

1874.

VICTORIA.

R E P O R T

OF THE

ACTING INSPECTOR OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS

ON

THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,

FOR THE YEAR

1 8 7 3 .

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT No. 309, SEC. 56.

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DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE,
Melbourne, 19th March 1874.

SIR,

In accordance with the provisions of the 56th section of the Lunacy Statute of 1867 and your instructions, I have the honor to forward for your perusal the following Report upon the state and condition of the Lunatic Asylums of the Colony of Victoria for the year ending 31st December 1873. I did not assume the duties of Acting Inspector of Lunatic Asylums until the 16th May 1873, when Mr. Edward Paley, the Inspector, left the colony on furlough for twelve months to visit Europe.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

ALEXR. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Acting Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

To the Honorable the Chief Secretary
of the Colony of Victoria.

R E P O R T.

The following is a list of the tables which contain a summary of the facts upon which my remarks are chiefly based :—

- Table I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane in Victoria on the 31st December 1873.
- „ II.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths in all Public Asylums during the Year 1873.
- „ III.—Showing the Admissions, Relapses, Recoveries, &c., during the Years 1868 to 1873.
- „ IV.—Showing the Ratio of the Admissions from 1868 to 1873.
- „ V.—Showing the Ratio per 1000 of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population in Victoria compared with England.
- „ VI.—Showing the Increase in Lunacy in Great Britain and Ireland compared with Victoria during the Years 1867 to 1871.
- „ VII.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per Cent., &c., on the Admissions from 1868 to 1873.
- „ VIII.—Showing the Causes of Death.
- „ IX.—Showing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered and of those who have Died.
- „ X.—Showing the Ages of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

My other remarks will be found under the following headings, viz. :—

- I.—Causes of Insanity.
- II.—Future Provision for the Insane.
- III.—General Remarks.
- IV.—Official Inspection of Asylums.
- V.—Cost of Maintenance.

Information in detail regarding each Asylum will be found in the Appendix.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of the Insane in Victoria on the 31st December 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Yarra Bend Asylum	544	322	866
„ Kew „	323	313	636
„ Ararat „	211	159	370
„ Beechworth „	191	123	314
Out on probation from Yarra Bend Asylum	90	46	136
„ Kew „	10	8	18
„ Ararat „ ... ..	...	2	2
„ Beechworth „	1	3	4
Total number of registered lunatics in public asylums ...	1,370	976	2,346
In lunacy ward, Castlemaine Hospital	1	...	1
In Licensed House for the Insane, Cremorne	8	4	12
Total number of registered lunatics	1,379	980	2,359

It will be observed that very few patients have been allowed out on probation from Kew and the country asylums when compared with the Yarra Bend. The cause of this is that comparatively very few new cases have been admitted into the former asylums ; they are chiefly occupied by patients who have been transferred from the Yarra Bend, and who are mostly friendless in consequence of their having been long resident in an asylum. The total number of patients who have been allowed out on probation during the year was 117 males and 98 females, making a total of 215. Of this number, 75 were discharged cured, and 34 had not been heard of up to the end of the year. With regard to this latter number, it may be concluded that they had at least so far recovered as not to require to return to the asylum.

The result of allowing patients to leave the asylums on probation cannot, therefore, be regarded as otherwise than favorable, more especially when it is considered that almost all patients who went out on probation had suffered from a prolonged and well-marked attack of insanity, and had only partially recovered when they left the asylums. In order, therefore, to allow patients to leave the asylums on probation who have no relatives or friends, I trust that effect will be given to the proposal which you have now under consideration, viz., to arrange with the Committee of the Immigrants' Home to receive friendless patients on trial in order to allow of their capabilities being tested. Those who were found to be incapable of earning a living could be brought back to the asylum without trouble or expense.

The official visitors to the Melbourne asylums have recommended that in future all new admissions who are sent to those asylums should be received into Kew, and that the Yarra Bend should be reserved for incurable cases, but no decision on this point has as yet been arrived at. I may point out that at the Yarra Bend there are a number of cottages, and that there is a certain class of patients for whom cottages are better suited than the wards of a public asylum. When such patients are received into Kew they could from time to time be transferred to the Yarra Bend; but that asylum has hitherto been so overcrowded that it has not been found possible to adopt such a course.

The only lunacy ward attached to a public hospital which has been opened is that of the Castlemaine District Hospital, which was opened on the 1st July 1871, and since that date 57 patients have been treated there, thus affording some relief to the asylums. It is to be regretted that similar buildings in other districts are not yet occupied, although those attached to the Bendigo Gold District Hospital, the Geelong Infirmary and Benevolent Asylum, the Upper Goulburn Hospital at Wood's Point, and the Gippsland Hospital at Sale, have recently been gazetted, and are now ready for the reception of patients. The regulations for the guidance of the committees of management of these hospitals have been revised and gazetted, and there is now every reason to hope that the expectations of the usefulness of these wards which were at first formed will be fully realised from the experience which has been gained at Castlemaine. Detailed information respecting this lunacy ward will be found in Appendix G.

TABLE II.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873 in all Public Asylums.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Number taken from Report for 1872 ...				1,314	949	2,263
Out on bond from Kew, reported on leave ...				2	...	2
In the asylums on 1st January 1873, as per registration ...				1,312	949	2,261
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year ...				355	211	566
Readmitted during the year ...				5	14	19
Transferred during the year ...				175	205	380
Retaken ...				14	1	15
Total admitted ...				549	431	980
Total under care during the year ...				1,861	1,380	3,241
Discharged, removed, &c. :—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered ...				149	135	284
Improved ...				18	22	40
Transferred ...				175	205	380
Escaped ...				21	2	23
Died ...				128	40	168
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year ...				491	404	895
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females) ...				1,370	976	2,346
Average numbers resident during the year ...				1,339	916	2,255

Table No. II. shows a slight discrepancy in the number of patients remaining from the previous year, which is accounted for in this way. Two patients were removed from the Kew Asylum on bond during the year 1872, and ought therefore to have been reported as having been discharged, instead of being on probation, when the statistics of that asylum were being prepared for the Report of the year 1872, which would thus give the actual numbers remaining on the 31st December 1872, 2261, instead of 2263.

For the purpose of comparison with Table No. II. I have prepared the following Table No. III., giving the same information for the five preceding years :—

TABLE III.—Showing the Total Number of Patients Admitted, Relapsed, Recovered, Transferred, Escaped, and Died, in all Public Asylums.

				Lunatic Asylum.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
In the asylum on the 1st January in each year	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	973	862	986	1,043	1,099	1,157
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	241
		Carlton ...	...	134	129	140	162	179	166
		Ararat ...	...	102	270	281	341	367	382
		Beechworth ...	...	71	295	298	303	312	315
		Total ...	...	1,280	1,556	1,705	1,849	2,037	2,261
<i>Admissions :—</i>										
Including transfers ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	311	347	408	402	486	417
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	186	481
		Carlton ...	...	113	80	60	32	...	...
		Ararat ...	...	245	109	167	116	61	40
		Beechworth ...	...	250	37	27	35	45	42
		Total ...	...	919	573	662	585	778	980
Total under treatment during each year	2,199	2,129	2,367	2,434	2,815	3,241
Readmissions (relapses)	16	28	48	23	16	19
Excluding transfers	514	535	566	546	571	585
<i>Discharges :—</i>										
Recovered ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	63	113	144	124	138	206
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	34
		Carlton ...	...	47	41	13	...	...	...
		Ararat ...	...	49	55	61	54	15	25
		Beechworth ...	...	10	16	10	13	21	19
		Total ...	...	169	225	228	191	183	284
Improved ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	16	16	26	23	10	26
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Carlton ...	...	13	1	4	...	...	...
		Ararat ...	...	10	8	13	7	7	9
		Beechworth ...	...	...	4	5	3	3	1
		Total ...	...	39	29	48	33	20	40
Transferred ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	285	22	94	34	190	216
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
		Carlton ...	...	41	12	2	...	1	161
		Ararat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Beechworth ...	...	2	2	...	...	3	...
		Total ...	...	328	36	96	34	202	380
Escaped ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	1	1	7	4	3	18
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Carlton ...	...	1	3	2	1	...	...
		Ararat ...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1
		Beechworth ...	...	7	1	...	...	1	2
		Total ...	...	9	6	11	7	6	23
Died ...	}	Yarra Bend ...	...	57	71	80	81	87	106
		Kew ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	26
		Carlton ...	...	16	12	17	14	12	5
		Ararat ...	...	18	34	31	27	24	14
		Beechworth ...	...	7	11	7	10	14	17
		Total ...	...	98	128	135	132	141	168
<i>Total</i>	643	424	518	397	552	895
Remaining on the 31st December in each year	1,556	1,705	1,849	2,037	2,263	2,346

Admissions.—From this table it will be seen that a steady increase takes place yearly in the number of the new admissions, reaching from 514 in 1868 to 585 in 1873, but, as will be afterwards seen, this increase is entirely due to the increase of the population.—(Vide Table IV.)

Readmissions (relapses).—The number of readmissions (relapses) during the past year has necessarily been greater than in the preceding year, in consequence of the greater number of discharges. On referring to the Report of the English Lunacy Commissioners,* it will be found that relapses are more frequent in English asylums than in Victoria. Complaints have been made from time to time that patients frequently relapse after being discharged cured. When we compare the numbers of readmissions and relapses with the number of discharges, and the circumstances under which many of the patients are discharged, it is rather a matter of surprise that so few readmissions should have occurred, and one is almost tempted to enquire whether patients are not detained longer in asylums than is necessary rather than assume that they are discharged too soon.

It is admitted by the highest authorities that it is impossible to be certain that a patient who has regained his sanity in an asylum will continue to retain his sanity when he is restored to his home and follows his old pursuits. The benefits of the Home might therefore be extended to patients who are discharged cured. Many of them on leaving the asylums are exposed to the greatest trials and privations when they are least able to bear them, especially those who have been for some time asylum residents. They are required to begin life afresh. They have lost their friends and the position they once occupied, and they find it almost impossible to regain it in consequence of that cruel prejudice which besets every man who has once been an inmate of a lunatic asylum. They are frequently discharged penniless, as the cost of their maintenance has absorbed the few pounds they may have saved, and there can, therefore, be no doubt that patients do suffer relapses which ought to be prevented, not by prolonging the period of their imprisonment, but by the public lending them a helping hand on their restoration to the world.

In addition to those patients who are discharged cured and relieved, there were 17 patients not cured, who were discharged on bond at the request of their relatives or friends, many of whom were sent back to the asylums when their friends found it necessary or convenient to do so. These cases are included in the readmissions.

Recoveries and Improved.—The number of cases recovered and improved varies very considerably during the six years ending 1873; but during no year has the number reached so high as in the past year, when it amounted to 324.

Escapes.—The number of escapes during the year is unusually large; but, out of 23, 18 escaped from the Yarra Bend Asylum. Careful enquiry was made into each case, but it was found that no blame could be attached to the staff, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the fences.

Numbers remaining—Increase.—After deducting the total number of discharges from the admissions, an increase remains in the number of patients in the asylum of only 83 for the year, which, compared with former years, is very small, the average increase for 1873 and the five preceding years being 160; but the increase for the year 1872 was 226. The very small increase during the past year is due to the largely increased number of patients who were discharged recovered and relieved, and in a very slight degree to the increased number of deaths.

In remarking upon the increase of the numbers of the insane, it is necessary to bear in mind, as has already been pointed out in previous Reports, that there are two points calling for distinct consideration:—First, the increase of the insane, comparing the admissions to the total population of the colony for the year; and, second, the increase of the insane in asylums, or, as it is termed, increase by accumulation—that is, the number of the admissions over discharges and deaths which remain in the asylums at the end of each year. The proportion of admissions to the population during the period 1868 to 1873 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio of Admissions to the Population from 1868 to 1873.

Year.	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1868	507	618,316	1 in 1350
1869	335	710,878	„ 1328
1870	566	726,599	„ 1283
1871	546	752,287	„ 1377
1872	571	769,558	„ 1347
1873	585	791,083	„ 1352

* Appendix B, page 104, 1871

From which it is certain that no increase in the number of admissions in proportion to the population is taking place in the colony.

In considering the second point, viz., the increase of the insane in asylums, or by accumulation, it appears from the Report for the year 1870 that the increase of the numbers of insane in the asylums, up to the 31st December in that year, was 1849, and to this number an addition of 188 was made in 1871, of 226 in 1872, and of 83 in 1873—making a total of 2346, the asylum population of the colony at the end of that year; and this number represents the total accumulation of lunacy in the asylums during the past twenty-five years.

Though the numerical increase of patients in the asylums during the past year (83) is small when compared with that of previous years, yet I regret to point out that this increase, small as it undoubtedly is, increases the proportion of the asylum population to the extent of one-fiftieth per thousand to the population of the colony when compared with the ratio for the year 1872; but from the Table IV., already noticed, it is certain that this increase of the insane in the public asylums is not in any measure due to any increase of insanity amongst the people, and is entirely due to the number of incurable cases which are yearly accumulating in the asylums. The following table shows the ratio of the insane to the sane in Victoria and England since the year 1859:—

TABLE V.—Showing the Ratio per 1000 of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population in Victoria compared with England since 1859.

Year.	ENGLAND.*		VICTORIA.		Ratio per 1000 of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind to the Population.	
	Population.	Total Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind.	Population.	Total Number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind.	In England.	In Victoria.
1859	19,686,701	36,762	...	564	1·86	...
1860	19,902,713	38,058	...	596	1·91	...
1861	20,119,314	39,647	541,800	702	1·97	1·29
1862	20,336,467	41,129	555,744	750	2·02	1·34
1863	20,554,137	43,118	574,331	856	2·09	1·49
1864	20,772,308	44,795	605,501	1,001	2·15	1·65
1865	20,990,946	45,950	626,639	1,052	2·18	1·67
1866	21,210,020	47,648	643,912	1,189	2·24	1·84
1867	21,429,508	49,086	659,887	1,280	2·29	1·93
1868	21,649,377	51,000	684,316	1,556	2·35	2·27
1869	21,869,607	53,177	710,317	1,705	2·43	2·40
1870	22,090,163	54,713	726,599	1,849	2·47	2·54
1871	22,704,108	56,755	752,287	2,037	2·49	2·70
1872	23,074,600	58,640	769,558	2,263	2·54	2·94
1873	...	...	791,083	2,346	...	2·96

* Report, July 1872, page 5, Table II.

The proportion of insane in the asylums on the 31st December 1873 has increased since the previous year to the extent of 2-1000, and exceeds the English ratio for 1872 to the extent of 4-1000. I am unable to make a later comparison with England regarding the number of registered insane from want of data. This increase to the asylum population of Victoria is small when compared with former years, and there can be no doubt that the proportion of the insane to the population is lower than in England, as it appears from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy that there are a large number of unregistered patients who are not included in their returns, who are living privately with their relatives and friends; whereas in this colony it is equally certain, and has already been pointed out in previous Reports, that almost every person whose brain is affected in any degree is sent to an asylum.

Patients are frequently committed to asylums by the magistrates who might easily be kept, under proper care and control, by their relatives; but under the present Lunacy Act it appears that magistrates have no alternative, inasmuch as every person

whose mind is impaired in any measure may be regarded as "a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment" when their relatives refuse or neglect to take charge of them. It is not unfrequently found that unsuitable cases are likewise sent to asylums under Section XI. of the Lunacy Statute under order from friends or relatives. This section of the Act offers strong inducement to some persons to get rid of the care of their insane relatives by forwarding them to asylums; and as the facilities for getting into an asylum are greater than those for getting out, such cases are liable to become a permanent charge upon the State. In order to afford some check upon the admission of such patients under the section of the Act to which I have referred, perhaps it might be advisable that the means of paying for the maintenance of the patient should be ascertained before instead of after admission as at present.

Out of the total numbers admitted to asylums during the past year, 104 patients were committed by their friends and relatives, and out of the total insane population of the colony at the end of the year, only 92 were paying a sum equal to their cost of maintenance. I have made the following comparison with England and Victoria of paying and pauper insane patients, from which it will be seen that there are more than double the number of patients in England paying for their maintenance than in Victoria in proportion to the population :—

	Population.	Pauper Patients.	Paying Patients.	Proportion per Cent. to the Population.	
				Pauper Patients.	Paying Patients.
England * ...	22,704,108	50,185	6,110	·22	·027
Victoria ...	791,083	2,267	92	·28	·011

* *Journal of Mental Science*, 1873.

The reason why there are more paying patients in England than in Victoria in proportion to their respective populations probably is because, when a colonist becomes insane, having comparatively few relatives, he is more liable to become a burden upon the State.

The following table shows the distribution per cent. of the insane in England and Victoria :—

	In Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	With Relatives and Friends.	Total.
In England † ...	57·98	19·51	22·51	100
In Victoria ...	100·00	...	...	100

† Report, July 1872, page 16, Table XI.

Seven per cent. of the patients in Victoria were living with their friends at the end of the year, on probation, under section 60 of the Lunacy Act; but this number cannot be compared with the number of patients, 22·51, who were living with their friends in England, as they were not out on trial, and were altogether unconnected with asylums. It appears from the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland that the number in that country who are living with their friends and relatives is much larger.‡ No official cognizance is taken of any patients who may be living with their friends in Victoria, but it is believed that the number is so small as to be undeserving of notice.

The question as to whether there is a yearly increase of insanity amongst all classes in the United Kingdom is one which is undergoing discussion at the present time, and it appears there is no probability of a definite conclusion being arrived at as the number of cases of unregistered insanity can only be guessed at, and the number as estimated by different authorities therefore varies. I may state, however, that the Commissioners in Lunacy for England account for the apparent increase in the numbers of the insane by calling attention to the fact that the number of patients who are brought under official cognizance is yearly increasing, and write as follows in their report of 1872 :—"We have no reason to believe that insanity is increasing, of course admitting that the absolute number of the insane is larger."§

‡ Report, February 1872, page 1.
§ *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1873, page 333.

I have made the following comparison of increase in population between Great Britain and Ireland and Victoria, showing the number of registered cases of insanity occurring in each increase per thousand of the population :—

TABLE VI.—Showing the Increase of Lunacy in Great Britain and Ireland since 1867.

Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year.	Number of Lunatics.	—	Increase.
ENGLAND AND WALES.— <i>Vide Reports, 1872, page 5.</i>						
21,429,508	...	...	1867	49,068	Registered.	...
			1868	51,000		1,932
			1869	53,177		2,177
			1870	54,713		1,536
			1871	56,755		2,042
22,704,108	1,276,600	...			Total	7,687
SCOTLAND.— <i>Vide Reports, 1872, page 3.</i>						
*3,240,040	...	...	1867	6,762	Registered.	...
			1868	6,931		169
			1869	7,157		226
			1870	7,409		252
			1871	7,555		146
3,358,613	118,573	...			Total	793
IRELAND.— <i>Vide Reports, 1872, page 7.</i>						
*5,846,338	...	...	1867	15,650	Registered and unregistered.	...
			1868	16,018		368
			1869	16,661		643
			1870	17,193		532
			1871	18,327		1,134
5,402,759	...	443,579			Total	2,677
Increase in population	851,594			Increase in lunatics ...		11,157
				Increase per 1000 in Great Britain and Ireland during the above period ...		13'10

* Estimated.

Table showing the Increase of Lunacy in Victoria since 1867.

VICTORIA.						
Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	Year.	Number of Lunatics.	—	Increase.
659,887	...	...	1867	1,280		...
			1868	1,556		276
			1869	1,705		149
			1870	1,849		144
			1871	2,037		188
752,287	92,400	...			Total	757
Increase in population	92,400			Increase in lunatics ...		757
				Increase per 1000 in Victoria during the above period		8'19

Ratio of increase of lunatics compared to increase per 1000 of population :—

Great Britain and Ireland	...	...	...	13'10
Victoria	...	...	...	8'19

In this table the populations of Scotland and Ireland are only estimated for the year 1867. I am unable to give the exact numbers, but those stated may be relied upon as being very nearly correct. It appears that for every thousand of increase in the population of Great Britain and Ireland there is a corresponding increase of insanity to the extent of 13'10, and the increase in Victoria for the same period is only 8'19 per thousand, and it thus appears that Victoria compares very favorably in regard to the increase of lunacy with Great Britain and Ireland. If the large number of patients in the United Kingdom who are unknown to the authorities were added to the numbers here given, the comparison would be still more favorable to Victoria, as the numbers refer entirely to the absolute increase of insanity and not to the increase of patients by accumulation.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1868 to 1873, in all Asylums.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers Resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1868	313	194	507	101	68	169	19	21	40	157	171	328	78	20	98	920	636	1,556	868	572	1,441	38.33	45.87	41.22	8.98	3.49	6.80
1869	370	225	595	121	104	225	12	17	29	21	15	36	94	34	128	999	706	1,705	956	669	1,626	42.90	53.77	47.47	9.83	5.08	7.87
1870	347	219	566	119	109	228	26	22	48	55	41	96	96	39	135	1,094	755	1,849	1,025	720	1,745	41.78	59.81	48.76	9.36	5.41	7.73
1871	333	213	546	115	76	191	16	17	33	33	1	34	101	31	132	1,192	845	2,037	1,124	778	1,902	39.33	43.66	41.02	8.98	3.98	6.94
1872	357	214	571	116	67	183	9	11	20	132	70	202	108	33	141	1,314	949	2,263	1,260	845	2,107	35.01	36.44	35.55	8.57	3.90	6.69
1873	360	225	585	149	135	284	18	22	40	175	205	380	128	40	168	1,370	976	2,346	1,339	916	2,255	46.38	69.77	55.37	9.55	4.36	7.45

It will be noticed from the foregoing table that the number of patients discharged recovered and relieved has increased 20 per cent. upon the year 1872, and also that the rate of mortality for the past year has somewhat increased. The proportion of cases recovered and relieved in England is 33.87,* and in Victoria for the past year 55.39 per cent. This great difference in the English and Victorian ratio cannot, of course, be ascribed to the mode of treatment, and it must, therefore, be due in a great measure to the very different class of patients admitted into the English and Victorian asylums, and possibly in some measure because patients are sent to the asylums in Victoria earlier than in England. This fact appears to me to strengthen the opinion which has already been expressed in this and previous Reports, "that a large number of persons are placed under asylum treatment here who ought to be provided for elsewhere."

The death-rate in England for the past ten years, calculated upon the daily average numbers resident, is 10.33 † per cent., and in Victoria for 1873 it is 7.45 per cent. The increase in the death-rate here, and the difference between this rate and that in England, may be ascribed to the same cause, viz., the fact that patients are becoming older in Victorian asylums, and that there is a much larger proportion of old patients in the English than in Victorian asylums.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Causes of Death in all Asylums for the Year 1873.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or spinal diseases :—			
Apoplexy and paralysis	21	4	25
Epilepsy and convulsions	6	2	8
General paresis	6	...	6
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion or decay	3	7	10
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumors, &c. ...	36	7	43
Thoracic diseases :—			
Inflammation of the lungs, pleuræ, and bronchi	17	7	24
Pulmonary consumption	8	7	15
Disease of the heart	10	2	12
Abdominal diseases :—			
Inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, intestines, or peritoneum...	3	...	3
Dysentery and diarrhoea	9	3	12
Bright's disease ... ..	...	1	1
Cancer	2	...	2
General debility and old age	3	...	3
Accidents	2	...	2
Suicide	2	...	2
Total	128	40	168

Nearly one-fourth of the deaths were due to diseases of the nervous system, and twelve deaths occurred from dysentery and diarrhoea, but there was no death which was in any measure due to preventible causes, and this may be accepted as a proof of the general salubrity of the asylums. There were a few cases of scarlet fever at the Yarra Bend Asylum, and one case was admitted to the Kew Asylum, but the precautions taken had the effect of preventing the spread of that disease either at the Yarra Bend or Kew. Inquests were held on every case of death.

Notwithstanding the slightly increased number of deaths the general health of the patients was remarkably good.

* Report, July 1872, page 9, Table IV.

† Report, July 1872, page 10, Table V.

Casualties.—A suicide occurred in the upper division of the Yarra Bend Asylum on the night of the 18th of March. A patient, W. M., whose death was hourly expected from brain disease and dysentery, who was not reported suicidal, nor had exhibited suicidal tendencies while in the asylum, was found by the night attendant in his room (a single room attached to the hospital ward) hanged by his sheet round his neck, fastened to his bedstead turned on end.

An accident resulting in the death of a patient, J. McA., occurred in B (refractory) ward of the Yarra Bend Asylum, on the 7th June. On the evening of that day an attendant gave a patient, named J. F., a broom to sweep the hearth. Whilst the attendant was locking the fire-guard, F. put down the broom, which was immediately taken up by a patient, M. O'C., who struck McA. with it on the side of the head before the attendant could possibly interfere. The medical officer was immediately called, but McA. had died before his arrival. No quarrel had occurred between the two patients before the accident happened. O'C. is generally a quiet patient, though occasionally liable to fits of excitement, and it was supposed that he had suffered some annoyance from McA. immediately before he dealt the blow, though no disturbance of any description was observed in the ward at the time, where three attendants were present.

On the 21st June a patient from the Kew Asylum, J. O'K., was returning from the Yarra Bend with two other patients, under the charge of an attendant. There is a temporary wooden bridge connecting the Yarra Bend and Kew Asylums, which was put up by the contractor for the Kew Asylum to convey stones from the Yarra Bend reserve. It is about 60 feet high, and upon reaching that portion of it immediately above the river, O'K. suddenly jumped over a small side rail, about three feet high, into the river. His body was some days afterwards recovered by the police, and identified. O'K. was not known or reported to be suicidal, and he had frequently crossed the same bridge before. I knew the man, and I saw nothing in his conduct or behaviour which would lead me to suppose that he was inclined to commit suicide.

On the morning of the 15th December a patient in the Yarra Bend Asylum, named W. B., who was neither reported nor suspected to be suicidal, and was in the habit of working in the wards, was taken with several other patients under the charge of two attendants to the laundry with soiled clothes. On their way there, B. ran away quickly round the laundry fence, and after attempting and failing to scale the garden fence (which is close to the river), and seeing the attendants and others who had joined close in pursuit, he jumped into the river, and shortly afterwards sank in attempting to swim across.

Coroners' inquests were held upon these four cases, and no blame was attributed to any of the officers of the asylum.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered and of those who have Died in all Asylums during the Year 1873.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	13	7	20	17	6	23
From 1 to 3 months	39	39	78	13	6	19
" 3 " 6 "	35	34	69	19	7	26
" 6 " 9 "	25	17	42	13	2	15
" 9 " 12 "	9	6	15	14	2	16
" 1 " 2 years	16	21	37	24	9	33
" 2 " 3 "	4	5	9	8	4	12
" 3 " 5 "	3	4	7	7	2	9
" 5 " 7 " ... ..	...	...	...	7	2	9
" 7 " 10 "	4	1	5	1	...	1
" 10 " 12 " ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	1
" 12 " 15 "	1	...	1	4	...	4
Over 15 years ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	149	135	284	128	40	168

The importance of the early treatment of insanity is rendered apparent from the foregoing table, where it appears that, out of the total of 284 recoveries, no less than 224 took place within one year after admission. But I must also point out that a large number of patients were discharged cured within one month after admission.

This may seem a short time for the treatment and cure of such a disease as insanity, and no doubt it is; but the great majority of such cases are examples of temporary derangement produced by excessive drinking, from which they would recover as rapidly if they were treated elsewhere. To prevent such cases being sent to asylums, an order was published late in the year, in the *Police Gazette*, instructing police constables, in bringing lunatic prisoners before the bench, when they have reason to believe that their illness is the result of excessive drinking, and may therefore pass away after a few days' confinement accompanied by suitable medical treatment, that they should suggest to the magistrates the expediency of remanding the prisoner for such period as may be deemed necessary, at the end of which the magistrates might be better able to decide as to the disposal of the case. While it is hoped that this order will have the effect of diminishing the admission of the number of cases of temporary derangement caused solely by drink, it must be remembered that it will not prevent a similar class of patients being sent to the asylums by friends and relatives under section XI. of the Lunacy Act, and who do not therefore come under the notice of the police.

The rate of mortality is very much higher amongst the recent admissions, 58 per cent. of the total number having occurred amongst those patients admitted in 1873. This is chiefly due to the fact that new cases frequently labor under acute disease of the brain or some other organ, and are often in a half-starved condition on admission to the asylums, which I believe arises, not from their inability to obtain food when they were well, but from their failing even to ask for it when they become ill. After a residence of some years the death rate is very much reduced, and as the great majority of old asylum residents are incurable they rapidly accumulate, and become a lasting burden upon the State.

TABLE X.—Showing the Ages of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873 in all Asylums.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	5	6	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 10 " 15 " ...	5	4	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1
" 15 " 20 " ...	21	18	39	7	8	15	2	7	9	1	2	3
" 20 " 30 " ...	77	90	167	20	41	61	39	42	81	7	5	12
" 30 " 40 " ...	132	111	243	37	29	66	59	65	124	23	7	30
" 40 " 50 " ...	129	97	226	43	29	72	50	55	105	32	12	44
" 50 " 60 " ...	64	41	105	19	9	28	20	22	42	32	6	38
" 60 " 70 " ...	25	12	37	4	3	7	11	7	18	10	2	12
" 70 " 80 " ...	10	1	11	...	...	...	3	2	5	5	2	7
" 80 " 90 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 90 and upwards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ...	81	51	132	19	16	35	26	28	54	17	3	20
Total ...	549	431	980	149	135	284	214	229	443	128	40	168

Insanity principally affects persons between the ages of 20 and 60 years, as is seen from the preceding table. There are, however, 59 admissions of persons under the age of 20 years, and I think it may be fairly assumed that of this number the majority, if not all, are colonial born; with a few exceptions they are idiotic. A reference to previous returns shows that the number of these admissions of persons under the age of 20 years is increasing—in 1871 there were 30, and in 1872 there were 41 admitted.

There is a form of mental disease which appears towards the close of life which is due to decay of the vital powers. Persons suffering from this form of mental disease are neither dangerous to themselves or others; they are, in fact, in their second childhood. A very large number of cases were admitted from the age of 50 years and upwards, and a large proportion of those whose ages are stated to be unknown belong to this class. A number of such patients are sent from the benevolent asylums, and as there are no poorhouses in the colony, there is, I presume, no alternative but to receive them into the lunatic asylums, although it is to be regretted that provision has not been made for their being retained in the benevolent asylums. The attention of the Government has been drawn to this matter.

I.—CAUSES OF INSANITY.

TABLE.—Showing the assigned Causes of Insanity of Patients admitted to the Public Asylums during the Year 1873.

Cause assigned.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents	13	1	14
Anxiety	1	2	3
Childbirth ... ..	...	14	14
Death in family, &c.	1	7	8
Debility (mental and bodily)	11	2	13
Diseases of brain, &c.	1	1	2
Disappointment	3	4	7
Delusion	2	1	3
Epilepsy	3	3	6
Exposure	5	1	6
Hereditary	4	2	6
Idiocy	4	1	5
Imbecility	4	1	5
Intemperance	53	77	130
Jalousy	2	1	3
Loss of property	9	2	11
Masturbation	1	...	1
Melancholy	1	2	3
Natural causes ... ..	...	1	1
Opium eating	1	...	1
Religion	8	20	28
Sedentary habits	3	...	3
Sunstroke	9	2	11
Unknown	221	80	301
Total	360	225	585
Reported suicidal	62	31	93

A defective organization is the primary cause of insanity, as, for example, when the cause assigned is hereditary, the other causes must be regarded as the exciting or immediate in the chain of causation.

The Lunacy Act requires that in every case the assigned cause must be stated on the patient's admission, but as information is usually derived from the police, the friends of patients, and other non-professional sources, the preceding table is of little value as showing the true causes of insanity. I think it may be fairly assumed that, in the cases where the cause of insanity is stated to be unknown on the table, that the large majority were temperate; thus leaving about 22 per cent. of the admissions as being intemperate. This would seem so far to confirm the truth of the popular impression that intemperance is the one great cause of insanity in the colony. Even assuming that the statement made in the table is strictly accurate, it would not sustain that notion, as many of those who are stated to be intemperate were in reality cases of alcoholic poisoning, admitted under the guise of insanity. Again, great mental depression often precedes an attack of insanity, and relief is sought by having recourse to ardent spirits, and experience has proved that in cases in which intemperance was regarded as a cause, it was found to be only a symptom. The following table has been prepared, showing the percentage, calculated on the admissions, of cases in which drunkenness is assigned as a cause of insanity, in Victoria and other countries:—

Countries.	Percentage of Drunkards.
Victoria	22'20
Scotland*	19'60
France†	22'80
Hanover‡	6'00
United States (Pennsylvania)‡	33'00
England (Bethlehem)‡	12'50

* Report, February 1872, page xciv.

† Le Dr. L. V. Marce, *Traité Pratique des Maladies Mentales*.

‡ Griessinger on Mental Diseases, page 171.

Drs. Bucknill and Tuke state—"We do not find, when calculated upon the admissions, it (intemperance) exceeds in most asylums 12 per cent."§ Lee states that, of 14,941 patients treated in sixteen American asylums, 11'92 per cent. were due to intemperance.

§ *Psychological Medicine*, Drs. Tuke and Bucknill, page 100, 3rd edition, 1874.

Dr. Clouston gives for the cases admitted from Cumberland and Westmoreland 16·15 per cent. for both sexes, and 22·50 per cent. for males. The same objections which apply to the correctness of Victorian statistics of assigned causes of insanity also apply to those I have given, although perhaps in a minor degree.

In order to arrive at a knowledge of the causes of insanity, which are frequently not only complicated but remote, it is necessary to obtain a thorough knowledge of the history of the patient and his nearest connections, and as this can rarely be obtained, it is obvious that all hasty conclusions in regard to the cause of insanity in any specified number of cases can only serve to mislead, and hence the highest authorities differ very much in their estimates of the proportion of cases of which are due to drunkenness. No one doubts that drunkenness, like all other causes which impair the physical and moral powers, is a frequent and well-marked cause, and if it can be proved that in any country drunkenness is increasing, insanity will be found to increase to a degree corresponding to its efficiency as a cause of insanity. In illustration of this I will quote the following extract from the *Journal of Mental Science**:—

“Every county has special circumstances which may affect both the character and the amount of the insanity which it produces. The wealth and prosperity of Glamorganshire are largely derived from coal and iron, and any arrest in their production and export is immediately and widely felt. During the last six months of 1871, and the first three months of 1873, the mines, and consequently the docks, were deserted by reason of strikes, and the effect of these strikes on the insanity and crime of the county was most marked and instructive.

“In the first six months of 1871 forty-seven men and thirty women were received as patients into this asylum, but only twenty-four men and twenty-six women in the second six months of the year. In the last three months of 1872, twenty-one men and twelve women were admitted; but only ten men and twelve women in the first three months of 1873. It is thus shown by a double proof that during a strike the male admissions fall to half their former number, and the female admissions being almost unaffected.

“This decrease is doubtless mainly due to the fact that there is no money to spend in drink and debauchery.”

In England it has been asserted that a sudden rise in wages is followed by an increase of insanity, and this is attributed to the want of that kind of education which enables men to control their passions, a proper cultivation of the intellectual and moral powers being universally recognised as the best safeguard against an attack of insanity.

On the 17th February 1872 an Act was passed to provide for the treatment and care of inebriates, when section XVII. of the Lunacy Statute, under which the Master in Lunacy was empowered to order the detention of habitual inebriates in a lunatic asylum for one year, was repealed. A retreat was opened at Northcote in 1873 for the reception of drunkards, but no accommodation has as yet been provided for females. Great hopes were entertained in England that, when public asylums were established, they would have the effect of diminishing the number of the insane, but they have merely had the effect of diverting the stream into new channels; they have not touched its source. It is to be hoped, although it may be doubted, whether establishments intended for the cure of drunkards will diminish the number of cases of drunkenness, and therefore of insanity.

It is somewhat remarkable that in the foregoing table poverty is in no instance assigned as a cause of insanity, although poverty and all that it implies must unquestionably be regarded as one of the chief. The social position of the patients who were received into the asylum during the past year may be inferred from the following:—

Number of patients sent to asylums by friends	... 104
”	” by police ... 452
”	sent from benevolent asylums ... 29
	585

But the connection between pauperism and lunacy is rendered much more apparent by reference to the English reports, and Dr. Clouston writes as follows upon the subject†:—

“Examining forty-four English counties, in regard to their proportion of pauperism, this is the result:—Of nine below average in regard to lunacy, seven are below average in regard to pauperism; of sixteen average in regard to the former, five were over, and eleven under average in regard to the latter; and of nineteen above average in regard to the former, sixteen are above average in regard to the latter. The very closest approximation, therefore, may be said to exist between the local distribution of the pauper lunacy and the ordinary pauperism of the country, looking at the counties generally.”

* October 1873, page 438.—Extract from Dr. Yellowlee's Report.

† *Journal of Mental Science*, April 1873, page 17.

It therefore appears that pauperism and lunacy go hand in hand, and it would be easy to give additional quotations from the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy and others in support of this view ; but this would take up too much space, and I will only add that all statistics show that lunacy is found in England to occur much more frequently among the poorer than among the wealthier classes, hence it appears, at first sight, that as wealth is much more widely distributed in this colony than in England there should be many fewer cases of insanity here ; but as wealth is more widely diffused, it is consequently more liable to be abused, and thus it becomes a cause of insanity as well as poverty. Then again, wealth and poverty are relative terms ; thus, what is ordinarily regarded as poverty here would hardly be regarded as such in England. Colonists, especially those engaged in gold mining, although wealthier, suffer more from the fluctuations of fortune, and frequently suffer an attack of insanity in passing from one extreme to the other.

The causation of insanity scarcely admits of discussion in a report of this nature, excepting in regard to the causes which are affected by legislation, and these I have noticed.

II.—FUTURE PROVISION FOR THE INSANE.

The Receiving House for the Insane at Carlton, lately an asylum for the incurable and imbecile cases, though not finally closed, after the opening of the Kew Asylum on the 1st October 1872, was kept open merely as a ward of that asylum until June 1873. On the 6th June patients were first transferred to Kew from Carlton, and, on the 14th idem they were all removed, and the building was transferred to the Education Department on the 17th of that month.

During the past year two large wards of the Yarra Bend were demolished, and the patients transferred to Kew. Many of the buildings at the Yarra Bend are now very much in want of repair, others are unsuitable for the reception of patients, and the wards are even now overcrowded. The Yarra Bend was closed for new cases on the 22nd October last, after which date they were received at Kew. It would have been desirable to close the Yarra Bend for the reception of new cases much earlier, but the incomplete state of the Kew building and the want of furniture rendered it impossible to do so.

Additions are being made to the Beechworth Asylum, and when these are finished that asylum will contain 464 patients. A dining hall for female patients is being added to the Ararat Asylum, but no additions are being made to the dormitory and day-room space, and that asylum is now overcrowded. When the railway is opened to Ararat it will be advisable to send patients there from the Ballarat district rather than to Melbourne, as at present, as it is only about half the distance to Ararat ; but this cannot be done until some additions are made to that asylum, or the number of incurable and imbecile patients which have accumulated are removed elsewhere.

The present accommodation of the asylums is as follows :—

Yarra Bend	...	...	...	...	734
Kew	...	...	...	...	900
Ararat	...	...	...	...	304
Beechworth *	...	...	...	...	464
					2,402
Total	...	...	...	...	2,402

In calculating the space required for the accommodation of patients, I have adopted the smallest scale allowed for a similar class of patients in England, viz., 500 cubic feet for each patient for dormitories ; 40 superficial feet for day-room space, including corridors ; and 1000 cubic feet for hospital space for dormitories.

On referring to the tables and what has been stated in previous Reports, it will be at once apparent that additional accommodation for patients must soon be provided. In the annual Report for the year 1872, the Inspector has pointed out “that it was equally unnecessary and undesirable to add to the existing or to build other asylums ;” but suggests that similar buildings to those at Leavesden and Catheram, in England, be erected in Victoria. I may add that the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed their approval of these establishments, where both the cost of the building and of maintenance is much less than in the county and borough asylums. The cost of these

* Including buildings now in course of erection.

buildings in England is stated to be about £260 per patient, and the cost of the county and borough asylum £373 per patient.

The Inspectors of Insane in Ireland have long advocated the establishment of asylums similar to Leavesden and Catheram, and speak as follows in their report for 1872* :—

“The insane poor, instead of being placed with reference to two distinct classes, are at present all alike located in the same institutions : idiots, the hopelessly demented, the incurable, and epileptics, constituting a large percentage of inmates in establishments more properly intended for incurable and acute cases. A double disadvantage arises herefrom : (1) The asylums are overcrowded, and (2) a heavier expenditure is incurred without proportional benefits ; an expenditure too which is progressively advancing.”

Out of the total asylum population at the end of the year (2346), there were only 200 patients reported as curable, and 2146 as incurable. Of this latter number, 448 were returned as harmless, imbecile, and idiotic. If a similar building to those referred to was erected here, those 448 patients might be at once removed from the present asylums, and they could be maintained at an estimated rate of 9s. each per week, instead of the present rate, 14s. 1½d. The maintenance rate of those left in the asylums would certainly be slightly increased, but not nearly to an extent corresponding with the reduction which would be effected by the removal of the imbecile class.

Although the actual increase of patients during the past year is only 83, this must be regarded as exceptional, and cannot be taken as a basis upon which to calculate the increase for the future, the average yearly increase during the five preceding years being 197.

The Boarding-out System.—This system is found to be more economical when properly carried out than the treatment of patients in ordinary asylums. The Inspector, in his Report for 1872, refers to the boarding-out system as one mode of providing for the insane ; but states that the chief objection to that plan is the danger of patients being badly treated, unless they are boarded out with their relatives. The English Commissioners, in their last report, write upon this subject as follows † :—

“Although amongst the incurable residue large numbers require, in consequence of their dangerous propensities, excitement, degraded habits, or from other causes, an amount of care and treatment which a well organized asylum alone can afford, it is equally clear that the patients consist in large proportions of harmless imbeciles, idiots, and epileptics, demented persons, and those laboring under chronic insanity, requiring, no doubt, varying degrees of care and supervision, but who, under proper regulations, might be treated elsewhere.

“It is only by eliminating such classes from the asylums that the rapid extension of these costly institutions, which has been going on for some years, can in our opinion be arrested.

“To some extent, we think, asylums might be relieved by discharging to their relatives patients in a fit state for home treatment, and where, upon enquiry, the visitors have reason to think they would be properly dealt with. In such cases a liberal weekly allowance should be made by the guardian ; and we look upon it as a matter of the greatest importance that, in all cases of single pauper patients, the relieving officers should be required to satisfy themselves that the relief is adequate in amount, and properly applied, that the diet, clothing, and bedding are sufficient, and the personal condition and treatment of the patient satisfactory.

“The risk of placing such patients to board with strangers is so great that, in the existing state of the law, we think it would be unwise materially to extend the practice.”

If patients were boarded out in this colony only with their relatives, comparatively very few could be sent out of the asylums, as the majority of suitable cases have no relatives ; but considering the large number of patients who are confined in asylums here who would not be confined in England, and that many of them are in a great measure able to look after themselves, I venture to think that they might be boarded out with friends or strangers who are known to bear a respectable character. In this opinion I am supported by the practice which has been long in operation in Scotland. Speaking of the accumulation of this class of patients in asylums, the Scotch Lunacy Commissioners write as follows ‡ :—

“One of the main causes of the less rapid increase in the number of patients in establishments which is now taking place, is the growing conviction among superintendents of asylums and inspectors of the poor, that no extraordinary appliances are required for the proper care of patients whose minds are merely enfeebled, or who are affected with harmless delusions. * * * * Detention in an asylum is, at best, a grievous calamity, which necessity alone can justify ; and the necessity of the step should be determined not solely, or even mainly, from the point of view that it can be justified by the existence of some form of mental aberration, but from the conviction that it is really required for the good of the patient or for the safety of the public.”

* *Journal of Mental Science*, January 1874, page 609.

† *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1873, page 412.

‡ *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1873, pages 424, 425.

They further state that about one-fifth of the total number of registered lunatics are reported as being boarded out in private dwellings, and it would appear, from the following extract, that they are boarded out with strangers * :—

“It shall be lawful for any parochial board, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to remove from the poor’s roll any pauper lunatic in any asylum or house for whose maintenance it is responsible, and to entrust the disposal of such lunatic to any party who shall undertake to provide in a manner satisfactory to the parochial board for his care and treatment.”

The reports of the Deputy Commissioners, who visit all such patients, are very favorable, and no one doubts that the majority enjoy life much more when they are boarded out, even with strangers, than when confined within the walls of an asylum. Dr. Maudsley, one of the most eminent of our psychological physicians, states “that the true treatment of the insane lies in a still further increase of their liberty ;” and Dr. Lockhart Robertson, Chancery Lunatic Visitor, in a letter to the editor of the *Lancet*, writes as follows :—“The improved treatment of the chronic insane lies in this direction—in removing them, when possible, from the weary imprisonment of asylum surroundings, and in placing them amid the healthier influences of home life.” There are many strong, healthy, quiet, and inoffensive patients who are obliged to linger out their lives in our asylums because they are incapable of providing for themselves, and who would, if they were discharged, soon be sent back in a half-starved condition. I do not think that any difficulty would be found in obtaining suitable persons in the colony to take charge of patients, as it is well known that there are many families who have more than an ample supply of food, and who are often in want of articles that they cannot produce, and to whom an allowance of a few shillings a week would be very acceptable. Labor of any description is much more valuable here than in England, and that would form an additional inducement for families to take lunatic boarders ; but it must not be forgotten that, as labor is more valuable, there is a greater probability of an undue advantage of the patient being taken in this respect alone, and therefore it would be absolutely necessary that a strict supervision should be maintained over such patients by some asylum officer, who might perhaps be assisted by the police. I may mention that, in Scotland, two Deputy Commissioners are appointed specially to carry out this duty.

In order to examine the present provision made for the insane in England and Victoria, I have prepared the following table, showing their distribution per cent. in both countries :—

	In Asylums.	In Workhouses.	Boarded with Friends and Relatives.	Total.
In England †	57·98	19·51	22·51	100
In Victoria	93·00	...	7·00	100

† Report for 1872, Table XI., p. 16.

At the end of the year, 160 patients were out on probation in Victoria, under the care of their friends and relatives. This number gives the percentage stated above, but no comparison can be made with the number residing with their friends and relatives in England, as already stated. Some of these patients are brought to the asylum, the friends of others communicate with the inspector, and their leave of absence is extended from time to time ; but no supervision is exercised over them in their own homes, and, so far as I have been able to learn, no complaint has ever been made of their being neglected or badly treated by their guardians, and the people amongst whom they have resided have never objected to their presence. This seems to me to be an additional argument in favor of carrying out the boarding-out system.

If this system has advantages when looked at from a purely economic point of view, it has also advantages as a means of treatment, as it is well known that there are patients who not only recover sooner outside than they do inside asylums, but it is certain that there are others whose recovery is actually prevented by a long residence in an asylum—such patients have been called “asylum-made lunatics.” In proof of this I need only refer to the fact, already stated, that, out of 215 who were allowed to go out on trial during the year, 75 were discharged recovered, and 34 did not return to the asylum.

* Sect. 11, 29 and 30 Vict., c. 51.—Report, 1872, for Scotland, page vii.

III.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Moral Treatment.—In the great majority of English county and borough asylums there is a chapel and a chaplain, who resides at, and is an officer of the asylum. In Victoria there is no chapel or chaplain attached to any asylum, but visiting chaplains belonging to the Church of England and Roman Catholic Church are appointed to each of the asylums. The following are the average numbers attending Divine Service at each asylum, viz. :—

At Yarra Bend Asylum ...	...	...	...	...	470
At Kew	...	...	...	...	380
At Ararat	...	...	...	...	130
At Beechworth	...	...	...	...	88

The insane are very generally capable of appreciating religious services, and the provision that is made for them by the Government in this respect is very inadequate, the cost, as will be seen from the table of expenditure, being thirteen pence per patient per annum, and this rate, for the Ararat and Beechworth Asylums, only extends over the last six months of the year.

Religion is recognised by the highest authorities as an important aid to treatment. Ministers of religion in English asylums are not solely employed in holding public services, but in visiting the insane and exercising over their minds an influence which conduces to their sanity, inasmuch as it tends to awaken those ideas and feelings which were more or less familiar to them when they were sane.

Occupations.—The following table shows the different occupations of the patients at each asylum, and the average numbers employed. The result of their labors will be seen on reference to Appendix F, Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

RETURN showing the Average Number of Patients employed at the Asylums.

Males.	Yarra Bend.	Kew.	Ararat.	Beechworth.	Total.	Females.	Yarra Bend.	Kew.	Ararat.	Beechworth.	Total.
Blacksmiths ...	2	...	2	...	4	Fancy work ...	3	1	19	...	23
Carpenters ...	3	...	1	2	6	Household work ...	67	70	25	46	208
Farm labor ...	16	...	35	28	79	Knitting ...	...	...	...	1	1
Garden ditto ...	32	22	10	25	89	Laundry ...	45	32	12	10	99
Household work ...	97	102	64	43	306	Sewing ...	132	45	30	36	243
Milking cows ...	9	...	...	...	9						
Painting ...	7	...	...	...	7						
Road-making & repairs	6	...	...	...	6						
Shoemakers ...	5	...	1	...	6						
Tailors ...	7	...	...	2	9						
Miscellaneous ...	40	6	...	12	58						
Total ...	224	130	113	112	579	Total ...	247	148	86	93	574

The importance of employment as a curative measure can hardly be over-estimated, and it is therefore to be regretted that the asylums are not yet provided with a sufficient number of workshops from want of money.

Amusements.—The numbers of patients attending balls, concerts, &c., at each of the asylums are shown on the following Return :—

RETURN showing the Average Number of Patients attending Amusements at the Asylums.

Males.	Yarra Bend.	Kew.	Ararat.	Beechworth.	Total.	Females.	Yarra Bend.	Kew.	Ararat.	Beechworth.	Total.
Billiard-rooms, chess, drafts, and in-door amusements ...	27	140	...	...	167	Concerts and dances ...	50	120	50	40	260
Concerts, dances, &c. ...	108	260	63	50	481	Reading-rooms ...	200	50	...	36	286
Reading-rooms ...	123	50	...	69	242	Out-door exercises, walking, &c. ...	180	...	30	36	246
Out-door exercises, walking, cricket, foot-ball	125	147	20	69	261	In-door amusements...	...	116	...	...	116
Total ...	383	597	83	188	1,151	Total ...	430	286	80	112	908

The principal amusements provided for the patients are—concerts, dances, books, a monthly supply of the principal magazines, cards, drafts, &c. A billiard room is also provided at each asylum. There are always many patients who are unable or unwilling to amuse themselves at cricket or football, the only two out-door games provided for them. Out-door games are very important, more especially in this climate, where they can be so often indulged in, because they afford not merely

amusement, air, and exercise, but tend to rouse patients from the lethargy into which they have sunk, as well as to divert their minds from delusions and morbid ideas. I would therefore strongly recommend that such games as bowls, skittles, hand-ball, and croquet should be introduced. In order to do this it would be necessary to incur some extra expenditure, and I believe it is the want of funds alone which has hitherto prevented their introduction.

Criminal Lunatics.—Attention has been directed in previous Reports to the fact that respectable people are compelled at present to associate with criminals, on the ground that they are suffering from the same disease. No one attempts to defend this practice, and the only question is—How are they to be otherwise provided for? I would venture to suggest that lunacy wards should be attached to the hospital at Pentridge, to which all criminal lunatics might be sent. This would not of course entail any additional expenditure.

Chinese Lunatics.—The number of Chinese lunatics detained in the asylums at the end of the year was as follows:—

At Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	31 males.
„ Kew	„	...	10 „
„ Ararat	„	...	13 „
„ Beechworth	„	...	16 „
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	70 males.

As it is frequently very difficult to decide as to the mental condition of these patients, arrangements have been made to obtain the services of a Chinese interpreter when required.

Restraint and Seclusion.—The records of the asylums show that the amount of restraint and seclusion is far from being excessive. The only means of restraint employed in the asylums are the gloves and camisole, surgical cases of course excepted. A camisole consists of a canvas dress, resembling an ordinary coat, in which the hands are confined in the pockets at the sides.

IV.—OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS.

Yarra Bend and Kew.—Official visits of inspection were paid to these asylums by the Board of Official Visitors, consisting of J. T. Smith, Esq., M.L.A. (chairman), Dr. Barker, Dr. Youl, and Dr. Campbell, who have furnished the Government with special reports upon their state and condition.

Holding the position of Superintendent of both these asylums, as well as that of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, I am precluded from making any remarks upon their management.

Ararat Asylum.—Visits of inspection were made to the Ararat Lunatic Asylum on the 1st April, 5th September, and 20th December, on which occasions 373, 365, and 370 patients were seen and examined. One patient was under restraint at the time of the first visit; only one patient was sick in bed, and two patients were under restraint at the time of my visit in December. The wards, bedding, and clothing were in good order, and but few complaints were made during the year respecting the supplies of food. One contractor was fined for continuing to deliver goods of indifferent quality late in the year, and no fault has been found since that time. The store was clean and well kept; the provisions were good, and no complaint was made to me by any of the patients. They were orderly and quiet in their demeanor, neatly dressed, and appeared to enjoy good health.

Additional dormitory and day-room accommodation was asked for in 1872 for 80 males and 50 females, but the works have not yet been carried out. The farm buildings are also incomplete. Great attention has been bestowed upon the farm, and it now returns a fair amount of produce for the use of the establishment. The soil is generally of a very inferior character, and the produce returns of the farm and garden do not therefore bear favorable comparison with those of other asylums.

The books and warrants of admission of patients were examined, and were found to be correctly and carefully kept.

Beechworth Asylum.—Visits of inspection were made to this asylum on the 2nd January, 26th June, 12th September, and 6th December; on which occasions 315, 314, 314, and 317 patients were examined. At the time of the first visit one man

was in restraint (camisole), on account of his filthy, destructive, and violent habits. At the time of the second visit one man was in seclusion, who when at liberty, though idiotic, frequently requires the constant attendance of one warder; another man was wearing a camisole to prevent him from injuring himself. At the time of the third visit one male patient was in seclusion, another was wearing a camisole, and one female was wearing gloves. At the time of my December visit, only one patient was wearing a camisole.

The stores were clean and in good order. I examined the provisions and found them to be of good quality.

The wards were clean, the clothing and bedding in good order, and the patients tidily dressed. A fair proportion of patients were employed in working on the farm, in the gardens, and throughout the wards.

A supply of good water was brought to the asylum during the year.

Additional accommodation is being provided for 181 patients.

Out-buildings are still required for stabling, cow-sheds, &c.

The farm and gardening operations at this asylum have been carried out with great success, and in a highly creditable manner. I observed that the patients were supplied with fruit at dinner. A small supply of vegetables, when they can be spared, is sent to the District Hospital.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

Licensed House for the Insane, Cremorne.—Visits of inspection were made to this establishment on the following dates—25th February, 8th July, 6th August, and 2nd December; on which occasions the following numbers of patients were resident—16, 16, 14, and 15; they all appeared to be well taken care of, and no complaint was made to me.

A reference to Appendix H, Tables 1 to 5, will show the various numerical changes which have taken place during the year.

V.—COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The total cost of the maintenance of patients in the asylums during the past year is as follows :—

At Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	£35,532	19	7
„ Kew	„	...	21,887	15	10
„ Ararat	„	...	13,413	19	7
„ Beechworth	„	...	12,047	4	11
			£82,881	19	11

In addition to this amount, a sum of £98 5s. was paid to the Committee of the Castlemaine Hospital for the treatment of patients in the lunacy ward there, thus making the total expenditure of the department for the year amount to £82,980 4s. 11d.

The following amounts were paid to the credit of the general revenue :—

For maintenance of patients at—					
Yarra Bend Asylum	...	...	£2,113	9	3
Kew	„	...	210	8	3
Carlton	„	...	80	12	7
Ararat	„	...	229	5	3
Beechworth	„	...	188	6	1
Fines inflicted upon members of the staff			51	9	6
Sales of old property	...	...	58	14	11
Total	...	...	£2,932	5	10

This sum, placed to the credit of the asylums, will reduce the net cost against the State for maintenance of lunatics to £80,047 19s. 1d.

I have thought it advisable in this Report to point out clearly the causes to which the large yearly increase in the expenditure of the asylums is principally due, as my attention was called specially to the matter during the year, and I am aware that it is a prevailing opinion that the maintenance rate of patients in the colony is unduly high. For this purpose comparison is made with previous years, and also with the cost of maintenance in other countries.

TABLE.—Showing the Total Cost of Maintenance of Patients at the various Asylums in Victoria since 1870; Average Weekly Rate over same period; and Sums collected by the Master in Lunacy.

Lunatic Asylums.	Total Cost of Maintenance during the Years								Average Weekly Cost per Patient during the Years							
	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Yarra Bend	34,358	10 6	35,078	5 11	39,962	2 1	34,691	1 6	13 2	12 7	...	13 7½	...	13 7½	...	
Kew ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,684	16 7	21,390	13 7*	...	...	...	13 9½	...	13 9½	...
Carlton	5,202	14 7	5,543	18 6	4,259	5 3	...	...	13 9	12 2	...	...	...	...	...
Ararat	11,721	19 6	11,723	9 6	12,396	13 6	13,200	0 0	14 11	12 7	...	13 1½	...	13 1½	...	
Beechworth	10,353	5 0	10,270	16 5	11,346	18 5	11,833	5 4	13 4	12 11	...	14 6½	...	14 6½	...	
Total, less general expenses } (introduced for purposes of comparison) ...	61,636	9 7	62,616	10 4	70,469	15 10	81,115	0 5	13 7	12 7	12 10	13 10	...	13 10	...	
General expenses	1,524	5 4	1,284	6 7	1,367	16 3	1,766	19 6	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 3½	...	0 3½	...	
Total expenditure	63,160	14 11	63,900	16 11	72,017	12 1	82,881	19 11	13 11	12 10	13 1	14 1½	...	14 1½	...	
Sums collected by the Master in Lunacy for Maintenance of Patients, and paid to credit of General Revenue.																
Yarra Bend	1,506	7 6	2,774	15 7	2,655	10 4	2,113	9 3	0 6¾	1 0	1 0	0 9¾	...	0 9¾	...	
Kew ... ..	...	...	...	...	185	5 2	291	0 10	...	...	0 3½	0 2½	...	0 2½	...
Carlton	286	8 2	204	7 2	127	10 11	...	...	0 8½	0 5¼	0 3½	...	...	...	...
Ararat	161	4 6	318	11 4	218	1 5	229	5 3	0 2¼	0 4	0 2½	0 2¾	...	0 2¾	...	
Beechworth	51	1 3	113	8 1	215	3 4	188	6 1	0 0¾	0 1½	0 3	0 2¾	...	0 2¾	...	
Total collected by Master } in Lunacy	2,005	1 5	3,411	2 2	3,401	11 2	2,822	1 5	0 5	0 8	0 7½	0 5¾	...	0 5¾	...	
Total, showing net charge } against Government	59,631	8 2	60,489	14 9	68,616	0 11	80,059	18 6	13 6	12 2	12 5½	13 7¾	...	13 7¾	...	

* Including Carlton.

From the foregoing it will be observed that, although the total expense of the asylums has increased from £63,160 14s. 11d. to £82,881 19s. 11d. in the short period of four years, yet the average weekly maintenance rate has not varied to any very considerable extent; only a small increase of 2½d. per patient per week is noticed between the years 1870 and 1873, though it is much larger between the years 1872 and 1873, which is entirely owing to the increased cost of the supplies, and to the opening of the Kew Lunatic Asylum; for example, the following differences are observed in the rates of the supply of the following articles between these two years:—

Articles.	Rate in 1872.			Rate in 1873.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Blankets, white Ordnance, each	0	10	7½	0	13	10½
Calico, per yard	0	0	8¾	0	0	9½
Coats, pilot, each	0	1	5	0	1	6½
Jackets, polka, each	1	3	0	1	8	9
Shawls, Scotch, each	0	8	3	0	9	6
Meat } Melbourne District, per 100 lbs. ...	0	16	11	0	18	9
Potatoes }	0	12	5	0	16	11½
	0	2	11	0	3	4

A similar increase could be pointed out in many other items, but those named form a principal portion of the supplies.

The total expense of maintenance for the past year was 14s. 1½d. per patient per week, from which the expenses of the Inspector's office, official visitors, &c., are deducted, leaving the balance, 13s. 10d., for comparison with the cost of asylums in England.

The sums collected by the Master in Lunacy amount to £2822 1s. 5d., which is equal to an average weekly collection per patient of 5¾d., and this sum deducted from 13s. 10d., the maintenance rate less the general expenses, would show that the net charge against the State for the maintenance of lunatic patients is 13s. 4¼d. for the past year.

The total expenditure against each vote, and the average weekly charge per patient against each separate item, are shown in the following table:—

TABLE.—Showing the Total Cost of Maintenance against each Asylum, the Sum Expended against each Vote, the Average Weekly Cost per Patient, and Amount of General Expenses over all Asylums for the Year 1873.

Lunatic Asylums.	Total Cost of Maintenance, including General Expenses.	Daily Average Numbers Resident.	Allowance to Officer appointed to act for Inspector during his absence on leave.	Fees to Official Visitors.	Stewards' Allowance.	Chaplains' Allowance.	Provisions and extra Articles.	Clothing, Bedding, and Materials for Manufacture.	Stores, including Repairs.	Fuel, Light, and Water.	Medicines and Medical Comforts.	Forge.	Removal of Patients.	Salaries.	Total.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yarra Bend ...	35,532 19 7	981	47 3 7	358 2 8	82 10 0	75 0 9	10,223 2 7	7,656 1 0	1,315 17 10	2,823 12 9	2,978 19 9	85 4 5	351 19 8	10,435 4 7	...
Kew ...	21,887 15 10*	596	47 3 7	358 2 7	14 16 1	75 0 9	4,864 10 3	5,294 10 9	1,058 14 3	1,768 3 0	555 4 8	12 11 10	381 2 0	7,457 16 1	...
Ararat ...	13,413 19 7	368	47 3 6	75 0 0	17 10 0	32 10 0	4,399 17 11	1,815 5 10	352 12 1	797 19 8	707 4 3	63 1 6	142 8 0	4,963 6 10	...
Beechworth ...	12,047 4 11	313	47 3 6	75 0 0	67 10 0	32 10 0	3,737 14 1	2,133 3 8	324 8 5	610 3 8	355 4 0	45 3 10	115 9 6	4,503 14 3	...
Total ...	82,881 19 11	2,255	188 14 2	866 5 3	182 6 1	215 1 6	23,225 4 10	16,899 1 3	3,051 12 7	5,999 19 1	3,696 12 8	206 1 7	990 19 2	27,360 1 9	...
	Total, less General Expenses.														
Yarra Bend ...	34,691 1 6	...	...	...	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 1¼	0 0 9½	0 0 0½	0 0 1½	0 3 11½	13 7¼
Kew ...	21,390 13 7	...	...	...	...	0 0 0½	0 3 1½	0 3 5	0 0 8	0 1 1½	0 0 4½	0 0 0½	0 0 3	0 4 9½	13 9½
Ararat ...	13,200 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 0 0½	0 4 4½	0 1 9½	0 0 4	0 0 9½	0 0 8½	0 0 0½	0 0 1½	0 4 11	13 1½
Beechworth ...	11,833 5 4	...	...	...	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 4 7	0 2 7½	0 0 4½	0 0 8½	0 0 5½	0 0 0½	0 0 1½	0 5 6½	14 6½
Total ...	81,115 0 5	...	...	...	0 0 0½	0 0 0½	0 3 11½	0 2 10½	0 0 5½	0 1 0½	0 0 7½	0 0 0½	0 0 2½	0 4 7½	13 10
General expenses	1,766 19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3½
Total ...	82,881 19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1½

* Including Carton.

The cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in County and Borough Asylums in England depends in a great measure upon the amount of pauperism to be provided for by each county or borough; and it is invariably found that, where the burden of pauperism is very heavy, the rate of maintenance of paupers and pauper lunatics is correspondingly low; and also, where the pauperism is comparatively light, the maintenance rate proportionately increases. Attention has been drawn, as follows, to this matter in a review upon the lunacy blue-books for 1871* :—

“* * * we discover an exact correspondence between the comparative wealth of a country and the amount of its expenditure on lunacy. The wealthier the country, the more does it spend in providing for pauper lunatics.” * * * * * “It may be supposed that the smaller sum expended in the support of a pauper lunatic in the highland and insular counties of Scotland is due to the cost of living being less: and to some extent this may be true. But the chief cause is, without doubt, that for both sane and insane a lower standard of comfort is accepted as sufficient, and that the very lowest sum that will suffice is all that is given.”

In the following table I have shown the highest and lowest maintenance rates of the English county and borough asylums; and also the rates of maintenance in other countries as ascertained from the latest available reports :—

TABLE.—Showing the Weekly Average Rates of Maintenance of Patients in various Asylums during the Year 1872, as ascertained from the latest published reports.

United Kingdom.	Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance.	France, Germany, and United States.	Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance.
ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	
County and borough asylums :—	£ s. d.	Average cost of five asylums	£ s. d.
Dorset	0 6 11½	... ..	0 8 2
Hereford	0 13 3	UNITED STATES.	
Ipswich	0 14 4¾	Average cost of five asylums	0 17 2
Lunatic hospitals :—		GERMANY.	
Bethel, Norwich	0 12 4	Average cost of three asylums	0 8 10
Manchester	2 1 10	VICTORIA.	
SCOTLAND.		Yarra Bend	0 13 7¼
Glasgow	0 11 2	Kew	0 13 9½
Elgin	0 10 0	Ararat	0 13 1½
Newbiggin (private)	0 11 6	Beechworth	0 14 6½
IRELAND.			
Down	0 10 10		
Richmond	0 11 10		

The average maintenance rate of patients in fifty-four English county and borough asylums is 9s. 10³/₈d. per week, † in sixteen lunatic hospitals (England) it is £1 3s. 3d. per week, ‡ in Scotch asylums it is 9s. 5³/₄d. per week, † in Irish asylums it is 9s. per week, and in the four Victorian asylums it is 13s. 10d. per week; but in addition to the two county asylums named in the table, in one of which (Ipswich) the maintenance rate is higher, and in the other (Hereford) lower than in Victoria, there are seventeen of these asylums at which the maintenance rate is above the average, 9s. 10³/₈d. per patient per week.

The increased rate of maintenance of pauper lunatics in Victoria when compared with the English county and borough asylums is entirely due to two causes: first, salaries and wages in Victoria amount to 4s. 7¹/₄d. per patient per week, against 1s. 11¹/₄d. in the English asylums; second, clothing and bedding in Victoria costs 2s. 10¹/₂d. per patient per week, against 8¹/₄d. in the county and borough asylums. This difference is due, not to a larger staff being employed or a greater quantity of material being consumed here, but to wages, cost of importation, and climate. But against the increased cost of salaries, wages, clothing and bedding in Victoria we must place “provisions,” which cost less in Victoria than in England, viz. :—In Victoria 3s. 11¹/₂d. per patient per week, in England 4s. 10d. per patient per week.

It thus appears that lunatic patients in Victoria are not provided with greater comforts than the pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom, forasmuch as the only two items upon which the maintenance rate is higher in Victoria are those two which do not affect the material comfort of the patients. Colonists holding the same position in society as they would in England are supposed to be better clothed, better fed, and to be able to live more comfortably, but when they become inmates of lunatic asylums

* *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1873, pages 430, 431.

† *Journal of Mental Science*, October 1873, page 411.

‡ Report, July 1872, Appendix E, pages 230 to 239.

they are reduced, not only to the average level of pauper lunatics in England, but they are maintained at a lower rate than they would be in nineteen out of these English county and borough (pauper) asylums where the maintenance rate is above the average. One reason for this, no doubt, is that a larger proportion of lunatics are supported in public asylums in Victoria than in the United Kingdom, because there is no check here upon the number of pauper lunatics who are placed in asylums as there is in England. In order to introduce such a check fresh legislation would be required.

As I have no statistics for Victoria which would enable me to compare the amount of its taxable wealth with an English or Scotch county, I am unable to state what amount is expended here upon the support of lunatics in proportion to its real wealth as compared with asylums in the United Kingdom; but it has been shown that the amount expended upon pauper lunatics in English county and borough asylums varies in accordance with the amount of its pauperism and pauper lunacy, and that lunatics are not always kept at the lowest possible rate consistent with their health and safe keeping.

In conclusion I beg to append the following return of official visitation of the asylums :—

TABLE.—Showing the Number of Patients Visited, and the Number of Miles Travelled by the Inspector of Asylums during the Year 1873.

Places Visited.	Date of Visit.	Number of Patients Visited.		Number of Miles Travelled.	
		Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.
Carlton Asylum ...	19th May *	164	...	5	...
	29th May *	163	...	5	...
			327		10
Ararat Asylum ...	1st April †	373	...	328	...
	5th September *	365	...	328	...
	20th December *	370	...	328	...
			1,108		984
Beechworth Asylum ...	2nd January †	315	...	388	...
	26th June *	314	...	388	...
	12th September *	314	...	388	...
	6th December *...	317	...	388	...
			1,260		1,552
Cremorne Licensed House	25th February †	16	...	6	...
	8th July *	16	...	6	...
	6th August *	14	...	6	...
	2nd December *	15	...	6	...
			61		24
Total ...	...	...	2,756	...	2,570

* Visited by Dr. Robertson.

† Visited by Dr. Paley.

ALEXR. ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Acting Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, YARRA BEND.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

								Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylum on 1st January 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	662	495	1,157
								Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	149	391
Readmitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	12
Transferred during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Retaken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
Total admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	159	417
Total under care during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	654	1,574
								Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, removed, &c. :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	102	206
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	26
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	147	216
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	21	106
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	286	572
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	368	1,002
Average numbers resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	373	981

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, YARRA BEND.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1848 to 1873.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers resident.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.															
1848	12	13	25	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	11	20	7	9	17	16.66	15.38	16.00	14.28	...	5.88
1849	22	12	34	1	2	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	26	17	43	13	12	25	9.09	41.66	20.58	23.07	8.33	16.00
1850	10	5	15	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	27	20	47	25	18	44	80.00	20.00	60.00	4.00	5.55	4.54	
1851	22	19	41	9	11	20	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	3	7	35	24	59	33	26	59	40.90	63.15	51.21	12.12	11.53	11.86
1852	9	26	35	2	8	10	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	36	38	74	36	29	66	66.66	38.46	45.71	2.77	6.89	4.54
1853	109	35	144	29	15	44	1	2	3	...	...	...	15	4	19	97	52	149	69	43	113	27.52	48.57	32.63	21.73	9.30	16.81
1854	79	41	120	33	17	50	3	3	6	...	...	...	16	4	20	122	68	190	103	56	160	45.56	48.78	46.66	15.53	7.14	12.50
1855	111	48	159	39	20	59	4	2	6	...	...	...	23	5	28	162	89	251	132	74	206	38.73	45.83	40.88	17.41	6.75	13.59
1856	100	49	149	43	19	62	1	5	6	...	...	...	27	6	33	190	108	298	167	97	264	44.00	48.97	45.63	16.16	6.18	12.50
1857	74	65	139	22	27	49	6	1	7	...	...	...	25	4	29	208	141	349	194	121	316	37.83	43.07	40.28	12.88	3.30	9.17
1858	160	99	259	44	33	77	5	7	12	...	...	...	48	16	64	267	184	451	...	...	412	30.62	40.40	34.36	...	...	15.53
1859	167	89	256	34	29	63	6	6	12	...	...	...	55	12	67	337	227	564	...	...	490	23.95	39.32	29.29	...	...	13.67
1860	104	81	185	34	38	72	11	9	20	...	...	...	42	16	58	351	245	596	347	244	592	43.26	58.02	49.72	12.10	6.55	9.79
1861	178	96	274	49	31	80	9	15	24	...	...	...	46	13	59	420	282	702	400	266	667	32.58	47.91	37.95	11.50	4.88	8.84
1862	137	76	213	25	43	68	16	15	31	...	...	...	49	14	63	464	286	750	436	285	722	29.92	76.31	46.47	11.23	4.91	8.72
1863	158	122	280	51	26	77	11	14	25	...	...	...	52	12	64	501	355	856	498	326	825	39.24	32.78	36.42	10.44	3.68	7.75
1864	208	142	350	37	48	85	19	24	43	...	...	...	88	26	114	562	398	960	539	374	913	26.92	50.70	36.57	16.32	6.95	12.48
1865	178	132	310	37	42	79	7	13	20	...	...	...	59	23	82	610	393	1,003	587	397	984	41.66	31.93	13.44	5.79	10.36	...
1866	80	76	156	26	38	64	15	13	28	...	...	...	50	19	69	596	399	995	604	396	1,001	51.25	67.10	58.97	8.27	4.79	6.89
1867	95	69	164	18	23	41	11	19	30	...	...	...	29	20	49	583	390	973	599	401	1,001	30.52	60.86	43.29	4.84	4.98	4.89
1868	142	88	230	36	27	63	7	9	16	130	155	285	45	12	57	512	350	862	539	347	886	30.28	40.90	34.34	8.34	3.45	6.43
1869	193	138	331	52	61	113	8	8	16	16	6	22	48	23	71	587	399	986	550	369	920	31.08	50.00	38.97	8.32	6.23	7.71
1870	242	164	406	82	62	144	15	11	26	55	39	94	55	25	80	615	428	1,043	590	412	1,002	40.08	44.51	41.87	9.32	6.06	7.98
1871	233	163	396	66	58	124	13	10	23	73	41	114	56	25	81	641	458	1,099	624	440	1,065	33.90	41.71	37.12	8.97	5.68	7.60
1872	281	186	467	81	57	138	5	5	10	121	69	190	67	20	87	662	495	1,157	598	415	1,013	30.60	33.33	31.69	11.20	4.81	8.58
1873	245	158	403	104	102	206	12	14	26	69	147	216	85	21	106	634	368	1,002	607	473	981	47.34	73.46	57.56	14.00	5.63	10.80

APPENDIX B.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KEW.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
Numbers taken from Report for 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	106	243
Patients on bond in 1872 who were reported on probation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
In the asylum, 1st January 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	106	241
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	43	102
Readmitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	204	378
Retaken	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	247	481
Total under care during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	353	722
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, removed, &c. :—									
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	34
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	11	26
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	32	68
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	321	654
Average numbers resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	206	435

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KEW.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportions of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1872 and 1873.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers resident.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.															
1872	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	7	1	8	3	1	4	137	106	243	152	84	236	..	..	..	1'97	1'19	1'69
1873	59	43	102	17	17	34	1	3	4	1	1	2	15	11	26	333	321	654	229	206	435	3,050	4,651	3,725	6'55	5'33	5'97

APPENDIX C.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CARLTON.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylum on 1st January 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	57	166
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Readmitted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred during the year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retaken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total under care during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	57	166
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Discharged, removed, &c. :—									
Recovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	57	161
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	57	166
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average numbers resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	56	161

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, CARLTON.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1864 to 1873.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.	Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers resident.					
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.																		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1864	237	115	352	47	40	87	5	5	10	142	69	211	2	1	3	41	...	41	27	19	46	21'94	39'13	27'58	7'40	5'26	6'52	
1865	232	...	232	78	...	78	14	...	14	124	...	124	8	...	8	49	...	49	46	...	46	39'65	...	39'65	17'39	...	17'39	
1866	162	76	238	35	9	44	13	3	16	22	3	25	8	...	8	133	61	194	78	16	94	29'62	15'78	25'21	10'25	...	8'51	
1867	74	32	106	29	23	52	8	8	16	64	6	70	27	1	28	79	55	134	119	53	172	50'00	96'87	64'15	22'68	1'89	16'27	
1868	70	43	113	32	15	47	5	8	13	26	15	41	11	5	16	74	55	129	74	53	127	52'85	53'48	53'09	14'86	9'43	12'59	
1869	35	29	64	21	20	41	1	...	1	4	8	12	11	1	12	85	55	140	80	56	136	62'85	68'96	65'62	13'75	1'78	8'82	
1870	...	...	...	5	8	13	1	3	4	...	2	2	16	1	17	103	59	162	90	55	145	...	...	...	17'77	1'81	11'72
1871	12	2	14	121	58	179	116	59	175	10'34	3'38	8'00
1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11	1	12	109	57	166	115	58	173	...	...	...	9'56	1'72	6'93
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	57	161	5	...	5	...	...	105	56	161	...	...	...	4'76	...	4'76	

APPENDIX D.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ARARAT.

TABLE 1.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

	Males.			Females.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the asylum on 1st January 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	167	382
Admitted for the first time during the year	25	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Readmitted during the year	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred during the year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retaken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total admitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	40
Total under care during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	241	181	422
Discharged, removed, &c. :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recovered	15	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Improved	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Escaped	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	20	50
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	161	372
Average numbers resident during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	159	368

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, ARARAT.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1867 to 1873.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.	Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers resident.				
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1867	37	14	51	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	85	17	102	64	8	72	8'10	...	8'88	1'56	...	1'38		
1868	82	53	135	27	22	49	7	3	10	...	...	...	15	3	18	158	112	270	127	90	217	41'46	47'16	43'70	11'81	3'33	8'29
1869	63	46	109	37	18	55	1	7	8	...	...	...	26	8	34	156	125	281	154	117	271	60'31	54'34	57'79	16'88	6'83	12'54
1870	89	44	133	27	34	61	10	3	13	...	...	...	19	12	31	200	141	341	174	127	301	41'57	84'09	55'63	10'91	9'44	10'29
1871	74	42	116	39	15	54	2	5	7	...	...	...	25	2	27	206	161	367	204	151	356	55'40	47'61	52'58	12'25	1'32	7'58
1872	41	19	60	13	2	15	4	3	7	...	...	...	16	8	24	215	167	382	206	162	369	41'46	26'31	36'66	7'76	4'93	6'50
1873	26	13	39	15	10	25	4	5	9	1	...	1	9	5	14	211	161	372	208	159	368	73'07	115'38	87'18	4'32	3'14	3'80

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE 2.—Return of Clothing Made up and Repaired by Female Patients during the Year 1873.

Description.	Melbourne.		Carlton and Kew.		Ararat.		Beechworth.	
	Made up.	Repaired.	Made up.	Repaired.	Made up.	Repaired.	Made up.	Repaired.
Aprons—Cooks' ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Serge ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
Blankets ...	...	617	...	64	...	82	...	24
Bonnets—Sun ...	449	5,232	246	141	...	699	50	675
Caps ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coats ...	...	...	...	325	...	831	...	472
Jumpers—Canvas ...	...	...	...	554	...	362	...	456
Dresses—Canvas ...	22	476	...	95	...	363	...	157
Chemises—Cotton ...	486	7,113	360	882	378	1,090	170	1,292
„ Flannel ...	374	3,542	219	381	137	734	63	805
Dresses—Linsley ...	976	6,937	441	1,063	231	1,295	202	1,565
„ Print ...								
Drawers ...	121	757	50	...	50	27	30	...
Gowns—Night ...	38	...	48	...	...	24	...	...
Jackets ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mattresses—Hair ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Petticoats—Linsley ...	627	3,383	307	431	120	857	100	1,114
„ Flannel ...	605	6,342	381	550	245	976	152	1,245
Pillows—Hair ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Pillowslips ...	293	2,030	909	217	222	177	250	908
Rugs ...	...	1,083	...	...	...	22	...	...
Shawls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sheets ...	1,927	4,710	1,397	661	240	171	588	1,325
Shirts—Cotton ...	783	5,454	558	1,002	200	2,880	534	797
„ Serge ...	384	8,113	224	188	114	580	49	70
Socks and Stockings ...	...	15,837	...	751	14	4,944	...	1,704
Tablecloths ...	100	405	166	90	20	...	...	42
Ticks—Bed ...	478	3,986	344	78	109	55	144	130
„ Pillow ...	584	1,051	441	5	20	22	20	...
Towels ...	209	1,035	420	21	100	...	99	58
Trousers ...	...	...	...	1,198	...	3,378	...	1,691
Vests ...	...	...	...	437	...	638	...	156
„ Flannel ...	...	...	...	200	98	433	213	27
Wool Jackets ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	42

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE 3.—Return of Produce from the Asylum Farms during the Year 1873.

Produce.	Melbourne.	Carlton.	Ararat.	Beechworth.	Produce.	Melbourne.	Carlton.	Ararat.	Beechworth.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Barley ...	96 bshls.	...	8 bushels	...	Oats ...	54½ bush.	...	...	...
Butter ...	491 lbs.	...	...	...	Pork ...	12,386 lbs.	...	4,278 lbs.	2,182 lbs.
Carrots ...	44 tons	...	6 tons	...	Potatoes ...	178,787 „	...	...	42,635 „
Eggs ...	677½ doz.	...	...	272¼ doz.	„ small	11,690 „	...	...	...
Firewood ...	...	...	...	400 tons	Poultry ...	231 „	...	...	...
Green Food ...	35,330 bndls.	...	10 tons	400 bndls.	Straw ...	16 tons	...	1 ton	...
Hay ...	66 tons	...	17 „	16¾ tons	Turnips ...	...	...	...	3½ tons
Lucerne ...	...	...	2 „	...	Veal ...	...	...	...	148 lbs.
Mangold ...	347 tons	...	...	...	Wheat ...	...	...	...	20 bushels
Milk ...	111,391 qts.	...	23,814 qts.	10,927½ qts.					

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

TABLE 4.—Return of Produce from the Asylum Gardens during the Year 1873.

	Melbourne.	Carlton.	Ararat.	Beechworth.		Melbourne.	Carlton.	Ararat.	Beechworth.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Artichokes ...	...	...	...	71	Peas ...	1,997	32	944	805
Beans ...	7,197	673	1,076	180	Parsnips ...	10,571	839	...	9,346
Beet ...	...	...	...	3,469	Pumpkins ...	1,045	...	...	14,725
Carrots ...	12,255	825	3,076	8,462	Radish ...	3,198	130	314	2,667
Cabbage ...	40,093	2,980	21,718	36,979	Rhubarb ...	...	34	...	...
Cauliflower ...	4,258	239	...	1,681	Soup Vegetables	7,808	...	...	7,280
Celery ...	...	380	...	43	Spinach ...	226	...	...	...
Cucumber ...	1,171	13	...	2,448	Tomatoes ...	1,237	185	...	3,699
Lettuce ...	3,011	24	203	659	Turnips ...	2,735	42	2,100	4,723
Marrows ...	25,611	1,571	2,430	8,103	Turnip-tops ...	...	...	1,252	...
Onions ...	14,052	1,071	872	5,949	Fruit, Melons, &c.	1,390	...	...	4,155

APPENDIX G.

LUNACY WARD, CASTLEMAINE DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873 in Lunacy Ward of Castlemaine Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.																																						
In the asylum on 1st January 1873	3	1	4																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Males.</th> <th>Females.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admitted for the first time during the year</td> <td>20</td> <td>7</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Readmitted during the year</td> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred during the year</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retaken</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total admitted</td> <td>21</td> <td>7</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total under care during the year</td> <td>24</td> <td>8</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Males.	Females.	Total.	Admitted for the first time during the year	20	7	27	Readmitted during the year	1	...	1	Transferred during the year	Retaken	Total admitted	21	7	28	Total under care during the year	24	8	32											
Males.	Females.	Total.																																							
Admitted for the first time during the year	20	7	27																																						
Readmitted during the year	1	...	1																																						
Transferred during the year																																						
Retaken																																						
Total admitted	21	7	28																																						
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Males.</th> <th>Females.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged, removed, &c. :—</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovered</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred</td> <td>11</td> <td>6</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escaped</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total discharged, died, &c., during the year</td> <td>23</td> <td>8</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)</td> <td>1</td> <td>...</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average numbers resident during the year</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Males.	Females.	Total.	Discharged, removed, &c. :—			Recovered	12	1	13	Improved	Transferred	11	6	17	Escaped	Died	1	1	Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	23	8	31	Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	1	...	1	Average numbers resident during the year
Males.	Females.	Total.																																							
Discharged, removed, &c. :—																																									
Recovered	12	1	13																																						
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Died	1	1																																						
Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	23	8	31																																						
Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	1	...	1																																						
Average numbers resident during the year																																						

APPENDIX H.

LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, CREMORNE.

TABLE I.—Showing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.																																						
In the asylum on 1st January 1873	10	8	18																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Males.</th> <th>Females.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Admitted for the first time during the year</td> <td>26</td> <td>6</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Readmitted during the year</td> <td>3</td> <td>...</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred during the year</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retaken</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total admitted</td> <td>29</td> <td>6</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total under care during the year</td> <td>39</td> <td>14</td> <td>53</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Males.	Females.	Total.	Admitted for the first time during the year	26	6	32	Readmitted during the year	3	...	3	Transferred during the year	Retaken	Total admitted	29	6	35	Total under care during the year	39	14	53											
Males.	Females.	Total.																																							
Admitted for the first time during the year	26	6	32																																						
Readmitted during the year	3	...	3																																						
Transferred during the year																																						
Retaken																																						
Total admitted	29	6	35																																						
Total under care during the year	39	14	53																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Males.</th> <th>Females.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged, removed, &c. :—</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recovered</td> <td>26</td> <td>8</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improved</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escaped</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total discharged, died, &c., during the year</td> <td>31</td> <td>10</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average numbers resident during the year</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Males.	Females.	Total.	Discharged, removed, &c. :—			Recovered	26	8	34	Improved	4	1	5	Transferred	Escaped	1	1	2	Died	Total discharged, died, &c., during the year	31	10	41	Remaining in the asylum on the 31st December 1873 (inclusive of absent on trial, males and females)	8	4	12	Average numbers resident during the year	8	6	14
Males.	Females.	Total.																																							
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LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, CREMORNE.

TABLE 2.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per Cent. on the Admissions, for the Years 1867 to 1873.

Year.	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining on the 31st December in each Year.			Average Numbers resident.			Percentage of Cases Recovered and Relieved on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Numbers resident.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	3	4	7	3	2	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	25	10	35	22	6	28	3	20	23	..	51	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1869	33	20	53	23	15	38	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	1	5	7	8	15	7	7	14	72.7	80.0	75.40	57.14	14.28	35.71
1870	36	15	51	25	14	39	2	..	2	4	2	6	2	..	2	10	7	17	8	7	15	87.5	87.5	87.25	25.00	..	12.50
1871	37	7	44	28	6	34	4	..	4	5	1	6	2	..	2	7	8	15	8	7	15	86.4	85.7	86.36	25.00	..	13.33
1872	35	12	47	25	11	36	2	..	2	4	1	5	1	..	1	10	8	18	7	7	15	77.1	91.6	80.85	14.28	..	6.66
1873	29	6	35	26	8	34	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, CREMORNE.

TABLE 3.—Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1873.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, CREMORNE.

TABLE 4.—Showing the Length of Residence of those Discharged Recovered and of those who have Died during the Year 1873.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	13	4	17			
From 1 to 3 months	7	2	9			
" 3 " 6 "	5	..	5			
" 6 " 9 "	..	..	..
" 9 " 12 "	..	..	..
" 1 " 2 years	1	1	2			
" 2 " 3 "	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil
" 3 " 5 "	..	..	..
" 5 " 7 "	..	..	..
" 7 " 10 "	..	..	..
" 10 " 12 "	..	..	..
" 12 " 15 "	..	..	..
Over 15 years	..	..	..
Total	26	8	34			

LICENSED HOUSE FOR THE INSANE, CREMORNE.

TABLE 5.—Showing the Ages of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years
" 10 " 15 "
" 15 " 20 "
" 20 " 30 "
" 30 " 40 "
" 40 " 50 "
" 50 " 60 "
" 60 " 70 "
" 70 " 80 "
" 80 " 90 "
90 and upwards
Unknown
Total	29	6	35	26	8	34	5	2	7	Nil	Nil	Nil