

1884.  
NEW ZEALAND.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS OF THE COLONY

(REPORT ON) FOR 1883.

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

The INSPECTOR of ASYLUMS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Lunacy Department, Wellington, 7th June, 1884.

I have the honour to present my second annual report upon the lunatic asylums of the colony, and upon matters connected with the welfare of the insane.

On the 31st December, 1883, the number of lunatics under care and treatment is shown by the following table:—

Asylums.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Auckland ... ..	196	95	291
Ashburn Hall (licensed house) ... ..	10	5	15
Christchurch ... ..	218	119	337
Dunedin } Seacliff }	230	120	350
Hokitika ... ..	64	27	91
Napier... ..	18	8	26
Nelson ... ..	53	42	95
Wellington ... ..	103	67	170
Total ... ..	892	483	1,375

An increase is here shown, upon the number of the previous year, of 106 persons, viz., 75 males and 41 females. The additional patients have been thus accommodated: At Auckland, 17; Ashburn Hall, 5; Christchurch, 30; Dunedin and Seacliff, 15; Hokitika, 4; Napier, 7; Nelson, 10; Wellington, 18: total, 106.

This increase is very large, and cannot be accounted for by any addition which has been made to the population of the colony during the year. The proportion of the insane to the population as shown in my last report was 1 to 413. The estimated increase of inhabitants, excluding Maoris, was (*vide* Registrar-General's reports) 23,170 on the 31st of December, 1883. The proportionate increase of insane persons should therefore be 56, whereas this number is nearly doubled, and the ratio is now 1 to 393. In England and Wales the ratio is 1 to 348; in Victoria, 1 to 286; in New South Wales, 1 to 354; in the United States (1880), 1 to 545; and in Ontario, 1 to 652.

These two last-named calculations are the more remarkable as they are based upon the total number of insane in the country, and not merely upon those under care and treatment in asylums. It would also appear that, in the United States (1880), 44½ per cent. only of the lunatics were in asylums, 45 per cent. at home, and 10½ per cent. in poorhouses.

I cannot help thinking that New Zealand is not fairly treated in this matter, a large number being placed in the colonial asylums from economical and other motives, rather than from urgent mental symptoms; and I have also good reason to think that persons who have recently been in English asylums, or have shown insane tendencies, are not rarely shipped to this colony, with the view of escaping the burden of their maintenance at home. It would appear only right that persons of this kind should be sent back to their own country, and left in the care of their relatives: in fact, such a course has, I believe, been already taken by one of the leading shipping companies, to avoid the penalties of the Imbecile Passengers Act.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF LUNATICS.

The total number under treatment during the year 1883 amounted to 1,690, and the daily average number to 1,335.

## ADMISSIONS.

On the 1st January, 1883, there were on the register 1,269 patients: 255 males and 166 females were admitted during the year, 85 of these being readmissions.

With regard to the causes of the mental affection in these patients, I have only to remark that the present state of the law renders the information, given on admission, of little value. The "statement" of the patient's history, and other circumstances, is furnished by the medical practitioners called in by the Magistrates to certify as to his or her mental condition; and, as a rule, they have never seen the lunatic on any previous occasion.

## DISCHARGES.

During the year 1883, 232 patients received their discharge. Of this number, 180 are registered as having recovered, 33 were relieved, and 19 had not improved. The proportion of recoveries to admissions was 42·75 per cent., which compares very favourably with last year's return, and also with the statistics of other countries.

## DEATHS.

Eighty-three patients died during the year. With the following three exceptions all the deaths were from ordinary causes: At Auckland two are attributed to typhoid fever, and one to fracture of the skull: the injuries were inflicted by a homicidal patient, who had already been found guilty of murder, and who took advantage of the negligent conduct of an attendant.

The death-rate was even lower than the exceptionally favourable return of the previous year. Calculated upon the total treated, it amounted to 4·91 per cent.; and upon the average number resident to 6·21 only.

The proportion of deaths to admissions was 19·71 per cent.

## REMANDS.

Under section 17 of "The Lunatics Act, 1882," no less than 137 persons were admitted "pending examination by medical practitioners." I will here renew the protest, made in my last report, against this practice. A large number of these patients were never examined by medical practitioners; and nineteen, when so examined, were found to be "not insane." There is much hardship here; and the power given to the Magistrates or Justices leaves room for abuse. In one city the object of these remands is said to be the saving of medical fees. The Medical Superintendents have assured me that in several instances the so-called lunatic showed no symptom whatever of insanity, and considerable delay occurred in procuring his or her release. No remand should be permitted without previous examination by two medical practitioners, where obtainable.

## INEBRIATES.

Under the heading of "Habitual Drunkards" there have been five admissions, and eight altogether under treatment, during the year 1882. These persons, and those also who were "remanded" and afterwards discharged as "not insane," are not included in the accompanying statistical tables. They materially add, however, to the cost of maintenance.

## ACCOMMODATION.

Attention was strongly directed to this matter last year. Since my last report the auxiliary asylum at Auckland has been opened, and will provide for sixty male patients. The Seacliff Asylum is in partial occupation, and will eventually accommodate 300 patients; or 446, if the temporary buildings be retained for this use. At Nelson overcrowding has been relieved by the purchase of a cottage, in which twelve quiet patients sleep, with two attendants. Hokitika, though full, is not now overcrowded, as the Immigration Barracks—removed to the asylum grounds by asylum labour, and at very trifling cost for repairs—provide dormitory space for twenty-six persons. Napier Asylum has three in excess of its accommodation. All who were very troublesome, or were likely to be benefited by treatment, were removed some time since from thence to Wellington. At Wellington improvements have been made of a very important nature, but they do not relieve the overcrowding, which, on the male side, is great. No additional accommodation has been provided at Christchurch, but the fitting-up of a large attic as a dormitory will shortly permit the abandonment of certain portions of the old building, long unfit for occupation by lunatics.

The following table will show more plainly the accommodation, and the actual number occupying beds at the commencement of the present year, in the various establishments:—

	Accommodation for	Number of Patients.
Auckland ... ..	217	291
Seacliff (when completed) ... ..	446	350
Nelson ... ..	98	95
Hokitika ... ..	102	91
Napier ... ..	23	26
Wellington ... ..	152	170
Christchurch ... ..	327	337
Total ... ..	<u>1,365</u>	<u>1,360</u>

It will thus be seen that there would be an excess of five beds, supposing the Seacliff Asylum to be completed, which certainly will not be the case for a considerable time to come. There will be at least a hundred additional patients to provide for before the end of the present year. Every possible exertion should therefore be made to complete the Seacliff buildings, with their laundry, gasworks, and Superintendent's residence, the latter being urgently necessary.

At Christchurch Asylum not one "single-room" is vacant. Measures ought to be at once taken to commence building the approved blocks containing twenty-four of these rooms, and to enlarge the female day-room. A new kitchen is also very necessary at this establishment.

Great pressure for accommodation exists at Auckland, and, in a less degree, at Wellington. A block, or other addition, for a hundred beds, should be built at the former place without any delay. The cost of the small auxiliary asylum, with its accessories, appears to me to have been so excessive—though the building is almost totally devoid of ornamental features—that I do not recommend any repetition of this plan. The demand for accommodation at Wellington will best be relieved by the erection of plain wooden buildings for about twenty-five or thirty working patients upon the newly-acquired land at Porirua. Remunerative work will here be easily provided for them. The area of the estate is nearly 140 acres, all of which is available for cultivation. There is a good water-supply from the hills behind, and the Porirua Stream runs through the lower portion, on the other side of the main road. Here also a railway-station is indicated on the Wellington and Manawatu Railway, while the harbour is at a very short distance. There are several admirable sites for a large building, and the property is singularly well adapted for the purpose for which it has been acquired by the Government.

At the Sunnyside Asylum, Christchurch, the purchase of a hundred acres of additional land has been made. This I considered an absolute necessity, if the asylum was to remain in its present position. Profitable use will speedily be made of this addition when possession is had, at the end of the nearly-expired lease.

A comparatively small sum of money has added two acres of land to the very cramped estate of the Nelson Asylum; and furnished accommodation, in a dwelling-house thereon, for twelve additional patients and two attendants, as above mentioned.

#### COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The expenditure of 1883 amounted to £43,277 17s. 10d. Compared with that of the former year an increase is shown of £3,911 7s. 2d. This excess is chiefly due to the larger number of patients treated, but in some measure also to the increased price of provisions, and to the improvement made in the wages of the attendants, for whom a uniform scale of payment, with progressive increase, has been adopted and brought into use. The sum received in repayment for the maintenance of patients, and for asylum produce sold, was £4,975 16s. 8d. The total cost is thus reduced to £38,302 1s. 2d. In 1882 the sum was £34,993 15s. 10d. The total cost per patient was £32 2s. 4½d.; or, less repayments, £28 7s. 10½d.; the corresponding amounts in the previous year were £29 18s. 7½d., and £26 6s. 9d.

Although the amount collected by the Superintendents of the asylums as maintenance-money, viz., £4,585 15s. 8d., compares favourably with the sum of £4,008 4s. 10d. of the previous year, yet I am disposed to think that there is scope here for a large increase, with improved legislation, and greater assistance from the Magistrates, in the matters of making orders for payment at the time of committal, and of furnishing information regarding the lunatics' circumstances and those of his relatives, which might often be within the knowledge

of the police in attendance. I am surprised to find that in the Colonies of Victoria and New South Wales the sums collected by the Masters in Lunacy for maintenance amount only to £5,389 and £5,097 2s. respectively.

#### ASYLUMS.

##### *Auckland Asylum.*

The number of patients in this establishment on the 1st of January, 1883, was 274—viz., 191 males and 83 females. During the year 88 were admitted—55 males and 33 females—10 of the males and 7 of the females being readmissions. The total number under treatment was 362—246 males and 116 females. Of these, 17 males and 15 females were discharged as “recovered,” 7 males and 2 females as “relieved” or “not recovered;” 26 males and 4 females died; leaving, at the end of the year, 196 males and 95 females: total, 291. The recoveries show a percentage of 36.36 upon the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 10.42 upon the average number resident.

The asylum was visited by me on the 10th, 11th, 14th, and 15th December, 1883; and again on the 30th January, 1884. I made the following entry in the Inspector’s Book:—

10th, 12th, 14th, and 15th December, 1883.—On each of the above-mentioned dates I have been more or less occupied in my periodical inspection of the Auckland Asylum. The Colonial Architect and the Deputy Inspector have, on two days, accompanied me on my visit, and conferred with me respecting the occupation, with as little delay as possible, of the auxiliary asylum, and its water-supply.

I find that, since my report dated March, 1883, the number of patients resident has increased by 18, and now stands at 291: of these, 196 are males and 95 females. The whole of them have been seen by me, with the exception of two males and one female, who are absent on leave; and I satisfied myself that all are properly detained, with the exception, perhaps, of a little girl recently admitted. This patient will be watched by Dr. Young, and shortly recommended for discharge, if no symptoms should present themselves which would warrant her detention in an asylum. The complaints received by me related to illegal imprisonment and matters relating to property, and emanated from those who were obviously the least fitted to be at large.

I found four male patients and three females in bed. Most of these were labouring under the debility of old age. No case of acute illness is under treatment, and there has been no recurrence of the typhoid fever alluded to in my last report. One man (Gschnell) is secluded during a portion of each day, and, when released, is placed under the special care of an attendant. The circumstances attending the murder lately committed by him were fully reported to the Lunacy Department at the time, and need not be entered upon here. The man is a lunatic of the most dangerous type, whose case must entail constant vigilance and anxiety upon those who have the care of him. Regarding the treatment of patients by seclusion, I regret that the overcrowding which prevails in the asylum has rendered it much more frequent than should be the case in a well-ordered institution. Occasional restraint by the camisole has also been made use of; and, under present circumstances, I cannot say that it is unnecessary. The difficulties of management and successful treatment are greatly increased by want of space in the building, and of any separate airing-courts for excited patients. With these defects in view, I have every reason to be satisfied with the comparative quiet which prevailed during my visit.

I found the whole establishment in very fair order, but very wet in parts from the continued damp weather, which would not permit the floors of the rooms to dry. The patients were, as a rule, suitably clothed, most of the men now possessing a second suit. In the female division I noticed three persons wearing dresses of strong material. The bedding seems to be well attended to: every bed has now two sheets, and a number of good paillasses and hair mattresses have recently been made or procured. The pails or buckets used as chamber utensils in some of the bedrooms are unsightly and objectionable, and should be replaced by more suitable utensils. In the day-rooms there is a great want of ornamental or decorative objects. I have directed Dr. Young to requisition for a sum of money to be expended in supplying this want. Throughout the building there are signs of dilapidation, and numerous things require repair. One mantelpiece has fallen down bodily, while others have lost one of the stone corbels. Plaster has broken from the walls in numerous places, and there is a general want of painting and colouring. The dining-room needs a wooden dado as a protection to its walls. Some of the waterclosets require renovating; and the asphalt of the male airing-court greatly needs repairing, being in parts flooded with water. In No. 3 (male division), the stone pavement of the passage leading to the baths and closets has decayed completely through in parts. The Public Works Department will report upon these and other necessary repairs, and send an estimate of their cost.

The Medical Journal shows that about two-thirds of the patients are more or less usefully employed. If proper workshops existed, this proportion might be considerably increased. The usual inquiries have been made regarding religious services, and also amusements. Service on Sundays is attended by about a hundred patients. Recreation is not lost sight of; and I find that a theatrical performance took place in the dining-hall last evening. The Book of Admissions, Register of Discharges and Deaths, Patients Book, and Case-book have been examined by me and found to be carefully kept. I have also seen the orders of admission and medical certificates of those patients recently admitted, and ascertained that they were in due and legal form. No patient has hitherto been committed to this asylum, on remand, pending examination by medical practitioners.

Every part of the premises has been seen by me, including the asylum reserve at Point Chevalier.

The auxiliary asylum is not yet ready for occupation, the drainage not having been completed, and other necessary work remaining yet unfinished.

Steps have been taken to procure the necessary furniture without delay. I regret to find that the shutters have not been altered in accordance with my suggestions, and that no attention appears to have been paid to some other matters which I had expected to find carried out. The outer doors of this building require twelve ponderous keys, each of different pattern. This matter will receive the attention of the Public Works Department.

The cost of the asylum water-supply being very great, some use should be made, by ram or steam-pump, of the excellent spring which rises on the estate. A small reservoir is needed for the auxiliary asylum, which could readily be filled. The very necessary enlargements at the main buildings might include storage, in some lofty part, for water, which would effect a considerable economy in the working expenses of the asylum.

I have every reason to believe that Dr. Young makes the best use of the imperfect appliances for treatment at his disposal, and that he devotes his whole energies to the good management of the asylum, being supported, moreover, by a good staff.

#### *Christchurch Asylum.*

The number of patients on the 1st January, 1883, was 307—199 males and 108 females. During the year 44 males and 28 females were admitted for the first time, and 11 males and 7 females readmitted. The total number treated was 397—viz., 254 males and 143 females. Of these, there were discharged as "recovered" 22 males and 13 females; 1 male and 5 females were discharged as "relieved" or "not improved;" while 13 males and 6 females died. At the end of the year there remained in the asylum 218 males and 119 females: total, 337. The recoveries show a percentage of 38·88 upon the admissions; the deaths were 6·01 per cent., calculated upon the average number resident.

The asylum was visited by me on the following dates: 16th, 17th, and 18th May, 1883; 26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1883; 21st, 22nd, and 24th April, 1884. I made the following entries in the Inspector's Book:—

26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1883.—I have been engaged on each of the above-mentioned days in my periodical inspection of the Sunnyside Asylum, and have taken the opportunity of conferring with the Medical Superintendent regarding the plans of the proposed new administrative block of buildings. I have seen every patient, with the exception of two females and one male, who are absent on trial.

Since my last inspection, on the 17th January, 1883, there have been admitted 38 males and 26 females; 15 men and 12 women have been discharged; 7 men and 5 women have died. There have also been 4 admissions and 1 discharge of inebriates: leaving a present total on the register of 328—viz., 215 males and 113 females. The above numbers show the large increase of 29 patients, but it must be remarked that six of the women were removed here from the Dunedin Asylum. The whole of the books and registers are well and neatly kept: these I signed after examination. The orders and medical certificates furnished on admission of patients, and the statutory list of names, were submitted for inspection, as well as some letters which had very properly been detained from the post.

During my visits one patient only was in seclusion, and that for a short time. He had endeavoured to secrete one of the table-knives. The Medical Journal shows that, although seclusion has been somewhat frequent of late, it has been monopolized almost wholly by two patients, and used for their protection from injury. I am perfectly satisfied that it is not unduly resorted to, and that it is never employed without the sanction of the Superintendent.

Some little excitement was apparent in the ward for refractory females. This ward is very gloomy, and too small for its purpose, and the airing-court is undergoing repairs. Under such circumstances excitement must be expected to occur, the patients having no space for recreation and exercise. The court is, however, nearly completed and much improved, and I hope shortly to see the day-room enlarged. Throughout the rest of the asylum the quiet behaviour of the patients was remarkable. They made no complaints which would need investigation, and appeared well dressed and kindly treated. Their general health is good. A few are taking medicine, and twelve were found in bed, either on account of illness, feebleness, or excitement. Dr. Hacon appears to favour voluntary retirement to bed in cases where great mental excitement prevails, and the large proportion of twelve is thus, in part, accounted for. I cannot avoid noticing the unfavourable character of the bulk of the cases with whom he has to deal, the number deemed curable being very small indeed.

On the first day of my visit preparations were being made for a fancy-dress ball, which duly and very successfully took place, being attended by 132 of the male and 66 of the female patients, with about a hundred visitors. I learned that weekly entertainments are the rule, and that a periodical parade and simple drill of the male patients had been instituted. This I had the opportunity of witnessing; 128 men took part in it, and their behaviour was most orderly and creditable. The number would have been still larger had I not requested that those occupying the old wards should be detained there for my inspection. Another very good feature is the establishment of evening school twice weekly; the subjects taught being reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. A Sunday-school class is also held by the visiting chaplain.

I saw dinner served on two days: thirty-five of the inmates of the old male wards were seated in the hall at a neatly-arranged table, and their behaviour was all that could be desired. Thirteen of this class dine in their own day-rooms. The difficulties in the cooking and serving of the food increase with the population of the asylum. The kitchen shows serious signs of dilapidation, and seems unlikely to last for another winter. No time should be lost in the erection of the new building, which will greatly conduce to the comfort and well-being of both the patients and the staff.

I am glad to learn that drainage works will be undertaken as soon as the water-logged soil of the asylum estate is sufficiently dry.

The hall forming part of the old asylum requires to be protected by weather-boarding, as it is constructed of bricks which were merely sun-dried, and is suffering from exposure. It is my opinion that excellent accommodation can be made in this and the adjoining rooms (now used as stores) for those male patients who may be employed upon the farm and garden; and that the building is therefore worth preserving by means of a small expenditure.

Every part of the asylum I found in good order. Improvements have been made in the bedding used by some of the male patients (noticed in a former report), and any suggestions made by me are invariably complied with. The stores are well found; the articles judiciously selected, and kept in the most praiseworthy order. The laundry badly requires enlarging by the addition of a sorting-room. The concrete floor is in a bad state, and needs repairing. A new dormitory for twenty-five patients has been formed in the top-storey of the male division. This is not so well lighted as I could have wished, but it will prove a great boon by rendering possible the removal of the whole of the patients from the old and objectionable wards on the completion of the new airing-court. Some improvements have been made in the grounds by judicious planting of trees and shrubs.

Considering the great amount of liberty which the patients enjoy, escapes are not frequent. Of the refractory male patients there are only some eighteen who are entirely restricted for exercise to their airing-court; and I hope shortly to learn that arrangements have been made for small walking parties who will go beyond the asylum precincts. The inebriates, three in number, are provided for in a separate portion of the building, as enjoined by statute, and are perfectly satisfied with their treatment.

Dr. Hacon shows no abatement in the zeal with which he labours for the welfare of this important institution. He is supported by excellent officers, and I formed a very good impression of his present staff of attendants.

21st and 22nd April, 1884.—I have spent the whole of these two days in my periodical inspection of the Sunnyside Asylum, and have visited not only the buildings occupied by the insane, but also the whole of the estate, and the cottages occupied by the married attendants.

Regarding the estate, I am glad to report that a very complete scheme for draining the surface and subsoil in proximity to the asylum, and for preventing the floods which have hitherto proved very troublesome, is on the eve of completion. I have reason to believe that the remedy will be effectual, and will increase the healthfulness of the establishment. Arrangements are also well advanced for disposal of the sewage, which will be conveyed away into the city sewers through glazed earthen pipes. It will thus shortly be practicable to use the waterclosets, long since provided, but their use prohibited. In connection with this matter I would point out the necessity for increased water-supply, or rather pumping power. A small windmill is in use, and is supplemented by hand pumping to a large extent. A steam-engine will certainly be required for occasional use, and a second or larger windmill should be erected. I do not regard pumping as a congenial occupation for any number of lunatics, who might be, moreover, more profitably employed when the one hundred acres of land recently purchased become available for asylum use on the expiration of a certain lease.

It becomes more than ever desirable to divert the public road which separates this new portion of the estate from the older part. An excellent airing-court in process of construction will otherwise be completely open to public view, and much excitement and trouble will result therefrom. The completion of this airing-court will render unnecessary the further occupation by patients of the old buildings. A good dormitory for twenty-five of this class has been formed in one of the attics of the new buildings, and suitably furnished.

Since my last visit the laundry has been thoroughly repaired, and many minor improvements introduced. The drying-ground has been divided off by a good picket-fence, and things are now in this department in a very satisfactory condition. The building containing the old dining-hall and offices has been encased with weather-boarding, and will now last for an indefinite time. The total cost of this work was only £27. I greatly regret that, for financial reasons, the erection of the central administrative block is postponed. The inconvenience of carrying all the patients' meals for such a distance out of doors is great, especially in bad weather.

The asylum is now quite full. There are 345 patients on the books, of whom 224 are males and 121 females, one of these latter being an inebriate and not a certified lunatic. It is contemplated to erect without delay two small blocks of building which will ultimately connect with the proposed central block. An additional number of some twenty single rooms will thus be secured. The enlargement of the female refractory-ward will follow. The need for this improvement is very urgent, the patients occupying this part of the asylum being of an unusually bad and excitable class.

I have seen every patient, with the exception of four females who are absent on probation. Few complaints were made to me, and none of these were founded upon any real grievance. Those who demanded their release were unfit to be at large. All were well under control, and evidently treated with kindness. In the old buildings I saw thirty-one men (out of a total of forty-four) at

dinner in the hall. The way in which the meal was served and eaten was most creditable. I also had the opportunity of seeing the male patients dine in the new buildings. Perfect quiet and good order prevailed everywhere. On the first day of my visit two women were noisy and excited, but this was quite exceptional. I took particular notice of the clothing, which I found good, ample, and suitable. The bedding was, as usual, beautifully clean. The wards have a remarkably cheerful appearance, containing innumerable objects of amusement and interest. The small ward storerooms are well kept, and are unusually well supplied. Of the general asylum store I have only to remark that it is kept in admirable order, and I have no fault to find, unless that it is too well provided with goods. This, however, results (as I find from inquiry) from it having been found practicable to repair a large number of boots and other articles, and to use them in place of new ones. The engagement of a shoemaker-attendant appears to have had very satisfactory results in this respect, no less than five male patients being usefully employed at this trade. I am satisfied that everything is done in this department which can promote economy. The dietary is sufficiently liberal, and the cooking is well done with the present imperfect appliances, though under considerable difficulties. The bread, butter, and milk were tasted, and found to be of good quality.

It appears that 134 male patients and 67 females are employed in some useful manner. A very considerable amount of liberty is very properly accorded to a large number of the patients, who have the opportunity also of taking walks in the neighbourhood under the supervision of their attendants. Religious services are held as usual, and much interest taken in them. Amusements out of doors have been to some extent interfered with by wet weather and drainage operations.

I have inspected the five cottages on the estate. These are occupied by married attendants long in the service, and require a number of small repairs, which I recommend to be carried out before winter sets in. Dr. Hacon accompanied me throughout my visits, and gave me every necessary information. He continues to take much interest in his work, and is supported by excellent officers. The condition of the whole establishment is most creditable to him and to his staff generally. The books are properly kept, and all papers in legal form. Several patients requested to be released, but I have satisfied myself that there is no one here unnecessarily detained.

24th April, 1884.—Visited the following patients: E— F— M—, A— R—, C— P—, M— A— A—. The latter patient appears to have been taken out on probation by her husband on the 12th September, 1883, and returned on the 19th October, having in the meantime become *enceinte*. She feels her position acutely, and earnestly requests to be sent from the asylum for her confinement. Under the circumstances, which appear to me very cruel, I shall feel it my duty to urge the husband very strongly to accede to her very reasonable wish.

#### *Dunedin and Seacliff Asylums.*

The number of patients on the 1st January, 1883, was 335—219 males and 116 females. During the year 37 males and 27 females were admitted for the first time; 20 males and 9 females were readmitted. The total number treated was 428—viz., 276 males and 152 females. Of these, there have been discharged as “recovered” 29 males and 21 females, and as “relieved” or “not improved” 9 males and 8 females; eight females and 3 males have died; leaving a total at the end of the year of 350—230 males and 120 females. The recoveries were 53·76 per cent. of the admissions; and the deaths 3·18, calculated upon the average number resident.

The old asylum at Dunedin was inspected by me on the following dates: 2nd, 3rd, and 17th October, 1883; and again on the 11th, 13th, and 14th April, 1884. Seacliff was visited on the 4th and 6th October, 1883; and on the 14th and 15th April, 1884. The following entries were made in the Inspector's Book:—

2nd and 3rd October, 1883.—During these two days I have been engaged in my periodical inspection of the Dunedin Asylum.

The patients confined here, and in the temporary building at Seacliff, number 350, of whom 230 are males and 120 females. All the inmates of the Dunedin establishment have been seen by me, with the exception of two men and one woman absent on trial. Of the whole number (350), not more than fifty are put by Dr. Neill on the list as “possibly curable.” No person was in seclusion on the days of my visit, and no mechanical restraint of any kind was employed. The medical journal shows no increase in the number of instances of seclusion, notwithstanding the crowding of the asylum, which has become materially aggravated since my last inspection. I witnessed very little excitement, far less than the limited space remaining for exercise would have led me to expect: a matter very creditable both to the management and to the attendants. All were suitably dressed, and I learned that the majority of the men possessed a second and better suit of clothes. One female wore a jacket made of linen ticking: this, however, was of ordinary pattern, and had nothing of the “camisole” in its construction. The patient is destructive, and a strong material is necessary. The absence of complaints was noticeable: none were made which are worthy of remark. As regards the general health of the patients I have a good report to make. One only, a feeble old man, was in bed; and illness did not exist in his case. I saw the dinner served, and found it to be a good and liberal meal. I also made inquiries regarding the dietary, and examined the whole of the stores: these were of good quality, the bread being unequalled at any asylum with which I am acquainted. Every part of the building was orderly and clean; the bedding well attended to. The kitchen-garden has been cropped for another season, and Dr. Neill has judiciously found employment for some of the male patients on a piece of ground near the asylum.

The work of conducting an asylum situated as the Dunedin one is at the present time must be harassing and most disheartening to the Superintendent. An increase of thirteen in the number of patients since the month of February has added much to his difficulties, and rendered the completion and occupation of the new Seacliff Asylum the more urgent. There is not a single bed at liberty; on the contrary, "shakedowns" are placed at night in already overcrowded dormitories. The attendants likewise suffer much inconvenience as regards their accommodation. The periodical visits paid to Seacliff at an early hour in the morning by the Superintendent are also a matter of much inconvenience to him, and a certain amount of risk attends the congregation of such a number of insane persons, at so great a distance, under no proper superintendent. The registers and other books are well and regularly kept. These were examined by me, as were also some patients' letters, properly detained from the post. The orders of admission and medical certificates I found to be in due form.

That I am able, in existing circumstances, to give so good an account of this asylum is the best evidence which could be adduced of the special fitness of Dr. Neill for his present office, and of the ability with which he is assisted by his staff.

4th October, 1883.—Visited the Seacliff Asylum new buildings and reservoir with the Colonial Secretary and the architect. Mr. O'Connor (of the Public Works Department), Dr. Neill, and Mr. Fulton, M.H.R., accompanied us.

6th October, 1883.—I have again this day again visited Seacliff with Dr. Neill, and have seen the whole of the patients, and completed my inspection of the whole of the buildings. One man was in bed on account of feeble health; another was looking ill and was ordered to be sent to Dunedin; the remainder appeared to me to be in robust health. I received no complaints but such as manifestly related to delusions, and there was neither noise nor excitement. The numbers at this temporary establishment remain as at my last visit. The whole of the rooms are scrupulously clean, as also is the bedding. The accommodation here is very superior to that which remains available for use at the old asylum in Dunedin.

I was glad to see that progress continues to be made in bringing the bush-land under cultivation. During the year ended the 30th September, 1883, the results of the patients' labour here were as follow: Potatoes, 60 tons; turnips, 20 tons; carrots, 7 tons; mangold-wurzel, 7 tons; oaten hay, 18 tons; rye-grass, 12 tons; firewood, 442 cords; bacon, 2,440 lb.; milk, 3,185 gallons; butter, 520 lb. There was also a large amount of other remunerative work performed at Seacliff.

With regard to the new buildings, progress has been slow indeed. It is to be hoped that the central portion will soon be ready for occupation; but much yet remains to be done before removal of the patients from Dunedin can take place. The internal arrangements are by no means in accordance with modern notions, the day-rooms being merely corridors in some parts of the buildings, and seldom admitting any sunshine, on account of the aspect of their windows. In the dormitories the windows are, for architectural reasons, placed too high to enable anything but the sky to be seen. The corridor or day-room windows are absolutely dangerous, and their large panes of glass must be guarded in some way for which no provision has been made. The diversity of the door-locks will cause endless trouble and some expense: the numerous keys thus rendered necessary are exceedingly cumbrous and quite out of date. No proper slopsinks are provided. There is no room set apart or fitted as a surgery or dispensary. The laundry is not commenced. Several alterations are required in the neighbourhood of the kitchen, bakehouse, and stores. No arrangements have been yet made for fire-guards in the wards. The two airing-courts constructed for temporary use at the back of the building will be dangerously overcrowded, as they do not even afford one-half of the space now available for the patients at Dunedin. They should be enlarged without delay. In a word, the unfinished state of the building and immediate surroundings is very disheartening; but worse than all is that of the new waterworks. With a reservoir which will not hold water, and a supply which is, to say the least, doubtful in dry seasons, I cannot think it safe to depend upon what can be stored in the rainwater tanks of the roof. If these be connected with the small creek above, there will still be no safety against a fire in the roof of the building. The ground in front of the asylum ought to be levelled and drained at once, and the permanent airing-court constructed. If a sufficient staff of workmen were employed the whole of the works might be very soon completed, and the patients transferred from Dunedin, provided that the repairs to the reservoir are in the meantime carried out successfully.

Dr. Neill deserves much credit for the way in which he has conducted the temporary asylum here, and I am sure that he will feel relieved of much anxiety, responsibility, and fatiguing work when the removal to Seacliff has been effected.

15th April, 1884.—I have, for several days past, been engaged in my periodical inspection of the two asylums at Dunedin and Seacliff respectively. Every portion of the two establishments has been visited by me. I find on the books the names of 349 patients under treatment, all of whom I have seen, with the exception of one male and four females, absent on trial. In addition to these numbers there are three patients admitted "on remand" and not certified as insane.

The distribution of the patients is as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At Dunedin	33	74	107
At Seacliff	195	42	237
Absent on trial	1	4	5
Total	229	120	349



Both of the asylums were in the best possible order, under very disadvantageous circumstances; and the cleanliness of the dormitories, and freedom from any offensive odour, was remarkable.

At Dunedin considerable encroachments have been made since my last visit by the High School authorities, and much skill and ingenuity have been displayed in making the most of what has been left of the asylum premises. I witnessed no patient in an excited state here; all appeared fairly contented, and none made complaint. Amusements are necessarily in abeyance; but some patients are sent occasionally to places of amusement in the town, and others have the advantage of walking and driving in the neighbourhood.

Seacliff was seen by me at its best, for the weather was dry and bright. I could, however, see unmistakable signs of the trouble which wet weather entails, where the soil is a retentive clay, and where little or no drainage has been carried out around the buildings. The basement floor of the female centre-wing is, in part, unfit for habitation, on account of percolation of water through its walls and floor, and the same remark will apply, in a minor degree, to the male centre-wing. I also noticed various leaks, particularly in the large upper hall, resulting from broken slates, and gutters uncleaned from mortar. These matters ought to receive immediate attention. There has been for some weeks past no water-supply (hot) in the part of the building now occupied by females; and I learned that similar trouble had been experienced on a former occasion in the male division. I find that the hot-water tanks are ill-constructed, and lined with lead; the wood-work has bulged and given way, and the lead becomes leaky with alternate expansion and contraction. The tanks are unfit for their use, and dangerous. Many defects are apparent throughout the building. The height of the dormitory windows from the floor-line renders them gloomy and cheerless. The doors of the single rooms, having been originally intended to open inwards, but afterwards altered in plan, are very unsafe. The whole of the framework has been shifted by a patient in more than one instance. A certain number should be made secure, without resorting to the heavy iron bars now in use as a temporary expedient. These savour too much of the prison. I find that many of the wards are unprovided with a washing-up sink, which must necessarily be provided. The door-locks and fastenings are ill-planned, ponderous bunches of large keys being everywhere required. Separate steam-valves should be fixed in the boiler-house upon pipes running up to the hot-water cisterns in each division, and also upon the pipes supplying the kitchen. At present the engineer has to go up into the roof several times daily to adjust the supply, which otherwise is insufficient for cooking purposes. This passing through the wards is very objectionable. The cold-water supply has so far been ample; but the water is very muddy, and requires to be filtered before use. The pressure is sufficient for fire-extinction, but no hose for this purpose has yet been supplied.

At present the furnishing of the new buildings is very meagre, and it is absolutely necessary to make additions to it by purchase. Everything which can be made useful will be brought from Dunedin, but the supply from that source will be quite insufficient. Nothing whatever has been done to provide the gas supply for which all the fittings exist in the asylum buildings. Kerosene is now used, but is a source of trouble and danger. All the washing is still performed at the old laundry in Dunedin. No progress has been made with the erection of the new laundry, which was long since authorized; had this been in use the whole of the patients might, ere this, have been transferred to Seacliff.

Regarding the grounds, I was glad to find that the portion immediately in front of the asylum was being levelled. Airing-courts will be formed here at some future time; and from them a good view will be obtainable. The temporary ones at the back are completely shut in.

Considerable additions continue to be made to the cultivated portions of the estate. There is a well-bred herd of cattle, and some excellent pigs. The returns of labour and produce, furnished for my information, are exceedingly satisfactory. For some time to come, however, much labour must be devoted to levelling, fencing, road-making, and other necessary works, which will show no immediate return of profit.

Taking into consideration the distance of the Seacliff Asylum from town, I think the appointment of an assistant medical officer cannot long be deferred. A residence for the Medical Superintendent ought immediately to be erected. To compel him to occupy his present rooms for any length of time would be in every way prejudicial.

Dr. Neill deserves much credit for the great progress which has been made in the Seacliff establishment under many difficulties. The whole of the patients are evidently well cared for; and in only one instance did I notice any dangerous excitement. All the statutory inquiries were made by me with satisfactory results, and I found all the books and papers in due form and well kept.

#### *Hokitika.*

There were, on the 1st January, 1883, 59 male and 28 female patients in the asylum: total, 87. Fifteen males and 4 females were admitted during the year for the first time; three males were readmitted. The total number treated was 109: of these, there were discharged as "recovered" 7 males and 4 females; 2 males and 1 female were discharged as "relieved" or "not improved;" and 4 males died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 91—64 males and 27 females. The percentage of recoveries on admissions was 50·00; the death-rate on the average number resident, 4·49.

The asylum was visited by me on the following dates: 30th and 31st October, 1883; and again on the 3rd and 4th April, 1884. The entries below were made by me in the Inspector's book:—

30th October, 1883.—I have made my periodical inspection of the Sea View Asylum, and have seen every portion of the buildings and their surroundings. I have also seen the whole of the

registers, books, orders, and medical certificates, and made the prescribed statutory inquiries. The books are well and neatly kept, and the orders and certificates in legal form.

There are to-day 90 patients on the register: 62 males and 28 females. I have seen each of these, with the exception of one man and one woman absent on trial. The weather was very wet at the time of my visit, and the patients were consequently kept within doors, but excellent order and perfect quiet prevailed. No one was under restraint or in seclusion. The latter mode of treatment has only been resorted to in the cases of three patients since my last visit. The general health appeared to me very satisfactory; good food, perfect cleanliness, suitable employment, and a most healthy situation all contributing to this result. The dinner to-day consisted of boiled mutton, carrots, potatoes, soup, and bread and cheese, well cooked and well served. The number of unemployed is about twenty, and sometimes less than this number. It is almost superfluous to say that the clothing, bedding, and, in fact, the whole establishment was found in the best possible order. The so-called airing-courts are very attractive and well-kept gardens, in which one of the patients, learned in botany, takes great interest. The bush supplies employment of a healthful kind, and an additional portion of land of some two acres has been got under cultivation. The offices have been replaced by new ones of a very commodious kind, erected entirely by asylum labour, and a considerable addition made to the men's reading-room. It is intended shortly also to remove to the asylum premises the old immigration barracks, which, when repaired and rearranged, will furnish a recreation-room, a storeroom, and accommodation for about twenty beds. The sleeping accommodation for the male patients is at present quite inadequate, sixty-two occupying the space intended for fifty only. The female department of the asylum is full.

In view of the higher rate of wages paid at this asylum to attendants, it may be well to remark that the whole of them are either musicians or have a knowledge of some trade. Thus it is that amusements are provided without further cost, and improvements and repairs effected with no other help than that of a bricklayer occasionally. The patients appear to be very contented. Some, who asked me to be released, could not be discharged with safety. Amusements are provided as heretofore. To-morrow evening a theatrical performance by some gentlemen from the Town of Hokitika will take place. With regard to Divine service no arrangement has yet been made; but it is hoped that the newly-arrived minister of the Church of England may be able to give a week-day service. Altogether my visit gave me great satisfaction. The arrangements and condition of the asylum are second to none in the colony, and reflect the greatest credit upon the Superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Gribben. Dr. James, the Medical Officer, visits daily.

4th April, 1884.—I have been engaged during a portion of yesterday, and again to-day, in my periodical inspection of the Hokitika Asylum. The whole of the buildings have been visited, and every patient seen by me. The books I find to be well and carefully entered-up to this date. All the orders of admission and medical certificates are in legal form.

There are at present here 94 patients: 67 males and 27 females. All have had an opportunity of conversing with me, and I have had no complaint whatever made to me. The absence of any excitement has been very marked. In connection with this matter I would point out the large proportion of the employed to the unemployed this asylum. Fifty-six men and nineteen women are usefully occupied, and I am assured that these numbers are rather below than above the average. No restraint in any form has been found necessary (unless for surgical reasons), and seclusion has only been resorted to on one occasion since my last visit in October.

The removal of the "immigration buildings" to the asylum grounds has been nearly completed. A large recreation-hall, 80 feet long by 20 feet wide, will shortly be available for use, and a new dormitory, capable of accommodating twenty-six beds, for male patients. To obtain room for these additions a dormitory for seven beds has been transferred bodily to the female side. These valuable additions have entailed much labour, but the cost has been trifling. All the work has been done by the attendants and patients, any expenditure being for new roofing and other material. The grant of £125 for the purpose will be sufficient, although it may hereafter be found necessary to incur the expense of building a chimney.

I find that Divine service is now regularly held here on one day in each week by the Church of England minister. The new hall will in future be used for this purpose also. A dramatic entertainment took place the night before last. Dr. King, the recently appointed Medical Officer, attends with great regularity, and makes careful entries in the case-book.

My opinion of the excellence of this asylum, and of its management by Mr. and Mrs. Gribben, remains as favourable as formerly. The whole establishment is a model of cleanliness, good order, and discipline.

#### *Napier Asylum.*

On the 1st January, 1883, there were 14 males and 5 females in the asylum; 5 men and 9 women were admitted for the first time during the year, and 1 man and 1 woman were readmitted. The total number under care was 35; 1 male and 5 females were discharged "recovered," and 1 female as "relieved;" 1 male and 1 female died. The total remaining on the 31st December was 26—18 males and 8 females.

I visited the establishment on the 14th April, 1883, on the 20th January, and again on the 22nd February, 1884; and left the following report in the Inspector's Book:—

14th April, 1883.—I have this day inspected the Napier Asylum in every part, and have seen every patient, with the exception of two females, who are at present absent on trial.

There are at present on the books 15 males and 6 females, also one patient (M— W—) on

remand. The whole of them are evidently well cared for and kindly treated. No complaint whatever was made to me. The establishment is kept in a very creditable condition, everything being scrupulously clean and orderly. I saw a good and substantial dinner served; everything is cooked in the adjoining gaol. The day-rooms are cheerful and suitably furnished; the sleeping-rooms are small, but well ventilated; straw beds are in use; bedding in excellent order. The airing-court overlooking the sea is planted and laid down in grass: it is used by both sexes alternately. Certainly the most has been made of very cramped and ill-contrived buildings, which are only fit for a receiving-house for lunatics, and not for their permanent care and treatment. The books and papers I found to be in due form, and well kept. I made all the inquiries enjoined by the Statute, and received satisfactory replies. No doubt can be entertained as to the judicious and skilful management of Mr. Miller, the Superintendent, and those who work under his guidance are also entitled to much credit.

20th January, 1884.—I have this day made my periodical inspection of the asylum, of which I have seen every portion.

At present there are on the books 32 patients—20 males and 12 females. One female is absent on trial, and two males and one female are detained “on remand, pending medical examination.” I saw and conversed with all the patients, some of whom are faulty in habits, and otherwise troublesome. Eight of this class should, if possible, be transferred to the Wellington Asylum, and I have caused inquiries to be made with this view. I saw no case of illness, and witnessed no excitement or noisy conduct. The whole establishment is kept very clean, and in excellent order. Economy has been carried a little too far in the matter of bedding, and I have directed a requisition to be forwarded to head-quarters for the necessary materials. Some small repairs and painting of window-sashes are also needed and will receive attention. The usual statutory inquiries were made by me, and the whole of the books examined, with satisfactory results. The anxieties and duties of the Superintendent and his staff have been a good deal increased by the recent overcrowding, but they have proved themselves equal to the occasion.

#### *Nelson Asylum.*

The patients numbered, on the 1st January, 1883, 47 males and 38 females: total, 85. 12 males and 10 females were admitted during the year for the first time, and 2 males and 2 females were readmitted. The total number treated was 111—61 males and 50 females. There were discharged “recovered” 5 males and 4 females, and as “relieved” or “not improved” 2 males and 1 female—1 male and 3 females died; leaving at the close of the year 53 males and 42 females: total, 95. The percentage of recoveries on admissions was 34·61, and the death-rate on the average number resident 3·92.

This asylum was inspected by me on 26th April, 1883; on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 13th November; and again on the 13th and 14th May, 1884. I wrote the following reports in the Inspector’s Book:—

26th April, 1883.—I have this day inspected every part of the asylum, and seen all the patients, with the exception of M— E—, who is absent on trial. I have also examined the various books, and made all necessary inquiries.

The establishment is in its usual creditable condition; everything is scrupulously clean; the patients are well clothed, well fed, and free from excitement. No complaint was made to me which would bear investigation. The exterior of the building has recently been painted, and I noticed some additional ornamental objects in the wards. Great progress has been made with the cultivation of the newly-acquired land. A verandah is much needed in the male court, and I strongly recommend that the erection of the billiard-room be proceeded with.

I am glad to find that Mr. Mills has derived considerable apparent benefit from his recent holiday.

9th, 10th, and 12th November, 1883.—I have devoted a considerable portion of each of the above-mentioned days to an inspection of the Nelson Asylum. All the registers, books, orders, and medical certificates have been examined by me, and were properly kept and in legal form. I have seen every patient, and visited every portion of the buildings and grounds.

The number of patients is at present 95, one male having died on the 10th November last: of these, 52 are males and 43 females. Nearly the whole of these I found in good health, and I witnessed no excitement. No one was in seclusion upon either of these days: the records show that sixteen patients have been subjected to this form of treatment during the past twelve months, the period of such confinements being usually very short. I found no one restrained in any other way. Two of the men complained of illegal detention; and to one of these, who asked for it, an opportunity was given of a private interview with me: I can state without hesitation that they are both very properly confined. The proportion of those who are usefully employed is very large, 43 men and 34 women rendering good service in some form. A very considerable amount of personal liberty is allowed. Walks are often taken by large parties in the neighbourhood of the town; and there is less appearance of restraint, in the way of fences, than in any other asylum in the colony. Amusements are liberally provided. The arrangements for Divine service remain as heretofore. The patients were found to be neatly and suitably dressed. Some two or three cause trouble and difficulty in this matter by their persistently destructive habits. Personal cleanliness is carefully attended to. The stores and rations were examined by me, and found to be good.

A considerable increase having taken place in the number of patients, great overcrowding now prevails, and demands serious attention. On the male side there are eleven in excess of the

number for whom proper sleeping accommodation exists, and on the female side about six. The billiard-room, in course of erection, will provide sufficient day-room space for a time; and will prove, when furnished, a great acquisition. The timber used in its construction appears to be very rough, and the interior will be disfigured by iron tie-rods, which might well have been dispensed with in so small a building. The two small airing-courts, into which some of the single rooms open, have been much improved by the completion of the verandahs within them.

A small greenhouse, ornamental as well as useful, has been erected in the front garden. This was done by patients' labour with the exception of the brickwork. New flower-beds have been made in the front airing-courts. An old and dilapidated building has been removed from the kitchen-garden, and furnished the materials for erecting a good shed and a range of new pig-styes in the recently-acquired portion of the estate. The land here has been brought into good cultivation, and promises good crops of fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables. It has been provided with excellent gates of home manufacture.

The asylum grounds comprise altogether 13 acres, to which will shortly be added  $2\frac{1}{2}$  more, recently purchased. Every portion is kept in cultivation and made the best possible use of; but it is perfectly clear that a larger area is required, the more so if the number of patients be increased, as seems unavoidable. Vegetables and fruit command a ready market at remunerative prices, and a considerable annual sum is already derived from this source, and might be much increased, could additional land be obtained.

Of the water-supply I have an unfavourable report to make. Notwithstanding the arrangements made with the City Council, and the payment of a large subsidy by the Government, no water at all is to be obtained during many hours of the day; and the pressure is at all times insufficient against fire. This result I predicted, when the scheme was explained to me by the Mayor last year. Ten iron tanks are filled during the night, as they were before any alteration was made in the water-mains; the benefit, under the arrangement, being little or none. Immediate action should be taken to remedy this state of things.

Regarding the domestic arrangements of the asylum, I can again speak very highly. Good order, comfort, and perfect cleanliness are everywhere apparent.

The patients continue to receive great kindness and unremitting attention from the Superintendent and the Matron, as well as from the Visiting Medical Officer.

13th and 14th May, 1884.—There are now 99 patients on the registers of the Nelson Asylum: 55 are males and 44 females, one of the latter being absent on probation.

All the resident patients I have seen. I find them well fed, well clothed, and in every way made as comfortable as circumstances will permit. Three of the men requested to be released from confinement; I listened to their statements, and found them all unfit to be at large. General good health prevails; one man only is in bed, and he is suffering from disease of the brain, with paralysis. No one was in seclusion on either day of my visit, and I am pleased to find that this mode of treatment is now seldom resorted to. A Maori was wearing strong leather gloves, and gave ocular demonstration of the necessity for them; he is extremely destructive of clothing. With the exception of ten males and nine females all are more or less usefully employed. The arrangements for Divine service remain as before. The means of amusement have been supplemented by the purchase of a fine billiard-table, which stands in the large room recently built. The second day of my visit being wet, I had an opportunity of seeing the value of this addition. A large number of the men are able to use the table in turn, and greatly appreciate the privilege. Towards its purchase no less than £60 was raised by entertainments and private subscriptions. The greenhouse has been completed, and is gradually being stocked with plants. A more suitable dining-room has been provided for the male attendants adjoining the kitchen. Their old room is now converted into a bedroom. Considerable progress has been made in repainting the wards and corridors, also the kitchen. This work is done entirely by patients' labour. The only addition made to the furniture is seven wire bedsteads.

Since my last visit four additional patients have required accommodation. Overcrowding is urgent on the female side, and might be remedied at small cost by the erection of a detached laundry, and the conversion of the rooms hitherto used for that purpose into dormitories. This matter should receive early attention. On the male side the evil has, for a time, been remedied by the purchase and renovation of the cottage at the back of the asylum. I find that twelve patients, of quiet habits, and two attendants occupy bedrooms here, which are very comfortable and perfectly suitable. The adjoining newly-purchased land, of nearly two acres, is rapidly being cleared and brought under cultivation. Much necessity exists for additional space, so as to provide extended outdoor occupation for the men. I am sorry to find that the Refuge still deprives the asylum of a valuable portion of its estate.

A reserve of about two acres, on the side of the valley fronting the asylum, has been cleared of gorse and fenced in by asylum labour. This will be planted next spring with potatoes. Another reserve at a greater distance will also shortly be made some use of, but will not remedy the want of more land close to the asylum buildings.

I have examined and tasted the food supplied. This is all of good quality, and is well cooked and neatly served. There was an entire absence of excitement during my presence, and the conduct of the patients at three meals which I saw partaken of was as orderly as that of sane individuals. No complaint upon any subject was made to me. I can repeat my remarks made upon former visits as to the general cleanliness, order, and discipline prevalent in the asylum, which is evidently well and economically administered.

On the first day of my visit I had the advantage of being accompanied by the Hon. J. C. Richmond, Deputy-Inspector. The whole of the books, orders, and certificates are properly written up, and in statutory form.

*Wellington.*

On the 1st January, 1883, there were here 152 patients—91 males and 61 females. During the year 34 males and 21 females were admitted for the first time; 5 males and 7 females were readmitted. The total number under treatment was 219—130 males and 89 females. Sixteen males and 11 females were discharged as “recovered;” 1 male and 10 females as “relieved” or “not improved”: 10 males and 1 female died. The numbers remaining on the 31st December were 103 males and 67 females: total, 170. The proportion of recoveries to admissions was 40·29, and the death-rate, calculated upon the average number resident, 6·91.

The asylum was visited by me on the following dates: 4th and 5th July, 7th and 21st August, 17th September, 1883; and on 7th, 11th, and 15th January, 6th and 29th February, 6th March, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 21st, and 30th May, 6th June, 1884. The following reports were written by me.

5th July, 1883.—Yesterday, and again to-day, I have been engaged in my inspection of the Mount View Asylum. I have seen every patient, with the exception of a female, who is away on leave. The numbers to-day are—males, 93; females, 63. The general health of the establishment appears to be very good. One man was confined to bed on account of some form of paralysis, and an aged woman from general debility.

Three patients were secluded during my visit, on account of maniacal excitement; and two others are habitually placed in their rooms at meal-times, either because of dangerous or suicidal propensities. Recourse is still had to mechanical restraint in the case of one of the men; though I hope that the novelty of his surroundings, when removed to a new and more commodious building, may serve to divert his thoughts and actions into a more healthy and less dangerous channel. I shall expect, in the near future, to see a substantial diminution in the number of instances of seclusion. This mode of treatment is at present absolutely necessary, on account of the absence of any suitable airing-courts. Provision for these has been made, and they will, no doubt, be in use in a few months.

I found that 70 men and 47 women were usefully occupied. The former have been much employed of late in “pick-and-shovel work.” This is a monotonous and laborious occupation, more suitable for prisoners than for lunatics. Dinner was served during my visit in an orderly way, and no complaint whatever was made of the food. I took the opportunity of tasting the bread and butter, and had no fault to find with either. There is a great need of more roomy dining accommodation on the female side. The patients’ dress appeared to receive proper attention, everything being clean and suitable for its purpose.

The whole of the establishment is kept in excellent order, and all the bedding which I examined was scrupulously clean. The woven-wire mattresses continue to give satisfaction, and a further supply of them is very desirable.

Considerable progress is being made with the new buildings, which will add very greatly to the comfort of the present occupants of the back wards, and tend not a little to the recovery of some of them. In connection with the new female wards it is highly desirable that the mound which now obstructs a very good view should be levelled, and a good exercising-yard formed on its site. The work of doing this is beyond the capabilities of the patients. I have no reason to alter my opinion that the present site is not a suitable one for a large asylum, but I believe any labours expended in levelling the ground will add to its value for other purposes hereafter.

I was glad to find that seventy of the patients go for walks beyond the asylum precincts. Amusements continue to be supplied in great variety. A performance of the Wellington Gymnasium Club appears to have given unusual pleasure, and a conjuring exhibition by Mr. Keyworth on Tuesday next is looked forward to. Dances are frequent in the female division. One of the patients plays on a hired instrument, and there is a great want of two pianofortes, which should belong to the asylum. The (late Artillery) band continues its good services. The usual inquiries have been made by me, and the answers have been satisfactory.

All the books are well and very neatly kept, a great improvement in this respect having occurred since the present clerk and steward, Mr. Russell, took office. The orders of admission and medical certificates are in due and legal form. A considerable amount of trouble and correspondence has been involved in the collection of maintenance-moneys under the Act of 1882.

As regards the asylum buildings, I noticed that painting, colouring, and papering is much wanted in the front wards and corridors. The woodwork here was originally covered with a bad varnish, which is still very sticky and unsightly; another coat of good quality would remedy this matter. The patients all seemed fairly contented, and made no reasonable complaints. Dr. King discharges his duties in an able and thoroughly conscientious manner, and is assisted by good officers.

Some dissatisfaction as to wages prevails (not without reason) amongst the attendants.

8th and 9th May, 1884.—My periodical inspection of the Mount View Asylum has occupied a large portion of these two days. Every portion of the buildings has been seen and examined, and the grounds and outhouses visited. The following books have been found duly and regularly kept: Register of Admissions, Register of Discharges and Deaths, Register of Remand Cases, Medical Journal, Case-books, Contributing Patients’ Ledger. I have also signed the patients’ book, and examined all the orders of admission and medical certificates dated 1884.

The number of patients on the books to-day is 185: 112 are males and 73 females. These numbers include one woman absent on probation, and another who has received her order for discharge, but has not yet been removed from the asylum. Every patient has been seen by me, and had an opportunity of making any statements. I received several requests to be released, but none of them could be reasonably entertained. No complaint upon any subject reached me.

On each of the two days I saw the dinner in process of cooking and serving. The bread, butter, tea, broth, and pudding were all tasted and approved. The tables are neatly laid with clean cloths, and I was glad to notice that suitable knives and mugs had been brought into use in the female refractory ward. There was an entire absence of noise and excitement during the meal, which was partaken of in a most orderly way even by the worst class of patients. No patient was in seclusion upon either of the two days of my visit, and no restraint was employed with the exception of the chair formerly alluded to. This is still in use for the same patient, and cannot be dispensed with. The medical records show that of late a very material diminution has occurred in the number of seclusions, which is now within perfectly reasonable limits. The clothing worn by the patients is clean, neat, and suitable. Two very destructive men have complete suits of sail-cloth, which prevent destruction without causing "restraint," so called. Since my last report, the newly-built wards have been fully occupied, with very beneficial result. The old buildings at the back of the asylum have fallen into complete disuse, and I hope shortly to see them removed. The condition of the whole establishment, as regards order and cleanliness, is most creditable. There was everywhere an entire absence of any offensive odour—a result obtainable only with much difficulty, having regard to the present deficiency in the city water-supply. The bedding is well attended to, and material addition has been made to the number of woven-wire bedsteads.

I find the general health of the establishment to be very good. No case of infectious disorder has occurred, and only one patient is in bed, his ailment being temporary and trifling in character. One of the male lunatics has a broken rib: the injury was sustained during a violent struggle with an attendant, and a searching inquiry into the circumstances is being made by the Deputy-Inspector. Of the deaths which have occurred since my last visit it is only necessary to remark that they were, with one exception, due to ordinary causes. The exceptional case was that of an old man who was scalded in a bath, and died from his injuries. I made a full investigation at the time; and, though the Coroner's jury acquitted the attendant in charge, I am still firmly of opinion that the so-called "accident" was due solely to his culpable negligence, and that the printed rules, if properly observed, were (and are) sufficient to prevent the possibility of any similar occurrence.

The statutory inquiries have been made regarding the arrangements for Divine service, and also regarding the amusements provided for the insane. No changes have occurred in either of these matters, which continue to receive proper attention.

I find that a very fair proportion are usefully employed, those who are either unwilling or unable to work numbering only thirty-eight males and nine females. The old difficulty continues of finding suitable occupation for the men, but I am glad to observe that excellent progress has lately been made in levelling and road-making. Two male patients are now at work in laying a brick-floor in the greenhouse, and with every promise of a good and serviceable result. This greenhouse will become more serviceable, when completed, in supplying growing plants to the wards. At present there is a deficiency of these and other ornaments in various places.

The walls and ceilings of several day-rooms urgently require repairing, as the paper is worn, discoloured, and detached, so as to become dangerous from its proximity to the gas-burners. There is also a good deal of varnishing wanted in the male wing; and much dirt and labour would be avoided by laying linoleum upon two of the day-room floors. Regarding the kitchen and store-rooms, it is unnecessary to repeat that they are absolutely unfit for their purpose. The cooking is performed under great difficulties, with a range which is too small, the ovens cracked, and the boiler perforated by long use. The laundry erected some months ago cannot yet be used, as it has not been connected with the steam-boilers, and the drying-chamber is not quite completed. The cow-house and stables, &c., remain half-finished. The exposure at night on the bleak hills has already had a bad effect upon the cows, and is likely to cause disaster: as it is, a large portion of the milk has to be purchased. The male division of the asylum is quite full, and, in fact, somewhat crowded. This evil is not yet apparent in the female portion, where a few empty beds remain.

Dr. King resigned his appointment of Superintendent on the 31st January, 1884, and was succeeded on the 1st March by Dr. Levinge, who brought with him very satisfactory evidence of his fitness for the post, from experience acquired in some of the best English asylums. The condition in which I find the asylum fully confirms this view, and is most creditable both to himself and to the staff who work under his direction.

#### *Ashburn Hall (Licensed House).*

On the 1st January, 1883, this establishment contained 7 male and 3 female patients. Eleven males and 8 females have since been admitted for the first time. The total number under care during the year was 29: of these, 5 males and 5 females have been discharged as "recovered;" 1 male and 1 female as "relieved;" 2 males died. The numbers remaining on the 31st December last were 10 males and 5 females: total, 15.

The establishment was inspected by me on the 3rd October, 1883, and again on the 12th April, 1884. Subjoined are the reports which I made upon those occasions.

It will thus be seen that I have paid 54 visits to the various asylums since my last report.

3rd October, 1883.—I have this day made a complete inspection of this establishment and its surroundings. The whole of the statutory records have been examined and found to be well and regularly kept. The orders of admission and medical certificates are all in due and legal form.

There are this day 15 patients on the register—viz., 10 males and 5 females. The whole of these I have seen and conversed with. I have also satisfied myself that they are proper subjects for asylum treatment. Their appearance gives unmistakable evidence of the care and kindness which they receive. No complaint of any kind was made to me. A party of gentlemen were about starting for a drive, and the majority of the remaining patients were in some way enjoying or amusing themselves. The proprietor, Mr. Hume, was absent at the time of my visit, but I received all necessary information from Miss Ferguson, the matron, who conducted me through the establishment, and evidently takes a deep interest in her work. Everything, as might be expected, I found in the best order, cleanliness and comfort being everywhere observable.

As regards the asylum proper, no material alteration has been made since my last visit, but I was glad to find that a very suitable laundry had been erected at a short distance, and fitted up with modern appliances. Considerable progress has also been made in the formation of ornamental grounds, and a portion of the estate brought into cultivation. There is here no lack of suitable occupation. The patients appear to be in good health. One only was in bed, but not on account of indisposition. The Medical Journal gives three records of seclusion, the reason stated justifying this mode of treatment. There is no record of any form of restraint having been resorted to. Although an increase in the number of patients resident has taken place of late, it is not satisfactory to see so much space still unoccupied. There is no dearth in the colony of insane persons who would be benefited by the advantages which this well-conducted establishment offers, and I feel sure that its merits only need to be more widely known in order to be appreciated.

12th April, 1884.—I have this day made my periodical inspection of this asylum and its surroundings. Everything was, as usual, in the best order, and scrupulously clean. No internal alterations have been made since my last visit, but the change made in the appearance of the grounds is very striking: neither labour nor expense has been spared in this matter. The patients now under treatment number 16—viz., 11 males and 5 females. All have been seen except one or two who were out walking. No complaints were made to me except of undue detention, and I satisfied myself that these were not reasonable.

I have no doubt that all are well and kindly treated, through many are obviously very troublesome. There is, of course, ample room in the establishment for a larger number of patients, and it is to be regretted that more use is not made of the superior advantages here offered to those whose means are sufficient to secure them. The whole of the books are properly kept, and the admission orders and certificates are in legal form. The general health of the inmates I find to be very good, which could only be expected in so healthy and bracing a situation. One male patient is away on probation.

In the intervals of my visits, very valuable service has been rendered by the Deputy-Inspectors, to whom my best thanks are due. They remain as last year, no change having taken place: Auckland, Mr. Thomas Macfarlane; Christchurch, Lieut.-Colonel Alex. Lean; Dunedin, Mr. J. B. Bradshaw; Hokitika, Mr. B. Clapcott; Napier, Mr. G. A. Smith; Nelson, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Richmond; and Wellington, Mr. J. Mackay.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE WALLINGTON GRABHAM,  
M.D. Lond., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Inspector of Asylums.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING the ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS in ASYLUMS during the Year 1883.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In asylums 1st January, 1883 .. .. .	..	..	..	827	442	1,269
Admitted for the first time .. .. .	203	133	336	255	166	421
Readmitted .. .. .	52	33	85			
Total under care during the year .. .. .				1,082	608	1,690
Discharged and removed—						
Recovered .. .. .	102	78	180			
Relieved .. .. .	13	20	33			
Not improved .. .. .	10	9	19			
Died .. .. .	65	18	83	190	125	315
Remaining in asylums 31st December, 1883 .. .. .				892	483	1,375
Increase over 31st December, 1882 .. .. .				65	41	106
Average number resident during the year .. .. .				860	475	1,335

TABLE II.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS, with the MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY and PROPORTION of RECOVERIES, &c., PER CENT. on the ADMISSIONS, &c., during the Year 1883.

Asylums.	In Asylums on 1st January, 1883.			Admissions in 1883.									Total Number of Patients under Care.		
				Admitted for the First Time.			Readmitted.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Auckland .. .. .	191	83	274	45	26	71	10	7	17	55	33	88	246	116	362
Christchurch .. .. .	199	108	307	44	28	72	11	7	18	55	35	90	254	143	397
Dunedin .. .. .	219	116	335	37	27	64	20	9	29	57	36	93	276	152	428
Hokitika .. .. .	59	28	87	15	4	19	3	0	3	18	4	22	77	32	109
Napier .. .. .	14	5	19	5	9	14	1	1	2	6	10	16	20	15	35
Nelson .. .. .	47	38	85	12	10	22	2	2	4	14	12	26	61	50	111
Wellington .. .. .	91	61	152	34	21	55	5	7	12	39	28	67	130	89	219
Ashburn Hall (private asylum)	7	3	10	11	8	19				11	8	19	18	11	29
Totals .. .. .	827	442	1,269	203	133	336	52	33	85	255	166	421	1,082	608	1,690

TABLE II.—continued.

Asylums.	Patients Discharged and Died.												In Asylums on 31st December, 1883.		
	Discharged Recovered.			Discharged Not Recovered.			Died.			Total Discharged and Died.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Auckland .. .. .	17	15	32	7	2	9	26	4	30	50	21	71	196	95	291
Christchurch .. .. .	22	13	35	1	5	6	13	6	19	36	24	60	218	119	337
Dunedin .. .. .	29	21	50	9	8	17	8	3	11	46	32	78	230	120	350
Hokitika .. .. .	7	4	11	2	1	3	4	0	4	13	5	18	64	27	91
Napier .. .. .	1	5	6	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	9	18	8	26
Nelson .. .. .	5	4	9	2	1	3	1	3	4	8	8	16	53	42	95
Wellington .. .. .	16	11	27	1	10	11	10	1	11	27	22	49	103	67	170
Ashburn Hall (private asylum)	5	5	10	1	1	2	2	0	2	8	6	14	10	5	15
Totals .. .. .	102	78	180	23	29	52	65	18	83	190	125	315	892	483	1,375

TABLE II.—continued.

Asylums.	Average Number resident during the Year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions during the Year.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Number resident during the Year.			Percentage of Deaths on Number under Care.			Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Auckland .. .. .	193	95	288	30.90	45.45	36.36	13.47	4.21	10.42	10.56	3.44	8.28	47.27	12.12	34.09
Christchurch .. .. .	206	110	316	40.00	37.14	38.88	6.31	5.45	6.01	5.11	4.19	4.78	23.63	17.14	21.11
Dunedin .. .. .	225	120	345	50.87	58.33	53.76	3.55	2.50	3.18	2.89	1.90	2.57	14.03	8.33	11.82
Hokitika .. .. .	62	27	89	38.88	100.00	50.00	6.45	0.00	4.49	5.19	0.00	3.66	22.22	0.00	18.18
Napier .. .. .	14	7	21	16.66	50.00	42.85	7.14	14.28	9.52	5.00	6.66	5.71	16.66	10.00	12.50
Nelson .. .. .	57	45	102	35.71	33.33	34.61	1.75	6.66	3.92	1.63	6.00	3.60	7.14	25.00	15.38
Wellington .. .. .	94	65	159	41.02	39.28	40.29	10.63	1.53	6.91	7.69	1.12	5.02	25.64	3.57	16.41
Ashburn Hall (private asylum) .. .. .	9	6	15	45.45	62.50	52.62	22.22	0.00	13.33	11.11	0.00	6.89	18.18	0.00	10.52
Totals .. .. .	860	475	1335	40.00	46.98	42.75	7.55	3.78	6.21	6.00	2.96	4.91	25.49	10.84	19.71

N.B.—Two inebriates have been inadvertently included in these tables.



TABLE III.—AGES of the ADMISSIONS.

Ages.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
From 5 to 10 years	..	2 1 3	..	..	..	..	1 1 2	..	3 2 5
„ 10 „ 15	0 2 2	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	2 2 4
„ 15 „ 20	4 2 6	1 1 2	1 2 3	..	1 4 5	2 0 2	0 3 3	1 0 1	10 12 22
„ 20 „ 30	6 9 15	19 8 27	13 10 23	6 1 7	1 3 4	2 5 7	10 5 15	3 4 7	60 45 105
„ 30 „ 40	17 9 26	15 13 28	19 7 26	8 1 9	0 2 2	3 1 4	12 9 21	4 2 6	78 44 122
„ 40 „ 50	15 6 21	8 11 19	14 13 27	3 2 5	..	4 1 5	4 6 10	2 2 4	50 41 91
„ 50 „ 60	7 1 8	6 1 7	8 1 9	1 0 1	3 0 3	3 4 7	4 3 7	1 0 1	33 10 43
„ 60 „ 70	2 0 2	3 0 3	2 1 3	..	..	0 1 1	6 1 7	..	13 3 16
„ 70 „ 80	1 1 2	..	0 1 1	..	0 1 1	..	1 0 1	..	2 3 5
„ 80 „ 90	1 2 3	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	2 3 5
Unknown	2 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1 3
Totals	55 33 88	55 35 90	57 36 93	18 4 22	6 10 16	14 12 26	39 28 67	11 8 19	255 166 421

TABLE IV.—DURATION of DISORDER.

—	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
First Class (first attack and within 3 months on admission)	23 15 38	23 11 34	31 21 54	10 2 12	4 7 11	6 3 9	11 10 21	6 4 10	114 75 189
Second Class (first attack above 3 months and within 12 months on admission)	14 4 18	4 6 10	3 4 7	..	1 2 3	6 7 13	3 3 6	1 2 3	32 23 60
Third Class (not first attack, and within 12 months on admission)	9 5 14	10 6 16	20 9 29	7 1 8	1 1 2	2 2 4	5 4 9	..	54 28 82
Fourth Class (first attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission)	9 9 18	10 6 16	3 0 3	1 1 2	..	..	3 1 4	4 2 6	30 19 49
Unknown	..	8 6 14	..	..	..	..	17 10 27	..	25 16 41
Totals	55 33 88	55 35 90	57 36 93	18 4 22	6 10 16	14 12 26	39 28 67	11 8 19	255 166 421

TABLE V.—AGES of PATIENTS DISCHARGED, “RECOVERED” and “NOT RECOVERED,” during 1883.

Ages.	Auckland.		Christchurch.		Dunedin.		Hokitika.		Total.	
	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
From 5 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 10 „ 15	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..
„ 15 „ 20	1 4 5	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	1 1 2	..	..	..	3 5 8	1 0 1
„ 20 „ 30	5 3 8	..	6 2 8	1 0 1	8 6 14	1 3 4	1 1 2	..	20 12 32	2 3 5
„ 30 „ 40	5 5 10	4 1 5	8 6 14	0 2 2	9 4 13	3 1 4	3 2 5	1 0 1	25 17 42	8 4 12
„ 40 „ 50	5 1 6	..	2 3 5	0 3 3	7 8 15	3 3 6	2 0 2	1 1 2	16 12 28	4 7 11
„ 50 „ 60	..	0 1 1	4 0 4	..	3 2 5	2 1 3	1 0 1	..	8 2 10	2 2 4
„ 60 „ 70	..	..	0 2 2	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	1 2 3	..
„ 70 „ 80	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	1 0 1
„ 80 „ 90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	0 1 1	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	0 2 2	1 0 1
Totals	17 15 32	7 2 9	22 13 35	1 5 6	29 21 50	9 8 17	7 4 11	2 1 3	75 53 128	19 16 35

TABLE V.—continued.

Ages.	Napier.		Nelson.		Wellington.		Ashburn Hall (Private House).		Total.		Grand Total.	
	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
From 5 to 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 10 „ 15	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	0 1 1	..
„ 15 „ 20	0 1 1	..	..	..	1 3 4	..	..	..	2 3 5	..	3 6 9	..
„ 20 „ 30	0 1 1	0 1 1	1 2 3	1 0 1	0 2 2	1 4 5	0 1 1	..	7 10 17	1 4 5	27 22 49	3 7 10
„ 30 „ 40	0 3 3	..	3 0 3	..	3 3 6	0 2 2	2 0 2	..	8 6 14	0 2 2	33 23 56	8 6 14
„ 40 „ 50	..	..	1 0 1	..	3 2 5	1 1 2	..	..	5 3 8	0 2 2	21 15 36	4 9 13
„ 50 „ 60	1 0 1	..	0 2 2	..	3 1 4	0 1 1	1 0 1	..	5 3 8	0 1 1	13 5 18	2 3 5
„ 60 „ 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	1 2 3	1 0 1
„ 70 „ 80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	1 0 1
„ 80 „ 90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	2 2 4	..	..	..	2 2 4	..	2 4 6	1 0 1
Totals	1 5 6	0 1 1	5 4 9	2 1 3	16 11 27	1 10 11	5 5 10	1 1 2	27 25 52	4 13 17	102 78 180	23 29 52

TABLE VI.—AGES of PATIENTS who DIED.

Ages.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
From 5 to 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 " 15 ..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1
" 15 " 20 ..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 2
" 20 " 30 ..	1 0 1	0 1 1	1 0 1	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	2 2 4
" 30 " 40 ..	4 1 5	6 0 6	3 1 4	1 0 1	..	0 1 1	2 0 2	..	16 3 19
" 40 " 50 ..	5 2 7	3 4 7	2 0 2	2 0 2	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	14 6 20
" 50 " 60 ..	7 0 7	3 0 3	2 0 2	1 0 1	1 1 2	0 1 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	16 2 18
" 60 " 70 ..	4 1 5	1 1 2	0 1 1	..	..	1 0 1	3 0 3	..	9 3 12
" 70 " 80 ..	3 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	4 0 4
" 90 " 90 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 2	..	1 1 2
Totals ..	26 4 30	13 6 19	8 3 11	4 0 4	1 1 2	1 3 4	10 1 11	2 0 2	65 18 83

TABLE VII.—CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

					Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<b>AUCKLAND—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	32	10	42	16	8	24	16	0	16
Married ..	..	..	..	..	16	18	34	6	9	15	7	2	9
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	3	2	5
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	5	2	0	2	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	55	33	88	24	17	41	26	4	30
<b>CHRISTCHURCH—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	14	19	33	7	11	18	4	3	7
Married ..	..	..	..	..	39	12	51	15	5	20	9	2	11
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	1	2	3	0	1	1
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	55	35	90	23	18	41	13	6	19
<b>DUNEDIN—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	32	8	40	25	8	33	2	1	3
Married ..	..	..	..	..	20	24	44	8	14	22	5	2	7
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	5	4	9	5	7	12	1	0	1
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	57	36	93	38	29	67	8	3	11
<b>HOKITIKA—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	14	0	14	7	0	7	3	0	3
Married ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	5	7	1	0	1
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	18	4	22	9	5	14	4	0	4
<b>NAPIER—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	1	2	3	1	0	1
Married ..	..	..	..	..	0	5	5	0	4	4	0	1	1
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	1	6	7	1	1	2
<b>NELSON—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12	7	4	11	1	2	3
Married ..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	0	1	1	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	0	1	1
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	14	12	26	7	5	12	1	3	4
<b>WELLINGTON—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	28	8	36	10	8	18	3	0	3
Married ..	..	..	..	..	11	17	28	7	13	20	7	1	8
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	0	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	39	28	67	17	21	38	10	1	11
<b>ASHBURN HALL (Private Asylum)—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	2	1	3	..	..	..
Married ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	3	5	8	..	..	..
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	11	8	19	6	6	12	2	0	2
<b>TOTALS—</b>													
Single ..	..	..	..	..	142	56	198	75	42	117	30	6	36
Married ..	..	..	..	..	93	90	183	41	56	97	29	8	37
Widowed ..	..	..	..	..	15	20	35	7	9	16	6	4	10
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	5	0	5	2	0	2	..	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	255	166	421	125	107	232	65	18	83

TABLE VIII.—NATIVE COUNTRIES.

Total.			Countries.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).
M.	F.	T.		M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
301	166	467	England ..	80 42 122	83 51 134	60 25 85	18 10 28	4 2 6	18 12 30	35 22 57	3 2 5
147	89	236	Scotland ..	20 7 27	24 16 40	70 50 120	7 2 9	3 1 4	5 4 9	14 6 20	4 3 7
249	150	399	Ireland ..	48 26 74	72 35 107	51 36 87	24 13 37	7 3 10	17 13 30	30 24 54	..
58	42	100	New Zealand ..	21 14 35	13 6 19	4 4 8	1 0 1	2 1 3	7 9 16	7 8 15	3 0 3
17	4	21	Australia ..	1 0 1	3 0 5	6 3 9	1 1 2	1 0 1	..	2 0 2	..
7	2	9	France ..	3 0 3	2 0 2	2 0 2	..	..	0 2 2	..	..
22	4	26	Germany ..	5 0 5	7 1 8	2 1 3	4 1 5	..	0 1 1	4 0 4	..
5	2	7	Norway ..	..	1 1 2	2 0 2	..	..	2 1 3	..	..
16	0	16	Sweden ..	4 0 4	2 0 2	4 0 4	2 0 2	..	..	4 0 4	..
10	6	16	Denmark ..	2 1 3	1 0 1	5 0 5	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	1 4 5	..
10	0	10	Italy ..	..	1 0 1	5 0 5	2 0 2	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	..
17	0	17	China ..	2 0 2	..	13 0 13	2 0 2	..	..	..	..
10	4	14	Maoris ..	6 4 10	..	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	2 0 2	..
9	4	13	America ..	4 1 5	4 4 7	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..
1	2	3	Wales ..	..	1 2 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	4	Jersey ..	..	1 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	West Indies ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Austria ..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	4	15	Other countries ..	..	..	5 1 6	2 0 2	..	1 0 1	3 3 6	..
892	483	1,375	Totals ..	196 95 291	218 119 337	230 120 350	64 27 91	18 8 26	53 42 95	103 67 170	10 5 15

TABLE IX.—AGES of PATIENTS at 31st December, 1893.

Ages.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
1 to 5 years	..	3 1 4	1 1 2	..	..	..	1 1 2	..	5 3 8
5 " 10 "	0 3 3	1 1 2	3 1 4	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	8 5 13
10 " 15 "	3 2 5	6 2 8	2 4 6	..	1 3 4	2 3 5	1 0 1	1 0 1	16 14 30
15 " 20 "	35 14 49	33 17 50	28 21 49	7 3 9	1 1 2	7 9 16	19 10 29	2 0 2	132 74 206
20 " 30 "	45 28 73	58 40 98	59 28 87	18 7 25	7 3 10	11 9 20	37 24 61	4 3 7	239 142 381
30 " 40 "	65 21 86	68 38 106	80 49 129	24 12 36	4 0 4	19 13 32	28 14 42	1 1 2	289 148 437
40 " 50 "	31 14 45	37 15 52	41 9 50	10 1 11	3 0 3	10 7 17	13 10 23	2 0 2	147 56 203
50 " 60 "	12 6 18	10 5 15	12 5 17	2 2 4	1 0 1	3 1 4	2 6 8	0 1 1	42 26 68
60 " 70 "	2 4 6	2 0 2	4 2 6	..	0 1 1	..	1 2 3	..	9 9 18
70 " 80 "	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1
80 " 90 "	2 3 5	..	..	2 3 5	..	..	..	..	4 6 10
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	196 95 291	218 119 337	230 120 350	64 27 91	18 8 26	53 42 95	103 67 170	10 5 15	892 483 1,375

TABLE X.—LENGTH of RESIDENCE of PATIENTS who DIED during 1893.

Ages.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
Under 1 month ..	6 0 6	1 1 2	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	3 0 3	1 0 1	13 1 14
1 to 3 months	3 1 4	2 1 3	1 0 1	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	7 2 9
3 " 6 "	2 0 2	1 0 1	4 1 5	..	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	9 1 10
6 " 9 "	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	2 0 2
9 " 12 "	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	0 1 1	1 0 1	..	5 1 6
1 " 2 years	4 0 4	4 2 6	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	..	10 2 12
2 " 3 "	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	1 0 1
3 " 5 "	3 2 5	3 0 3	0 2 2	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	..	8 4 12
5 " 7 "	1 1 2	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2 3
7 " 10 "	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	3 1 4
10 " 12 "	..	0 1 1	..	1 0 1	0 1 1	0 1 1	..	..	1 3 4
12 " 15 "	4 0 4	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	4 1 5
Over 15 "	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1
While on trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	26 4 30	13 6 19	3 3 11	4 0 4	1 1 2	1 3 4	10 1 11	2 0 2	65 18 83

TABLE XI.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

Length of Residence.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).	Total.
	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
Under 1 month ..	5 5 10	0 2 2	10 5 15	4 0 4	0 1 1	..	7 1 8	1 1 2	27 15 42
From 1 to 3 months	7 2 9	7 0 7	4 4 8	2 0 2	0 2 2	4 3 7	4 2 6	..	28 13 41
" 3 " 6 "	4 3 7	7 3 10	3 4 7	..	1 1 2	..	3 4 7	2 4 6	20 19 39
" 6 " 9 "	0 1 1	4 4 8	3 4 7	0 3 3	..	1 1 2	..	..	8 13 21
" 9 " 12 "	1 1 2	0 2 2	1 0 1	..	0 1 1	..	..	2 0 2	4 4 8
" 1 " 2 years	0 3 3	3 2 5	3 0 3	1 1 2	..	..	0 2 2	..	7 8 15
" 2 " 3 "	..	1 0 1	3 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 4
" 3 " 5 "	..	..	1 3 4	..	..	..	..	..	1 3 4
" 5 " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 7 " 10 "	..	..	1 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 2
" 10 " 12 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 12 " 15 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Escaped ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 2 4	..	2 2 4
Totals ..	17 15 32	22 13 35	29 21 50	7 4 11	1 5 6	5 4 9	16 11 27	5 5 10	102 78 180

TABLE XII.—CAUSES OF DEATH.

Total.	Causes.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).
		M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
	Diseases of the Nervous System—								
15 0 15	General paralysis ..	4 0 4	6 0 6	3 0 3	1 0 1	..	..	..	1 0 1
4 1 5	Maniacal exhaustion ..	4 1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 1 4	Epilepsy ..	2 0 2	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
1 0 1	Paraplegia ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 2	Melancholia ..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 1 1	Serous effusion ..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 1	Acute mania ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 1	Softening of brain ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
9 0 9	Cerebral hæmorrhage ..	3 0 3	1 0 1	..	2 0 2	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	1 0
0 2 2	Brain disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 2	..	..
	Diseases of the Respiratory System—								
3 1 4	Pneumonia ..	2 0 2	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
5 5 10	Phthisis ..	1 1 2	2 3 5	1 0 1	..	..	0 1 1	1 0 1	..
1 2 3	Bronchitis ..	..	0 1 1	1 1 2	..	..	..	..	..
2 2 4	Congestion of lungs ..	..	1 0 1	0 1 1	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	..	..
	Diseases of the Circulatory System—								
2 0 2	Degeneration of the heart ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
1 0 1	Aneurism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
	Diseases of the Digestive System—								
2 1 3	Diarrhœa ..	2 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Diseases—								
1 0 1	Enlargement of the liver ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 2	Typhoid fever ..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 0 1	Inanition ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 2 7	Senile decay ..	1 1 2	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 5	..
1 0 1	Fracture of skull ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 0 2	Gangrene ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
1 0 1	General decay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
65 18 83	Totals ..	26 4 30	13 6 19	8 3 11	4 0 4	1 1 2	1 3 4	10 1 11	2 0 2

TABLE XIII.—CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Total.			Causes.	Auckland.	Christ- church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Welling- ton.	Ashburn Hall (Private Asylum).
M.	F.	T.		M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
7	2	9	Adverse circumstances	..	1 2 3	6 0 6	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Abuse of sedatives ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
3	9	12	Anxiety .. ..	2 7 9	0 1 1	0 1 1	..	1 0 1	..	..	..
5	0	5	Brain disease ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	2 0 2
0	3	3	Bodily disease ..	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1
20	12	32	Congenital .. ..	2 3 5	3 1 4	14 6 20	..	..	0 1 1	1 1 2	..
1	7	8	Climacteric .. ..	..	0 4 4	1 3 4	..	..	..	..	..
41	11	52	Drink .. ..	9 1 10	13 0 13	8 6 14	4 0 4	1 1 2	4 1 5	0 1 1	2 1 3
0	5	5	Domestic troubles ..	..	0 5 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	8	Debility .. ..	..	..	3 5 8	..	..	..	..	..
7	4	11	Epilepsy .. ..	1 1 2	1 2 3	..	1 1 2	..	1 0 1	2 0 2	1 0 1
1	0	1	Erotic tendency ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Fright .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..
5	0	5	General paralysis ..	5 0 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	14	36	Hereditary tendency	5 2 7	3 2 5	..	10 3 13	0 2 2	1 3 4	..	3 2 5
1	0	1	Heart and liver disease	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	Heart disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 2	..	..
3	0	3	Injury to head ..	1 0 1	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Idiocy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
2	1	3	Imbecility .. ..	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	0 1 1
0	1	1	Jealousy .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..
1	1	2	Love affairs .. ..	..	1 0 1	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Locomotor ataxy ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	10	Masturbation .. ..	..	4 1 5	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	3 0 3	..	..
11	7	18	Old age .. ..	7 2 9	3 0 3	0 3 3	..	0 1 1	0 1 1	1 0 1	..
2	0	2	Overwork .. ..	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..
0	22	22	Puerperal state ..	0 8 8	0 3 3	0 4 4	..	0 2 2	0 2 2	..	0 3 3
0	1	1	Pregnancy .. ..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	5	13	Religious excitement	..	5 4 9	3 1 4	..	..	..	..	..
5	0	5	Solitary life .. ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	3 0 3
0	4	4	Suppression of menses	0 1 1	..	0 1 1	..	0 2 2	..	..	..
0	1	1	Typhoid fever .. ..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
0	2	2	Uterine disease ..	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	0	3	Sexual indulgences ..	..	3 0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	46	137	Unknown .. ..	22 8 30	17 5 22	15 4 19	1 0 1	..	2 3 5	34 26 60	..
255	166	421	Totals .. ..	55 33 88	55 35 90	57 36 93	18 4 22	6 10 16	14 12 26	39 28 67	11 8 19

TABLE XIV.—FORMER OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Total.			Occupation.	Auckland.	Christ-church.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Ashburn Hall (Private House).
M.	F.	T.		M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.	M. F. T.
<b>MALES.</b>											
1	0	1	Accountant ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	0	4	Bushmen ..	4 0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Butchers ..	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	0	5	Blacksmiths ..	..	2 0 2	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	1 0 1
1	0	1	Builder ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Baker ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Barman ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Bolt-makers ..	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..
6	0	6	Clerks ..	2 0 2	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	..
7	0	7	Carpenters ..	3 0 3	3 0 3	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..
1	0	1	Chemist ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	0	5	Cooks ..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	3 0 3	..
1	0	1	Chandler ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Cabinetmaker ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Clergyman ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Carter ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Civil engineer ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Contractor ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Cow-boy ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Cab-driver ..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Constable ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
2	0	2	Drapers ..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Engineer ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
13	0	13	Farmers ..	..	3 0 3	3 0 3	..	..	..	1 0 1	6 0 6
2	0	2	Grocers ..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	0	7	Gardeners ..	2 0 2	2 0 2	2 0 2	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
4	0	4	Gumdiggers ..	4 0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Grooms ..	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Gentleman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
3	0	3	Hotelkeepers ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1
2	0	2	Imbeciles ..	..	..	..	..	2 0 2	..	..	..
100	0	100	Labourers ..	14 0 14	21 0 21	27 0 27	6 0 6	2 0 2	6 0 6	24 0 24	..
1	0	1	Mechanic ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	0	16	Miners ..	..	1 0 1	5 0 5	6 0 6	..	3 0 3	..	1 0 1
5	0	5	Moulders ..	..	2 0 2	3 0 3	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Marble polisher ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Mariner ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Message-boy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
1	0	1	Maori chief ..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..
1	0	1	Night watchman ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
2	0	2	Painters ..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Prisoners ..	..	1 0 1	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Ploughman ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Plumber ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Rabbiter ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
4	0	4	Sailors ..	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	1 0 1	1 0 1
3	0	3	Schoolmasters ..	2 0 2	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Shipwrights ..	2 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	0	3	Shoemakers ..	2 0 2	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	0	8	Settlers ..	7 0 7	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..
1	0	1	Shepherd ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	0	2	Students ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
1	0	1	Sawyer ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..
1	0	1	Surveyor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 1
1	0	1	Weaver ..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Well-borer ..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Watchmaker ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Wire-worker ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
1	0	1	Wood-cutter ..	..	..	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FEMALES.</b>											
0	1	1	Cook ..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
0	97	97	Domestic duties ..	0 19 19	0 22 22	0 28 28	0 1 1	0 5 5	0 7 7	0 8 8	0 7 7
0	20	20	Housekeepers ..	..	0 3 3	..	..	..	..	0 17 17	..
0	1	1	Lady ..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	2	2	Laundresses ..	0 1 1	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Matron ..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	2	2	Machinist ..	..	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Milkmaid ..	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Milliner ..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0	2	2	Nurses ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	0 1 1	..
0	2	2	Prostitutes ..	..	..	0 1 1	0 1 1	..	..	..	..
0	1	1	Schoolmistress ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 1	..
0	3	3	Seamstresses ..	0 1 1	0 1 1	0 1 1	..	..	..	..	..
0	18	18	Servants ..	0 5 5	0 6 6	..	..	0 5 5	0 2 2	..	..
0	2	2	Vagrants ..	..	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..
7	11	18	No occupation ..	1 6 7	3 1 4	..	..	..	1 2 3	2 1 3	0 1 1
2	1	3	Unknown ..	2 0 2	..	..	0 1 1	..	..	..	..
<b>Totals</b> ..				55 33 88	55 35 90	57 36 93	18 4 22	6 10 16	14 12 26	39 28 67	11 8 19

TABLE XV.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Total.	Items.	Auckland.	Christchurch.	Dunedin.	Hokitika.	Napier.	Nelson.	Wellington.	Total.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,000 0 0	Inspector-General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000 0 0
250 0 0	Accountant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250 0 0
927 6 0	Medical fees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	927 6 0
705 0 9	Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705 0 9
250 0 0	Local Inspectors	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	250 0 0
363 6 8	Visiting Medical Officers	..	..	..	113 6 8	50 0 0	..	..	363 6 8
2,000 0 0	Medical Superintendents	400 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	300 0 0	35 0 0	166 0 0	400 0 0	2,000 0 0
501 0 0	Superintendents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501 0 0
420 0 0	House Stewards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420 0 0
435 0 0	Clerks	90 0 0	300 0 0	120 0 0	..	..	..	..	435 0 0
450 16 8	Matrons	11 13 4	150 0 0	90 0 0	75 0 0	..	64 3 4	105 0 0	450 16 8
10,429 8 9	Attendants and servants	2,242 2 2	2,349 19 7	2,696 12 9	810 10 2	250 0 0	545 16 8	1,534 7 5	10,429 8 9
12,904 18 10	Rations	3,133 19 9	3,339 3 7	+3,077 16 1	844 11 3	271 14 1	824 3 6	1,413 10 7	12,904 18 10
2,832 17 1	Fuel and light	983 16 0	740 4 8	342 0 11	61 9 5	50 4 1	161 4 8	493 17 4	2,832 17 1
4,344 4 6	Bedding and clothing	1,123 11 11	1,408 11 9	645 16 3	160 7 9	73 6 11	260 17 3	671 12 8	4,344 4 6
210 12 4	Surgery and dispensary	40 5 2	47 18 9	51 5 1	7 9 6	2 19 7	12 5 3	48 9 0	210 12 4
134 7 3	Wines, spirits, ale, and porter	45 17 9	31 0 0	32 15 0	4 8 0	..	15 1 6	5 5 0	134 7 3
396 14 1	Farm	261 12 3	26 1 8	80 7 5	..	..	28 12 9	..	396 14 1
4,722 4 11	Necessaries, miscellaneous	768 3 2	954 5 1	1,540 16 6	322 8 4	33 3 0	392 7 1	711 1 9	4,722 4 11
43,277 17 10	Totals	9,151 1 6	10,097 5 1	9,427 10 0	2,729 11 1	796 7 8	2,670 13 0	5,523 3 9	43,277 17 10
4,975 16 8	Repayments	1,035 1 3	892 10 6	1,355 7 2	139 16 6	122 18 8	646 6 7	803 16 0	4,975 16 8
38,302 1 2	Actual expenditure	8,115 0 3	9,204 14 7	8,092 2 10	2,589 14 7	673 9 0	2,024 5 5	4,719 7 9	38,302 1 2

\* General expenses not included in Table XVI. † £115 11s. 10d. is deducted for bread supplied to the gaol.

TABLE XVI.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH PATIENT PER ANNUM.

Asylums.	Provisions.	Salaries.	Bedding and Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wines, Spirits, Ale, and Porter.	Necessaries, incidental, and Miscellaneous.	Total Cost per Patient.	Repayment for Maintenance.	Cost per Head, less Repayments.	Cost per Head previous Year.	Increase or Decrease in 1883.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	10 17 7½	9 10 6½	3 18 0½	3 8 3½	0 2 9½	0 3 2	2 13 4	£ 31 15 5½	3 11 10½	28 3 7½	28 5 2½	£ 2 2 3
Christchurch	10 11 4	11 1 6	4 9 1½	2 6 10	0 2 0	0 1 11½	3 0 4½	31 19 0½	2 16 5½	29 2 7	25 13 4	3 9
Dunedin	8 18 5	10 9 0½	1 17 5½	0 9 9½	0 11 2	0 1 10½	4 9 3½	27 6 6½	3 17 4½	23 9 1½	21 2 0½	2 7
Hokitika	9 9 9½	14 11 10½	1 16 0½	0 13 9½	0 0 10	0 0 11½	3 12 5½	30 13 4½	1 11 5	29 1 11½	33 11 6	6½
Napier	12 18 9	15 19 0½	3 9 10	2 7 5½	0 2 10	..	1 11 6½	35 10 10	5 17 0½	29 13 9½	36 17 6	3 8½
Nelson	8 1 7	9 11 4½	2 11 1½	1 11 7½	0 2 4½	0 2 11½	3 16 11	26 3 7½	6 6 8½	19 16 11	24 18 11	5 2 0
Wellington	8 17 9½	13 9 1	4 4 5½	3 2 1½	0 6 1	0 0 7½	4 9 5½	34 2 1½	3 14 6½	30 7 7½	33 18 0	3 10 4½
Averages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32 2 4½	3 14 6½	28 7 10½	26 6 9	2 1 1½

TABLE XVII.—STATEMENT of RECEIPTS on Account of LUNATIC ASYLUMS during the Year ended 31st December, 1883.

Asylums.	Maintenance.	Produce or Articles sold.	Bread supplied to Gaol.	Bread supplied to Hospital.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland .. ..	951 19 11	83 1 4	.. ..	.. ..	1,035 1 3
Christchurch .. ..	797 11 8	94 18 10	.. ..	.. ..	892 10 6
Dunedin .. ..	1,234 13 5	100 13 9	115 11 10	.. ..	1,450 19 0
Hokitika .. ..	101 18 6	37 18 0	.. ..	.. ..	139 16 6
Napier .. ..	122 18 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	122 18 8
Nelson .. ..	615 7 6	30 19 1	.. ..	.. ..	646 6 7
Wellington .. ..	761 6 0	42 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	803 16 0
Totals .. ..	4,585 15 8	390 1 0	115 11 10	.. ..	5,091 8 6

NOTE.—The total credit to Vote XI. is .. .. £5,171 1 10  
From which deduct sums for wages, &c., not required .. .. 79 13 4

And the balance is, as shown in return .. .. £5,091 8 6

TABLE XVIII.—EXPENDITURE, out of Immigration and Public Works Loan, on ASYLUM BUILDINGS during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1884, and LIABILITIES for the same.

Asylums.	Expended to 31st March, 1884.	Liabilities on 31st March, 1884.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland .. ..	9,341 7 6	2,090 7 5
Wellington .. ..	4,633 3 1	925 0 0
Wellington, purchase of Lunatic Asylum site, Porirua Road .. ..	2,750 0 0	.. ..
Christchurch .. ..	8,584 9 1	3,735 14 2
Dunedin (Seacliff) .. ..	32,128 5 8	14,239 8 1
Nelson .. ..	609 13 5	280 0 0
Totals .. ..	58,046 18 9	21,270 9 8

TABLE XIX.—TOTAL EXPENDITURE, out of Immigration and Public Works Loan, for REPAIRS and BUILDINGS at each ASYLUM, from 1st July, 1877, to 31st March, 1884.

Asylums.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland .. ..	4,183 1 4	5,150 15 7	11,559 7 6	8,144 11 8	6,132 13 10
Wellington .. ..	90 0 0	3,797 15 11	1,453 17 10	6,517 10 11	1,305 18 2
Christchurch (and purchase of additional land) .. ..	205 7 3	1,239 11 6	7,255 17 3	18,590 3 4	7,110 17 10
Dunedin (Seacliff) .. ..	.. ..	2,690 10 2	6,447 10 10	6,185 5 8	12,037 11 2
Napier .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	87 0 0	60 0 0
Hokitika .. ..	.. ..	275 19 0	722 1 11	44 17 11	.. ..
Nelson .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 16 0	51 18 6
Totals .. ..	4,478 3 7	13,154 12 2	27,438 15 4	39,604 5 6	26,698 19 6

TABLE XIX.—continued.

Asylums.	1882-83.	1883-84.	Total Expenditure.	Less Amounts recovered since 1st July, 1877.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland .. ..	1,218 10 7	9,341 7 6	45,730 8 0	.. ..	45,730 8 0
Wellington .. ..	630 19 8	4,633 3 1	18,429 5 7	4 2 6	18,425 3 1
Wellington, purchase of Lunatic Asylum site, Porirua Road .. ..	.. ..	2,750 0 0	2,750 0 0	.. ..	2,750 0 0
Christchurch (and purchase of additional land) .. ..	1,776 3 10	8,584 9 1	44,762 10 1	.. ..	44,762 10 1
Dunedin (Seacliff) .. ..	27,260 12 0	32,128 5 8	86,749 15 6	19 16 0	86,729 19 6
Napier .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	147 0 0	.. ..	147 0 0
Hokitika .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,042 18 10	.. ..	1,042 18 10
Nelson .. ..	765 19 1	609 13 5	1,462 7 0	.. ..	1,462 7 0
Totals .. ..	31,652 5 2	58,046 18 9	201,074 5 0	23 18 6	201,050 6 6