block for the male division would be required; but this would a little depend on the proportion of married attendants, who may be allowed to sleep at their homes. In an arrangement of the nature suggested it must, however, be a matter of first consideration that a sufficient number of attendants sleep in the wards.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 8th February 1890, there has been the following movement of the insane inmates:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	60	57	117
Discharged - - - - -	21	27	48
Died - - - - -	30	15	45

Of the deaths, 16, rather more than one-third, were due to general paralysis, and there are at present 18 men and 10 women suffering from that form of brain disease. Three deaths were caused by dysentery, and they were the only cases of that disease. Dr. Merson has not been able to trace any cause for its appearance. There have also been a few cases, but none fatal, of diarrhœa. The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for notice; no coroner's inquest was held in consequence of any. In 42 instances postmortem examination was made. The death-rate for 1890 was 14·37 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; and the recovery rate, 32·29 per cent. of the admissions.

Condition of patients.

We have to-day, in the course of our inspection, seen all the patients on the books, except one man who is on leave. We are satisfied with their general condition as regards clothing and personal neatness, and they have, on the whole, been very well conducted, and we have had no serious complaint from any.

Employment of patients.

As regards general treatment, we find that 119 men and 112 women are usefully employed, being respectively 72 and 67 per cent. of the total numbers.

About 200 patients attend chapel, and 160 to 170 the associated entertainments; the latter numbers might, we think, be increased.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at sufficient strength, and consists of 22 of each sex. There are now three attendants on night duty in each division; one in the observation dormitory, one in the infirmary, and one patrolling. The nursing of the sick is satisfactory, and we are greatly pleased to find that no patient confined to bed, and there were to-day 13 men and 19 women so confined, 5 and 4 respectively being general paralytics, suffers from bedsores.

Dietary.

We witnessed the dinner in hall, at which about 240 patients were present. The dinner and its distribution were good. The only complaint of the diet that reached us had reference to the allowance of butter for breakfast, one-third of an ounce. We find the same allowance in other Asylums; but we think it rather scanty, and that it might be increased to half an ounce.

No. 1 female ward is in the hands of workmen for painting and decoration. All the other wards are in good order and very bright and comfortable. The entrance corridor and some others have been plastered and decorated, to their great improvement. We found the temperature maintained in them quite satisfactory; and Dr. Merson has explained to us that the low temperature noticed by our Colleagues at the last visit was due to the fact that many fires were unlit owing to the chimneys being swept.

Appendix C.
Hull Asylum.
State of wards.

In the laundry we recommend a fan to be placed in the wash-house to remove the steam, of which to-day it was full. The fan might be driven from the driving shaft.

We learn that a farm of 90 acres near the Asylum has been taken on lease; it will doubtless afford useful employment for the male patients.

No mechanical restraint appears to have been applied to a patient since the last visit. Seclusion has been employed with 3 males on three occasions and for 12½ hours, and 8 females on 29 occasions and for 163½ hours.

Seclusion.

The case-books are well kept, but we must call attention to the rule of the Commissioners, which requires that every entry must be signed by the person making it.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

27 July 1891.

WHEN our Colleagues last visited this Asylum, just a year ago, there were on the books the names of 263 patients; to-day there are 272, 106 males and 166 females. Excepting 1 man and 3 women absent on leave, we have seen all the patients on the books, and have given to all opportunity of talking with us, and making known their wishes and complaints, but none were made to us calling for remark.

Ipswich Asylum.

During the interval since our Colleagues' visit the changes have been as follows —

Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	41	70	111
Discharged "recovered" - - -	10	23	33
" not "recovered" or "relieved."	7	17	24
Died - - - - -	17	27	44

Of the patients at present on the books, 120 are chargeable to Ipswich, 23 to Bury St. Edmunds, 36 to Yarmouth, 60 to Metropolitan unions, and 17 are private patients.

We were, on the whole, satisfied with the condition of the wards and dormitories, but renovation and decoration is needed in many places, and we should be glad if it were found practicable to do away with the majority of the box-beds now in use. The alternative exits in case of fire seem to us to be sufficient, but we should be glad if the single-room doors opened by a handle, thus allowing easy escape in case of fire, and rest at night undisturbed by the night attendant when unlocking the doors. We

State of wards, &c.

- Appendix C.** agree with our Colleagues in thinking that Wards 1 and 3 in the female division should be divided, and then the inadequate water-closet accommodation might easily be remedied. At present there are only two seats for 66 and 68 patients respectively. The accommodation afforded in this respect in the corresponding wards in the male side is not liberal.
- Ipswich - Asylum.**
- State of wards.** During our visit to the wards we saw one violent woman in seclusion, which is the only case of seclusion that has occurred since the last visit; and mechanical restraint has been used three times in all, by means of the wet pack, for four hours in the case of 1 patient, and seven hours in the case of another. There were in bed 2 men and 11 women; under medical treatment last week are registered 7 men and 10 women.
- Seclusion and restraint.**
- Mortality.** The mortality which has occurred since the last visit has been at the rate of 12 per cent., calculated on the average daily number resident. The only exceptional cause of death has been influenza, which proved fatal to 2 female patients, and affected besides 23 men and 46 women, who recovered.
- Inquest.** The coroner held one inquest upon a woman who died of influenza; this was done as the result of an application by the son of the deceased patient. The verdict was death from natural causes.
- Post-mortem examinations.** Post-mortem examination was made in 32 out of 44 deaths. We hope this proportion may be increased.
- Staff of attendants.** The staff of day attendants is weak, eight males and 10 females. In the infirmary ward on the female side, one nurse at the time of our visit had sole charge of 30 patients, with 4 in bed. She has help during part of the day. We think that another nurse should be permanently on duty there as an addition to the staff, and not withdrawn from any other ward. We think that there should be a tell-tale station at each end of the dormitory for the epileptic patients, and not as at present at one end only.
- Insufficient accommodation.** We saw the patients in the dining hall, and think it would be well if chairs instead of forms were provided there, as in case of any disturbance at meal times a form renders the patients' removal difficult. We regret to find that no attendants' mess-room has yet been arranged.
- Dietary.** The dinner served to the patients this day was well cooked, and generally approved; but we think that the pie should contain a rather larger quantity of meat than $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
- Suggested improvements.** The tailor's shop remains as before reported, and should be improved, whilst at the same time opportunity should be taken to make a good shop for hair picking.
- Divine Service.** Divine service is still only performed once a week, and last Sunday afternoon 177 patients were present. Nearly the same number attended the last associated entertainment.
- Exercise.** About 100 patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and 94 are generally taken once a week beyond the Asylum grounds.
- Employment of patients.** The returns furnished us show that 59 per cent. of the men, and 70 per cent. of the women, are usefully employed. We think, with a hair-picking shop, more men might be induced to work.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

9 March 1891.

Leicester
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have inspected to-day this Asylum throughout, which was last visited by two members of our Board about six months ago. Since that period the changes which have occurred have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Appendix C. Leicester Asylum.
Admitted - - - - -	30	22	52	Statistics.
Discharged - - - - -	14	10	24	
" of whom "recovered" -	11	9	20	
Died - - - - -	8	6	14	

Of the 52 patients admitted 15 were transferred here from the Leicester County Asylum, and 1 male was admitted as a private patient.

There are on the books this day 230 men and 267 women; all, except 1 woman who is away on leave, were seen by us. There is considered to be vacant accommodation for 14 men and 40 women, but only 366 patients are sent here as of right, for 50 are chargeable to Leicester County, 79 to London County, and there are 2 private patients.

We endeavoured to speak with all the patients in residence, and many talked with us. They were, on the whole, contented, and no complaint of harsh treatment was made against any nurse or attendant which was not manifestly delusional. Condition of patients.

A good dinner was served this day, and Dr. Finch informs us that the Committee have directed him to try in two wards, one on either side, how the practice of giving bread and butter *ad lib.* will succeed.

This resolution was carried at the last meeting of the Committee, Attendants, viz. :—

“That the following scale of wages for the nurses and attendants be adopted :

“Attendants commence at 32 *l.* per annum, and rise by 2 *l.* per annum to 48 *l.* per annum. Charges continuing to 52 *l.* Nurses commence at 18 *l.* per annum, and rise by 1 *l.* per year to 32 *l.* per annum. Charges continuing to 35 *l.*”

There are on day duty, excluding the head attendants, 18 male and 22 female attendants; whilst two men and three women are on night duty. We are of opinion that another night attendant ought to be permanently engaged in the male division.

With this increased rate of wages a high class of attendants ought to be obtained, and should be also induced to remain in the Asylum service. At present 15 of the day attendants have not had much experience, but on the other hand 25 have been for several years in the Asylum service.

The wards were in good order, and a fair supply of books were to be seen in the day-rooms. The dress of the patients was, on the whole, tidy, but more warm dresses should be given during the cold weather. The old part of the male division requires to be artificially heated. At the laundry some of the machinery should be more securely boxed in. State of wards.

All the sinks at the closets should be made as the sinks in the new part have been, and those made of metal should be replaced by earthenware. Screens or curtains should be placed between the baths on the female side. The floor in No. 6 is wearing out, and needs renewal. In the majority of the wards there are only two water-closet seats. This number is clearly insufficient. A re-arrangement of the present water-closets would allow of three seats being placed in the space now occupied

Appendix C.
 Leicester
 Asylum.
 State of wards.

by two. All the gas-taps can be turned by hand, we hope a change may be effected whereby ere long all will be unable to be tampered with by patients. As we passed through the wards we saw 12 men and 9 women in bed; and under medical treatment last week were registered 30 men and 35 women. We hope some alteration will be made in the number of patients placed to sleep on the floor. They are now 19 men and 29 women. We have told Dr. Finch of an Asylum where low bedsteads are in use, which, on the whole, are satisfactory, and suggested that he should see them.

The mortality for 1890 was at the rate of 5·6 per cent. on the average daily number resident, a much lower rate than usually prevails in public Asylums. All the deaths were due to natural causes, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Post-mortem examinations were made in every instance. No exceptional disorder has occurred, and the casualties have been very few, requiring no notice from us.

Employment
 of patients.
 Divine Service.

The working patients are 131 amongst the men, and 146 amongst the women, or 57 and 54 per cent. respectively.

At the only service on Sundays 177 patients are present, and nearly the same number attend the Wednesday evening service. A full Non-conformist service with a sermon takes place on Fridays, at which service 80 is the average congregation. No regular visits are made by any Roman Catholic priest. This is to be regretted.

Amusement.

The proportion of patients present at the weekly entertainment is under 25 per cent.

Exercise.

Extended exercise is given daily to a fair number of patients as far as the comparatively limited area of the Asylum estate permits, but with more land better results would be practicable. We should be glad to hear that the Committee had, for this purpose, and also to provide adequate supplies of milk and vegetables, been able to add to the Asylum estate, even though a comparatively high price had to be paid for the land, which, owing to its contiguity to a large expanding town, is of yearly increasing value. As will be seen by this report, the general condition of the Asylum reflects credit upon the Committee and their officers.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

2 May 1891.

City of London
 Asylum.
 Suggested
 Alterations and
 improvements.

WE have visited and inspected this Asylum, and whilst being able to give a satisfactory report of the Asylum generally we will at the outset mention various matters which appear to us to require attention. At the end of each infirmary block there should be either from the bathroom, or attendant's room, a window which could be opened and so contrived as to allow bedridden and helpless patients to be removed thereby, the window being of course efficiently guarded against improper use. The arrangements in case of fire are by no means satisfactory. In most instances the hydrant box is on one side of the door at the very top of the stairs and the hose on the other side, so that there is the chance of the smoke blocking the stairs and access to the hydrant being rendered impossible, whilst if the staircase be free from smoke it will be required for the escape of the patients whose movements will be greatly hampered by the space being blocked by those working with the hose. The whole of this subject requires careful consideration,

consideration, and the arrangements reconstruction. The means of escape at the alternative exits which are master-locked by night are controlled by keys in glass boxes in the attendants' rooms. These boxes are able to be opened without much fear of detection by removing screws from the beading of the box, and what makes it still more dangerous, the glass is opaque, so that if the key be removed, no one is the wiser, as the key can never be seen. Boxes so fastened that the key cannot be removed without breaking the glass are absolutely necessary, and if it be necessary for the wards of the key to be hidden, sufficient space of glass should be transparent to allow of the handle of the key being seen to be in position.

We think that there ought to be endorsed on the suicidal cards some such words as "I have read and understand the caution contained in this slip," and this should be signed by every attendant or nurse into whose charge the patient mentioned on the caution card was placed, be it for ever so brief a space. No electric communication exists between the observation dormitories and the medical officer's quarters, and we have learnt that only last night it took a quarter of an hour to get the medical officer to attend to a patient taken ill owing to the circuitous method now in use of fetching him.

The assistant medical officer was the only medical gentleman on duty to-day, Dr. White being absent, and no clinical assistant being yet appointed. Mr. Lyons, the assistant medical officer, struck us as being particularly well up to his duties and to have very clear ideas of his responsibilities when he is acting superintendent.

We hear that No. 6 Male Ward, which is now dark, dismal, and dreary, is to be improved. It must, we feel satisfied, tend to improve the patients' mental state when the gloomy forbidding aspect of the ward is removed. The brick walls should be plastered, and the plastered passages renovated.

The court yards should be asphalted. At present patients cannot go out after showers as the yards take so long to dry.

Dr. White continues to give lectures to the nurses and attendants with, as we learn, good results, certificates being granted by the Medico Psychological Association after examination.

The male attendants' mess-room has been improved, and they, we are told, use the billiard room largely in the evening, but the female attendants' sitting-room is not yet in existence.

The purchase of an adjoining farm of 107 acres, which was mentioned as likely at the last visit, has become an accomplished fact, and there is in consequence a large increase in the patients usefully employed on the land.

We saw in bed to-day 5 men and 12 women, but the health of the patients has been on the whole good. No bed-sore has been found for over 18 months on anybody, though autopsy has been made in every death which has occurred during that interval.

We observe in Dr. White's report the following sentence: "You have thought fit to allow me a resident clinical assistant to help in the medical work. Any spare time he may have will be devoted to pathological investigation." It hardly appears to us that pathological science is likely to be largely forwarded by the investigations at this Asylum.

It is over 13 months since the last annual inspection was made, and since that time the following changes have occurred:—

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

Suggested alterations and improvements.

Appendix C.		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
City of London Asylum.				
	Admitted - - - - -	35	18	53
Statistics.	Discharged, "Recovered" - -	13	15	28
	" " "Relieved" - -	6	2	8
	" " "Not improved" -	14	—	14
	Died - - - - -	10	14	24

The present number on the books is 386, 181 of these are men, 134 of these are usefully employed, 67 on the land, 33 at various trades, and 34 are ward-cleaners only; 109 women is the total number of those made of use, 40 of these being ward-cleaners, 24 employed in the laundry, and 39 knit or sew.

The proportion of female workers is small, but we must admit that the majority are of a degraded hopeless class.

Divine Service. There are 21 Roman Catholic and 11 Hebrew patients. For both of these classes religious service is provided, but not very frequently for the latter; 143 formed the Church of England congregation last Sunday morning, and about 67 attend daily prayers. Nearly 150 join the associated entertainments which are frequent and varied. Nearly 100 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts as we learn from the returns.

State of wards, &c. The condition of the day rooms and dormitories was satisfactory, the dress of the patients not open to much objection, the beds and bedding in very good order; and though some wards were noisy and the patients rather turbulent, no one was aggressive. Complaints were few and not well founded. The dinner served in the hall was satisfactory.

Attendants. The staff of attendants consists (exclusive of one head attendant in each division) of 16 day male and 19 day female attendants, and two male and three females on night duty; 21 attendants have not been here a year, and we must again call the Committee's attention to these frequent changes in the hope they may be able to devise some remedy.

Restraint. Seclusion has been hardly ever required, but 5 men and 2 women have been restrained by being wet packed or have worn gloves for surgical reasons, extreme violence, or to prevent self-mutilation.

Inquest. The coroner held one inquest, which formed the subject of inquiry at the hands of two members of our Board. The casualties are not numerous, but with regard to one of the more serious (A. F.) no notice of the accident appears in the case books.

The improvements which have taken place since the last visit (not already noticed) are of such a nature that (though tending to increase the patients' comfort) they are not sufficiently important to need special notice in this report.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

7 March 1891.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum. Statistics. THE last visit by members of our Board to this Asylum was paid on 22nd July 1890, when the number of patients was 355. To-day it is 405, being an increase of 50, and the Asylum is practically full. We refer to this to show the importance of an early decision upon the question

question of extension, which, we are aware, is engaging the attention of the Committee.

Appendix C.

As probably the best mode of effecting an extension of the Asylum the plan adopted at the Nottingham Borough Asylum has been recommended, and a re-examination of the site to-day confirms us in the opinion that it is the mode which would give the most satisfactory results. It consists essentially of the erection of an entirely separate block of buildings, to be appropriated to patients of one sex, the present building being given up to the other, and of connecting administrative buildings. This new block would be built to the east of the existing Asylum, and though the ground may present some difficulties they are by no means insuperable.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

We are glad to hear from Dr. Callcott that a reconstruction of the drainage of the Asylum will be undertaken in connection with the contemplated new works, for we fear that some serious defects exist. One obvious defect is the unnecessarily large size of the pipes employed, which cannot be properly flushed by the means which are used. We trust that in arranging a new system the best advice will be sought. As a preliminary sanitary improvement, "Unitas" closet apparatus are being substituted for the old apparatus, which has not been found to work satisfactorily. Some of the drains have been examined, and defects discovered have been remedied, but nothing in this direction short of entire reconstruction is likely to be satisfactory. The occurrence of eight cases of typhoid fever last year raises a strong suspicion of more general defects.

Drainage system.

In other respects we find from our inspection that the Asylum is in good order. The wards generally are bright and comfortable, but some rooms will be improved by the repapering and other decoration which we understand will shortly be undertaken.

State of wards.

We have seen all the patients in residence; 2 only of the total number are absent on leave. They have been very orderly and well-behaved, and 1 patient only, a woman, complained of rough usage. There was a struggle with the nurse, but the head attendant was present, and assures us that no unnecessary force was used.

Condition of patients.

The clothing of the patients is satisfactory, and appears to receive proper attention. No complaints of the diet were made. We saw the majority of the patients at dinner in the hall. The meal was composed of soup with bread and cheese and jam pudding.

As to matters of general treatment, we find that the usefully employed of the patients are 105 in the male and 155 in the female division. The former number is a proportion of only 54 per cent. of the whole, and is rather low; for the women the proportion is 75 per cent., which is more satisfactory.

Employment.

The patients attending Divine Service in chapel are about 250. In inquiry we learn that the chaplain visits the wards only on one day a week, so that his personal intercourse with the patients must be limited. For the Roman Catholics, who number 65, a priest holds a weekly service.

Divine Service.

About half the patients attend the associated entertainments, and a like proportion have daily exercise in the grounds.

The staff of attendants is of the same strength as at the last visit; but the personnel has been extensively changed owing to some dissatisfaction at the curtailment (not, we think, unreasonable) of leave. The staff appears to be sufficiently strong.

Staff of attendants.

Since the last visit 88 male, and 56 female patients have been admitted here; 30 males and 31 females discharged, 24 and 21 respectively on recovery; and 23 males and 12 females died.

Statistics.

Appendix C. Except that one death was due to the typhoid fever already noticed, and that 13 others resulted from general paralysis (being 37 per cent. of the whole), there is nothing special in the causes of the deaths to notice. None were followed by coroner's inquest. The casualties have not been many.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

At present the Asylum is free from zymotic disease or infectious disorder, and not many patients are confined to bed or under medical treatment.

Restraint and seclusion.

We observe that since the last visit 3 male patients have been mechanically restrained, all by the camisole, for a total of 848 hours, the assigned reason being either surgical treatment, or (in a few instances) to prevent injury to self or others. Seclusion was employed with 4 male patients on 36 occasions, and for a total duration of 281 hours.

The medical records continue to be properly kept.

The weekly charge is, as at the last visit, 8 s. 2 d. for pauper patients, and 16 s. to 20 s. for private cases.

Before concluding this entry we would refer to, without repeating, the list of matters mentioned by our Colleagues last year as desiring attention; but we would strongly urge the formation of a well-instructed fire brigade from among the male attendants, with regular drills and instruction in the paramount duty of saving life in the event of the occurrence of a fire.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

22 July 1891.

Norwich Asylum.
Alterations and additions.

WE commence our report of this Asylum by mentioning those matters which appear to us to call for immediate attention, and they are: The erection of a workshop block and of alternative exits from dormitories 1 and 3 on either side, and from the laundry block. With regard to the former matter we learn that plans are ready to be forwarded to our office for the approval of the Secretary of State. This will enable the rooms now serving as workshops to be used by the female patients for whom accommodation will be shortly required. With respect to the alternative exits we see no grave difficulties in the way and think that this work should be undertaken without delay. There are other matters which should not be lost sight of, *inter alia*, the erection of a small infectious hospital. The placing of two nurses to sleep in the same room and in the same bed is objectionable and will we hope be discontinued. Another water-closet is wanted at No. 3 female side where there are only two seats for 43 persons. All single room doors should be able to be opened by a handle on the outside; speedy exit in case of fire, and quiet rest during the night visitation is thus assured. Since the last visit on 24th March 1890, the machinery at the laundry has been boxed in. Electric light has been supplied to the female side and will shortly also be in use in the male division.

Sanitary improvements.

Some improvement has taken place in the flushing of the closets. Wire mattresses are used now largely in place of straw, and we do not doubt but that owing to the improvement of the patients' habits under the careful treatment received here, we shall soon find that Dr. Harris is able to abolish straw beds altogether.

Amusement.

A new pavilion has been erected at the cricket ground. There is a Sunday evening entertainment of sacred music and the band, which we hear

hear is much liked, as the chaplain holds only one service here on Sundays, and that is held in the dining hall. Appendix C.

The patients attending the dining hall at dinner to-day were all but 13 of the total number of patients, and 4 of those unable to be present were in bed. The health of the patients has been on the whole very good, only 7 patients are under medical treatment, and the Asylum has been free from any infectious disorder. Norwich Asylum. Health of patients.

The deaths have been 28 in all, which is a low proportion as compared with the average rate at similar institutions. Nothing in the causes of death calls for comment. The coroner held no inquest. Autopsy was made in only 16 out of the 28 deaths. Mortality and post-mortem examinations.

A new assistant medical officer, Dr. Caudwell, has recently been appointed, and we hope by his assistance a large proportion of these useful examinations will be made. The medical staff.

One female patient has been wet packed once for four hours in consequence of extreme violence, and 3 women have been secluded on various occasions for a total of 56 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

We saw all the patients on the books (except 2 absent on leave) and have to give a satisfactory report of their behaviour and dress. The wards and dormitories were very clean, the day-rooms and airing-courts bright and cheerful with flowers, &c. We had no complaint made against any attendant, and the patients seemed contented with their lot; one strong dress and one pair of black eyes were all the indications we saw of any turbulent or destructive habits. Condition of patients, Wards, &c.

These facts speak well for the attendants, though we are not very well satisfied with the length of their service in the Asylum. Much is done to render their work here as little irksome as may be, but only three attendants, all males, out of the 27 attendants of both sexes employed have lived here for over five years, whilst eight have not yet been here a year. Attendants.

We do not find that either of the two patients absent on leave have an allowance granted to them during their absence. This matter is so important an element in tending to aid the patients' recovery that we urge it with the fullest confidence upon the Committee. Patients absent on leave.

We are glad to find that 76 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, and we hear now that all the boots and shoes are made and mended in the shops here, and the work is better done and the articles themselves are better than the previous contracts furnished; 27 men work on the land. Three-quarters of an acre of land has been enclosed as an additional vegetable garden, and two acres of land have been laid out for a cricket ground. The patients here belonging to Norwich are 238, 35 to Kings Lynn, 1 to Bury St. Edmunds, and 5 are private patients. We have pointed out to Dr. Harris where the notices to the private patients are to be posted. Employment.

Since the last visit there have been 56 males and 66 females admitted, and 24 men and 36 women discharged, of whom 21 and 22 respectively had recovered. Statistics.

The weekly charge for the Norwich patients is 9s. 4d., whilst for the remainder, including the private patients, the charge ranges from 12s. to 16s. Weekly cost of patients.

Appendix C.

NOTTINGHAM ASYLUM.

10 February 1891.

Nottingham
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE 11th July 1890, when this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners, the patients have increased in number from 426 to 552, consisting of 263 in the male and 289 in the female division, of whom 1 man and 5 women are away on leave. Six are private patients, and there are 109 paupers chargeable to the County of London; the weekly charge for these paupers is 13 s., that for the Nottingham cases is 10 s. 6 d.

The medical staff has been strengthened by the engagement of Dr. Craig as clinical assistant. It is proposed to fit up a laboratory, and to encourage pathological study. Photography has not yet been taken up.

The admissions, including the transfers hither of the London patients, are stated to have been, during the past seven months, 203, the discharges 53, these admissions and discharges in almost equal numbers of each sex. The recoveries reported are 33, the deaths 23. The recovery rate for 1890, excluding the transfer cases, was 42.74 per cent. for both sexes, and the mortality, on the average daily number resident, was 8.7 per cent. Both these proportions compare favourably with those of most other Asylums. The deaths since the Commissioners' last visit have all been due, it seems, to natural causes. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and no coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 18 of the 23 deaths. The Institution has been free from all exceptional or infectious disorders.

Injuries to
patients.

Four male patients have sustained fractures; 2 have recovered from their injuries, which appear to have been accidental. Two are in bed to-day, 1 has broken his arm and a rib, the other a rib. We made inquiry of the men in bed as to the circumstances in which they were injured, but the account given by neither was reliable, and how the fractures were caused the medical staff has failed to discover. A woman some time back succeeded in burning her arm and thigh severely in a suicidal attempt, having obtained possession of a lucifer match, but she refused to tell us how she got it, and has declined to give information upon the subject to the authorities here. Another woman scalded her arm by falling in a fit over a bucket of hot water whilst engaged in ward cleaning. We hear that here a few epileptic women are employed in the laundry; this renders it the more necessary that the machinery there should be so fenced as to secure the safety of patients employed in that department. No patients now occupy at night the laundry dormitory, but it will be right to provide an alternative exit before any do occupy that room.

The patients on the books include 22 general paralytics, 74 epileptics, and 10 considered so suicidal as to require constant watching day and night; 13 of the epileptics are not under continuous supervision at night, having fits rarely; but Mr. Powell has in contemplation a re-arrangement of the male infirmary which will enable him to bring all epileptic men under observation at night. This will involve a permanent staff of three male night attendants, the number already on duty in the female division. The patients in bed yesterday were 9 men and 7 women. Those under medical treatment last week were 34 of both sexes.

Restraint and
seclusion.

According to the records, 1 man has been gloved for 50 hours for surgical reasons; and 3 men on five occasions for a total of 22½ hours, have

have been secluded. No female appears to have been either mechanically restrained or secluded.

Appendix C.

We were favourably impressed with the condition of the patients as regards cleanliness of person, and suitability of clothing. Some of the London patients complained of their removal so far from their friends, but on the whole there was much satisfaction, or at least absence of complaint as to treatment on their part.

Nottingham Asylum.

Condition of patients.

We can repeat that the means of artificially heating, as well as ventilating the wards here are successful, and kept up to a proper temperature throughout the Asylum during the late severe weather. The aspect of the wards is also bright and comfortable, and they are kept in high order. As many patients as the halls can accommodate are taken thither for all their meals, about 216 men and 160 women.

State of wards.

Two hundred and forty-three of both sexes attended Divine service last Sunday in the chapel, and 175 were at last week's associated entertainment.

Divine Service and associated entertainments.

The patients daily taken out for walks beyond the airing-courts, but within the boundaries of the Asylum estate are, exclusive of the men working on the land, 60 males and 87 females; 110 men and 98 women are walked weekly beyond the Asylum grounds.

Exercise of patients.

The means of amusement in the wards include newspapers and books. The former would, we think, be more widely enjoyed if pocketing the same by a few patients were prevented by attaching the papers to desks, and the books of a secular description will, we trust, be gradually increased in number by a small yearly grant.

Amusement of patients.

Our inquiries elicit that about 140 men and 176 women do some kind of work, including about 40 of each sex who are chiefly ward cleaners. These numbers bear the proportion to the total upon the books of about 53 per cent. for men and 62 for women. In summer the proportion of men will be higher, and we expect that by degrees more London patients may be induced to employ themselves, though we are bound to admit that many are of an unfavourable type. We say this because we believe that the medical superintendent has no lack of energy, and has shown much ability in the opening and carrying on of this Asylum.

Employment of patients.

The case-books are well kept.

Case-books.

The present staff of attendants is in the proportion of one to twelve male patients, and one to thirteen female patients.

Staff of attendants.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

22 May 1891.

THE patients on the books here are now 532, they include 178 out-county cases and 44 private patients. The out-county are chiefly from Southampton, London, and Chichester. The Southampton paupers are received at 13 s. weekly per head, the London cases for 14 s., the charge for home paupers is 9 s. 11 d. The private patients pay from 14 s. to 20 s. Two patients of each sex are absent on trial. Those resident consist of 239 men and 289 women. The vacant beds are returned to us as 20 in the male division. The admissions have been (since our Colleagues' last visit in February 1890) 152; the discharges recorded are 94; the deaths appear to have been 59. Of the discharges, 54 were upon recovery. Six deaths only were not followed by autopsy. The causes of death have been natural, 14 were due

Portsmouth Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C. Portsmouth Asylum. Statistics. Epileptic and suicidal patients.	to general paralysis, 27 were due to pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease. There has been but one inquest, and the verdict in that case was due to natural causes. There are under Dr. Bland's charge 85 epileptics, 45 reported to be actively suicidal; but caution cards are issued for not so many. The general paralytics are 15 men and 5 women. The only serious casualty has been the fracture of the humerus of a male patient, through a fall down steps in the airing courts; it was purely accidental. All patients requiring constant night supervision seemed to be so cared for. We thought that the male epileptic observation dormitory was slightly over-crowded.
State of wards.	The Asylum wards are kept in perfect order, and provide much comfort to the inmates.
Condition of patients.	During our visit the patients were, as a rule, quiet and orderly; their clothing is satisfactory; and we saw a good dinner of meat and vegetables on table, served hot and savoury. No complaints were made to us but such as were, upon statement, groundless and chiefly the outcome of delusional insanity.
Restraint and seclusion.	The only resort to restraint recorded is that of a man, once; his left arm being confined by a long sleeved waistcoat for five hours, and for surgical reasons. Four males and 6 females have been secluded; the total seclusion was limited to 24 occasions, and the aggregate of hours of seclusion was 249½.
Insanitary condition.	Seven cases of enteric fever occurred, it seems, before the connection was made (which our Colleagues' at their last visit recommended) with the public sewage system; but they were mild cases, one only of them fairly typical. No death was due to this disease, and no cases have occurred since.
Staff of attendants.	The day staff now consists of 23 attendants and 28 nurses, that is to say, one to every 10 patients or thereabouts. To-day there is, however, one vacancy among the nurses, and two of the male attendants are sick and off duty.
Health of patients.	Influenza has laid up several of the Asylum inmates, and some were in bed suffering from that malady. All told, 8 men and 9 women were in bed during our inspection; no one had a bedsore. Some were general paralytics. There was no evidence of bad nursing. The bedding everywhere was in a proper state, and the atmosphere of the wards was free from taint during our inspection.
Chemistry.	The committee have endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a clinical student without salary; that being so, we suggest a small salary be offered.
Photography.	Photography has been introduced into the case-books. We hope that scientific inquiry into the causes of insanity and the best means for its cure, in addition to the proper care of the physical condition of patients, will be encouraged by the Committee; to which inquiry a laboratory equipped is a <i>sine quâ non</i> .
Medical staff.	A new assistant medical officer has succeeded the one in office in February 1890.
Employment of patients.	The patients employed as ward-cleaners are 75 males and 34 females. The total number employed in various ways is 124 men and 110 women. On the land 28 men work, in the laundry 17 women assist, and 51 do needlework or knitting. We urge the employment of as many as can be employed.
Exercise.	Dr. Bland informs us that 254 of both sexes walk daily outside the airing-courts, 110 go weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, 87 are usually confined to the airing-courts.

About 180 attended chapel last Sunday morning, 115 the evening service ; 210 is the average number present at the associated entertainments, which are weekly. There are 34 Roman Catholic patients, of whom 22 attend the ministrations of a priest.

The wall and walk round the newly acquired portion of the Asylum land have been finished, and among other minor improvements are the enlargement and refitting of two cottages on the estate, for the residence of a carpenter and plumber. The connection of the Asylum drains with the public works was effected about September 1890. The old tank, disused for sewage, has been thoroughly cleansed, lined with cement, and utilised as a reservoir for rain water to feed the steam boilers.

Appendix C.
 Portsmouth
 Asylum.
 Divine Service,
 amusement,
 &c.
 Improvements.

Year	Month	Day	Particulars	Amount
1891	Jan	1	...	...
1891	Jan	2	...	...
1891	Jan	3	...	...
1891	Jan	4	...	...
1891	Jan	5	...	...
1891	Jan	6	...	...
1891	Jan	7	...	...
1891	Jan	8	...	...
1891	Jan	9	...	...
1891	Jan	10	...	...
1891	Jan	11	...	...
1891	Jan	12	...	...
1891	Jan	13	...	...
1891	Jan	14	...	...
1891	Jan	15	...	...
1891	Jan	16	...	...
1891	Jan	17	...	...
1891	Jan	18	...	...
1891	Jan	19	...	...
1891	Jan	20	...	...
1891	Jan	21	...	...
1891	Jan	22	...	...
1891	Jan	23	...	...
1891	Jan	24	...	...
1891	Jan	25	...	...
1891	Jan	26	...	...
1891	Jan	27	...	...
1891	Jan	28	...	...
1891	Jan	29	...	...
1891	Jan	30	...	...
1891	Jan	31	...	...
1891	Feb	1	...	...
1891	Feb	2	...	...
1891	Feb	3	...	...
1891	Feb	4	...	...
1891	Feb	5	...	...
1891	Feb	6	...	...
1891	Feb	7	...	...
1891	Feb	8	...	...
1891	Feb	9	...	...
1891	Feb	10	...	...
1891	Feb	11	...	...
1891	Feb	12	...	...
1891	Feb	13	...	...
1891	Feb	14	...	...
1891	Feb	15	...	...
1891	Feb	16	...	...
1891	Feb	17	...	...
1891	Feb	18	...	...
1891	Feb	19	...	...
1891	Feb	20	...	...
1891	Feb	21	...	...
1891	Feb	22	...	...
1891	Feb	23	...	...
1891	Feb	24	...	...
1891	Feb	25	...	...
1891	Feb	26	...	...
1891	Feb	27	...	...
1891	Feb	28	...	...
1891	Feb	29	...	...
1891	Feb	30	...	...

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1891, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l*.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date. of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
					1891 :
Derby County - -	Alterations and additions to farm	500	-	-	13 April.
Durham - - -	Chapel for burial ground - -	350	-	-	16 Feb.
" - - -	Watercloset block - - -	370	-	-	11 March.
" - - -	Two cottages for farm labourers	468	14	1	6 July.
Glamorgan - -	Drying closets - - -	700	-	-	22 Sept.
Gloucester - -	Iron staircase to laundry block -	120	-	-	13 May.
London (Cane Hill) -	Addition to Steward's House -	500	-	-	26 March.
Monmouth - -	Dormitories for female attendants	650	-	-	25 Aug.
Northampton - -	New boiler house - - -	450	-	-	22 April
" - - -	Alterations and additions to farm buildings.	350	-	-	7 July.
" - - -	Attendants' cottages - - -	850	-	-	25 July.
Stafford (Burntwood)	Alterations to Clerk's Residence	375	-	-	8 Sept.
Sussex - - -	Alterations and additions to bathroom and water-closets; and enlargement of day-room, and relaying floor.	794	-	-	22 May.
Warwick - - -	*Heating and ventilation of Infectious Hospital.	775	6	-	27 July.
Wilts - - -	Water-closet blocks - - -	205	-	-	30 Jan.
" - - -	New dirty linen wash-house -	100	-	-	24 July.
Birmingham Borough (Winson Green).	Enlargement of Medical Superintendent's House.	700	-	-	31 Aug.
Norwich Borough	Workshops - - -	800	-	-	2 Oct.

* These works have since been carried out at a reduced estimate.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1891;
TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March
1891; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDI-
CINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, and WEEKLY
CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st
March 1891.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1891; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1891.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1891.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	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.		
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	23,143	2,357	-	249,815	15,775	2 1	8½	1 11½	- 11½	- 1½	-	- 3½	
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - -	11,410	1,012	-	127,754	8,318	2 10½	6½	2 4½	1 3	- 1½	-	- 2½	
Bucks - - - - -	11,863	1,462	-	93,818	7,244	4 5½	8½	2 10½	1 2	-	- 1½	- 1	
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - -	12,933	6,759	-	126,916	4,842	3 6½	6	2 9	1 7½	-	-	- 6½	
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	11,565	413	-	83,001	3,835	3 8½	6	2 2½	- 8½	-	-	- 3½	
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	11,143	852	-	116,095	24,627	2 3½	6	2 3½	- 6½	-	-	- 5½	
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	12,518	4,511	-	174,681	15,238	2 7½	5½	2 8½	1 -	-	-	- 3½	
Cornwall - - - - -	20,288	2,134	-	78,655	4,780 (f)	4 2½	7½	2 5½	1 1½	- 2	- 1	- 6½	
Cumberland and Westmoreland - - -	16,110	1,055	-	120,000 (e)	13,000	3 9	6½	2 7½	1 3½	- 1	- 1½	- 5½	
Denbigh, Angielsea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	11,337	414	-	69,605	2,018	2 10½	7½	1 10½	- 7½	-	-	- 2½	
Derby - - - - -	13,746	1,835	-	77,698	9,815	3 4½	7½	3 5½	- 10½	-	- (f)	- 5	
Devon - - - - -	22,103	2,018	-	150,900 (d)	13,087	3 6½	6½	2 -	1 3½	-	- (g)	- 6½	
Dorset - - - - -	12,328	382	3,353	62,111	9,064	3 2½	5½	2 2	1 1½	-	-	- 5½	
Durham - - - - -	33,047	4,227	-	195,164	32,576	4 3½	6½	2 7	1 3	-	-	- 4½	
Essex - - - - -	35,114	3,085	-	275,257	14,298	4 5	9½	2 1½	1 3½	-	-	- 3	
Gloucester - - - - -	21,513	3,938	-	174,452	16,268	3 1	7½	2 3½	1 6	-	-	- 3½	
Gloucester - - - - -	21,026	2,822	-	212,743	38,252	3 -	7½	1 9½	- 11½	-	-	- 6½	
Hants and Isle of Wight - - - - -	23,768	2,255	-	128,253	8,994	3 10½	7½	2 7½	1 -	-	-	- 5½	
Hereford (County and City) - - - -	9,201	966	-	86,530	11,774	3 8½ (e)	7½	2 8½	1 -	-	- (f)	- 6½	
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - - -	43,345	893	-	333,014	16,900	2 9½	11½	2 2½	1 2	-	- (g)	- 1½	
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	20,087	3,308	-	235,249	6,236	3 6	8½	2 6½	1 2½	-	-	- 5½	
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - - -	39,629	8,480	-	279,359	4,393	3 5½	9	2 -	- 11½	-	- 1	- 6	
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	35,762	6,890	-	407,819	37,742	3 4½	8	2 2½	- 9½	-	-	- 8	
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	51,106	11,339	3,704	422,185	38,054	3 6½ (b)	7½	- 3½	- 11½	-	-	- 6½	
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	44,001	6,915	-	370,806	28,335	3 4½	7	2 4	- 10	-	-	- 5½	
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	13,783	637	-	67,148	24,935	3 10½	7½	2 4	- 11	-	-	- 7½	
Lincoln - - - - -	17,499	2,581	-	124,056	6,897	3 7½	7½	2 -	1 1½	-	-	- 1½	
London (Banstead) - - - - -	48,084	3,719	-	464,386	15,389	4 -	6½	2 8	1 3½	-	-	- 4½	
„ (Cane Hill) - - - - -	29,042	2,485	-	249,457	24,184	4 4½	7	2 10½	1 9	-	-	- 2	
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	50,292	5,114	-	553,006	30,786	2 11	5	3 1	- 11½	-	-	- 3½	
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	47,796	5,887	-	565,573	20,598	3 2½	6½	3 4½	1 1	-	-	- 3½	
Middlesex - - - - -	27,110	5,187	-	396,069	21,225	3 4½	9	2 9½	1 1½	-	-	- 5	
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - -	16,130	3,291	-	118,789	12,354	2 5½	6½	2 -	- 9½	-	-	- 2½	

(a) Average.

(b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(c) Approximate.

(d) Not including repairs of building.

(e) Including

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1891; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1891.

Year ended 31st March 1891.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1891.					COUNTRIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Maintenance 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 Charges is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	
Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
2 1½	- 5½	- 9	8 -½	8 - (a)	14 -	20 -	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 10½	- 4½	- 2½	8 6	8 -	14 -	17 6	Repairs	Excess to Repairs	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- -	- 3½	- 7½	9 -¾	9 2½ (a)	14 -	12/ to 21/	Building and Repairs	Excess to Building and Repairs	Bucks.
- 4½	1 1½	- 5	10 1½	10 2½	14 -	-	Repairs	-	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2½	- 7½	- -½	8 3	8 2	12 2	8/5½ to 63/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.
- 4½	- 3½	- 1	6 8½	6 5	11/6 and 14/	-	ditto	-	Chester (Chester).
- 7	- 2½	- (b)	8 -¾	8 2	12/ and 14/	12/ to 20/	ditto	Building and Repairs	„ (Parkside).
- 6½	- 4½	- 1	10 -½	9 6½ (a)	9 6 to 15/	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings	Excess to Furniture and Fittings	Cornwall.
1 1½	- 4½	- 11½	9 4	8 2½ (a)	14 -	14/ and 17/6	-	Excess to Building and Repairs	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
1 -	- 7½	- 4	7 6½	7 -	14 -	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs	Establishment	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
11½	- 4	- 3½	9 10½	10 3	14 -	15 -	Maintenance	Maintenance	Derby.
- 6½	- 4	- 1½	8 8½	7 7½	14 -	-	Building and Repairs	-	Devon.
- 8	- 4½	- 2½	8 5½	8 2	14 -	10/ to 21/	Building	Non-Pauper Account	Dorset.
- -	1 9	1 11½	9 -	9 1	14 -	12/ to 20/	Maintenance	Maintenance	Durham.
- 5	- 2½	- -½	9 8½	9 6	14 -	-	Building and Repairs	-	Essex.
- 5½	- 1½	- 1½	8 4½	8 -	14 -	14 -	Maintenance	Building and Repairs	Glamorgan.
- 7½	- 2½	- 4½	7 7	7 9	13/ and 14/	14/ and 15/	Building and Repairs	Excess to Building and Repairs	Gloucester.
- 7½	- 4½	- 2½	9 6	9 11	14 -	-	Building Account	-	Hants and Isle of Wight.
- (h)	- 3½	- -	8 11½	9 -½	14 -	14 -	Maintenance	Excess to Buildings and Repairs	Hereford (County and City).
- 4½	- 4½	- 1½	7 11½	8 2	14 -	17 6	Building and Repairs	ditto ditto	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 4½	- 3½	- 3½	8 9½	8 2	14 -	17 6	ditto	Maintenance	„ (Chartham).
- 2½	- 3½	- 2	8 1½	8 2	14 -	14/ and 21/	Maintenance	Excess to Building and Repairs	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- (h)	- 5½	- (b)	8 4½	8 2	14 -	-	Building	-	„ (Rainhill).
- (h)	- 2½	- (b)	8 3½	8 2	14 -	15/ and 21/	ditto	Maintenance and Building	„ (Prestwich).
1 -	- 3½	- 2½	8 11	8 2	11/ and 14/	14/ to 25/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	„ (Whittingham).
- -	1 -	- 3	9 2½	9 3 (a)	14 -	9 5½	Maintenance	Maintenance	Leicester and Rutland.
- -	- 4½	- 9½	8 4	8 1½	14 -	-	ditto	-	Lincoln.
- -	- 4½	- -½	9 4½	9 4	14 -	-	ditto	-	London (Banstead).
- -	- 4½	- 3½	9 11½	9 4	14 -	-	ditto	-	„ (Cane Hill).
- 7½	- 2½	- 1½	8 7½	9 4	14 -	-	General Account	-	„ (Colney Hatch).
- 5½	- 4½	- 1	9 5½	9 4	14 -	-	Maintenance	-	„ (Hanwell).
- 10½	- 3½	- 2½	9 6½	10 6	14 -	-	ditto	-	Middlesex.
- 9½	- 4½	- 2½	6 11½	7 -	8/ to 13/	10/ to 25/	Building and Repairs	Maintenance, Building, and Repairs.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.

garden and farm. (f) Including wines, spirits, and porter. (g) Included in surgery and dispensary. (h) With provisions. (i) Original site given.

Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1891; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1891.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1891.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							Charged to Furniture and Bedding.
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	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.		
COUNTIES, AND UNITED COUNTIES—continued.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Norfolk - - - - -	17,742	2,777	-	88,320 (a)	11,193	4 8½ (b)	- 8½	2 - ½	1 2½	- 1½	-	- 5½	
Northampton - - - - -	16,102	2,136	3,049	148,349	22,155	2 10	- 8½	2 3½	- 9½	- 1	-	- 4½	
Northumberland - - - - -	14,115	1,285	-	121,819	7,886	4 6½ (b)	- 9½	2 6½	1 - ½	-	-	- 6½	
Nottingham - - - - -	8,444	984	-	38,024	15,000	4 2½	- 5	2 11	1 1	- 1	-	- 4½	
Oxford, (Oxford City, and Windsor)	11,143	1,545	-	152,190	3,477	3 5	- 9½	2 3	- 11½	-	-	- 5½	
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth and Wenlock).	15,053	2,228	-	159,567	9,477	3 - ½	- 8½	2 1½	1 1½	-	-	- 6½	
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	22,583	2,801	-	151,652	10,117	3 9	- 9½	2 2	1 2	-	-	- 6½	
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	21,249	2,447	-	205,976	21,284	3 10½	- 8½	1 10½	1 - ½	-	-	- 6½	
" (Burntwood) - - - - -	16,366	1,778	-	117,003	11,169	3 8½	- 11½	2 1½	1 2½	-	-	- 2½	
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	12,872	1,770	-	87,800	4,811	3 5½	- 9½	2 4½	1 5½	-	-	- 4½	
Surrey - - - - -	25,633	3,255	-	215,007	18,971	3 3½	- 9½	2 10½	1 1½	-	-	- 4	
Sussex, E. and W. - - - - -	24,427	2,766	-	142,450	12,763	3 4½	- 6	2 5½	1 10½	-	-	- 3½	
Warwick - - - - -	14,637	7,821	1,600	139,491	6,837	2 11½	- 4½	2 11½	1 3	-	-	- 4	
Wilts - - - - -	15,360	2,847	-	107,890	13,379	3 2½	- 5½	2 2½	- 11½	- 1	-	- 4½	
Worcester - - - - -	21,543	1,818	-	148,714	10,096	2 8½	- 7½	2 - ½	1 1½	- 1½	-	- 3½	
York, N. Riding - - - - -	19,000	6,433	-	129,377	22,542	3 3½	- 9½	2 4½	- 9½	-	-	- 3½	
" W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	30,793	6,966	-	369,793	18,413	3 - ½	- 10	2 5½	1 - ½	- 2½	- 1	- 2½	
" " (Wadsley) - - - - -	34,633	7,178	-	361,486 (g)	30,253	3 2½	- 10	2 5½	1 1½	-	-	- 4½	
" " (Menston) - - - - -	14,819	32,450	-	298,505 (g)	22,254	3 1½	- 4½	2 4½	1 4½	-	-	- 1½	
" E. Riding - - - - -	6,867	1,718	-	63,406	5,798	4 1½	- 7½	2 6½	1 3	-	-	- 4½	
TOTALS - - - - -	1,181,083	202,326	11,706	10,437,093	819,708								
COUNTY BOROUGH AND CITY OF LONDON:													
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	13,739	1,098	-	121,105	22,131	3 6½ (b)	- 10	2 3½	1 3½	-	-	- 7	
" (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	11,841	1,794	-	147,551	6,576	3 5 (b)	- 8½	1 9½	1 1½	-	-	- 4½	
Bristol - - - - -	13,981	592	-	133,940	5,531	3 5½	- 7½	2 7½	1 1½	-	-	- 4½	
Derby - - - - -	7,452	1,252	-	41,770	-	3 2½	- 10½	2 11½	1 2½	-	-	- 8½	
Exeter - - - - -	10,054	652	-	81,408	9,390	3 -	- 7	2 6½	1 10½	-	-	- 4½	
Hull - - - - -	10,003	709	-	64,684	12,770	3 2	- 9½	3 1½	1 7½	-	-	- 4½	
Ipswich - - - - -	6,624	899	-	29,382	2,874	3 6½	1 2½	2 7½	1 6½	-	-	- 5½	
Leicester - - - - -	13,103	3,267	-	61,937	17,750	3 6½	- 7	2 3½	1 - ½	-	-	- 1 3½	
London (City of) - - - - -	18,649	2,132	-	112,359	12,915	4 3½	- 11½	2 9½	3 9½	-	-	- 7½	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	8,789	805	-	97,599	22,357	2 11	- 8½	2 4½	1 1½	- 1	-	- 5½	
Norwich - - - - -	6,661	1,835	-	75,220	1,874	3 8½	- 7½	2 8½	1 7	-	-	- 4½	
Nottingham - - - - -	16,197	1,527	-	98,310	-	3 9½	- 9½	2 5½	1 11½	-	-	- 5½	
Portsmouth - - - - -	14,788	3,853	-	132,424	17,050	3 6½	- 7½	2 9½	1 2½	-	-	- 4½	
TOTALS - - - - -	151,881	20,415	-	1,197,689	131,818								

(a) From 1854. (b) Including garden and farm. (c) With provisions. (d) Deducted under the respective heads of Expenditure. (e) Average. (f) Land is rented from

Appendix E.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

31st March 1891; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE OF PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1891.

Year ended 31st March 1891.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1891.					COUNTRIES AND UNITED COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES.
Maintenance 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.	
Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- (c) 8½	- 5½	- 4½	9 8½	9 4	14 -	14/ to 21/	Building - - - -	Excess to Building - - -	Norfolk.
- (c) 3½	- 2½	- 5	7 8½	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs - - -	Northampton.
- 5½	- 3½	- 1½	9 5½	9 7½	14 -	15/18/ and 21/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.
- 3½	- 2½	- 1	9 7½	8 6	12/ and 12/6	14 -	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Nottingham.
- 3½	- 2½	- 1	8 6	7 9	14 -	15 -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Oxford.
- 6½	- 3½	- 1½	8 - ½	7 9	14 -	15 -	ditto - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 4	- 2	- 1½	9 2½	9 4	15 2	10/6 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Somerset and Bath.
- 8½	- 2½	- 2½	8 5½	8 9	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
- 5½	- 4½	- 1½	9 - ½	8 9	14 -	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	" (Burntwood).
- 6½	- 3½	- 1½	9 3½	9 2	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Suffolk E. and W.
- 8	- 2½	- 1½	9 2½	9 6	14 -	- - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - -	Surrey.
- 5	- 1½	- 2½	9 5½	9 3	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex E. and W.
- 3½	- 10½	- 1	8 5½	9 3½ (e)	14 -	10/ to 14/	Maintenance and Building - - -	Maintenance and Building - - -	Warwick.
1 1½	- 3½	- 5½	8 4½	8 3½ (e)	12/2 and 12/9	15 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Wilts.
1 2½	- 4	- 7	7 10½	8 2	14 -	8/2 to 20/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance (Excess to Repairs) - - -	Worcester.
- 8½	- 3½	- 2½	8 10½	9 4	14/ to 15/2	12/9 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Maintenance and Additions - - -	York, N. Riding.
- 4½	- 2½	- 1½	8 8	8 6	14 -	- - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - -	" W. Riding (Wakefield).
1 1½	- 4	- 3	8 5½	8 6	12/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	Building Fund - - - -	Building Fund - - - -	" " (Wadsley).
- 9½	- 3½	- 8	8 8	8 6	14 -	12/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - - -	Excess to Building and Repairs - - -	" " (Menston).
- 9½	- 3½	- 8	8 5½	8 5½	14 -	13/ to 30/	Additions, &c. - - - -	Maintenance (Excess to Additions, &c.) - - -	" E. Riding.
- (c) 10½	- 11½	- 6½	9 4	9 -	12/13/ and 14/	10/6 to 30/	Building Fund - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
- 3½	- 5½	- 8	7 9½	9 -	12/ and 13/	15/ to 21/	- ditto - - - -	Building - - - -	" (Rubery Hill).
- 11½	- 5½	- 8	8 8½	10 6	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Bristol.
1 5	- 7½	- 6½	9 10½	10 6	12/10 and 14/	15/ and 17/6	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Derby.
2 3½	- 9½	1 - ½	10 - ½	14 -	12/10 and 14/	15/ to 25/	Borough Fund - - - -	Excess to Borough Fund - - -	Exeter.
- 1	- 4½	- 3½	11 2½	10 6	14 -	12/6 to 28/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Hull.
- 7½	- 1½	- 5½	9 8½	10 11½	14 -	20/ and 21/	Repayment of Original Outlay - - -	Repayment of Original Outlay - - -	Ipswich.
1 7½ (f)	- 1½	- 1	10 - ½	10 6	12/10 and 13/	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Maintenance and General Account - - -	Leicester.
- 5	- 5	- 2½	14 2½ (j)	11 8	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	London (City of).
- 1	- 3½	- 2½	8 5½	8 2	14 -	8/2 to 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 6½	- 5½	- 1½	9 3½	9 4	13/ and 14/	12/14/ and 16/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Norwich.
- 9½	- 6½	- 1½	10 4	10 6	14 -	15 -	Maintenance and General Account - - -	Maintenance and General Account - - -	Nottingham.
- 9½	- 6½	- 1½	9 9½	9 10	13/ to 14	14/ to 20/	Maintenance, Additions, &c. - - -	Maintenance, Additions, &c. - - -	Portsmouth.

Corporation at 875 l. per annum.

(g) Including first cost of furniture.

(h) Held subject to a perpetual rent-charge of 672 l.

(i) Higher than usual owing to outlay on new farm.

Appendix F.

Appendix F.

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

3 April 1891.

Manchester
Hospital.
Statistics.

WE have, during yesterday and to-day, visited all parts of this Institution, which now has on its books the names of 254 patients, 92 being gentlemen and 162 ladies. There are also 12 male and 16 female boarders. Among the patients are 9 epileptics, 18 persons thought to be suicidal, and 8 general paralytics; the last are all of the male sex.

We saw all in residence, patients and boarders, and every person had the opportunity of speaking to us, and to all having any intelligence we spoke, with many we conversed. The majority are, of course, in the main building, but many are in the villas and detached houses, which seem admirably adapted for the accommodation of such as are there placed. We quite approve of the removal of many cases from the Hospital wards to a home-like life, which seems to be very beneficial to certain patients, and we can thoroughly believe Mr. Mould's statement that in many cases improvement is wrought in their conduct by this separate mode of treatment. Bradshaw Hall is now tenanted by gentlemen patients, Beech House by lady patients; the demand for accommodation of ladies is so much in excess of that for gentlemen that the alteration at these houses became, in the opinion of Mr. Mould, a necessity. At St. Ann's Hospital are also now females only.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses seems to be fairly distributed, and sufficient in number for the discharge of their duties. The out-lying villas and houses are visited daily by one or other of the assistant medical officers, and Mr. Mould visits often, but at no fixed days or hours. We shall be still better satisfied when these villas and houses are connected with the main building by telephonic means.

Besides the resident medical staff there are two visiting physicians, whom we to-day met. The physical condition of the patients is the chief subject of their consultations with Mr. Mould. They see every patient on admission and also afterwards. We saw in the main building 2 males and 1 female patient in bed, the latter had a bed-sore; and at Beech House there was also a lady in bed, and at Brookside another. Two ladies and a gentleman were in seclusion. No individual was restrained while we were inspecting. Six patients of the male and 2 of the female sex are away on leave at their own homes.

Condition of
patients.

We were well satisfied with the attention given to the personal cleanliness of the patients, and the condition and material of their clothing, and its suitability to their social status. Mr. Mould is evidently on excellent terms with most of his patients, and to be so he must possess much tact. Complaints were few and far between, and chiefly referred to detention, which was clearly proper. Some work is new in re-papering and painting, this is most noticeable in the top gallery of the male division. In the main building the water-closets

lately

lately constructed, with bath-rooms and lavatories, are now in use. When finances permit, we hope that the recommendations of outlay made at the last visit will be carried out. It is a fact, we are assured by Mr. Mould, that the surplus yearly available in the shape of profits is not large, so many persons being received upon charitable principles.

Appendix F.
Manchester
Hospital.

The amusement of the patients is much studied, dances, concerts, social evenings, are part of the system of treatment; and employment is found for some gentlemen in the grounds. The cricket ground and tennis lawns are amply sufficient for those who can be induced to play at those games; and golf links have now been made. Besides the staff of nurses there are three lady companions.

Amusement of
patients.

It does not appear that there has been any resort to restraint. Seclusion has been found necessary with 2 gentlemen on seven occasions in the aggregate, each occasion for 12 hours; in one case for maniacal violence, and in the other for epileptic excitement. Two ladies have been treated in a similar way on 10 occasions in all for 102 hours, the reason given being their excitement. We think that it would be well that Mr. Mould should adopt the practice common in many institutions for the insane of weighing upon admission and discharge, also when suspicion may arise of decrease in weight.

Seclusion.

The present distribution of the patients is 137 in the main building, 109 in the detached buildings. There have been no casualties and no epidemic. The admissions have, since the Commissioners' last visit, been 28, of which 9 only were on the male side. The discharges have been 34, including, upon recovery, 5 men and 13 women. There have been 10 deaths, of which, as usual, the majority were in the male division. Cerebral disease accounted for 7 deaths. All those who died, males and females, succumbed to natural causes of death. There has been no post-mortem examination.

Statistics.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

21 April 1891.

THE patients on the books of the hospital to-day number 125, 54 males and 71 females, of these 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies are on leave at the house at Dawlish, and 3 gentlemen are on leave elsewhere. There is also a young lady here as a voluntary boarder. Since the visit of our Colleagues in July last, 11 male and 9 female patients have been admitted here, 13 males and 7 females discharged, and a patient of each sex died (both of these from natural causes). Nine of the male patients discharged, and 5 of the females had recovered. We have to-day seen and examined all the patients in residence here. In some, whose names we give in the patients' book, we observe mental improvement. The patients recently admitted appear to us to have been proper subjects of care and treatment as insane.

Wonford
House.
Statistics.

The bodily health of the patients seems fairly good, only 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies are recorded as under medical treatment, and no one was in bed for serious illness.

We find that since the last visit 8 patients, all of the female sex, have been placed in seclusion on 17 occasions and for a total duration of 707 hours, while mechanical restraint has been employed with 6 ladies on 63 occasions and for over 1,900 hours; the means used being sleeves or padded gloves, and the reasons to prevent self-injury.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Except in No. 4 female gallery, where there are several excited females, the patients were quiet and fairly contented. The day space 0.70.

Appendix F. in No. 4 female is not enough for the number (20) of patients, all more
 Wonford or less excited, who are lodged there. This class needs more space than
 House. the quieter class of patients, and we would strongly urge an enlargement
 of that gallery or a division of the class of patients.

We are not sure that the staff of attendants in the female division is quite adequate, though we are aware that the housemaids assist in the charge of the patients.

We find the hospital in good order, No. 3 Male is at present being repainted and decorated. A great improvement has been effected by warming the corridors and bed-rooms in both divisions by hot water pipes.

Employment. As regards useful employment we find that 5 male patients work in the garden and the same number assist in household work. We should be glad if more were induced to engage in the former occupation, believing it to have beneficial effects on insane patients. Of the ladies 14 take part in the housework, and 34 engage in feminine employment.

The several improvements in the hospital which have been from time to time suggested, but not yet carried out, are, we feel sure, only postponed, and will, when circumstances are more favourable, be effected.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

13 February 1891.

Barnwood
 House,
 Gloucester.
 Statistics.

ON the books are the names of 66 gentlemen and 88 ladies, of the latter 11 are absent at the Wilderness. The remainder have all been seen by us. We have no special remarks to make respecting any of them; 2 ladies and 1 gentleman are improving, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 2 of each sex discharged; both the gentlemen and 1 of the ladies had recovered. There has been no death. One gentleman and 5 ladies were last week registered as under medical treatment; 3 gentlemen and 1 lady were in bed, but the health of the patients is good. The percentage of recoveries and deaths is very satisfactory. No seclusion or restraint is recorded. The house was in excellent order, but the usual spring renovation will be shortly commenced. There are 5 ladies residing here as boarders. We are of opinion that all the recent cases were rightly placed under treatment. We are glad to hear that a house at the sea-side is still considered as likely to be purchased as a residence for patients needing change of air. We think such a residence may prove in many instances to be a valuable remedial agent. We had no complaints of the staff, who appear to be sufficiently numerous and efficient

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

3 February 1891.

The Lawn,
 Lincoln.
 Statistics.

UPON the books of this hospital are now the names of 27 gentlemen and 38 ladies as patients and of 1 gentleman boarder. No one of them s away, and we saw all; satisfying ourselves that every person had, up to the above date, been properly detained, and the boarder has no wish to leave.

Staff of
 attendants.

There are for day duty 8 male and 10 female attendants, besides the head attendants. The night attendants are three in the men's division

division, three in the women's. One of the three male night attendants just now on duty is taken from the day staff, two of the female night attendants are in charge of special cases. The matron who has been so many years here was away to-day, but is in office under Dr. Russell. The general health of the patients is good. Only one, an old lady, was in bed. There has been some diarrhœa and sickness, attributed to the faulty state of the water supply, upon the break-up of the recent frost. The conduct of the patients during our inspection was orderly, and we were quite satisfied with their clothing.

Appendix F.

The Lawn,
Lincoln.Staff of
attendants.

We found the wards well warmed, and otherwise comfortable, but we would suggest the gradual purchase of modern bedsteads, especially some of those which have wire woven bottoms. We pointed out to Dr. Russell several water-closets which need better ventilation of their interior. We understand that certain structural improvements of the hospital have been under consideration. We think that the present laundry is very inadequate, and consider that a proper site for a new laundry would be on land beyond the joiners' shop. By proper arrangements in its construction, including a good steam boiler, economy might be effected in the heating of the baths. The bathrooms now in use are small and inconvenient, and we are glad to hear that the Committee contemplate throwing these into dormitory accommodation and projecting others. A movable bath has been got for use in the infirmaries. Provision should be made in the new bathrooms for filling and emptying this bath, to which wheels should be added. The means of indoor entertainment have been increased by the purchase of a magic lantern. The comfort of the lady patients would we think be advanced by the appropriation of a room where a wardrobe could be placed. This would secure more tidiness in bedrooms where the doors are laden with ladies' dresses. When finances permit, a recreation room would be a valuable addition to this hospital. The galleries are far too narrow and small for associated entertainments. Such a room is now considered a *sine qua non* in every institution for the insane. We are pleased to hear that the Committee meetings are now better attended, and shall hope to see this hospital prosper in every way. Since last visit by members of our Board, 9 cases have been admitted, 7 have been discharged, of whom 4 have recovered. Only 1 patient, a man, has died, he of brain disease. Upon inquiry into payments, we are told that 40 s. and upwards is paid weekly for 17 patients, 27 pay from 30 s. to 40 s., 9 from 20 s. to 30 s., 12 pay 20 s. or less. The patients include 2 epileptics; very few of the gentlemen are usefully employed.

State of wards,
and desiderata.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the majority as regards mental capacity, we think that Dr. Russell should attempt to employ many who are now idle in some out-door work; 36 patients attend Divine Service in the hospital, and 12 can be taken to church in the town.

Employment
of patients.

There has been, it seems, no resort to seclusion or restraint.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

26 January 1891.

We have visited and inspected this Hospital, and seen all the patients in residence. The Hospital is in good order, and is clean and comfortable. The Committee have not seen their way to adopting the suggestion of our Colleagues with reference to the water-closets.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

Appendix F. Perhaps, when the funds of the Hospital are more abundant, the proposition to build spur water-closet blocks may be considered.

St. Luke's
Hospital.
Statistics.

The patients on the books are to-day 186: 66 males and 120 females. Four of the latter are absent on leave. The admissions since the last visit, on 3rd July, have been those of 11 males and 24 females; 3 of the former and 5 of the latter being admitted as chronic cases; of the others, those who remain are proper subjects of treatment as insane. In the same interval 6 males and 20 females were discharged, 2 of the males and 8 of the females being recovered; and 6 female patients died.

In five instances post-mortem examination was made. The deaths were all due to natural causes. We found only 2 patients, a woman and a man, to-day confined to bed. Six males and 11 females are registered as taking medicine, but generally the health of the patients is good.

Restraint and
seclusion.

One patient, a man, has been restrained by means of locked gloves for 70 hours, owing to destructiveness, and a male patient on three occasions and for 22 hours, and 2 females, one of them once only, the other on 15 occasions, and for 42 hours, have been secluded since the last visit.

We spoke with all the patients of sufficient intelligence. In some we noticed mental improvement, and we give the names of these in the patients' book. One or two complaints of the food, which we think unfounded, were made to us; but none on any other subject, except that of detention here. No complainant, however, is, in our opinion, unjustly detained.

There is nothing in the general routine of the Hospital that calls for our special notice.

Staff.

The staff in both divisions seems to be sufficient. The medical staff is as heretofore. It may be a question whether, in view of the increase of work resulting from the Lunacy Act of last year, an assistant medical officer should not be appointed. There are still, however, two qualified clinical assistants.

The Hospital continues to do good charitable work, for of the 35 patients admitted since the last visit 13 are free cases. Of the rest, 12 pay 14 s. a week; 8, 21 s.; and 2, 30 s. We believe the same proportionate scale applies to the total of the patients now on the books.

We desire to call attention to the requirement of the rules issued under the recent Act, that all entries in the case books must be signed by the persons making them.

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM.

29 January 1891.

Royal India
Asylum.
Statistics.

THE patients now here are 81 in number; 65 of the male, and 16 of the female sex. Of the male, 23 are officers and 42 soldiers. The females are divided into two classes, 8 in each. No more patients are now admitted here.

There has been no discharge since the last visit of members of our Board, but 5 patients, 3 males and 2 females, have died, all from natural causes. We have seen all the patients; they are all chronic cases, presenting little prospect of cure in any instance, and most of them advanced in years. The general bodily health, however, of the establishment is fairly good. No patient is to-day confined to bed, and no

one is under medical treatment. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit. Appendix F.

Of the soldiers, 25 are usefully employed, and of the women about 10. Royal India Asylum.

In the male division there are 12 attendants, and in the female, beside the matron, two regular nurses, two housemaids, and two laundry-maids, who also act as attendants. There is a night attendant for each division. Employment. Attendants.

The house generally is in good order, but we pointed out one of the officers' sitting-rooms which needs cleaning and re-decorating.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH

20 February 1891.

OUR visit to this hospital to-day enables us to report favourably of its management and of the treatment of the patients. There are now 44 of the female and 29 of the male sex. In the men's division 2 suffer from epileptic fits. A man of very advanced years is in bed in the male infirmary with an attendant in special charge of him, and a woman is also in bed, in the female infirmary. Another man is in bed, in a single room, the subject of recurrent mania. In the men's wards are 3 other attendants, on the women's side are 7 nurses, one of whom also is in special charge of a troublesome case. There are three charwomen to keep the Hospital clean, and three servants employed in the kitchen. We conversed with the patients, and saw only one person, a young woman, convalescing. Bethel Hospital. Management and treatment of patients.

We cannot but condemn the attics occupied by female patients as too cold for use in severe weather, until some artificial warming apparatus be there introduced. During the recent severe weather the attics must have been extremely cold. We are glad to see that new locks with handles outside have been supplied to the single rooms. The verandah to No. 1 male ward, and the urinal erected in its vicinity, are valuable structural improvements. Wards. Additional improvements.

The exit for male patients in case of an outbreak of fire has lately been finished, but we recommend that a fixed ladder, with a broad tread, should be attached to the verandah, but so arranged as to obviate its improper use by patients. Mr. and Mrs. Pepper deserve our praise of the order and cleanliness of the Hospital. We suggest that the hot and cold water taps of the baths should be distinguished by labels. Precautions against fire.

The men's dinner was seen by us, the fare was fish, potatoes, bread, and beer. On the female side 2 patients only have beer. The women's dinner to-day was a stew. Dietary.

Several female patients do needlework, they and a sewing maid do the clothing repairs. We should be better satisfied if many of the men, who are capable of some sort of labour in the garden, were induced thus to employ themselves. Much success in this direction depends on the tact and earnest assistance of the attendants working with them. Our experience is strongly in favour of such employment of male patients, as tending to their bodily health and mental improvement. There is only one patient described to us as suicidally disposed, a woman. Employment of patients.

The admissions have been 5 of each sex; 3 patients have been discharged recovered. Statistics.

Three men and 2 women have died, all from natural causes. A male patient is absent on trial.

- Appendix F. Three men have been secluded for a total of four occasions, and an aggregate of 42 hours. One man has been gloved nightly for 16 nights, owing to destructiveness of bedding and body clothing. We have told the medical officer that such restraint is not permitted under the recent Act, except the destructiveness affects the health of a patient. We have examined the medical records, and notice that the entries are not each of them signed as required by law.
- Bethel Hospital. Restraint and seclusion.
- Payments. Cases from elsewhere than Norwich are here received for 1*l.* weekly. The city cases received gratuitously are now 9, the rest pay from a nominal sum weekly to 1*l.*

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

16 February 1891.

- St. Andrew's Hospital. Statistics. WE have, as usual, given two days to the inspection of this Hospital. The patients have risen in number to 335, of whom 177 are males, 158 are females. Five gentlemen are away at Benarth Hall, Conway; 4 ladies and 1 gentleman are away also on leave elsewhere. Of the total number, 335, upon the books, 54 are chancery cases. Sixteen patients are cared for, boarded, and clothed without payment; 45 cases pay from 2*s.* to 15*s.* weekly. Above that last figure and up to 2 guineas a week, 203 patients are accommodated and treated; 53 patients pay from 47*s.* to 126*s.* weekly; 7 are charged from 300*l.* a year to 850*l.* per annum. The Committee grant every year a sum of 150*l.* or thereabouts for taking suitable cases to the seaside for a change. Those who do not share the benefit of this grant pay extra for that change.
- Hospital accommodation. The Hospital affords excellent accommodation, but the arrangements are so well adapted to promote the recovery of curable cases that the presence of many incurable and demented in the wards to the exclusion of those whose mental condition is more hopeful should not be encouraged. A large number of the patients are, we fear, now beyond appreciation of the comforts and even luxuries which surround them; and when it becomes a question between them and those recoverable by such surroundings, the latter appear to us to have the higher claim to the benefits of the charity. The patients are, as heretofore, divided into two classes, and these classes are sub-divided with reference to mental state, irrespective of differences in payment. In dormitories the classes appear to be brought together to a certain extent. Of course many patients have their separate rooms. We notice that bells have not yet been introduced into single bedrooms or dormitories. In the former (as elsewhere and with some patients) bells might, we think, be usefully provided. Ladies especially have expressed to us from time to time their alarm at being locked in at night without means of calling for assistance in any emergency, and experience has shown that in some asylums bells have not been misused.
- Condition of patients. We had no complaints which led us to think that there were any real grievances. We spoke to many patients apart and heard all who intimated their wish to have special attention. There was no noisy excitement, and the greater number of patients were most orderly during our inspection.
- Amusement. The means of amusement are liberally provided indoors and out of doors

We

We saw 18 men at the farm (who work on the land), and several told us that they enjoyed their labour, and their looks betokened health. Two ladies are at Moulton Park House, 22 men are distributed in outlying cottages, and 3 ladies are occupants of another cottage and a villa. As many as 81 male patients are induced to employ themselves, and of these 61 help on the farm or in the garden. Mr. Bayley is quite convinced of the value of out-door employment in the proper treatment of many male patients, and hopes to give this exercise to many more gentlemen upon the land newly acquired. Considerable improvements have been effected at the farm for accommodation of patients. The female patients also receive much attention as regards employment; 27 do needlework; others take a part in domestic work. Of both sexes, 27 have parole, and of these 9 beyond the Asylum estate. Six gentlemen and 12 ladies take carriage exercise.

Appendix F.
St. Andrew's
Hospital.
Employment.

The attendance at Divine Service in the Hospital Chapel includes 61 male and 44 female patients.

Divine Service.

The general health is good. Three patients only of each sex were in bed.

Health of
patients.

Examining the medical records, we find that there has been no instance of mechanical restraint, but 5 male patients have on 15 occasions and for a total duration of 143 hours, and 4 females have on seven occasions and for 17 hours, been secluded.

Seclusion.

The patients under medical treatment, and so registered last week, were 25 men and 58 women. A large proportion of these were, however, taking only sedatives at night.

The arrangements for extinguishing fire seem to be satisfactory. There is telephonic communication between the Hospital and the town fire brigade, and the Hospital is now successfully lighted by electricity.

Precautions
against fire.

As far as we examined the case-books these are well entered up and in an intelligent way. The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in July 1890 have been 28; the discharges 17, of which 12 were upon recovery, and 7 patients have died, all from natural causes.

NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC HOSPITAL, THE COPPICE.

10 February 1891.

THIS Hospital presents its usual aspect of comfort. All the patients were indoors at the time of our visit, and were seen by us.

Nottingham
Lunatic
Hospital.
Statistics.

They are 89 in number, being 48 males and 41 females. The staff of day attendants consists of eight men under the chief, and for the ladies there are eight nurses by day under a chief; at night two men and two women are on duty.

There has been a sad occurrence resulting from the escape of the lady who was a boarder here at the time of the Commissioners' last visit, and who was certified as a person of unsound mind shortly after that visit, and at their recommendation. She eluded two nurses who were in charge of her (in the garden of the Hospital) together with 3 other lady patients, escaped into the fields, and there (she says) had connection with several men and boys. According to her own statement to us, she had on various previous occasions had sexual intercourse with several men in Jersey, Portsmouth, and Worcester. She was retaken on the same day, and is now in the family-way. The prominent features of her mental condition are excessive weakness of mind, and a strong erotic tendency, without any sense of shame whatever. Of the other cases under treatment there is nothing special to report.

Escape of a
patient.

Appendix (F.)
Nottingham
Lunatic
Hospital.
Statistics.

There have been 10 admissions, 2 only being on the male side. The discharges have been 4, all of females, of whom 3 had recovered. The 3 deaths have also been on the ladies' side, all due to natural causes. The general health is good. No one was in bed to-day. The cases recently admitted are all proper for detention, and we regret that we cannot recommend any for discharge. Dr. Tate tells us that he has hitherto almost wholly avoided restraint and seclusion. There is no entry of either mode of treatment since last visit.

WARNEFORD ASYLUM, OXFORD.

16 May 1891.

Warneford
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

WE have visited this Hospital to-day, and can report very favourably of its condition, and of the patients' treatment. There are 3 gentlemen and 1 lady not previously seen here by the Commissioners. They are all proper cases for detention. With one of them, brought here by transfer from Winson Green Asylum, we had some talk, as his manner at first did not indicate insanity, but before we had concluded that talk we had no doubt that he was not a case for discharge, or even trial, at present. He asked to see his solicitor, but we were quite satisfied that no solicitor could be of any use to him in his present mental condition, and that indeed such a visit to him would be only an obstacle, in all probability, to treatment conducive to his recovery.

No patient was noisy or under restraint or in seclusion. Three ladies were in bed. We saw all the patients, no one being away on leave. Several gentlemen are induced to employ themselves out of doors.

There are eight male attendants and 12 nurses. There is also a lady companion as well as the matron in the ladies' division. Most of the ladies and many of the gentlemen have carriage exercise, and many of each sex walk beyond the grounds once or twice a week. We regret that there are many vacant beds in this well ordered Hospital, where the terms are very moderate.

There has been no resort to seclusion or restraint. The admissions we have already stated. The discharges have been of a gentleman and 2 ladies, 1 of whom had recovered. The deaths have been 4, of these 3 were male patients. The causes of death were ordinary. There has been no post-mortem examination. The numbers on the books are 28 gentlemen and 48 ladies. There is no boarder.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

19 March 1891.

Coton Hill
Institution.
Statistics.

SINCE two members of our Board visited this hospital, about six months ago, the following changes have taken place,—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	3	5	8
Discharged "Recovered"	1	1	2
" " "Relieved"	5	3	8
Died	2	2	4

All

All the deaths were due to natural causes, and all the patients were 60 years and upwards. We saw in bed 1 patient of each sex, and under medical treatment last week were 10 men and 6 women.

The patients on the books are 61 males and 71 females, 2 of the former and 3 of the latter were absent on leave.

There is now vacant accommodation for 15 men and 3 women. The following table shows the weekly rates at which the patients are received.

Below and up to 10 s. -	-	-	-	-	13
Above 10 s. and up to 21 s. -	-	-	-	-	44
„ 21 s. „ 31 s. 6 d. -	-	-	-	-	39
„ 31 s. 6 d. „ 42 s. -	-	-	-	-	22
„ 42 s. „ 63 s. -	-	-	-	-	7
„ 63 s. „ 84 s. -	-	-	-	-	4
„ 84 s. -	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL - - -					132

Appendix F.
Coton Hill
Institution.
Statistics.

We have tried to hold speech with all the patients in residence, but many are too demented to be able to converse.

We had no complaints of any sort, and saw a sufficient dinner served in three dining rooms. The patients were, on the whole, quiet, particularly considering that overcrowding existed on the female side owing to the gallery undergoing repair. When the whole of the galleries have been renovated we hope attention will be directed to the water-closets, which will never be satisfactory until reconstructed in spurs with cross ventilation. This is a pressing want, as is also a nurse's mess room. In an institution of this size and character it is not to be expected that the nurses should dine in the wards. They may reasonably expect a room to meet for recreation when the day's work is done.

We are glad to observe that the padded rooms have been satisfactorily treated, and seem now to be able to be kept at an equable temperature. A trained fireman should, we think, be engaged as an attendant, as long as any dependence is placed on the fire escape as a means of exit.

About 46 patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and about the same number the fortnightly dance. This dance we are sorry to learn is given up in Lent. Any patient who has sufficient intelligence and desires to observe Lent in this manner can abstain from coming to the entertainments, but to oblige a number of lunatic patients to give up a pleasure because the Church prescribes fasting during the Lenten season seems to us to be carrying religious observance to an unreasonable extent.

Exercise beyond the grounds is given to a fair number of patients, and many have carriage exercise, whilst 19 gentlemen and 26 ladies are in some way or other made useful within the house or upon the grounds. Golfing has been taken up as a new amusement and is enjoyed by some who play and some who act as "caddies."

Restraint has been required in the case of 1 male patient who wore for 61 hours a locked glove on the left hand for surgical reasons. One male and 2 female patients have been secluded once only, and for a total of six hours. The names of a few patients who should go on trial, and who should be discharged, will be found recorded in the patients' book.

Condition of
patients.

Divine Service.
Amusement.

Exercise.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Appendix F.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, LAMBETH ROAD, S.E.

23 January 1891.

Bethlem
Hospital.
Sanitary
condition.

WE gave the whole of yesterday to the inspection of this Hospital, and the examination of the patients and voluntary boarders in residence. The Hospital is in good order, and we observe that the new water-closet blocks referred to in the last entry are well advanced, and will soon be ready for the fittings. The sewage arrangements in connection with these blocks appear to be satisfactory, and the substitution of the new for the old closets will be a very great improvement.

Statistics.

The last visit by Commissioners was on 1st July 1890. Since then the following numerical changes in the patients have occurred. Fifty-nine males and 64 females have been discharged, 32 and 35, respectively, having recovered; 7 males and 6 females died; and 69 males and 95 females, 164 patients in all, have been admitted. There are now on the books the names of 94 male, and 136 female patients, total 230. In addition there are 9 males and 4 females in residence as voluntary boarders. The above deaths were all due to natural causes. We observe that in 1890 post-mortem examination was made in 18 cases.

There are at present at the Witley establishment 3 male and 10 female patients, and 4 of the male boarders. On leave with friends are 5 patients of each sex. With the foregoing exceptions, we have seen all the patients and boarders. Those of the latter whom we have seen appear to us to be properly received in that character. We have noticed mental improvement in several patients whose names we have inserted in the patients' book. We did not see any patient whose present detention seemed to be improper. Few patients are confined to bed, but the latest record indicates that 21 males and 20 females were under medical treatment. No serious illness, however, at present prevails here.

Seclusion and
Restraint.

Referring to the subjects of seclusion and mechanical restraint, we find that since the last visit the former has been employed in the cases of 10 males on 56 occasions, and for a total duration of 461 hours; and of 21 females on 138 occasions, and for 1,004 hours; and the latter as follows: 5 males on 176 occasions, and 14 females on 93 occasions have been strapped in a chair for the purpose of forcible feeding; 1 male patient on 30 occasions and for 337½ hours, and 2 females on 10 occasions and for 170 hours have worn the side-arm dress, to prevent self-injury and for medical reasons; the same male on 10 occasions and for 140 hours, and 6 females on 21 occasions and for 756 hours wore soft padded gloves, to prevent self-injury or for medical reasons; and a male and 9 females were, as medical treatment, subjected to prolonged baths. We are interested to hear from Dr. Percy Smith that in certain cases considerable benefit has resulted from these baths.

The patients were generally very free from excitement during our visitation of the wards. No one was in seclusion or restraint, and except on the score of detention no complaints were made to us. The personal condition and state of dress of the patients were satisfactory.

Staff of
attendants.

We learn that five attendants have been added to the day staff in the female division, making the number 30, and that an additional night nurse, making the number four, has also been engaged for that division.

Medical staff.

The medical staff is unaltered, but we are glad to hear that the appointment

appointment of a second assistant medical officer is under consideration, and we trust the Court will sanction this very desirable addition to the staff. Appendix F.
Bethlem
Hospital.

Of the patients now on the books 61 are on the paying list, and for 5 of the boarders payment is also made.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

30 April 1891.

DURING the period (about 6 months) which has elapsed since our Colleagues were here last, 47 males and 53 females have been admitted, 17 men and 22 women have been discharged on "recovery," 9 and 11 respectively have been "relieved," and 3 men and 10 women have left "not improved." The present number on the books is 316, 139 men and 177 women, 7 of the former and 11 of the latter are absent on leave, and 4 gentlemen and 8 ladies are at the Convalescent House at Brighton, where we visited them last Saturday. There are besides, 15 gentlemen and 14 ladies resident here as boarders. One of each sex appear to us to require immediate certification, and two other cases need careful watching, as they appear to us to be close on the border line at present. Five gentlemen and 4 ladies have died, 3 of the ladies died of pneumonia, out of 8 patients attacked, and two of the staff. This pneumonia seems to have been of the infective variety, and was preceded by some cases of sore throat in other persons. The outbreak was confined to the infirmary dormitory, and the first person attacked was a patient, but no other epidemic disease has occurred. This outbreak of pneumonia points out the necessity of a detached hospital, which ought to be an adjunct to every institution of this size. Holloway
Sanatorium.
Statistics.

We have seen and spoken with every patient in residence, gave private interviews to 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies, and had on the whole a very contented report from the patients of their treatment. One or two of the gentlemen complained of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, but complaint was not made till after the attendant had left. One gentleman this week at a county Asylum complained to us of the ill-treatment by an attendant here, who had, since this gentleman left, been discharged for ill-treating another patient. We fear the story must be true, as our complainant could have known nothing of this attendant's discharge. We were particularly sorry to find this gentleman had been removed, as his case was peculiarly suited to an institution of this sort. He was a clergyman, and a University man, whose friends had subscribed for his maintenance here, and when the funds ceased he was removed to his county Asylum. The charitable resources of the establishment are, we should have thought, intended to meet cases of this sort. Condition of
patients.

One hundred and nine patients are received here under 25 s. per week; 124 from 25 s. to 42 s.; and above 42 s. to 10 l. are retained 112 patients.

The attendants are 61 in the male and 73 in the female divisions, 134 in all, of whom no less than 31 have not been here six months, 63 in all under a year, and 103 under two years. These frequent changes must prejudicially affect the patients, and more even than these frequent changes do we regret to notice that two men have been summarily dismissed, and five have resigned to escape dismissal within the last six months. Attendants.

- Appendix F.
Holloway
Sanatorium.
- The house and grounds were light and cheerful, and we were much pleased with the general arrangements for the care and comfort of the patients. The day rooms and dormitories were in proper order, and the building was entirely free from offensive smell. We were pleased with the large parties we saw usefully employed in the grounds at spade and barrow labour, whilst many of the ladies were busy sewing and knitting.
- Last November the coach house was burned down. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The house has now been rebuilt and enlarged. Amongst other matters which have been completed since the last visit have been a staircase on the ladies' side, the stage at the theatre, boot rooms in the basement, the boundary wall outside, and the chaplain's cottage.
- Divine Service. The attendance at Divine service last Sunday morning consisted of 124, and at evening service of 132 patients.
- Amusements. About 130 are present at the associated entertainments. Twenty patients are allowed out on parole, and over 50 go daily beyond the grounds.
- The principal medical officers remain as at the last visit, and they are aided in their duties in amusing and supervising the patients by four gentlemen companions and 15 lady nurses.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

28 February 1891.

- York Hospital. We have again inspected this Hospital and can repeat that it is maintained in excellent order. The only structural alteration since the last visit is the provision of a mess and recreation-room for the nurses, which is a useful addition and will, we doubt not, be appreciated.
- Vacant accommodation for private patients. There is a large amount of vacant accommodation for private patients, of whom from 20 to 25 in the male, and 12 to 15 in the female division might well be received. As in most, if not all, of the other lunatic hospitals in this country the demand for admission exceeds the power of complying with it, we can only suppose that in the case of this Hospital the presence of pauper patients exercises a prejudicial influence in regard to the admission of patients of the private class. The views of our board on this subject have been often expressed.
- Statistics. We find to-day 130 patients in all, being 8 fewer than at the last visit in October 1890. In the private class are 40 males and 36 females, and in the pauper, 25 males and 29 females. Since the last visit 9 patients have been admitted, 14 patients discharged, and 3 died. The causes of these deaths were natural and ordinary. The recoveries in 1890 bore to the admissions, excluding transfers, the proportion of 55 per cent.
- Condition of patients. Besides the patients there are two ladies residing here as boarders. All the patients and these boarders have been seen by us. We find only one patient at present exhibiting signs of improvement. The bodily health of the hospital patients is good. Two or three only were in bed, and 4 males and 5 females are under medical treatment. No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the case of one patient, a male, for six hours.
- Attendants. We are satisfied with the clothing and personal neatness of the patients in both divisions, they testify to proper attention on the part of

of the attendants. Of these the staff is maintained at an adequate strength, and the persons composing it appear to be kind and intelligent. Appendix F.

The frequent recommendations of the Commissioners have not yet, we regret to report, borne fruit in the appointment of a second medical officer. York Hospital.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

2 March 1891.

THE patients now on the books of this hospital are 57 males and 97 females, 154 in all. Since the visit of 23rd October 1890, 7 male and 4 female patients have been admitted, 5 males and 4 females have been discharged, 3 of the males and 2 of the females having recovered, and 2 patients of each sex died. The causes of their death were natural. Three of the male and 9 of the female patients are at present absent on leave ; all the others we have seen. York Retreat.
Statistics.

We observe that the consents by two members of the Committee to the absence on trial of the above patients purport to have been given by virtue of the powers conferred by the "Lunatic Asylums and Regulations Acts Amendment Acts, 1855 and 1862," which Acts were all repealed by the Lunacy Act, 1890. It may be a question if such leaves were lawful and maintained the orders and certificates in force. In future, at all events, the consent should purport to be given under the Lunacy Act 1890. Leave of
absence.

The patients recently admitted are proper subjects for treatment. We find very few patients exhibiting much mental improvement at present, but 2 or 3, whom we name in the patients' book, are rather better. The general health of the patients is good. We have had no serious complaints, and little dissatisfaction has been expressed by any patient.

The patients of both sexes are suitably clothed and generally neat in dress and person.

We find the Hospital maintained in good order. Further re-decoration of rooms and corridors has been effected ; the new villa for ladies has been finished and occupied, and supplies very excellent accommodation. It is lit by the electric light, which answers well. State of wards.

We found to-day a lady restrained by strait waistcoat owing to persistent suicidal attempts, and she has been so restrained daily since the last visit. In such cases we often find that change to another institution is beneficial, and suggest that it might be tried in the case of this lady. No seclusion has been employed. Restraint.

We are informed that it has been found necessary to raise the lowest rate of payment (except the rates for charity patients at which about 45 patients were received), from 10 s. to 14 s. a-week.

EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

30 May 1891.

EXCEPT for an unfortunate outbreak of scarlet fever, from which 12 of the patients are at present suffering, the condition of this Institution, which we have now inspected, is satisfactory. Eastern
Counties
Asylum.

The scarlet fever was introduced by a newly admitted patient, who was nevertheless certified by a medical practitioner to be free from
0.70. contagious

Appendix F.
Eastern
Counties
Asylum.

contagious disease. The persons affected are separated and isolated in the Hospital in charge of two nurses. No case has yet been fatal. There is also a patient at present ill, with symptoms suggestive of typhoid fever, but it is not yet clear whether he is suffering with that complaint. In other respects the patients are healthy and look well. They are well nourished and, so far as we may judge from appearance, are very happy and contented.

The usual system of physical and intellectual training is continued. Seventy-nine patients attend school; 65 male patients engage in some industrial work, or are being taught a trade; and 18 of the females are more or less useful in household or laundry work.

The present number of patients is 203, 132 being males and 71 females. Two are absent on leave. Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum on 10th March 1890, 28 males and 34 females have been admitted here; 14 males and 3 females have been discharged, and 7 males and 8 females died. The mortality has not been high.

The staff engaged in the care and teaching of the patients comprises 50 persons, exclusive of the superintendent, matron, and medical officer.

We find the Asylum in good order, and all the rooms clean and bright. We must except, however, the new annexe, in the flooring of which dry rot has appeared, which gives rise to trouble and expense.

Several improvements, not extensive, but all of value, have been carried out since the last visit, and the means of dealing with an outbreak of fire have been strengthened.

We are glad to learn from the Report for 1890 that the financial position of the Institution is satisfactory, a good balance of income remaining at the end of the year. It is obvious that the buildings on this site have practically reached their maximum extension, and we think the attention of the Committee should now be more especially directed towards the extension of the area of land. More is required for the employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients.

In conclusion, we desire to express our entire satisfaction with the general, and with the medical, management of the Asylum.

ROYAL ALBERT IDJOT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

10 April 1891.

Royal Albert
Asylum.
Statistics.

THIS hospital can accommodate, we are told, 600 cases. The number now on the books are 554. Of these 379 are males, 175 are females; paupers are 133; 421 belong to the private class. These last include 31 who make full payments, *i. e.*, from 50 to 200 guineas per annum; 85 who pay from 20*l.* to 45*l.* yearly; 7 life cases; 3 presentation patients and 295 elected, of whom 175 contribute from 1*s.* to 6*s.* per week. Of the paupers, Lancashire sends 82 paupers, Yorkshire 24, Cheshire 7, Cumberland 4, Durham 12, Northumberland 4. Except from the Northern Counties, paupers are not received now. The number of patients is just at present somewhat lower than usual. This is because the Committee has decided to postpone admissions till May, many children being liable to suffer from travelling in severe weather. The general health is, having regard to the class admitted here, good; 25 patients were last registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no epidemic, and no serious casualty has occurred. Of both sexes, 19 patients are to-day in the infirmary;

infirmery ; 7 boys and 2 girls being in bed. Having regard to the age of the patients here, the provision of an infectious hospital seems to be very desirable. The detached infirmery is not too large for the ordinary sick of the hospital and is not convenient for the double purpose of their treatment and that of those suffering from infectious disorders.

Appendix F.

Royal Albert
Asylum.

Statistics

We found the Asylum in high order, the children very happy, kept clean, well clothed, and in all respects judiciously cared for, they include every type of idiocy ; we saw several of the mongolian, hydrocephalic, microcephalic, and cretin kind, and a girl with a general paralytic tendency. In the several class rooms we were present during lesson-time, and were much interested in observing what trouble was taken to overcome the lack of muscular control so common among idiots, and to develop their mental powers through teaching by objects. The patients are most apt in imitation and mechanical labour, the chief difficulty appears to consist in teaching numbers or anything in an abstract way. Besides the children there is a sprinkling of adults whose stay after majority has been sanctioned by our Board. In the tailors', shoemakers', and joiners' shops many boys are employed, and some exhibit excellent results in the work of their hands. At dinner and in the wards and shops the behaviour of the patients was good, and a large number evidently took much pleasure in their lessons and work. Many have more intelligence than their appearance promises, in fact physical infirmities often disguise the mental powers. The extreme difficulty of training the patients here may be estimated from the fact that about one-third cannot speak at the date of admission, and a very large proportion have but a very limited use of their hands or legs.

Condition of
patients.

The diet is properly nutritious, meat at every dinner in the week, except one, and on that the fare is fish. Milk is given liberally; 56 cows yield the milk and butter, and the butter is supplemented by dripping and jam.

Dietary.

There is much amusement provided for the patients ; football and cricket for the boys, dolls and other toys for the girls. It is curious to see what a love of musical rhythm is displayed by even the most idiotic, and with what delight those who can use their voices sing. Weekly some sort of entertainment is given in the Winmarleigh Hall, usually a concert or magic lantern performance, sometimes a farce, and at Christmas a spectacular piece in which some of the children take part, as choruses, &c. We visited most parts of the main building, also inspected the farm, spoke to several of the children, and to teachers.

Amusements.

The mortality for 1890 was very low, 1.9 per cent. on the aggregate number under care and treatment and 2.2 upon the average number resident. The deaths since May last, when our Colleagues were here, have all been due to natural causes. Eleven patients have died, 1 of them at his home. There have been 36 admissions and 50 discharges. Post-mortem examinations have been 7. There are still 30 patients here suffering from fits. There is 1 youth in the wards who has exhibited such conduct as to raise a suspicion of his having a tendency to suicide, he will doubtless not be kept by Dr. Shuttleworth if that opinion be anywise confirmed. We learn from the Medical Superintendent's Report for 1890 that inquiries had recently been made with regard to the condition of 52 elected patients discharged in 1889 ; 39 replies had been received, and although there was a general consensus of testimony on the part of the parents that their children had received decided benefit from the institution and in many cases had

Statistics.

Appendix F.
Royal Albert
Asylum.
Statistics.

been enabled to be helpful at home, it was found that some who had been efficiently trained to industrial occupations had not been successful in obtaining employment. It seemed that the parents of discharged patients were not often in a position to render that intelligent aid which even a much improved imbecile requires in order to enable him to cope with the competition of the outside world. It is in this direction Dr. Shuttleworth thinks, and he has had a wide experience, that further useful service might be rendered by local organisations of friends of the institution. The finances of the hospital continue to be satisfactory.

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REDHILL.

24 April 1891.

Earlswood
Asylum.
Statistics.

WE have this day inspected this Idiot Asylum, and find there are in it 429 males and 193 females. We can give a favourable report of the state of the building and freedom from ill-odours. Only one of the suggestions made at the last visit has been carried into effect, and we do not think it is of any use recommending, time after time, various matters of greater or lesser importance which are entirely ignored. One subject only we feel we must point out, should any lives be lost by fire which might have been saved had alternative exits been provided as suggested by us, a heavy responsibility will rest upon the Committee. We make no suggestions of any sort in addition to those made in previous entries as the result of our visit.

State of wards.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, bright, clean, and comfortable. A fair proportion of patients are employed in the workshops, where much useful work for the Institution is effected, and a considerable number of overmantels and pictures framed by the inmates have been supplied to the day-rooms with excellent effect.

A good dinner was served in the hall, and the behaviour of the children, on the whole, was good at that time.

We saw in bed 3 boys and 8 girls; two cases of scarlet fever and several of chicken-pox and measles have occurred. These disorders did not spread; a fact upon which the Committee must be congratulated, as efficient isolation cannot be carried out with existing arrangements. Eleven males and 8 females have died from natural causes, but seven of the deaths were due to pneumonia. The admissions since the last visit have been 60 men and 21 women, whilst 44 have been discharged. The numbers absent on leave are 6 males, but no females.

Attendants.

The attendants are 48 in the male and 37 in the female division; 223 male and 51 female patients are usefully employed.

The various matters which, in our opinion, call for unfavourable comment are not matters for which the superintendent is responsible, he is aided by the same principal officers who were on duty at the last visit, and the general impression upon our mind, after our visit, is that the staff work well and the result is satisfactory.

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

7 August 1891.

ON the 8th and 9th of June last we paid our annual official visit to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, and we are glad to be able to report that this Asylum maintains the high reputation it has always held for efficient administration, and excellent order and condition. The interval between the visit of last year and our present inspection has been nearly a year. At our Colleagues' visit there were 622 patients on the books. On 8th June of this year 632 were under treatment here, 480 men and 152 women. There is no vacant accommodation on either side. The changes which have taken place amongst the patients here have been the admission of 44 males and 11 females for the first time, and the re-admission of 2 men and 1 woman; 8 men and 3 women have been discharged (conditionally) on recovery, and 6 men who had recovered have been sent back to prison; whilst 9 men and 5 women whose sentences had expired have been sent to pauper Asylums. The deaths have been of 18 men and 2 women.

Post-mortem examination was made, and the coroner held an inquest on every death, and all, excepting one, were due to natural causes. The exception was in the case of a man who committed suicide. This matter formed the subject of correspondence with our Board and needs no further comment.

The general health of the patients has been good, and though we saw rather a large number of patients in bed, the Asylum has been free from any infectious or contagious disorder.

Mechanical restraint has not been considered necessary. Seclusion still is recorded under three classes, but that of Class No. 1 is the only species of seclusion which is employed against the will of the patient, unless he be sick. There were thus treated 9 men and 1 woman. The former on 1,702 occasions, and for 10,446 hours. The latter seven times and for 29 hours in all.

Some patients were noisy and abusive, but the majority were well behaved. We had no complaints, excepting such as were manifestly founded on delusions alone, but appeals for discharge were, as usual, numerous.

The epileptic and actively suicidal patients are 132 in all, of whom 47 sleep in associated dormitories, and 85 in single rooms.

One hundred and ninety-two men are usefully employed, and 103 women.

One hundred and twenty-two patients were present at the morning, and 110 at the evening service on the Sunday preceding. Fourteen patients attended the last Roman Catholic, and 15 the last Wesleyan service.

There have been the usual amusements provided for the patients, which continue to be much appreciated.

Appendix G.
State Criminal
Asylum.

The staff of attendants continues to be efficient. They number 84 in the male and 30 in the female division, nine of the former, and four of the latter are on duty by night. Their duration of service here is good, nearly three-quarters of the male and 45 per cent. of the female attendants have lived here for over five years.

As we mentioned before, there are no vacant beds in either division, we are therefore glad to report that buildings to increase the accommodation by 50 beds in the women's division are in progress. Painting and decoration is going on in many parts, and two new steam boilers have been placed in the laundry, instead of two of an antiquated type.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ROYAL MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

19 May 1891.

THIS Hospital to-day visited by us has now upon its books 55 patients. At the date of the Commissioners' visit last year (30th January 1890) the patients were 40: they included 1 officer. He and another officer, since admitted, have been discharged to their friends. There is now no officer patient; 218 men have been received, and 202 discharges have taken place. Of the men discharged 2 only were sent back to duty, and 2 only were given over to friends, 40 were passed to Asylums, 135 to parishes or unions. One patient only has died, and his death was from a natural cause. There is at present no epileptic detained here, 4 patients are considered to be suicidal, 13 have a history of suicidal tendency. Inquiry satisfied us that proper precautions are taken to keep up continuous observation day and night of those likely to injure themselves. There has been no serious casualty. The only record of mechanical restraint is of a suicidal patient. He was once restrained for 175 hours, he had attempted self destruction by opening his veins at both elbows and wrists. The restraint was for surgical reasons, his wounds healed satisfactorily. Nine patients have been secluded, the occasions in the aggregate were 11, and the total amount of seclusion was 47½ hours. The maximum for any one patient on a single occasion was six hours, the minimum two hours.

The staff of attendants is numerically strong.

The patients' dietary is that sanctioned in other military hospitals and it appears to us to be satisfactory, the quality of the food is, we are informed, good on the whole. No patient made any complaint to us upon the subject of diet or indeed upon any other subject, and we gave to every individual full opportunity of stating to us any grievance; the men were paraded for our inspection, and as we passed down the line, we spoke to very many, if not all of them, and heard much of their previous career. The congenital deficiency of many of those whom we examined satisfied us that it would be well to test more thoroughly on enlistment the mental condition of recruits.

Only two men were in bed, these in the sick-room.

The uniform clothing of the patients is good; the workers have a distinct dress. We understand that considerable trouble is taken to send the discharged patients away respectably dressed.

Sixteen patients are usefully employed, working in the grounds of the Hospital or on the adjoining land; 24 assist indoors.

Parties of patients (10 to 14) are taken for walking exercise beyond the Hospital courts weekly, and in the court games are played, rounders, &c. In the wards there is a proper supply of means of amusement.

The sanitary condition of the building presents no apparent defects. Soil pipes outside have been substituted for those inside, and the sewer gas is intercepted and carried into the open air above the roof. The closet-pans on Taylor's torrent system, which were introduced here in

Netley
Hospital.
Statistics.Attendants.
Dietary,
clothing, em-
ployment, &c.,
of patients.Condition of
Hospital.

Appendix H.
 Netley
 Hospital.
 Condition of
 hospital.

1889 pursuant to a recommendation of Commissioners, have given much satisfaction to the medical superintendents, and we think that similar pans should be provided throughout the Hospital in lieu of the closet fittings now in use; the flushing of all the closets is not now so perfect as it might be.

The general interior of the Hospital is clean and sufficiently comfortable. Considerable work in re-painting and re-colouring it appears was accomplished last Autumn. A carpet much needed has been supplied in the officers' day-room, and linoleum has been laid down in the lower corridors and in a day-room used by the men; this latter floor covering would be an improvement in the rooms used for seclusion, since the secluded are not seldom dirty cases.

Brigade Surgeon Martin, M.D., is still in charge of the Hospital. He informs us that since the last visit by Commissioners, three courses of instruction in lunacy, each consisting of six lectures and demonstrations, have been conducted by him, and have been attended by 97 surgeons on probation, for Army Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service. Diffusion of knowledge of lunacy is certainly to be encouraged.

Members of our board have repeatedly expressed their regret at the comparatively brief tenure of office by the medical superintendent here. We still hope that a modification may some day be entertained of a practice which so often puts in office here gentlemen with little previous practical knowledge of insanity.

Appendix I.

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

18 February 1891.

WE to-day visited this Hospital, and inspected the patients and their accommodation. We were glad to find Dr. Brown at his post, and, as on previous visits, he gave us much valuable information about the Hospital. We were taken by him through the wards, and saw both officers and men.

Yarmouth
Hospital

The officers under care and treatment are now 33, the men are 167 ; the total number of patients is, therefore, 140. They are detained, as being more or less in the Naval Service, by order of the Admiralty. Since our Colleagues' visit, in March 1890, 14 cases have been admitted, 4 into the officers' quarters, 10 into the men's department. The discharges have been 3, all upon recovery. No officer has left. Two of the discharged patients were those specially referred to at the last visit as then convalescent from acute mania. We regret that the chronic character of the insanity of the patients now in the Hospital forbids the hope of much result in the shape of recovery, though some few may get so far well as to justify their discharge to their friends' care. Nine deaths are reported to us, 4 of officers, 5 of men. These deaths appear to have been due to natural causes ; 2 are ascribed to general paralysis ; 16 patients seem to be afflicted at present with that malady ; many of them are in bed, but so well nursed, that none suffer from bed-sores, which have, indeed, been prevented here for many years past. Six officers and 9 men were in bed at the time of our visit ; 7 of the first rank, 11 of the other class were under medical treatment last week. Among the patients are 8 epileptics and 5 actively suicidal cases ; these sleep under continuous night supervision. The day attendants have, by their rules and special lists, and, very properly, distinct instructions not to lose sight of the patients whose names are given to them as persons requiring special observation. Care is taken to include only such patients as require special observation, and to withdraw them from the separate lists when they, in the opinion of the medical superintendent, no longer require to be kept in constant view.

Statistics.

The staff of attendants consists of 18 men for day, four for night duty. No woman is employed as a nurse, Dr. Browne preferring male attendants in the infirmaries, as in the other wards. Of the staff, the duration of service is good, none counting under a year, four above two years, and 14 above five years. Dr. Browne reports well of them, and the state of the wards and patients confirms that report.

Attendants.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion have, it seems, been altogether avoided. There has been no serious casualty, and no exceptional disorder has, we understand, shown itself in the Hospital, neither has there been any occasion for a coroner's inquest.

We saw the patients in the wards, and some of the men at dinner ; the fare was substantial, and, we thought, well and properly served up. No complaint was made to us except on the subject of detention, and

Dietary.

- Appendix I. the complainants upon this subject were some of those least fitted for discharge.
- Yarmouth Hospital.**
State of Wards. We found the wards clean, well warmed and ventilated, and in a generally comfortable state. The large day-room space, doubtless, contributes to the quiet which was very noticeable during our inspection. For indoor amusement the provision is liberal. We had no fault to find with the materials of the patients' clothing or with its condition.
- Employment of patients.** Nearly all the patients are considerably advanced in years, but 46 are usefully employed, 9 with the gardener or out of doors, 20 in the wards, others in the laundry, stores, and offices, 2 in the tailor's shop.
- Amusement of patients.** Associated entertainments are frequently given. Amateurs kindly assist Dr. Browne in concerts and theatrical performances. As many as 50 patients sometimes attend these entertainments.
- Divine Service.** About 60 officers and men are induced to join in Divine Service in the chapel on Sundays.
- Exercise.** According to the returns furnished to us 34 patients walk weekly beyond the Hospital, weather permitting; 2 officers have their parole outside, and 32 patients go about on parole unattended within the hospital grounds. The land attached to the Hospital is, we are informed, 20 acres, or thereabouts.
- Improvements.** We observed that some new fittings, of a modern and excellent kind, have been introduced into some water-closets in the officers' quarters. We are glad to hear that it is intended gradually to substitute similar fittings for all the old cone-shaped "pans with hoppers" now in use in the Hospital. A ward and four cabins for officers' accommodation, formerly very cold, have been artificially warmed. This also is a decided improvement. As Dr. Browne had ascertained that many of the patients had not lost their love for cricket, he has laid down a pitch in the Hospital field. He is quite right in his efforts to employ, exercise, and amuse the patients, as means much conducing not only to promote contentment and bodily health, but to counteract degeneration in mental condition and habits. It may be inferred from what we have stated that, as far as we can see, this Hospital is well managed, and its patients are well treated. Dr. Norman is still the assistant medical officer.
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Appendix K.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

15 June 1891.

WE visited this district Asylum on the 12th and 13th instant. The last inspection by Commissioners was on the 22nd May 1890. The patients are 1,985, and the vacant beds appear to be 27 in the male, 39 in the female department. There is at present an irregular practice of detaining paupers duly admitted here; this, for several days, without authority, until a magistrate's order can be obtained for their detention. This practice should cease; the medical superintendent should, in such cases, certify pursuant to the 24th Section of the Lunacy Act, 1890. There is also sometimes, Dr. Elliott tells us, considerable difficulty in obtaining a magistrate's order within 14 days of a patient's admission. There is no regular and frequent attendance at the Asylum of a justice for the purpose of authorising detention there. The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in 1890, have been 226. Four men and two women have been discharged upon mental recovery, and one of each sex has been discharged as not insane; 12 cases have been transferred to County Asylums or Licensed Houses, and 10 other discharges are recorded. The deaths since that visit have been 182. The mortality has been at the rate of about 8.5 per cent. per annum, if calculated upon the average daily numbers resident. In 81 only of the 182 deaths were post-mortem examinations made. No death resulted from other than natural causes, and no coroner's inquest has been held. The principal causes of death appear, according to the medical records, to have been brain disease and exhaustion (52 cases), diseases of the lungs and heart (62), senile decay (34), epilepsy (13), general paralysis (6 cases). Three deaths were due to typhoid fever and six other instances of that malady, according to the same records, have occurred, but the patients recovered. The disorder was limited to the male division, and chiefly to B. block. After a careful examination of the general sanitary arrangements of that division, and an analysis of the water supply, the mischief was believed to be traced to a foul condition of the cistern serving the B. block. This cistern and other tanks were therefore cleansed and disinfected, and they have since been covered in, and there has been no recurrence of the fever. Automatic flushing tanks have been also placed in certain positions to scour the drains, between the blocks and the main drains. We suggest that a large flushing tank be placed at the head of the main drains, in each division, to be discharged automatically at least twice a week, for effectually scouring those drains. In connection with this subject, we may add that arrangements have been (we hear from Dr. Elliott) recently made for increasing, by 30 acres, the area of land under sewage irrigation. At the time of our inspection of the Asylum, 58 men and 34 women were in bed. No person was in seclusion. The medical journal informs us that last week 279 patients were registered as being under treatment. In the wards are 458 epileptics, and 22 general paralytics; the former occupy beds in observation dormitories; of the latter, 15 are men, 7 are women. Although the patients generally may be considered

Appendix K.
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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Caterham.

sidered to be of the chronic type, and none are considered to be dangerous to themselves or others, the majority are very demented and require much supervision and assistance. Far too many we think are wearing strong dresses, and the standard of tidiness among them is much below that attained in most asylums. We strongly recommend an increase in the number of attendants, and nurses, without which we can scarcely expect any improvement in the supervision, employment, and out-door exercise of the patients, all matters essential to their proper care and treatment. The returns show us that there is only one attendant to 27 male patients or thereabouts, and one nurse to 26 women detained, a very insufficient staff numerically. As we find to be the common result of too small a staff of attendants and nurses, there is a very low percentage of patients usefully employed here. The total numbers employed are about 30 per cent. in each division, and about half of these, of each sex, can only be described as ward cleaners. Of 918 male patients, 40 only are working on the Asylum land. Again, and we believe because the attendants and nurses are too few, the patients taken beyond the airing-courts for walks within the Asylum estate boundaries are, exclusive of the men working on the land, 20 males only, and 40 females; these twice a week. The dietary is, we think, sufficient, and the dinners which we saw on table were good; the service of the food not as good. No complaints were made to us by patients on the subject of their treatment in the Asylum; we spoke to many of them. We found the wards in proper order, clean and well ventilated. The infirmaries are comfortable. The medical superintendent expressed to us his opinion that since he accepted office there has been a great increase of patients, feeble, when admitted. Further infirmary accommodation must, we think, soon be sought, by conversion to that purpose of space now occupied by able-bodied patients. We visited the stores, and there tasted several articles of general consumption by the patients; their quality is good; of the meat we cannot speak as highly as of the groceries. There is not, we think, sufficient separation from men of the women patients employed in the drying ground attached to the laundry; there are 46 women working in the laundry; the drying-ground should we think be fenced, and there does not appear to us to be any insuperable difficulty in carrying out this recommendation. We are glad to hear that a considerable proportion of the patients are visited by friends. We are told that the letters written by patients to their friends average 24 daily, and about 40 letters are daily received by them. The stoppage of letters is very exceptional. We visited the detached Hospital. It is at present occupied by 51 female patients and two nurses, the patients selected being of the more manageable sort. In this Hospital we suggested the provision of a bell in the patients' dormitories, for summoning the nurses in any emergency at night. Among the recent improvements at the Asylum, we specially noticed, besides the flushing tanks, improvements of water-closet fittings, the provision of seven new bath-rooms and baths in the supplemental infirmaries of each division. Several extra precautions have also been taken for the extinction of any outbreak of fire, and electric fire alarms have been connected with the engine-room. There is no laboratory in this Asylum, or apparatus for scientific medical inquiry, and indeed they would be almost useless where there are only three medical officers to attend to 1,985 patients. The case-books are fairly well kept. No mechanical restraint has been employed, and the seclusion recorded is limited to five patients for an aggregate period of 66 hours, distributed over 14 occasions. The patients attending Divine Service

Service last Sunday, were 270 in the morning, 375 in the evening. A priest performs mass but once a year in the Asylum to the Roman Catholic patients, 185 persons, or thereabouts; he visits once a week. Having regard to the spiritual welfare of those patients, and the importance which they attach to the mass, we think that better provision should be made for them in this quarter, especially since the Lunacy Act of 1890 enables the Asylum Committee to give the officiating priest the remuneration to which he is justly entitled for his services. The patients present at the last associated entertainment were 409; that was given about a month back. Those walking weekly beyond the Asylum estate are 270. About 60 men go to the cricket field almost daily during the summer months; and small parties of female patients visit the Home wood for pic-nics. Such of the patients as work are encouraged to do so, by the allowance of some extras. We saw no patient whose removal to an Asylum seemed to us to be immediately necessary.

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METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

14 August 1891.

WE commenced our visit at Darenth on the 6th of August, by an inspection of the school department. This, as will be observed by a comparison of the following figures, has been very considerably enlarged. Thus, in 1890, the total number of patients in the schools and pavilions was 777, of whom 547 were in the schools and 230 in the pavilions, six only of which were opened; whereas at the date of our present visit the total amounted to 904 patients; of whom 579 were in the schools and 325 in the pavilions, the whole 10 of which are now opened and occupied. Eight of these 10 pavilions accommodate males; the remaining two are for females.

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Asylum.
Darenth.

There have been admitted from the parishes 126 males and 85 females, or a total of 211; 108 of whom have been admitted since 1st January 1891.

The discharges to parishes by request of guardians has been 34; males, 22; females, 12; and of these we are informed 11 males and 4 females had improved, but 11 males and 8 females were unimproved.

Two males and 1 female were discharged on recovery, and 2 males and 4 females were returned to their parishes for removal to County Asylums, because found dangerous to others.

No patients who have been to the school are now sent to the adult Asylum.

The death of 22 males and 21 females is registered, and its causes are thus returned: from epilepsy, 15; marasmus, 14; pneumonia, 5; phthisis, 3; diarrhoea, 2; bronchitis, 1; scrofulous abscesses, 1; disease of spine, 1; obstruction of bowel by twist, 1.

In the schools, one of the blocks formerly used for males has been appropriated to females; a high wooden partition now separates its playground from that of the adjoining boys.

We can express our recognition and approval of the general care and attention bestowed upon the patients in the entire school department, the state of repair, the cleanliness of both day-rooms and dormitories, the ventilation and sweetness both of the school apartments and the dormitories, and of the pavilions. We saw the dinners given in several of the pavilions, which were well cooked and ample in quantity; the task of feeding so large a number of helpless idiots was

Appendix K.
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carefully and kindly carried out, indeed remarkably well done considering the small number of attendants employed; and the system of a man and wife in charge of each pavilion, assisted by another female attendant for the more helpless cases, continues to answer.

The death-rate remains very low; very few were in bed for sickness at the time of our visit, and there was one case only of serious illness (acute rheumatism) to notice. A few cases of chicken-pox and of whooping cough have taken place since the last visit; they were removed to the infectious infirmary and all did well; this was occupied at the time of our visit by some helpless patients. At the same time we desire to express our disapproval of the situation of this infectious hospital, which should have stood at a point most remote from the rest of the buildings, instead of right in their midst. While on this matter we might urge the erection of quite a small cottage building for the separation and complete isolation of from 2 to 4 suspected patients of either sex, for the purpose of observation and quarantine. It must be entirely self-subsistent, with laundry and disinfecting apparatus of its own, and would prove a most valuable aid to the medical officers in arresting any epidemic outbreak at its commencement; and we hear that all cases of serious illness occurring at the pavilions are at once removed to the infirmaries at the school buildings.

The steward, Mr. Crick, has left and been succeeded by Mr. Taylor. Canvas shoots have been provided for the five three-storey blocks. One of these we had placed *in situ*, and saw several children passed down it in safety, and with no undue hurry or confusion, into the airing-courts; and we were glad to hear that the practice was no uncommon one. A fire brigade has been formed and rules for its working issued, and several hydrants have been supplied to the floors of the healthy blocks as well as to the corridors, according to the suggestion of our last Report.

The assistant medical officer resides in the school buildings, but a clinical assistant now lives in rooms supplied at the pavilions.

Telephonic communication has been provided between the school and the pavilions, but we noticed among the defects at the pavilions: (1st.) The absence of direct electric communication between the several buildings and the medical officers' rooms, and also between the adult and children's Asylums. (2ndly.) Several beds too short for their occupants in Pavilion H. (3rdly.) At the probationary blocks there are two staircases, but these cannot at present be used alternatively in case of fire, although this could be effected with very trivial alteration.

We object entirely to the system of allowing the attendants to cook their own dinners; when on duty they ought to be in their wards; the staff is not a strong one, and no one attendant can properly be spared to attend to the cooking; meals are thus always going on at irregular and uncertain hours, and the smell of cooking is never out of the place. Attendants' dinners should be cooked in the general kitchen and by the Asylum cook, and proper means for its transport, although difficult, over the pavilion area should be somehow provided.

Both the kitchens and the school laundry require enlarging without delay.

The windows of the rooms of the nurses and attendants that look into the children's dormitories should be made to open into these, and would thus afford access if the passage were impassable.

Electric tell-tale clocks and pushes are required to prove the watchfulness and regular visiting of the night attendants.

The

The covered ways on the boys' and girls' side of the pavilions are in process of being properly closed in; they were rendered nearly impassable by the snow last winter, and it is impossible that food can be delivered from the kitchen to the several pavilions, hot as it should be, in inclement seasons, or without exposing the attendants conveying it to serious risks from cold and wet. It is to be hoped this work will be expeditiously completed. In consequence of the closure of a gate formerly in use, the staff and attendants at the Idiot Asylum are compelled to walk about half a mile before they can get out of the Asylum grounds. The grievance is one which admits of remedy, by the appointment of a lodge-keeper at the now disused gate.

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The Adult Asylum.—The numbers at the time of our visit, 6th August 1891, are returned to us as follows: 450 males, 554 females; total, 1,004. Admissions since last visit, 64 males, 77 females; total, 141. Discharges since last visit, 17 males, 38 females; total, 55; of which number 3 males and 4 females were discharged because not certified under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, and failing to be certified under the Lunacy Act, 1890. Deaths, 42 males, 54 females; total, 96.

The actual death causes are appended, but being such as we ordinarily meet with in Asylums, they call for no particular comment.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Apoplexy and Paralysis - -	7	6	13
Epilepsy and Convulsions - -	2	3	5
General Paralysis - - -	5	-	5
Dementia and Paralysis - -	4	3	7
Phthisis - - - - -	6	7	13
Pneumonia - - - - -	8	14	22
Heart Disease - - - - -	3	8	11
Liver Disease - - - - -	1	2	3
Diarrhœa - - - - -	1	-	1
Extravasation of Urine - -	1	-	1
Senile Decay - - - - -	-	5	5
Gangrene - - - - -	1	-	1
Disease of Kidney - - - -	1	2	3
Cancer - - - - -	1	2	3

Inquests were held in 3 instance, on a male who died suffocated in an epileptic fit, on a female who died suffocated from choking in an epileptic attack, and upon a woman who died from hæmorrhage into the brain after a fall.

We found the Adult Asylum in its usual state of good order and cleanliness, sweet and well ventilated, the patients properly attended to, and very little sickness of any kind existing, except that attendant upon old age, paralysis, and epilepsy. Even in the infirmary wards there were very few in bed, and amongst these no single case of bed-sore was to be found; indeed the bed-ridden of either sex appear extremely well cared for.

We understood that 169 men and 244 women were usefully employed. The dress of both sexes was creditable, suitable to the season, and kept in good repair.

Appendix K.

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Asylum,
Dareyth.

Four water-closet seats, however, for blocks containing over 100 patients are, in our opinion, too few.

The laundry receiving room is too small for its purpose, and the floor of the laundry washing room needs immediate attention, the water, as we saw, standing on it in pools in many places.

A further matter to which attention must be called is the wet mattresses. At present we understood these to be not condemned when considered only slightly soiled; but surface washed, put to dry in the water-closets, and replaced at night upon the bedsteads. This ought not to be; they should be thoroughly unpicked, the hair removed, washed and properly dried, and the cases also washed before being made up again.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

10 June 1891.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

ON the 5th instant we inspected the Metropolitan Imbecile Asylum, at Leavesden, and can report that it is maintained in very good order. We visited every ward, and all the departments. The former were clean and bright, and furnished with sufficient comfort; and we found the administrative departments, workshops, &c., in proper condition.

We observed that several of the recommendations made by our Colleagues after their visit last year had been adopted, and some carried into effect. Thus the single room doors have been fitted with handles on the outside, to allow of their being opened without having recourse to the key; many additional seats have been placed in the airing-courts; a tank for cleansing the horse-hair of beds has been provided, and is in use; further provision of drying-closets and horses in the laundry has been made; and plans have been made and approved by the Local Government Board for a recreation hall, the erection of which will shortly be commenced. The hall will be 90 feet by 45, and will be provided, in addition, with a stage and its accessories.

Visiting the laundry we noticed the want of proper receiving rooms for the soiled clothes and linen, which are now brought through the laundry proper to the wash-house. It would be a great improvement if receiving rooms could be provided, one for each division, in immediate connection with the wash-house. We learnt that it is not yet the rule to supply every patient with two changes of under linen weekly. No doubt to do this would largely increase the work of the laundry, but it is now the practice in most lunatic asylums, and even in some of the larger workhouses; and is obviously a thing to be desired.

We can refer in terms of approval to the dress of the female patients, which was generally very clean and tidy; but in the male division there were a good many men whose clothing was very shabby, or who were untidy in person. We must, however, in fairness make allowance for the low mental status of many of those to whom our remarks apply, and for the fewness, in proportion to the patients, of the attendants.

The latter circumstance, too, renders the service of the dinners in the wards somewhat unsatisfactory, as it devolves on two attendants to cut up the food for 150 persons in some wards. We do not know if it would be possible to have the carving and allotment of portions done in the kitchen, and the portions then conveyed to the wards on wagons heated by hot water. We throw out this suggestion merely for consideration. A better mode of infusing the tea is much to be desired. At present the tea is enclosed in cloths and suspended in the boiling
water

water in steam-jacketed boilers, and allowed to remain "drawing" for about two hours. Appendix K.

The patients in the Asylum on the day of our visit were in number 1,921, 844 being males, and 1,077 females; and there were vacant beds for 56 males and 23 females. Metropolitan
District
Asylum.
Leavesden.

We are informed that for all patients admitted since the commencement of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the proper Justices' Order, under Section 24 of that Act, had been made; but for the remaining patients of those admitted prior to that date, there was no such authority for their detention as the Act contemplated; in fact, no legal authority.

Since the date of our Colleagues' visit in 1890 (5th July), 268 patients had been admitted; 50 discharged, of whom 21 had recovered; and 223 died. The mortality in the interval between the two visits was at the rate of 12.5 of the daily average number resident, viz., 1,935; but there was nothing exceptional in the causes of the deaths; none were due to zymotic disease, nothing of that nature having appeared in the Asylum since the visit of last year; and no coroner's inquest was necessary. The serious, but non-fatal, casualties to patients were but few, and all were accidental.

We regret to learn that in only 30 instances was post-mortem examination made. But, indeed, the weakness of the medical staff must militate against pathological work. Three medical men for the care of over 1,900 patients (of whom 235 are epileptics) and professional attendance on the staff, are certainly too few, notwithstanding that the patients are such as to give less scope for curative treatment than in ordinary lunatic asylums.

We alluded to the strength of the staff of attendants. Excluding head attendants and inspectors, there are, we are informed, for day duty in the male division, 34, and in the female 46, persons; being about one to 25 patients in the former, and one to 23 in the latter, division. For night duty there are six for the male, and nine for the female side. The length of service of the present attendants is, on the whole, satisfactory.

We have, as usual, inquired into the various subjects which make up the routine of an asylum, and find nothing requiring very special notice. The proportion of patients usefully employed, as returned to us, shows a slight improvement upon that existing last year, but is still low, being slightly over 38 per cent. of the males, and 25 per cent. of the females. Possibly with a stronger staff of attendants a larger proportion would be induced to work; and certainly the stronger staff would enable the superintendent to afford to many more patients than at present the advantage and pleasure of extended walks, to which, also, a good walk round the boundary of the Asylum estate, would greatly conduce.

We are glad to notice that much continues to be done for the amusement of the patients, and to relieve the monotony of their existence. We are assured that there is a fair library of books which is under the management of the chaplain, and that the books circulate regularly through the wards. The number of newspapers taken in has been increased. The recreation hall, when built, will greatly increase the facilities for giving entertainments, which will, we trust, be enjoyed by much larger numbers of the patients.

In conclusion, we are glad to bear testimony to the zealous desire of Mr. Case and the Committee of Management, to support the good repute of this Institution.

Appendix L.

TABLE (1).

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY- BOROUGHES.	Asylums, where Situate.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory space, if any, at the Rate of 600 cubic feet per bed) was Provided on 1st January 1892.	
		M.	F.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:			
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Near Hitchin - - -	500	580
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	Moulsford, Wallingford - -	281	325
Bucks - - - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	210	270
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	Fulbourne, Cambridge - -	215	286
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - - - -	301	276
Chester - - - - -	Upton, Chester - - - - -	312	330
" - - - - -	Parkside, Macclesfield - -	340	436
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - - - -	337	421
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	Carlisle - - - - -	310	310
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - - -	302	266
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	* 235	* 232
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - - - -	458	573
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - - - -	227	246
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill - -	650	618
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - - - -	602	812
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - - - -	465	509
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - - - -	462	543
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	500	519
Hereford (County and City) - - -	Burghill, Hereford - - -	187	208
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath - - - - -	677	933
" - - - - -	Chartham, Canterbury - -	† 455	† 488
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster - - - - -	900	975
" - - - - -	Rainhill, Prescot - - - -	898	916
" - - - - -	Prestwich, Manchester - -	1,059	1,281
" - - - - -	Whittingham, Preston - -	950	933
Leicestershire and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - - - -	242	256
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge, Lincoln - -	340	340
London - - - - -	Banstead, Epsom - - - -	710	1,292
" - - - - -	Cane Hill, Purley - - - -	472	644
" - - - - -	Colney Hatch, N. - - - -	924	1,335
" - - - - -	Hanwell, W. - - - - -	759	1,141

* These calculations are not quite according to the proper measurements.

† Superficial area only sufficient to place 440 beds for males and 465 for females,

Appendix L.

TABLE (1).

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1892.						Vacant Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory space, if any) on 1st January 1892.		Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients Resident on 1st January 1892.						Names of Counties and County-Boroughs.
PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	4	444	573	447	577	53	3	419	542	24	27	1	4	COUNTIES, &c. :
7	3	219	293	226	296	55	29	217	292	-	-	2	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
11	4	176	276	187	280	23	(-10)	151	260	20	-	5	16	Berks, &c.
1	-	207	257	208	257	7	29	207	255	-	-	-	2	Bucks.
14	19	262	257	276	276	25	-	261	257	-	-	1	-	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
-	1	292	309	292	310	20	20	250	258	42	51	-	-	Carmarthen, &c.
19	17	259	337	278	354	62	82	250	335	-	-	-	2	Chester.
25	24	309	363	334	387	3	34	306	359	-	-	3	4	Cornwall.
17	22	255	266	272	288	38	22	255	266	-	-	-	-	Cumberland and Westmorland.
15	13	279	247	294	260	8	6	279	247	-	-	-	-	Denbigh, &c.
2	-	220	218	222	218	* 13	* 14	220	218	-	-	-	-	Derby.
6	-	415	563	421	563	37	10	415	563	-	-	-	-	Devon.
12	19	210	231	222	250	5	(-4)	210	231	-	-	-	-	Dorset.
2	4	612	578	614	582	36	36	610	578	-	-	2	-	Durham.
2	1	563	818	565	819	37	(-7)	493	805	60	-	10	13	Essex.
8	1	474	487	482	488	(-17)	21	474	486	-	-	-	1	Glamorgan.
1	7	470	557	471	564	(-9)	(-21)	380	460	90	89	-	8	Gloucester.
3	1	447	501	450	502	50	17	445	500	-	-	2	1	Hants.
1	2	172	196	173	198	14	10	172	196	-	-	-	-	Hereford.
5	2	637	892	642	894	35	39	360	526	-	-	277	366	Kent.
22	1	382	479	404	480	51	8	324	440	55	36	3	3	"
11	27	825	933	836	960	64	15	731	825	91	106	3	2	Lancaster.
2	-	848	911	850	911	48	5	842	908	-	-	6	3	"
19	16	1,033	1,272	1,052	1,288	7	(-7)	1,031	1,270	-	-	2	2	"
8	4	774	929	782	933	168	-	774	929	-	-	-	-	"
13	19	200	221	213	240	29	16	200	221	-	-	-	-	Leicestershire and Rutland.
-	1	328	357	328	358	12	(-18)	327	357	-	-	1	-	Lincoln.
4	-	707	1,297	711	1,297	(-1)	(-5)	706	1,297	-	-	1	-	London.
-	-	468	644	468	644	4	-	465	547	57	96	6	1	"
9	1	914	1,330	923	1,331	1	4	913	1,328	-	-	1	2	"
2	1	752	1,140	754	1,141	5	-	749	1,120	-	-	3	20	"

TABLE (1)—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY- BOROUGHES.	Asylums, where Situate.	Total Number of Patients for whom Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory space, if any, at the Rate of 600 cubic feet per bed) was Provided on 1st January 1892.	
		M.	F.
Middlesex - - - - -	Wandsworth, S.W. - -	454	626
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	Abergavenny - - -	477	457
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe, Norwich - -	333	461
Northampton - - - - -	Berrywood, Northampton - -	417	473
Northumberland - - - - -	Cottingham, Morpeth - -	292	292
Nottingham - - - - -	Nottingham - - -	176	187
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor) -	Littlemore, Oxford - -	232	304
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	Bicton, Shrewsbury - -	360	440
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	Wells, Somerset - - -	325	522
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - - - - -	480	400
" - - - - -	Burntwood, Lichfield - -	313	331
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	Melton, Woodbridge - -	230	300
Surrey - - - - -	Brookwood, Woking - -	430	627
Sussex, E. and W. - - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - -	380	500
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton, Warwick - - -	300	407
Wilts - - - - -	Devizes - - - - -	325	390
Worcester - - - - -	Powick, Worcester - - -	390	531
York, N. Riding - - - - -	Clifton, York - - - -	348	385
" W. Riding - - - - -	Wakefield - - - - -	690	690
" " - - - - -	Wadsley, Sheffield - - -	720	870
" " - - - - -	Menston, Leeds - - -	380	530
" E. Riding - - - - -	Beverley - - - - -	133	174
COUNTY-BOROUGHES and CITY OF LONDON :			
Birmingham - - - - -	Winson Green - - - -	309	315
" - - - - -	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove -	311	314
Bristol - - - - -	Stapleton, Bristol - - -	251	319
Derby - - - - -	Rowditch, Derby - - -	155	160
Exeter - - - - -	Digbys, Heavitree - - -	158	188
Hull - - - - -	Cottingham, Hull - - -	175	175
Ipswich - - - - -	Ipswich - - - - -	111	166
Leicester - - - - -	Humberstone, Leicester -	244	307
London (City of) - - - - -	Stone, Dartford - - -	194	225
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	220	220
Norwich - - - - -	Hellesdon, Norwich - - -	145	166
Nottingham - - - - -	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	267	300
Plymouth - - - - -	Blackadon, Ivybridge - -	90	110
Portsmouth - - - - -	Milton, Portsmouth - - -	262	303
	TOTAL - - -	26,357	31,459

TABLE (1)—continued.

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylum belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1892.						Vacant Accommodation in Beds (including unoccupied Dormitory space, if any) on 1st January 1892.		Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients Resident on 1st January 1892.								Names of Counties and County-Boroughs.
PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
-	-	459	635	459	635	(-5)	(-9)	368	545	87	87	4	3	Middlesex.		
26	25	442	417	468	442	9	15	400	387	40	30	2	-	Monmouth, &c.		
1	10	303	426	304	436	29	25	301	386	-	19	2	21	Norfolk.		
16	27	372	436	388	463	29	10	180	219	165	191	27	26	Northampton.		
2	4	289	272	291	276	1	16	289	253	-	19	-	-	Northumberland.		
3	2	146	173	149	175	27	12	142	129	-	35	4	9	Nottingham.		
1	-	225	290	226	290	6	14	215	275	10	15	-	-	Oxford, &c.		
8	17	316	399	324	416	36	24	283	356	33	41	-	2	Salop and Montgomery.		
4	11	311	492	315	503	10	19	311	492	-	-	-	-	Somerset and Bath.		
2	3	453	395	455	398	25	2	453	395	-	-	-	-	Stafford.		
3	1	315	313	318	314	(-5)	17	181	183	-	-	134	130	"		
-	-	209	296	209	296	21	4	209	295	-	-	-	1	Suffolk.		
-	-	430	627	430	627	-	-	304	437	126	189	-	1	Surrey.		
2	6	337	447	339	453	41	47	335	447	-	-	2	-	Sussex.		
5	5	279	409	284	414	16	(-7)	279	408	-	-	-	1	Warwick.		
2	4	307	369	309	373	16	17	305	368	-	-	2	1	Wilts.		
15	39	349	515	364	554	26	(-23)	349	515	-	-	-	-	Worcester.		
29	33	291	333	320	356	28	19	252	295	-	-	39	38	York, N. Riding.		
7	2	676	689	683	691	7	(-1)	645	688	29	-	2	1	" W. Riding.		
25	34	681	822	706	856	14	14	681	768	-	54	-	-	" "		
26	19	304	429	330	448	50	82	286	429	18	-	-	-	" "		
6	7	130	155	136	162	(-3)	12	130	154	-	-	-	1	" E. Riding.		
14	13	282	287	296	300	13	15	272	272	7	15	3	-	BOROUGHS :		
4	7	285	283	289	290	22	24	244	239	41	44	-	-	Birmingham.		
6	5	212	327	218	332	33	(-13)	211	325	-	-	1	2	"		
7	12	143	140	150	152	5	8	89	96	54	40	-	4	Bristol.		
16	17	139	159	155	176	3	12	70	66	09	93	-	-	Derby.		
9	15	152	148	161	163	14	12	152	148	-	-	-	-	Exeter.		
8	9	101	161	109	170	2	(-4)	51	78	38	35	12	48	Hull.		
3	3	233	278	236	281	8	26	183	198	50	80	-	-	Ipswich.		
-	-	181	205	181	205	13	20	177	199	-	-	4	6	Leicester.		
4	11	190	209	194	220	26	-	189	209	-	-	1	-	London (City of).		
1	2	132	148	133	150	12	16	103	128	28	20	1	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.		
2	2	258	288	260	290	7	10	209	228	49	58	-	2	Norwich.		
-	1	55	63	55	64	35	46	55	63	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.		
13	21	226	281	239	302	23	1	148	179	33	61	45	41	Plymouth.		
514	581	24,366	30,048	24,880	30,629	1,477	830	22,436	27,728	1,316	1,531	614	789	Portsmouth.		
														TOTAL.		

TABLE (2).

NAME OF HOSPITAL OR LICENSED HOUSE.	Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident therein, 1st January 1892.	
	M.	F.
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :		
York Lunatic Hospital - - - - -	24	31
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :		
Bethnal House - - - - -	112	178
Grove Hall - - - - -	115	75
Camberwell House - - - - -	49	114
Hoxton House - - - - -	66	154
Peckham House - - - - -	32	52
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :		
Fisherton House - - - - -	165	298
TOTAL - - -	563	902

TABLE (3).

Names of certain Counties and a County-Borough having Patients Boarded out in Asylums, &c., not belonging thereto.	Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in "Out-County" Asylums, in York Lunatic Hospital, and in Licensed Houses, on 1st January 1892.								
	In "Out-County" Asylums.			In Licensed Houses.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTIES :									
Denbigh - - - -	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	21	21
Durham - - - -	66	19	85	31	30	61	97	49	146
Leicester - - - -	10	40	50	-	-	-	10	40	50
Lincoln - - - -	-	54	54	-	-	-	-	54	54
London - - - -	973	1,203	2,176	484	791	1,275	1,457	1,994	3,451
Somerset - - - -	61	30	91	-	-	-	61	30	91
Stafford - - - -	59	50	109	-	-	-	59	50	109
Suffolk - - - -	28	19	47	-	-	-	28	19	47
Sussex - - - -	55	123	178	-	1	1	55	124	179
Warwick - - - -	19	40	59	-	-	-	19	40	59
Worcester - - - -	57	-	57	-	-	-	57	-	57
COUNTY-BOROUGH :									
York - - - -	1	-	1	24	31	(a)55	25	31	56

(a) Not in Licensed Houses, but in York Lunatic Hospital.

Appendix M.

Appendix M.

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1891.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Beds - - -	Amphill - - -	2	6	8
	Bedford - - -	2	9	11
	Woburn - - -	2	2	4
Bucks - - -	Buckingham - - -	4	1	5
	Newport Pagnel - - -	7	13	20
	Winslow - - -	3	-	3
Cheshire - - -	Altrincham - - -	7	16	23
	Birkenhead - - -	10	16	26
	Congleton - - -	9	10	19
	Macclesfield - - -	20	21	41
	Nantwich - - -	13	5	18
	Northwich - - -	2	1	3
	Runcorn - - -	4	10	14
	Stockport - - -	47	61	108
Cornwall - - -	Wirral - - -	-	-	-
	St. Germans - - -	1	1	2
	Launceston - - -	-	5	5
Derbyshire - - -	Stratton - - -	1	1	2
	Ashbourne - - -	4	3	7
	Bakewell - - -	3	2	5
	Belper - - -	16	13	29
	Chesterfield - - -	29	20	49
	Derby - - -	14	15	29
	Hayfield - - -	4	2	6
	Shardlow - - -	7	5	12
Devonshire - - -	Barnstaple - - -	8	10	18
	Bideford - - -	2	4	6
	East Stonehouse - - -	1	2	3
	Exeter - - -	16	20	36
	Holsworthy - - -	2	4	6
	Okehampton - - -	5	5	10

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devonshire— <i>conts.</i> -	Plymouth - - -	42	41	83
	Plympton St. Mary - -	4	6	10
	South Molton - - -	6	3	9
	Stoke Damerel - - -	7	14	21
	Tavistock - - -	2	5	7
	Thomas, Saint - - -	11	8	19
	Torrington - - -	6	3	9
Dorset - - -	Poole - - -	14	17	31
Durham - - -	Chester-le-Street - -	2	7	9
	Gateshead - - -	10	21	31
	Houghton-le-Spring - -	2	5	7
	Lanchester - - -	1	6	7
	South Shields - - -	5	9	14
	Sunderland - - -	38	41	79
Essex - - -	Chelmsford - - -	6	3	9
	Epping - - -	1	13	14
	Ongar - - -	1	1	2
	Orsett - - -	2	11	13
	Rochford - - -	1	5	6
	Romford - - -	6	2	8
	West Ham - - -	36	38	74
Gloucester - - -	Barton Regis - - -	63	86	149
	Bristol, City - - -	52	112	164
	Cheltenham - - -	26	41	67
	Cirencester - - -	6	9	15
	Dursley - - -	7	5	12
	Gloucester - - -	2	4	6
	Newent - - -	5	4	9
	Northleach - - -	-	1	1
	Stow-on-the-Wold - -	1	3	4
	Stroud - - -	17	28	45
	Tewkesbury - - -	4	7	11
	Westbury-on-Severn - -	5	5	10
	Wheatenhurst - - -	4	4	8
Winchcomb - - -	4	6	10	
Hereford - - -	Bromyard - - -	3	1	4
	Dore - - -	3	2	5
	Hereford - - -	8	17	25
	Kingston - - -	2	7	9
	Ledbury - - -	1	5	6
	Leominster - - -	-	2	2
	Ross - - -	2	3	5
	Weobley - - -	1	4	5

Appendix M.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Hertfordshire - -	Hertford - - -	3	5	8
	Royston - - -	2	13	15
	Ware - - -	4	-	4
Kent - - -	Hollingbourn - -	4	6	10
	Hoo - - -	1	-	1
	Malling - - -	6	1	7
	Medway - - -	9	16	25
	Milton - - -	1	1	2
	Sevenoaks - - -	3	3	6
	Sheppey - - -	4	6	10
	Strood - - -	2	2	4
	Tonbridge - - -	5	12	17
Lancashire - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	21	56	77
	Barton-upon-Irwell - -	14	16	30
	Blackburn - - -	99	68	167
	Bolton - - -	13	23	36
	Burnley - - -	22	16	38
	Bury - - -	21	24	45
	Chorley - - -	13	22	35
	Chorlton - - -	55	84	139
	Clitheroe - - -	8	7	15
	Fylde, The - - -	4	6	10
	Garstang - - -	6	1	7
	Haslingden - - -	27	56	83
	Lancaster - - -	5	4	9
	Leigh - - -	5	10	15
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	9	6	15
	" Dingle Mount	-	55	55
	Lunesdale - - -	2	4	6
	Manchester - - -	134	157	291
	Oldham - - -	68	76	144
	Prescot - - -	27	42	69
	Preston, Fulwood - -	7	44	51
	" Ribchester - -	58	-	58
	Prestwich - - -	46	51	97
	Rochdale - - -	34	46	80
	Salford - - -	79	118	197
	Toxteth Park - - -	24	42	66
	Warrington - - -	3	16	19
West Derby - - -	-	-	-	
" " Infirmary - -	54	54	108	
Wigan - - -	31	40	71	

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Leicestershire	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	-	3	3
	Leicester	26	44	70
	Loughborough	6	7	13
	Market Harborough	4	1	5
	Melton Mowbray	2	1	3
Lincoln	Bourn	6	6	12
	Caistor	8	9	17
	Gainsborough	1	7	8
	Glanford Brigg	3	4	7
	Grantham	5	6	11
	Holbeach	-	-	-
	Lincoln	10	15	25
	Sleaford	4	6	10
	Spalding	5	5	10
Stamford	9	2	11	
London	Bethnal Green	13	19	32
	Camberwell, St. Giles	4	5	9
	Chelsea, Infirmary	4	10	14
	Fulham	3	7	10
	George, St., in-the-East	-	1	1
	George's, St.	4	-	4
	Giles, St., and St. George	6	9	15
	Greenwich	2	6	8
	Hackney	1	8	9
	Hampstead	-	3	3
	Holborn, City-road	-	5	5
	„ Gray's Inn-lane	9	3	12
	Islington	10	9	19
	Kensington	4	3	7
	Lambeth	-	-	-
	Lewisham	-	1	1
	London, City of	8	16	24
	Marylebone, St.	3	3	6
	Mile End Old Town	-	1	1
	Olave's, St., Infirmary	-	-	-
	„ Parish-street	5	3	8
	„ Russel-street	-	1	1
	Paddington	1	2	3
	Pancras, St.	5	18	23
	Poplar	8	15	23
	Saviour's, St., Marlborough street.	1	-	1
„ Mint-street	-	-	-	
„ Walworth	-	-	-	
Shoreditch	2	8	10	

Appendix M.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London— <i>continued</i>	Stepney - - -	-	1	1
	Strand, The, Edmonton	7	7	14
	" Bear Yard	-	-	-
	Wandsworth and Clap- ham: Garrett-lane.	-	2	2
	" Wandsworth -	1	2	3
	Westminster - - -	4	28	32
	Whitechapel - - -	2	3	5
	Woolwich - - -	2	1	3
Middlesex - - -	Edmonton, Enfield - -	13	-	13
	" Upper Ed- monton.	5	11	16
	Uxbridge - - -	7	12	19
Monmouth - - -	Abergavenny - - -	3	2	5
	Chepstow - - -	4	6	10
	Monmouth - - -	4	5	9
Norfolk - - -	Depwade - - -	5	8	13
	Guiltcross - - -	1	3	4
	Norwich - - -	21	34	55
	Thetford - - -	1	5	6
	Yarmouth, Great - -	45	49	94
Northampton - -	Brixworth - - -	6	17	23
Northumberland -	Alnwick - - -	1	2	3
	Belford - - -	-	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed -	5	18	23
	Castle Ward - - -	4	2	6
	Glendale - - -	2	2	4
	Haltwhistle - - -	1	-	1
	Hexham - - -	-	5	5
	Morpeth - - -	1	1	2
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	44	57	101
	Tynemouth - - -	7	11	18
Nottingham -	Basford - - -	12	12	24
	Bingham - - -	1	2	3
	East Retford - - -	5	10	15
	Mansfield - - -	9	10	19
	Newark - - -	4	9	13
	Nottingham - - -	66	59	125
	Southwell - - -	3	5	8
Worksop - - -	7	8	15	

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	2	13	15
	Bicester - - -	2	4	6
	Chipping Norton - - -	2	3	5
	Headington - - -	2	7	9
	Oxford - - -	11	11	22
	Thame - - -	4	8	12
	Witney - - -	8	8	16
	Woodstock - - -	3	3	6
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	-	1	1
	Uppingham - - -	-	3	3
Salop - - -	Cleobury Mortimer - - -	3	2	5
	Clun - - -	1	6	7
	Ellesmere - - -	2	4	6
	Ludlow - - -	6	3	9
	Oswestry - - -	4	12	16
Somerset - - -	Bath - - -	41	55	96
	Bedminster - - -	13	26	39
	Clutton - - -	6	9	15
	Frome - - -	19	19	38
	Shepton Mallet - - -	-	1	1
	Wells - - -	-	1	1
Southampton - - -	Alresford - - -	1	4	5
	Alverstoke - - -	10	10	20
	Andover - - -	2	1	3
	Hursley - - -	3	-	3
	Kingsclere - - -	1	1	2
	Petersfield - - -	-	1	1
	Portsea Island - - -	86	130	216
	Southampton - - -	34	26	60
	Stockbridge - - -	3	5	8
	Whitechurch - - -	-	-	-
	Wight, Isle of - - -	10	15	25
Winchester, New - - -	1	3	4	
Stafford - - -	Lichfield - - -	5	4	9
	Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	21	41	62
	Tamworth - - -	2	4	6
	Walsall - - -	10	12	22
	West Bromwich - - -	59	71	130
	Wolverhampton - - -	51	61	112

Appendix M.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	3	10
	Bosmere and Claydon -	4	3	7
	Cosford - - -	2	5	7
	Hartismere - - -	4	4	8
	Ipswich - - -	9	10	19
	Plomesgate - - -	3	3	6
	Samford - - -	8	8	16
	Stow - - -	1	4	5
	Thingoe - - -	4	3	7
	Woodbridge - - -	4	2	6
Surrey - - -	Chertsey - - -	3	6	9
	Dorking - - -	-	1	1
	Godstone - - -	-	3	3
	Hambledon - - -	3	6	9
	Reigate - - -	3	9	12
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	83	73	156
	Chailey - - -	1	4	5
	Cuckfield - - -	4	9	13
	East Grinstead - - -	4	6	10
	Horsham - - -	3	6	9
	Lewes - - -	3	7	10
	Uckfield - - -	2	3	5
Warwickshire -	Aston - - -	26	49	75
	Birmingham - - -	146	158	304
	Meriden - - -	1	6	7
	Solihull - - -	3	1	4
Westmorland - -	East Ward - - -	-	1	1
	Kendal, Kendal - - -	15	1	16
	„ Milnthorpe - - -	-	15	15
Wilts - - -	Bradford - - -	8	4	12
	Calne - - -	4	9	13
	Devizes - - -	4	18	22
	Marlborough - - -	1	2	3
	Melksham - - -	5	7	12
	Pewsey - - -	6	5	11
	Warminster - - -	3	6	9
	Westbury and Whor- welldown.	5	2	7

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Worcester - -	Bromsgrove - - -	8	3	11
	Droitwich - - -	1	6	7
	Dudley - - -	47	73	120
	Evesham - - -	3	4	7
	Kidderminster - - -	2	7	9
	King's Norton - - -	9	20	29
	Martley - - -	3	5	8
	Pershore - - -	1	6	7
	Shipston - - -	3	-	3
	Stourbridge - - -	17	33	50
	Tenbury - - -	1	1	2
	Upton-on-Severn - - -	1	4	5
Yorkshire, E. Riding	Howden - - -	-	5	5
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	10	8	18
	York - - -	28	83	111
Yorkshire, N. Riding	Aysgarth - - -	1	3	4
	Bedale - - -	-	2	2
	Leyburn - - -	2	-	2
	North Allerton - - -	2	2	4
	Reeth - - -	3	4	7
	Richmond - - -	1	4	5
	Thirsk - - -	3	2	5
Yorkshire, W. Riding	Barnsley - - -	30	39	69
	Bierley, North - - -	23	26	49
	Bradford - - -	66	54	120
	Bramley - - -	6	8	14
	Doncaster - - -	6	3	9
	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	30	30	60
	Goole - - -	3	5	8
	Hemsworth - - -	3	6	9
	Holbeck - - -	9	7	16
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	16	8	24
	" Deanhouse	16	13	29
	Hunslet - - -	-	-	-
	Leeds - - -	36	44	80
	Pateley Bridge - - -	1	-	1
	Pontefract - - -	8	6	14
	Ripon - - -	4	7	11
	Rotherham - - -	9	17	26
	Sedbergh - - -	2	3	5
	Selby - - -	1	3	4
	Settle - - -	2	4	6
	Sheffield - - -	89	71	160
	Skipton - - -	2	2	4
	Wortley - - -	8	12	20

Appendix M.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES :				
Brecknockshire -	Brecknock - - -	-	1	1
	Builth - - -	-	2	2
	Crickhowel - - -	4	3	7
	Hay - - -	-	2	2
Montgomery -	Forden - - -	10	9	19
	Llanfyllin - - -	3	6	9
	Newtown and Llanidloes	2	7	9
Radnor - - -	Knighton - - -	2	1	3
	Rhayader - - -	1	6	7
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	844	1,077	1,921
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	450	554	1,004
		{ Schools - - -	545	359	904
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	918	1,067	1,985
TOTAL - - -		6,187	7,576	13,763

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - - 332.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix N.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1892.)

Appendix N.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1892.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Near Hitchin	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury	Moulsford, Wallingford	J. Harrington Douty, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	G. J. Hearder, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester	Upton, Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	Robert Smith, M.D.	A. O. Smith, 19, Eivet Bridge, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants and Isle of Wight	Knowle, Fareham	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. M. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Burghill, Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.D.	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	Chartham, Canterbury	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, L.R.C.P. & s. Ed., M.D. (Montr.)	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
"	Rainhill, Prescott	J. Wignsworth, M.D.	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
"	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	Whittingham, Preston	J. A. Wallis, M.D.	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	W. H. Higgins, M.B.	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S.	R. Toynebee, Lincoln.

London	-	-	-	-	-	-	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	- ditto - - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	-	- ditto - - ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	J. Cartledge, The Asylum.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. Greene, F.R.C.P., Ed.	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P., M.D. (Washington).	-	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Oxford City, and Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Arthur Strange, M.D.	-	E. C. Peelle, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. Law Wade, M.D.	-	B. T. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	-	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	James F. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	Alfred Miller, M.B.	-	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	-	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	-	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	-	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. S. Kay, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto
" E. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	-	Messrs. Williams and Edwards, Wakefield.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	-	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	-	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHS.									
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	E. P. Smith, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. C. Seffern, M.D.	-	- ditto - - ditto.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	H. A. Benham, M.D.	-	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	-	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	R. Hill Dave, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	-	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ernest W. White, M.B.	-	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wim. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	-	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	E. Crofts, The Boro' Asylum, Nottingham.
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	-	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
" - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, W. -	
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
" " - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :		
Essex - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	E. Williams, Superintendent ; C. Caldecott, M.B., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S., M.D. (Heidelberg).
Surrey - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	R. Jones, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	W. T. Martin, M.D., Brigade Surgeon, Med. Staff.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	T. Browne, M.D., Fleet Surgeon.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
	M.		Total.	
	M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :				
Of both Sexes:				
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	-	-	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	-	-	-	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, F.R.C.P. (M.D. Toronto).
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	-	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	-	-	-	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	-	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. Warnock, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :				
(a) Of both Sexes:				
Chiswick	-	-	-	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	-	-	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	-	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B.
Isleworth	-	-	-	Mrs. S. J. Willett, C. W. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	-	W. Wood, M.D., W. E. R. Wood, M.B., and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	-	-	Major F. J. M. Mason, Hubert O. S. Ellis, John W. Barnes, and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.
(b) Males only :				
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	-	G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. C. Hammond, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	-	-	H. Stilwell, M.D., and R. H. Cole, L.R.C.P.
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	-	-	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	-	-	H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

	H O U S E S.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.		Total.	
		M.	F.		
II. Receiving Private Patients only—continued.					
(c) Females only:					
Ullham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, W.	q.	-	2	2	Mrs. E. A. Buck.
Southall	-	-	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	19	19	E. Benbow, M.B.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D., and Mrs. M. H. Benbow.
"	-	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton	q.	-	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Nunhead, S.E.	q.	-	8	8	Mrs. A. G. Preston.
Southall	q.	-	8	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	q.	-	14	14	Mrs. Chalk, and Mrs. B. Oliver.
Wandsworth, S.W.	q.	-	12	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases:					
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Teddington	-	-	2	2	R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.F.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.:					
Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds	-	-	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	-	-	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.
Derby	-	-	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	-	-	-	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	-	-	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham	-	-	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
"	-	-	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	-	-	-	-	25†	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	-	-	20	30	50	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester	-	-	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	-	-	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
"	-	-	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants	-	-	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	-	-	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts	-	-	2	11	13‡	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent	-	-	25	25	50	R. Latter, Bromley.
"	-	-	1	2	3	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.

‡ Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	Mrs. Bennett	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	J. Holmes, M.D.	8	6	14	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	65	85	150	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., and Harold Sumner.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
"	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	Stanley A. Gill, M.D.	20	20	40	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	Mrs. C. J. Watson and A. Mottram	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich.
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	T. J. C. Rackham	1	19	20	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	Abington Abbey, Northampton	Miss F. L. Prichard	15	15	30	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	Stretton House, Church Stretton	Mrs. Hyslop and W. C. Hyslop	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock	-	40	40	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.B.	-	6	6	- - - ditto - - ditto.
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	H. R. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey.	12	18	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	C. H. Fox, M.D., and B. B. Fox, M.D.	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	Ballbrook House, Bath Easton	L. A. Weatherly, M.D.	20	24	44	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	Moat House, Tamworth	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S., and Edward Hollins, jun.	-	16	16	- - - ditto - ditto.
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	W. C. Daniel, M.R.C.S. (M.D. Heid.)	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

No.	Date	Description	Amount	Balance	Total
1	1891	...	...	...	...
2	1892	...	...	...	...
3	1893	...	...	...	...
4	1894	...	...	...	...
5	1895	...	...	...	...
6	1896	...	...	...	...
7	1897	...	...	...	...
8	1898	...	...	...	...
9	1899	...	...	...	...
10	1900	...	...	...	...
11	1901	...	...	...	...
12	1902	...	...	...	...
13	1903	...	...	...	...
14	1904	...	...	...	...
15	1905	...	...	...	...
16	1906	...	...	...	...
17	1907	...	...	...	...
18	1908	...	...	...	...
19	1909	...	...	...	...
20	1910	...	...	...	...
21	1911	...	...	...	...
22	1912	...	...	...	...
23	1913	...	...	...	...
24	1914	...	...	...	...
25	1915	...	...	...	...
26	1916	...	...	...	...
27	1917	...	...	...	...
28	1918	...	...	...	...
29	1919	...	...	...	...
30	1920	...	...	...	...
31	1921	...	...	...	...
32	1922	...	...	...	...
33	1923	...	...	...	...
34	1924	...	...	...	...
35	1925	...	...	...	...
36	1926	...	...	...	...
37	1927	...	...	...	...
38	1928	...	...	...	...
39	1929	...	...	...	...
40	1930	...	...	...	...
41	1931	...	...	...	...
42	1932	...	...	...	...
43	1933	...	...	...	...
44	1934	...	...	...	...
45	1935	...	...	...	...
46	1936	...	...	...	...
47	1937	...	...	...	...
48	1938	...	...	...	...
49	1939	...	...	...	...
50	1940	...	...	...	...

