

1888.

NEW ZEALAND.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COLONY

(REPORT ON).

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

The INSPECTOR OF HOSPITALS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Wellington, 25th June, 1888.

In my last year's report on the hospitals of the colony I gave a detailed account of their organization, and structure, and the accommodation each provided. This year, during my visits of inspection, the conviction was gradually forced upon me that no comprehensive examination of our hospital-system was possible which did not rest upon and presuppose a careful analysis of the various methods by which the charitable impulses of the community find expression in our charitable institutions. I need not say that I was rather overwhelmed to find that my office of Inspector of Hospitals committed me to such a task as I have found this to be. In examining the working of the outdoor department of our hospitals it became evident that they could not be isolated from our general charitable system if I were to give any useful account of their operations, and that to find a base-line for this I must make up my mind to acquire a direct personal knowledge of our various modes of outdoor relief by personally visiting and examining in their homes the recipients of charitable aid. The exceptional duties I had to undertake as Inspector of Asylums last year prevented me from accomplishing so much in this direction as I hoped; and it is only the urgency and magnitude of this problem of charitable organization that can excuse this fragmentary report on such a subject.

To show how the question of the outdoor department of our hospitals is involved with and merges in the general problem of charitable aid, I cannot do better than describe the state of things I found in operation in the two hospital districts of the Thames and Hokitika.

The Thames Hospital is a separate institution under the Act. Dr. Williams, the surgeon, receives a salary of £450 a year and a house, without the right of private practice; the head nurse gets £50; four nurses get £40 each; a cook, laundress, and an old patient who acts as gardener complete the staff, which cost last year £868 6s 4d in salaries alone. The total expenditure for the year was £2,210 15s. 7d., from which must be deducted £317 17s. 1d. for real estate and buildings, leaving £1,024 12s. 2d. for supplies, &c., and of this the drug-bill amounted to £160 18s. 8d. At the time of my visit there were ten patients in the hospital, but it must be added that at times this number is increased considerably. The mere juxtaposition of these figures for salaries and supplies reveals a most extraordinary state of things, the explanation of which is to be found in the fact that the Trustees have thrown open the outdoor department of the hospital to all persons whatsoever, whether rich or poor, who are willing to pay 5s. per week for advice and medicine. The result is that the general body of the taxpayers of the colony have, through the Government subsidy, to contribute towards giving cheap medical advice to the Thames people, by enabling the Trustees to undersell the local medical men by the competition of a salaried officer, and by the same means towards injuring the druggists and undermining the self-respect of the people. During 1887 there were treated on these terms 1,339 individual patients with 3,357 attendances. I am informed that, in order to leave Dr. Williams free to overtake this rapidly-increasing demand for his services on these terms, the Trustees desire to relieve him of all charitable-aid work, which they want the local doctors, whom they are starving out, to undertake!

A somewhat analogous, though less mischievous, practice has grown up in the Westland Hospital District. The Trustees, by their by-law 18, say: "District Committees shall have the power to make a rule by which persons paying an annual amount to its funds shall be entitled to admission into the hospital or to outdoor treatment free of charge during the year covered by such subscriptions; but no such annual ticket shall be granted by any Committee for a less sum than ten shillings for each year." It is evident that these tickets are of the nature of insurance or benefit contracts, and cannot, therefore, by any ingenuity of argument be shown to be voluntary subscriptions, such as are contemplated by the Act. Yet I find that the Government has been paying without question £1 4s. in the pound subsidy on these payments. I find also that it is the custom for patients, no matter how long they may have been inmates of the hospital or receiving

outdoor treatment, or however well off they may be, to consider that their 10s. ticket clears them of all liability. It will not surprise any one to find that in these circumstances the number of out-patients is unusually great, the drug-bill unusually high, the local rate exceedingly heavy, especially on town property, and that every device is exhausted to get the Government to pay the persistent deficit.

As showing how heavily this system falls on the local ratepayers, as well as on the general body of the taxpayers, I quote a statement made to the Hon. Mr. Mitchelson by a deputation from the Hokitika Borough Council on the 20th February last, complaining of the excessive outlay required to comply with the provisions of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act. The deputation say: "By the appended figures you will perceive how exceedingly heavy this tax has been upon the Borough of Hokitika, which for the year 1886-87 had to levy a rate of 6d. in the pound, and for 1887-88 a rate of 9d. in the pound, in order to raise £600 towards the sum in which this borough was mulcted for the current financial year. As you are aware, the provisions of "The Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act Amendment Act, 1886," permit a grant of £1 4s. for every pound of voluntary subscriptions, and, as the citizens of Hokitika have, through their representatives, voluntarily taxed themselves, we venture to urge that the Cabinet will not be exceeding its functions in subsidising the sum of £1,000 levied on the borough during the past two years by the 4s. over and above the subsidy of £1 paid or payable to the Hospital Board of Westland. Other boroughs, you will notice, only pay from 6 to 20 per cent of their ordinary rates, while Hokitika is called upon to pay 80 per cent."

I have singled out these two hospitals simply to illustrate a tendency that pervades the whole hospital-system of this country in a more or less marked degree. All our hospitals, with a few honourable exceptions, as conducted prior to the introduction of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, were powerful, though indirect agencies, in pauperising the people. In almost every part of New Zealand persons who were well able to pay for medical advice and medicine had no hesitation in accepting aid *in forma pauperis*, and, while the old system continued, there was no difficulty in getting the Government to make good the deficiency. The extent to which this was allowed to go in New Zealand can only be understood when taken as a phase of the social fever that attended the rise, the culmination, and the wane of our public-works policy. The following tables, which tell their own story, form a very striking commentary on this anomalous period of our history:—

SUMMARY of Hospitals, &c., Expenditure under Provincial Districts out of the Public Works Fund from 1877-78 to 1887-88.

Provincial District of						Total Expenditure, 1877-78 to 1887-88.		
						£	s.	d.
Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,418	3	5
Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	3,625	13	1
Hawke's Bay	..	..	..	..	..	3,163	14	1
Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	4,440	17	5
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	905	2	3
Marlborough	..	..	..	..	..	1,456	18	10
Canterbury	..	..	..	..	..	5,769	3	7
Westland ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,609	2	6
Otago ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,262	9	0
Total						32,651	4	2

STATEMENT showing the Amount of Expenditure for Unproductive Works out of Votes for "Grants-in-aid—Work for Unemployed" under the several Provincial Districts, for the Years from 1884-85 to 1887-88.

Year.	Auckland.	Hawke's Bay.	Wellington.	Canterbury.	Otago.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884-85 .. ..	..	..	..	697 1 8	127 13 8	824 15 4
1885-86 .. ..	..	23 2 7	..	4,770 7 3	..	4,793 9 10
1886-87	722 19 10	..	..	9,667 7 11	6,238 5 7	16,628 13 4
1887-88	1,007 18 11	..	10 15 0	4,337 14 1	4 3 11	5,360 11 11
Total	1,730 18 9	23 2 7	10 15 0	19,472 10 11	6,370 3 2	27,607 10 5

SUMMARY of Amounts paid on account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid from 1st January, 1876 to 31st March, 1887.

Year.	Hospitals.	Benevolent Institutions and Out-door Relief.	Orphanages and Industrial Schools.	Female Refuges.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1876-77	12,790 8 7	6,983 4 2	1,841 16 6	..	21,615 9 3
1877-78	38,104 5 11	17,768 4 10	4,542 19 3	230 0 0	60,645 10 0
1878-79	38,088 5 4	19,948 6 9	3,840 17 5	469 4 9	62,346 14 3
1879-80	30,398 7 1	15,472 10 2	3,970 1 2	348 17 0	50,189 15 5
1880-81	36,719 7 10	21,230 9 10	5,771 4 2	714 2 8	64,485 4 6
1881-82	37,017 19 4	23,735 1 10	6,404 16 5	380 5 8	67,538 3 3
1882-83	45,395 15 0	26,812 9 0	6,423 18 11	1,124 11 5	79,756 14 4
1883-84	49,884 13 7	26,817 9 8	7,401 7 2	430 1 2	84,533 11 7
1884-85	53,687 6 7	34,393 3 8	8,954 13 0	787 13 6	97,822 16 9
1885-86	48,300 11 0	32,183 15 3	7,678 0 4	1,021 15 5	89,184 2 0
1886-87 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	390,387 0 3	225,395 2 2	56,829 14 4	5,506 11 7	678,118 1 4

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, for the Year 1884-85.

(This year is given as an example; the others, 1876 to 1886, appear in Appendix.)

District.	Hospitals.	Benevolent and Out-door Relief.	Orphanages and Industrial Schools.	Female Refuges.	Totals.
Auckland	9,160 16 9	6,558 9 4	2,350 17 2	95 17 8	18,166 0 11
Taranaki	1,123 17 4	903 10 3	..	..	2,027 7 7
Wellington	8,755 16 10	3,665 6 9	486 7 0	438 0 0	13,345 10 7
Hawke's Bay	3,737 15 1	923 0 8	19 12 0	..	4,680 7 9
Nelson	3,308 3 4	1,573 2 6	3,486 9 5	..	8,367 15 3
Marlborough	1,379 12 2	266 14 6	45 0 0	..	1,691 6 8
Canterbury	9,341 8 9	13,767 13 10	2,466 7 5	253 15 10	25,829 10 10
Westland	4,911 7 10	798 17 3	..	..	5,710 5 1
Otago	11,968 8 6	5,936 3 7	100 0 0	..	18,004 12 1
Totals	53,687 6 7	34,393 3 8	8,954 13 0	787 13 6	97,822 16 9

A sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable any one to estimate properly the extremely complex results that are gradually making themselves felt as the outcome of the new Act. In order, however, to lay before Parliament the best provisional report I could of the process of transition from the old to the new system of charitable aid locally administered, subject only to Government inspection, I began to investigate the system of outdoor relief in the various centres of population. Circumstances led me to begin my examination at Auckland in July last, and it speedily became clear to me that if I wanted to get at the facts I must ascertain them for myself. I found the Charitable Aid Board was thoroughly anxious to grapple with the great evils of which they were becoming aware in the distribution of outdoor relief. After consultation with members of the Board, and getting all the information I could from their officers, I found there was no person in Auckland who had anything like a sufficient personal knowledge of the character and circumstances of the recipients of charitable aid. I found it necessary therefore to engage the services of ex-Detective Strathearn, who was thoroughly familiar with the town and its inhabitants. In his company I made a house-to-house examination of all the cases of outdoor relief in the most populous parts of the city, and found that, during the period when the General Government provided most of the money, a state of things had grown up that in a young country like this was simply dreadful. I will give two cases by way of illustration, with the understanding, however, that Auckland was not worse in this matter than several other parts of the colony. Mrs. A., a widow who had been receiving rations for many years, bought a property for £300, and paid off that amount, with the exception of £70, while in receipt of rations. Mrs. B. was living on her own freehold, and receiving 7s. 6d. per week interest on money invested, and had been getting rations for years, and so on with many other cases. A good many persons were found to be in receipt of rations who had relatives in good circumstances, and who were liable for their support. Besides all these, there was the usual mass of vicious and fraudulent impostors, who, whatever claims they had to be kept from actual starvation, had no right to receive outdoor relief. As many as a hundred persons were struck off the list shortly after my visit, and the determination with which the Board performed their arduous and unpleasant duties resulted in a very marked diminution of this mischievous expenditure of public money. During the quarter ending the 31st December last the amount expended in outdoor relief in Auckland and suburbs was £467 11s. 5d; whereas in the corresponding period of 1886, when the times were better and the struggle for a living less severe, the amount was £842 18s. 11d., equal to a decrease of £375 7s. 4d.

On my way home from Auckland I found that a still worse state of things existed at Napier, and at my last visit I was glad to see that the expenditure had been reduced by about 50 per cent.

Finding myself committed to the duties of a sort of Poor-law Inspector for the colony from my conviction of the urgency of this great evil, I visited as opportunity offered all persons who were receiving aid in Nelson, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Wellington, and Dunedin. In all the other districts I made careful inquiries of the local authorities, so as to enable me to get a general view of the conditions under which the Act is administered.

As a rule I found, notwithstanding the very serious evils which have accompanied the introduction of a poor-law for New Zealand, that there was almost everywhere appearing this saving effect: The Boards finding themselves face to face with the tax-gatherer were beginning at last to realise the situation, and with the best results. I have said that, as a rule, this was the tendency; but in the two districts of Napier and Wairarapa North, owing to causes which are peculiar, I found a most anomalous state of affairs. Mr. Mahon, the Secretary, informs me regarding the state of things at Napier as follows: "So far as I can ascertain, from the very imperfect books of the office, I find that the expenditure for the year 1884-85 was all absorbed in the Borough of Napier. For the year 1886, of the sum £3,321 7s. 11d., as much as £300 was expended in the Waipawa County, £75 in the Patangata County, and a similar sum in the Wairoa County. For 1887, out of the total expenditure of £4,217 2s. 9d., £470 was expended in Waipawa County, £75 in the Patangata County, and £100 in Wairoa County." Briefly it comes to this: For 1883 no records, for 1884 the amount expended was £591 5s. 3d., for 1885 £361 8s. 7d., for 1886 £3,321 7s. 11d., and for 1887 £4,217 2s. 9d. I think it will be admitted that the extraordinary increase in 1886 demands some kind of explanation. It is some comfort, however, to get such an assurance as Mr. Mahon gives: "I think I can promise that the current year's expenditure will be considerably less than half of that for last year"—*i.e.*, a saving of £2,108 for the year.

The *modus operandi* of the North Wairarapa Benevolent Society was so extraordinary that I hesitate to describe it, and therefore confine myself as much as possible to a simple statement of the facts so far as I could ascertain them. For the year ending the 31st August, 1883, the Government paid pound for pound on £25 10s. 6d.; for 1884 the subsidy was £16 9s. In 1885 a special effort was made to get the society made a separate institution under the Act, and subscriptions amounting to £222 18s. 9d. were received. The society was incorporated on the 26th April, 1886. For 1886-87 the voluntary subscriptions were £92 18s. 6d., and for 1887-88 they fell to £9 13s., contributed by eleven persons; although it was a condition of incorporation that they should contribute £100 a year. Some idea of the significance of the facts may be gained by showing that no increase of population took place to justify the difference of expenditure on outdoor relief between the trifling amount required in 1884 and the £500 spent last year and the year before.

The County of Wairarapa North contained in 1886 4,184 persons, which, together with the Borough of Masterton, containing 3,160, made the total for the district 7,344. That there was no sudden increase of population to account for the enormous increase of charitable aid is apparent from the fact that in 1883 the borough contained 2,241 persons, which by 1885 had increased to 3,000, and at the census of 1886 to 3,160. The contrast between North and South Wairarapa is made still more effective when it is observed that the neighbouring County of Wairarapa South, with its population of 5,404 persons, exclusive of Greytown, containing 1,105 persons, spent last year in charitable aid £2 10s. !!!

When I visited Masterton on the 2nd February, 1888, I found the Secretary so indisposed that he would not meet me, and he had been in the same condition for months before. To get at the books I had to get a friend to hunt him up and persuade him to give up the keys of the office. Except in the minute-book, which had not been kept by him for many months, there were no entries in any other book since the 9th June. I made a copy of all the entries in the minute-book, from which I make the following extracts: At the meeting of the 3rd August, 1887, there is a standing list of ten females, mostly widows and deserted wives (some of whom were supposed to be in collusion with their husbands). Five of these deserted wives, with about twenty-five children among them, are in receipt of sums of from 12s. 6d. to £1 5s. per week outdoor relief, and three of them, as the police informed me, are well known to be leading immoral lives. One of these who had seven children when deserted by her husband, and was openly leading an immoral life, came to the Board when with child by another man, declaring that if her relief was not increased from £1 to £1 5s. a week she would forsake her family, and the Board would be compelled to send them to the Industrial School. Her demand was agreed to. There was another still more glaring case, which I refrain from detailing, although it illustrates nearly all the evils of the outdoor-relief system in this country. I am at a loss to account for the gathering of such cases in Masterton as a sort of harbour of refuge, and can only surmise that the softness of the trustees attracted from other places persons to prey on their good-nature, or that they actually pauperised their own people by guaranteeing deserted wives and families against suffering. The crowning fact of this strange history is that the Chairman gave notice at the meeting of the 14th December last as follows: "That now, as the society has ceased to be supported by voluntary contributions, and has become a Government institution, it was not his intention to continue his connection with it after the present year." As illustrating the methods of easy-going charity, I extract the following from the minutes of the 14th December: "A letter was read from Mrs. —, asking that she should be allowed something beyond the 14s. a week paid for Louis P's board (P. was a helpless, weak-minded creature), as she had much extra trouble in attendance upon him. *Resolved*, That no recompense of the kind be allowed if it was found P. had still a separate attendant, it being understood that a man engaged by the society was with him at any rate at first, and might still be there. The Secretary to inquire." (The italics are mine.)

In Nelson, New Plymouth, Wanganui, and Dunedin I found the Boards took an immense deal of trouble in endeavouring to make the best of what I have been driven to conclude is a very vicious system. In Wellington, where I made a house-to-house visitation, I found the Board's Relieving Officer was thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances and character of all the recipients of aid.

To show, however, the inherent vice of this outdoor-relief system, even where it is best administered, I found in different places such cases as the following: Mrs. A., a widow having a Government pension of 10s. a week, for many years lived an immoral life; is now confined to bed with the consequences, and cannot recover. The Benevolent Society of the district took over her pension, claimed and received the Government subsidy on it as a voluntary contribution, and gave the old woman 15s. a week, thus clearing £18 4s. by the transaction. An old man who had married a

young wife, by whom he had a large family, was getting outdoor relief. By the first wife he had a son and two daughters, all married. His present wife has six children. Their weekly aid consists of 14lb. of meat, 6oz. tea, 1½lb. sugar, and 28lb. flour. I noticed in a corner of the room two bags of flour, each containing 100lb., which I was told was allowed to accumulate in the store till it was worth hiring an express to bring it home. The rent paid was 6s. 6d. a week. In another town I found a man who had been injured many years ago, and had ever since been confined to bed paralysed. His wife and mother-in-law, two strong women, with six children, constituted the family. Four of the children were begotten after the father's injury. The allowance from the Benevolent Society was £1 a week. Afterwards I found out that a sum of £19 was paid annually by a friend for the rent. This was passed through the books of the society so as to get the subsidy, and the whole was returned to the family. I could give many cases similarly illustrative of the vices of this outdoor system of relief were I not afraid of causing needless pain, and so I confine myself to what will suffice to found my argument upon.

The following table shows the total amounts spent for various charitable purposes in the four chief united districts of the colony for 1887, including both indoor and outdoor relief. Unfortunately, in Otago no separate accounts were kept for the different parts of the united district for outdoor relief, because the Otago Benevolent Institution looked after the outdoor relief of the whole united district, and did not keep the town and suburbs separate from the rest. Accordingly I found it impossible to compare all the centres in respect of their outdoor-relief expenditure.

United District.	Total Population in United District.	Amount expended on Charitable Aid in United District.	Population in Town and Suburbs.	Amount expended in Towns, &c., on Outdoor Relief.	Cost per Head of Outdoor Relief in Towns, &c.	Total Cost per Head of Charitable Aid.
		£		£	s. d.	s. d.
Auckland	108,728	11,553	59,825	3,788	1 3·19	2 1·5
Wellington	53,246	6,614	30,123	2,332	1 6·57	2 5·81
Christchurch	101,765	17,259	45,769	6,025	2 7·59	3 4·66
Otago	83,696	11,232	...	...	...	2 8·202

The total cost of administration in the four chief districts, so far as I can make out, is: Otago United District, £791 6s. 9d., including cost of management of the benevolent institution; Canterbury North and Ashburton United District, £1,464, including Armagh Street Depôt and Ashburton Home; Wellington United District, £220; Auckland North and Auckland United District, £917, including the refuges.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING OUTDOOR RELIEF IN THE CHIEF CENTRES.

Otago Benevolent (whole district).—August, 1884: 245 cases, consisting of 79 men, 219 women, and 693 children. August, 1887: 137 men, 396 women, and 1,021 children = 431 cases.

Christchurch and Suburbs.—August, 1887: 317 cases—415 adults and 802 children = 1,217 persons (exclusive of infirm and invalid persons or children boarded out). June, 1884: Adults, 350; children, 739 = 1,089.

Auckland and Suburbs.—August, 1884: Adults, 237; children, 304 = 541. August, 1887: Adults, 413; children, 651 = 1,064.

Wellington and Suburbs.—August, 1884: Cases, 115—adults, 125; children, 227 = 352. August, 1887: Cases, 174—adults, 173; children, 248 = 421.

Napier.—August, 1884: 3 adults and 9 children = 12. August, 1887: 79 adults and 173 children = 252. May, 1887: 61 adults and 149 children = 210. May, 1888: 24 adults and 43 children = 67.

I have found, in course of my examination of this system, as any one does who gives it any real study, that, like every one of our chief social problems, it runs down to the central question, Am I my brother's keeper? and, if so, to what extent and why? What, precisely, is the nature and extent of the kinship or community that binds men into the unity we call a commonwealth? Is every man a self-contained, self-centred agent, entitled, because of this, to resist all attempts to limit beyond a certain minimum his private right to judge and act for himself, with the corollary that, having demanded his full liberty, he shall be fully responsible for the success or failure of his life; having succeeded, he has the right to selfishly enjoy; but, having failed, he must silently suffer? The best of all possible worlds it is said results from the untrammelled action of individual self-love. The orthodox economists were the propaganda of this plan of salvation, and our English poor-law legislation reflects, in its varying phases, their struggle with the strong heresy of unscientific and sympathetic human nature. I have found that nothing in the world so rapidly freezes the genial current of the human soul as a house-to-house visitation of the recipients of our outdoor relief. Such an experience soon convinces the most sympathetic philanthropist, if he have any sufficient intelligence to grasp the causes of things, that justice, and not mere good-nature, must be the principle of the State's conduct in dealing with the poor.

Many causes have conspired in our history as a colony to intensify the good-nature of our people, at any rate so far as extravagance in vicarious charity is concerned. Our sensitiveness to suffering has been greatly stimulated by the comparative absence from our towns of those sights of misery and squalor that deaden the feelings by familiarity; and the lavish life we have led since 1870 has made us free-handed to the poor, and impatient of the trouble required to find out whether our charity was wisely or mischievously given. During our years of plenty, when borrowed money was being largely spent, and the prices of wool, &c., were high, I was in

charge of the Dunedin Asylum, and remember with what forebodings I regarded the quality of the immigrants that were being poured into the country after the despatch of instructions in October, 1873, to the Agent-General, "to grant free passages, and also, if necessary, advance expenses to port of embarkation, and outfit." Twenty thousand immigrants were, if possible, to be sent out in six months. With wonderful rapidity the results became apparent. From all parts came reports of the evil quality of the immigrants. The Immigration Minister, writing to the Agent-General in June, 1874, says: "I have already called your attention to the fact that the shipment by the —— included a number of girls out of the Cork workhouse, and I took the opportunity of remarking on the very undesirable character of such immigration. A perusal of the report of the Immigration Officer at Dunedin will, I think, convince you how very disastrous it is likely to prove to the cause of immigration if such modes of selection as those adopted by Mrs. ——" (who was paid per emigrant) "are under any circumstances permitted. The result in the colony of the landing and distribution of such women as these complained of, and of such immigrants as the "young men" whom Mr. Allan states he has ascertained to be professed thieves, and one of them a ticket-of-leave man, is naturally a feeling of indignation and dismay."

No doubt this was an extreme case; but nevertheless it is plain that, what with the great influx of a low class of navvies during the height of our public works, and the vicious and degenerate people of whom so many were introduced at this time, the average of our population in point of quality was considerably deteriorated. My experience as medical officer of our largest asylum for so many years has convinced me that the ultimate cost of this degraded class of people to this country is enormous. For instance, here is an account of two families and their asylum history.

Number.	Name.	Cost per Head. Rate, £1 per week.	Total Cost.
FAMILY OF B (BROTHERS).			
I.	A. B.	£ 80 2 0	£ s. d. 600 12 0
II.	C. B.	274 4 0	
III.	D. B.	230 2 0	
IV.	E. B.	8 2 0	
V.	F. B.	8 2 0	
FAMILY OF C.			
I.	A. C. (wife)	472 2 0	3,216 16 0 £3,817 8 0
II.	B. C. (husband of A. C.)	418 0 0	
III.	D. C. (daughter of A. C. and B. C.)... ..	834 2 0	
IV.	E. C. (ditto)	1,318 2 0	
V.	F. C. (illegitimate daughter of E. C.)	169 8 0	
VI.	G. C. (husband of F. C., but no blood-relation)	5 2 0	

Such people and their offspring are at this moment a fruitful source of those idle and useless persons who bring discredit on the cause of that portion of our people who cannot find employment. They fill our gaols, our hospitals, and our asylums, and, like a swarm of low parasitical organisms, they have, to an extent that is almost incredible, absorbed the outdoor relief that was meant for the self-respecting and the struggling poor. I am sure that by far the largest proportion of the aid that has been so abundantly distributed by the various charitable agencies, especially in our large towns, has been spent in supporting a great many idle and vicious persons whose example has had the most pernicious effect in pauperising the people. It should never be forgotten that the evil caused by the introduction of this class is never finished. The impaired health, low morality, and insanity descend to the offspring, and are a continual drain on the community.

An enormous proportion of the recipients of outdoor relief consists of wives with families, who have been deserted by their husbands. Many of these I believe to have been ill-assorted unions and intimacies struck up among shipmates; and a considerable proportion of them are due to the reasonable assurance with which both the wives and husbands found they could depend on their families being well cared for by the public charities. I am inclined also to think that the disproportionate sums that were spent in Christchurch and the surrounding districts during the period between 1876 and 1886 must, in part, at any rate, be accounted for by the well-known tendency of the pauper class to congregate in those places where an easy-going charity prevails. The North Canterbury Charitable Aid Board consists of a number of public-spirited gentlemen, who have, perhaps, taken more pains, since the introduction of the Act, than any other Board in the colony to cut down the immense charitable expenditure that had become customary in Christchurch; and, notwithstanding all their efforts, it will be seen by the preceding tables that the expenditure is still excessive—partly, as I have suggested, because in former years a large proportion of thriftless people found an easy harbour there.

The report and appendices of the English Poor-law Commission of 1832 is the most authoritative document extant on all questions affecting the administration and practical operation of the poor-laws, and my observation and experience of the outdoor-relief system in New Zealand and its evil effects could not be more forcibly expressed than in their general remarks on outdoor relief. "We have dwelt at some length on outdoor relief, because it appears to be the relief which is now most extensively given, and because it appears to contain in itself the elements of an almost indefinite extension—of an extension, in short, which may ultimately absorb the whole fund out of

which it arises. Among the elements of extension are the constantly diminishing reluctance to claim an apparent benefit, the receipt of which imposes no sacrifice except a sensation of shame, quickly obliterated by habit, even if not prevented by example; the difficulty, often amounting to impossibility, on the part of those who administer and award relief of ascertaining whether any and what necessity for it exists, and the existence in many cases of positive motives on their parts to grant it when unnecessary, or themselves to create the necessity. From the preceding evidence it will be seen how zealous must be the agency and how intense the vigilance to prevent fraudulent claims crowding in under such a system of relief. But it would require still greater vigilance to prevent the *bonâ fide* claimants degenerating into impostors, and it is an aphorism amongst the active parish officers that 'cases which are good to-day are bad to-morrow' unless they are incessantly watched. A person obtains relief on the ground of sickness; when he has become capable of returning to moderate work he is tempted by the enjoyment of subsistence without labour to conceal his convalescence, and fraudulently extend the period of relief. When it really depends on the receivers whether the relief shall cease with the occasion for it, it is too much to expect of their virtue that they shall in any considerable number of instances voluntarily forego the pension." "It appears to the pauper that the Government has undertaken to repeal in his favour the ordinary laws of nature—to enact that the children shall not suffer for the misconduct of their parents, the wife for that of the husband, or the husband for that of the wife—that no one shall lose the means of comfortable subsistence, whatever be his indolence, prodigality, or vice—in short, that the penalty, which, after all, must be paid by some one for idleness and improvidence is to fall not on the guilty person or on his family. Can we wonder if the uneducated are seduced into approving a system which aims its allurements at all the weakest parts of our nature, which offers marriage to the young, security to the anxious, ease to the lazy, and impunity to the profligate?"

But it will be said, "This is not England, but the Colony of New Zealand, where the necessities of life are so cheap." The answer is that even in New Zealand the baneful system of outdoor relief is pauperising our people to an extent that is incredible to any except those who know the facts and are able to estimate their significance. Every one of the chief evil results in England I could abundantly illustrate in any of our large towns; and I am certain that a very little personal study of the facts would convert the most sympathetic philanthropist in the world, if only he had as much intellect as feeling, into an uncompromising enemy of this system. Speaking for England, Sir G. Trevelyan said the other day: "By far the most demoralising influence of our time and country is poor-law outdoor relief. Upon indoor relief there is a natural check. Nobody asks for it as a favour, and there is a strong presumption that everybody who accepts it is really in need of it. Upon outdoor relief, on the contrary, there is no self-acting check, for it is a pension comfortably enjoyed at home in addition to every other advantage and source of income, and everybody is glad to have it. The more a man saves the less he gets of outdoor relief; if by industry and self-denial he entirely provides for himself he gets nothing; if he spends everything at the publichouse or in any other kind of indulgence he entitles himself to the full measure of outdoor relief at the expense of the honest and self-denying. It is useless to exhort to industry and thrift while in practice we hold out this lifelong encouragement to idleness and prodigality." Speaking for America, Superintendent McGonegal, of New York State, says: "Families are furnished a stated amount weekly or monthly, and this is continued week after week and year after year" (just as in New Zealand), "and I know of nothing which does so much to encourage pauperism and educate paupers for the next generation as this system, which I think is in operation in most of the counties, cities, and towns of this State. There is nothing except intemperance which is more demoralising to the head of a family, or more ruinous to children, than to become imbued with the idea that the public is bound to provide for them. And if people could only realise when they recommend, bring, or send a family of bright, intelligent children to the Poor-law Superintendent, and insist on aid being furnished, that such an act was almost sure to ruin them and educate them as paupers, it seems to me that such people should exhaust every other resource to provide a way for such a family to overcome its immediate difficulty before incurring the fearful responsibility of being instrumental in making them paupers. People very soon after commencing to receive public aid lose their energy and self-respect, find it easier to rely upon the industry of others to furnish them their daily bread than to exert themselves to gain a livelihood. Their children learn to think that getting provisions and fuel from the overseer is perfectly right and proper, and they are almost certain to follow in the footsteps of their parents, especially as it requires a great deal less exertion than to earn their living by honest labour." "There are cases where temporary relief is undoubtedly necessary; and if judiciously disbursed, and discontinued at the earliest possible moment, before it becomes permanent relief and the recipients become chronic paupers, then I have no doubt it is a real benefit to those who receive it. But after an experience of nearly twelve years in the care of the poor, and carefully studying during that time the effects of this so-called temporary relief, I am thoroughly convinced that the harm done by means of it greatly overbalances the good, and I think it is a question well worth considering whether it would not be better to abolish it entirely. I believe that three-fourths of what is called temporary or outdoor relief furnished in the State of New York is not only a direct injury to those who receive it, but is a great damage to society by encouraging indolence, and is an enormous unnecessary burden upon the industrious provident class, which is compelled to pay the expense."

The law of competition, being coextensive with organic life, has for its maxim, "The wages of sin is death," no matter whether the sin be individual shortcoming or inherited defect. Without this as its fundamental law, human society would either never have originated or, having, like Minerva, been miraculously born full-grown, it would straightway have rotted out of existence. This is the condition—namely, that each should be able to hold its own—that nature has made the test of survival or mere existence, as distinguished from well-being. In human society, however, this law, that each herring must hang by its own neck, is modified and controlled by a higher law on which depends the possibility of the family, the tribe, the nation—i.e., the golden rule of conscience.

All our social problems—charity, land-nationalisation, sanitation, Protection, education, come to nothing more than this: How far is it safe and salutary to suspend the former in favour of the latter—*i.e.*, to be good-natured at the expense of justice? Our circumstances have stimulated our good-nature to an unnatural degree, and we are now in the midst of the reaction. We are beginning to find that we cannot shelter our weakly plants from the wind of selfishness by any hedge that does not induce the still more deadly blight: nay, more, finding the hedge inefficient, must we not pray for the abolition of the wind itself, and demand prohibition of all temptation, because we are too weak to stand it?

Precisely thus we are situated with regard to the problem of poverty, and how to deal with it. Inheriting the outdoor-relief practice of England, with the circumstances magnified and intensified by the good-nature resulting from our magnificent estate during the period of spending the money we have borrowed on it, we have done our best, by lavish, official, and vicarious charity, to abrogate the fundamental law of Nature in favour of our idle and vicious classes, with consequences sufficiently alarming to all who have eyes to see.

The figures I have given above explain the whole process; but it must be borne in mind that the tables showing the expenditure from 1876 to 1886 show only the amount of public money expended in charity, and take no account of the equal if not larger amounts which, at any rate in some districts, were voluntarily contributed.

The introduction of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act marks the first step towards returning rationality in this business. So long as the central Government was willing to find the money, men, women, and children were taught to disbelieve the scripture, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat;" and we mortals have the capacity to consume the solar system on such terms.

What is the remedy for all this? After much consideration and study the following is the best answer I can give to that question: I believe the system of outdoor relief, as at present conducted, to be contrary to first principles in two ways—it violates the first law, of Nature, that he who will not or cannot work, neither shall he eat, which is Nature's provision for mere being or existence; and it does not obey the second law, of human society, or on which human society is based, which says, "Love thy neighbour as thyself," which is Nature's provision for well-being or happiness. Society attempts to cheat both God and the Devil by giving money out of the taxes, and soothes its conscience by thinking it is providing for the poor; whereas in sober fact it is merely drugging itself and poisoning them. Once for all, it is not possible to leave the care of our poor to State officials distributing taxes. The charity that is divorced from human sympathy and fellow-feeling both curses him that gives and him that takes. Our outdoor-relief system is an attempt to separate cause and effect, and is therefore for ever impossible, and must be abolished. Experience also demonstrates what theory indicates regarding outdoor relief. Wherever it has been tried it has failed, and produced incalculable evils. "All experience shows that a large amount officially expended in outdoor relief does not indicate a large amount of suffering requiring relief, but a large amount of laxity on the part of officials, and an amount of willingness indefinitely increasable on the part of able-bodied idlers to be fed at the public cost." The maxim of all intermediary agency, *Quod facit per alium facit per se*, however applicable elsewhere, is here fatally misleading. It is absurd to call that charity which is not free, voluntary, and sympathetic. All our existing machinery, therefore, is condemned. It is simply a device by which a general tax is made to relieve us of a duty laid upon us individually, and it is a device foredoomed to failure.

To stop it at all costs is clearly our duty; but how are we to replace it?

1. We must assume that in a civilised community no one must be allowed to starve, however degraded, improvident, or vicious he may be. The State must, without regard to desert, provide bare subsistence and no more, under a rigid workhouse test, whose principle must be that no State pauper can be better treated than the poorest of the people who are taxed to support him.

2. The following classes of cases ought to receive relief that is based on a thorough knowledge of their circumstances, and is adequate: Old people who, through no fault of their own, have become objects of charity, and have no friends; widows with young children, each case of which must be treated on its merits under the kindly eye of a judicious and discriminating visitor; cases of temporary lack of employment or sickness, and persons who are convalescents. All these should be taken in hand by a Charity Organization Society in each of our centres.

3. The third class contains all those where the poverty and consequent suffering of innocent wives and children arises from immorality and misconduct on the part of the breadwinner; and the question is, shall we permit the innocent to suffer with the guilty? In the case of the drunkard, for instance, shall we encourage him to persevere in his vicious indulgence, and expose his wife and children to the miseries and evils of *such a home*, by aid of charity? And so with regard to deserted wives who may have driven away their husbands by neglect or misconduct, expecting, reasonably enough, that they will be quite as well off "on the Benevolent," and receive all the more consideration the more numerous the family, besides being free to eke out their receipts in more questionable ways. Other cases I have met with where the husband deserts the wife, knowing she will be better off in his absence, or where the two may be in collusion, he working at a distance while she and the family get, say, £1 a week and her rent. These and all similar cases require the most constant and vigilant oversight during the time they are in receipt of aid, and nothing but a voluntary organization of charitable persons can do any good in dealing with them.

For the first class the State must provide in each centre, or near it, a workhouse, managed under the most stringent provisions. For the second and third classes what is needed is a Charity Organization Society that shall bring to a focus all the existing benevolent agencies in our large towns, so as to provide against overlapping. I believe that if twenty philanthropic ladies and gentlemen in each of our towns were to band themselves together on the model of the societies of

London or New York, full details of which may be got in "The Charities Register and Digest, 1884" (Longmans, Green, and Co.), they could reduce by more than one-half the money that is now being spent mainly in pauperising the people, and at the same time provide adequate assistance to all deserving cases. It is not yet too late to stamp out the pauper class that has risen among us owing to our own apathetic folly in dealing with it. The State cannot do this, but I am certain that a Charity Organization Society in each of our large centres can do it if it be taken in hand now. How far such a society ought to be subsidised, and from what sources, is a matter of public policy.

In conclusion, I may say that the reason why the North Island almost alone furnishes the examples I have given is that the winter was over before I had time to overtake the South; and to compare the two properly the facts must be collected at about the same time of the year. I may also say that I have in my possession written notes of hundreds of illustrative cases observed by myself, of which I have only given enough to point my moral.

In order not to make this report too long, I content myself this year with the following brief statements regarding the hospitals of the colony.

AKAROA HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital continues to be well managed. It contained two patients at the time of my visit, with one old man who has been there for several years, and makes the hospital his home. The drug bill is most exorbitant, amounting to over £6 last month. Evidently the local druggist knows the value of a monopoly. Considerable improvements have been effected; the colonial oven in the kitchen has been replaced by a capital Leamington range. A small lean-to has provided a much-needed extension of the sleeping-accommodation as well as a small scullery and sink. The tanks have been connected, the drainage greatly improved, and the back roughly laid down in concrete.

17th January, 1888.

ARROWTOWN HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is one of the most comfortable and best managed hospitals in the country; yet at the time of my visit it contained only one patient, the total for the year being sixty-three in-patients; out-patients numbered fourteen. The charge to non-subscribers is £1 10s. per week; but most qualify at entering, and thus escape with a charge of £1. Females and children are charged 10s. Subscriptions and donations amounted to £170 19s. 8d., and patients' maintenance amounted to £91.

16th March, 1888.

ASHBURTON HOSPITAL.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unsuitable structure and arrangement of this hospital, which I commented on in my last report, it is so comfortably furnished, and so well managed, that patients are evidently attracted to it. At my visit they numbered fourteen, ten being males and four females. There were 127 in-patients during the year, who paid £82 7s. 9d. for maintenance; while the subscriptions and donations amounted to £1.

AUCKLAND HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital, after a long period of strife, has entered on what I trust will long continue to be a peaceful course of public usefulness. The new Board, by appointing Drs. Lindsay and Bell, have secured most trustworthy and capable officers, and the condition of the hospital in all its parts is most satisfactory. The in-patients for the year numbered—males, 659; females, 242; total, 901. The outdoor patients are provided for by means of a dispensary, which last year cost £295.

BLLENHEIM HOSPITAL.

SINCE my last years' visit, the new hospital, about two miles and a half from the town, has been opened. Except that it is too far from the town, this hospital is situated very suitably, on a gravelly bank or shingle-bed, providing admirable drainage, but very bare and shelterless. The building, I find, is badly designed. The large ward opposite the front door has been divided into two divisions, each 33ft. by 30ft. by 16ft., one opening directly out of the other. The awkwardness of this arrangement is greatly increased by the fact that the ten beds in the far ward are all occupied by old men who are not hospital patients at all, but simply old worn-out people who are supported by the Board, and who nevertheless grumble if they are not as well fed and cared for as the patients in the adjoining ward. A second great defect in the plan is that the only means of conveying things from the kitchen to the wards is through the dispensary. Last, and worst of all, the only access to the bath-room, lavatory, and closets on the male side is either round by the back or through this pauper-ward. The hospital is plainly but suitably furnished. To right and left of the front door are two private wards, male and female respectively. In the male private ward I found a most successful case of suprapubic lithotomy, which was very creditable to Dr. Cleghorn. The back yards in the male and female sides are well laid out, and the outhouses and other appliances are very suitable. The whole inside of the institution is well kept, and all the patients expressed themselves as well satisfied with their treatment. Miss Rees, the matron, struck me as being a very capable woman. She is assisted in the nursing by her sister, who gets £30 salary, while she herself gets £100. A cook and laundress and housemaid complete the staff.

3rd April, 1888.

CHARLESTON HOSPITAL.

THERE is no change in either the structure or working of this hospital since last year. The patients, four in number, one a chronic case of four years standing, are treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The in-patients for the year numbered twenty-two. Of these, thirteen have paid their maintenance, and nine have not paid. I observed a great improvement in the bedding since last visit. Locally they raised £102, and received £237 from the Westport Board. The doctor's salary is £150. The warder gets 30s. a week, and he has an assistant who gets 10s. and found.

28th January, 1888.

CHRISTCHURCH HOSPITAL.

SINCE my last report on this hospital all the three large wards have been made similar, and there is nothing like them in the colony, being warmed with hot air on plans prepared and most successfully carried out by Mr. Seager. The old beds, which gave such an untidy look to the wards, have been replaced by new beds with wire mattresses. The defects which I pointed out last year have been remedied, and the whole institution is in a highly satisfactory condition. I was sorry to find that the drying-closet, which cost something like £200, is a complete failure. The in-patients for the year amounted to 542, and the out-patients to 465, with 1,251 attendances.

COROMANDEL HOSPITAL.

THERE was no change either in the structural arrangements or the management of this hospital since my last year's visit, except that I found the whole rather untidy, owing to the warder and his wife, and two children being allowed temporarily to occupy the kitchen and one of the rooms while his own house was being built. In all other respects I was satisfied. I was especially struck with the unusually skilful and ingenious way in which Dr. Atterburg succeeded in healing a difficult case of urethral injury. There were four patients at the time of my visit, and they all spoke in the highest terms both of the doctor and the warder.

15th February, 1888.

CROMWELL HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital continues to be most satisfactorily administered in every respect. It is a credit to the district.

18th March, 1888.

DUNEDIN HOSPITAL.

I HAVE nothing to add to my last year's detailed report of this hospital except to notice the new additional accommodation that has been provided, at a cost of £1,516. The new block contains a splendid operating-room, suitable for the rapidly-increasing number of medical students; provision has also been made for a chloroform-room, a surgeons' consulting-room, and a students' room. The proposal to build a nurses' home had to be postponed for lack of funds, but no doubt this desirable change will be carried out at the earliest opportunity. A most important feature of the management of this hospital is the invaluable practice that prevails of always keeping one of the wards empty for the purpose of thorough disinfection and cleansing. A very great improvement has been effected in removing the lying-in ward, and devoting the space to a children's ward, which contains twelve beds. As I pointed out last year, the existence of a flourishing medical school in connection with this hospital gives a completeness and thoroughness to its medical and surgical arrangements that we look for in vain anywhere else in New Zealand. It would, however, be very desirable if proper reports of all operations were regularly supplied by the house surgeon. The number of patients treated during the year were 510 males and 400 females. The outdoor patients amounted to 948 males and 1,165 females, and the number of reapplications was 5,935.

DUNSTAN HOSPITAL.

THE neglected appearance this hospital presented at my last visit has quite disappeared. All the surroundings are now trim and neat, while much of the interior has been nicely painted. I found everything scrupulously clean, and the whole appearance of the institution was homelike and comfortable. It was disappointing, however, to find that, owing to the unsuitable timber employed, as, for instance, in the passage leading from the female ward, the seams and planks were so warped and twisted that the whole must be replaced. The whole air of the institution, as well as the accounts given by the patients, are conclusive regarding the attention of the doctor and the warder. There were four patients at the time of my visit, and thirty-seven was the number for the year.

18th March, 1888.

GISBORNE HOSPITAL.

I FOUND that the trustees had awakened to a sense of their duty in the matter of the drainage and other things which required attention at my last visit; and the condition of the institution, as regards the comfort of the patients and the attention of the doctor and nurses, left nothing to be desired. The whole of the wards and back offices need repainting very badly.

29th July, 1887.

GREYMOUTH HOSPITAL.

LAST year I made a detailed report of the structure and furnishing of this hospital, and there is nothing calling for further remark except that the space in front of the building has been nicely laid down with gravel and surrounded by young trees and a neat picket-fence. New benches also have been added for the use of the patients. The new building at the southern end has been completed, and contains a fine laundry and drying-room, as well as a room for the gardener, and a store. The demand for accommodation for persons suffering from delirium tremens has been met by providing a suitable room, 12ft. by 11ft., containing two beds and a fireplace. It has not yet been occupied, and I understand there is no provision made for nursing them. With regard to the internal arrangements, the care and skill of Dr. Morice, and the comfort and kindly treatment of the patients, I can only repeat that they are entirely satisfactory. I pointed out that the warder on the male side has too much to do, and that there was a good deal of untidiness in consequence. This has since been rectified. There were thirty-nine patients when I visited the hospital—thirty-four males and five females.

25th January, 1888.

GREYTOWN HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital has been greatly improved both as regards the buildings and its surroundings since my last visit. The ground in front has been nicely laid out and the paths gravelled. The two patients which the hospital contained at my visit were very carefully looked after in every respect. There were twenty-three patients treated during the year. Four of these were subscribers of 5s. for a ticket, and nine were destitute. The maintenance-money paid was £22 12s. The total expenditure for the year was £332, and voluntary subscriptions amounting to £148 were received.

2nd February, 1888.

MOUNT IDA-NASEBY HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is the pride of the miners, and their satisfaction with it is thoroughly justified. A new male ward, 29ft by 20ft., has been added to the north end of the building. Mrs. Fitzgerald, wife of the wardman, was the only patient, and I was sorry to find her illness compelled their resignation. I found everything in perfect order.

19th March, 1888.

NAPIER HOSPITAL.

IT is not necessary this year to give a detailed account of this admirable hospital. Its financial administration is careful to the borders of parsimony, and the kindness and attention of Dr. Menzies and his staff have secured universal commendation. In former times it is easy to see the people of Hawke's Bay had very large ideas of what a hospital ought to be; but I think that to have two fever hospitals, one for ordinary fevers, and one, as I was told, for scarlatina, is carrying things too far. In plain terms, I think the recent expenditure on the scarlet-fever hospital utterly unjustifiable. If the trustees have any money to spare they would be spending it usefully by laying on hot water to the bath-room of the surgical ward. The patients on the day of my last visit numbered ten males and six females.

6th April, 1888.

HOKITIKA HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital has been immensely improved both within and without since my last visit. The dismal dingy look is entirely gone, and it is now airy, cheerful, and tidy. I found, however, that the blankets are, for the most part, worn very thin: the trustees ought to supply, before winter at least, fifty pairs of good Kaiapoi blankets. The salaries are as follows: Doctor, £300; dispenser and house steward, £156; secretary, £150; day-wardsman and dresser, £150 and rations, including a bottle of whisky a week, equal altogether to £200; night-wardsman, £100 and found; cook, £90; female nurse, £78; laundress, £65 and found; housemaid, £56 and found; gardener and messenger, £90 and rations. On the day of my visit there were in the hospital twenty-two male patients and one female. Dr. Collins is most assiduous and attentive to his patients, and I heard all the other officers highly commended.

INVERCARGILL HOSPITAL.

THE wards of this hospital have been cleaned and distempered, and look much more cheerful than when I last saw them. The ventilation of No. 2 Male Ward has been much improved, and the comfort of the patients greatly increased by the new folding-doors opening on the verandah. A new Towsey-Jackson bed, costing £18, has been added to No. 1 Ward for paralytic cases, and also a new bed with adjustable back-rest, furnished with a hinged mattress of hair resting on a wire frame. Arnold's patent patients'-raising apparatus is very handy for enabling weak persons to be removed without fatigue. The new stair is a great improvement, but the narrow tortuous divisions at the top are very awkward when a patient has to be carried to No. 5 Ward. The central block contains a magnificent new dispensary on the right of the entrance, with a convenient board- and consultation-room on the left. There is also a fine large instrument press well stocked. In Mr. Wolfe's office a splendid bookcase, well furnished with new books well bound, has been added, and it is intended to transform the western block in the same style as the central block as soon as the funds will permit of it. The attention and kindness of Dr. Lowe and his staff are spoken of in the highest terms by the patients, of whom there were thirteen in the hospital on the day of my visit—nine males and four females.

13th March, 1888.

HAMILTON HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital, which had just been opened, I inspected on the 21st February. It is situated very suitably on the brow of a hill about a mile from town. It consists of an ordinary six-roomed house with a kitchen, washhouse, and porter's room behind. There is also a small mortuary, and an old outhouse contains a coal-house and a two-stalled stable. There were eleven patients on the day of my visit, and one of them was a very severe accident case, which was being carefully and skilfully treated. I formed the highest opinion of Nurse Sandison's fitness for having charge of the hospital, though I found she and her assistant were overwhelmed with work owing to the amount of nursing required by some of the patients. The building is evidently much too small to meet the requirements of this wide district, and steps must soon be taken to enlarge it.

21st February, 1888.

KUMARA HOSPITAL.

I WAS glad to find a change had taken place in the mastership of this hospital since my last visit. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, who are now in charge, have had large hospital experience both in Dunedin and Thames hospitals; and, so far as I could judge, a great change for the better has taken place. I found the baths on both sides of the house so badly constructed that they could not be emptied, so that there was constantly a pool in the bottom. The closet, to which I objected at my last visit, has been removed and a new one, properly ventilated, has been built. There were three patients in the hospital at the time of my visit, two males suffering from eye affections and one female with ulcerated legs. This is a very comfortable cottage hospital, and it is well managed in every respect.

21st January, 1888.

TUAPEKA-LAWRENCE HOSPITAL.

SINCE Dr. Withers's return the surroundings of this hospital have been greatly smartened up. There is no change in the internal arrangements. The beds are old wooden or inferior iron beds with two or three patent Monckton beds. There were fifteen male and six female patients, who were all loud in their praises of the doctor and his staff. The in-patients for the year numbered 150 and the out-patients 60.

21st March, 1888.

MASTERTON.

THIS is one of the most comfortable hospitals in the country, and at my former visit it was, perhaps, the best kept. This year I noticed a falling-off in this respect. There were three patients at the time of my visit. For the year ending the 31st December there were thirty-five patients in all. The total expenditure was £475, with £111 of liabilities.

OAMARU HOSPITAL.

I WAS glad to find that a change had been made in the custodians of this hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Desmond are a great improvement on their predecessors. The hospital, notwithstanding the unnecessary labour entailed by its being divided into so many wards, is perfectly clean and cheerful throughout. The patients number seven males and three females. I found that many of the patients came from remote stations, where their diet is usually monotonous, being especially deficient in vegetables, and tea is consumed in excessive quantities. Nothing is more valuable in such circumstances than a well-stocked vegetable garden. It was objected that vegetables can be bought more cheaply than they can be grown; but then I found that they were not bought, and I was glad at my last visit to see a portion of the large reserve being prepared for a garden. Of course, unless the trustees keep up the pressure, the garden will be found to cost more than it is worth. It is very creditable to find that voluntary subscriptions for the year amounted to £353, and that patients' maintenance was £81; while rents brought in £200, and interest on mortgages and deposits, £129, showing careful and provident management in the past.

27th March, 1888.

NELSON HOSPITAL.

GREAT improvements have been effected in the surroundings of this hospital since my last visit. A lawn has been sown down in front, asphalt channelling and drainage have been provided all round the building. A new laundry has been erected, fitted with two new coppers, at a cost of £110. The shelter-shed for the fire-hose seems needlessly elaborate, and too far from the building. The radical fact that this hospital was built in anticipation of a future that never came must not be forgotten in any criticism of its present condition. This hospital, like that of Timaru and those now in course of construction at New Plymouth and Riverton, are monuments of the extravagant ideas that seem to be endemic. Except for this great drawback, this is one of the most homelike, comfortable, and kindly-managed institutions in the country; and it keeps up its character in this respect, for I find seven out of the sixteen male patients and two females might quite well be cared for in the refuge—at any rate, they are not proper hospital cases. The in-patients last year numbered, 102; out-patients, 398; while the reapplications were 796.

16th June, 1887.

NEW PLYMOUTH HOSPITAL.

I FOUND no change in the old hospital since last visit, all interest being centred in the new building now in course of erection. There were nine patients, all males, on the day of my visit. The new hospital is nearly twice as large as there is any occasion for, at any rate, for the present, and there is an immense deal of waste space; but the greatest extravagance is in the waste of space and waste of money in the bath-rooms, closets, and lavatories. The contract price for the new hospital is £3,300, of which £3,000 was paid by the Government. The chairman of the board and Mr. J. T. Davis are sureties for the contractor. The son of the former, who is employed in his father's business, is doing the painting, and the latter is doing the plumbing work.

31st March, 1888.

PATEA HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital since my last visit has been converted from a wretched two-storied, ill-arranged, ill-furnished shed into a comfortable one-story cottage, containing three small wards, kitchen, surgery, and warder's room. The whole is furnished with exceeding plainness, not to say meagreness; but every part is clean and comfortable. There was only one patient when I visited. The total cost last year was £379, of which £100 went to the doctor and £100 to the warder and his wife. Twelve persons had been treated since the alterations were completed in August.

9th April, 1888.

PICTON HOSPITAL.

HERE I found six male patients and one female. Of the former, four were suffering simply from old age. The number of patients for 1887 were sixteen. There were twelve out-patients. The total cost for the year was £468; salaries amount to £231.

2nd April, 1888.

REEFTON HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital, still keeps up its high reputation: in all respects it is admirably managed; in fact there is no more excellent institution in New Zealand. Last year there were sixty-nine patients, of whom thirty-five paid; the rest were destitute. The sum received for patients' maintenance was £117. The system in vogue here is to charge £1 for an annual ticket, of which the holders are entitled, after a month's currency, to be kept on at 15s. a week. At the time of my visit there were seven male patients.

26th January, 1888.

RIVERTON HOSPITAL.

AT the time of my visit there were in this hospital ten males and one female; all very comfortable and treated with extreme kindness in a plain homely way. The actual disbursements for the last year amounted to £660 15s. 5d., and out of this £414 17s. 7d. went as salaries and wages. This being the point of departure, it is somewhat surprising to find in this little town such a soaring spirit that, though they are within twenty-five-miles of Invercargill by rail, they have determined to have a new brick hospital, capable of containing about thirty beds. Anxious to moderate their enthusiasm I put as many difficulties in the way of carrying out their original extravagant plans as possible, only to find on my visit on the 14th March last that, though under compulsion, the trustees had cut down the expenditure, yet the new contract provided only for the external walls, roof, windows, and doors; even the floors and plastering were not included. By hook or by crook it is clear they will have a handsome hospital in Riverton, though it is only justice to say that the district will provide its share of the money. The new building is a parallelogram, 128ft. by 23ft., from which project backwards three blocks: one containing the male ward and its accessories, 40ft. by 24ft., at the southern end; the middle or kitchen block is 35ft. by 34ft.; the female ward, 40½ft. by 24ft., with its accessories, forms the northern wing. The front is divided into a surgeon's room, a dispensary, a dispenser's bedroom, four private wards for paying patients, two of which will be occupied by the warder and his wife; to the right and left of entrance are the office and the board-room.

14th March, 1888.

ROSS HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital contained five patients at the time of my visit. It is a small cottage plainly but suitably furnished, and answers well its purpose as a goldfields hospital in a remote district. All the suggestions I made at my last visit have been carried out, and I find the state of the patients and their treatment very satisfactory.

23rd January, 1888.

THAMES HOSPITAL.

IN another part of this report I called attention to what I may call the very astute theory of management adopted by the Hospital Trustees in this town, and felt called upon to make some remarks thereupon. Here, however, I am bound to say that since my last visit the institution is not like the same place. It has been completely transformed both in its surroundings and its internal arrangements, which are alike admirable. The introduction of lady nurses has greatly helped to produce the present improved state of things; and, if only one could justify the means, the results reflect the greatest credit on all concerned.

17th February, 1888.

 TIMARU HOSPITAL.

THE number of patients treated last year in this hospital was—males, 158; females, 68: total, 225. The daily average was 26·63. The number of out-patients was—males, 267; females, 314: total, 581. The number of deaths was fourteen. The total sum paid for patients' maintenance was £163 9d. 9d. The daily average cost of patients was, making allowance for repayments, 4s. 8d. The drug bill amounted to £240 8s. 5d., which includes £54 12s. 8d. for ice: total for the year, £2,424. This does not include a sum of £458 5s. 4d. for building, &c. Having last year commented unfavourably on the cost of the staff required by the area over which the buildings are spread, I feel bound to call attention this year to the fact that the cost of the staff for salaries was £849, as against £868 in the much smaller hospital of the Thames. As regards the comfort of the patients and the care and attention with which they are treated, they are such as to make the institution only too attractive.

28th March, 1888.

WAIMATE HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital is one of the best in the colony, and the administration is satisfactory in every respect. The in-patients for the year numbered 96, and the out-patients 100. The amount of maintenance-money received for the year was £95, and the amount of money due by patients is £146. All out-patients are required to produce an order signed by two trustees.

17th March, 1888.

WAIPAWA HOSPITAL.

A SPLENDID new ward, containing fifteen beds and admirably furnished, has been added to this hospital since my last report. The ventilation of the old part of the building, which I reported to be so defective, has been so thoroughly attended to that now there is far too much of it. The beds are very clean and comfortable, and an air of cosiness and tidiness pervades the whole institution. On the day of my visit there were ten male patients and one female. The number admitted during the year was 154. The maintenance-money received was £70; the number of 10s. tickets sold was 240; voluntary subscriptions amounted to £40. The total expenditure for the year was £1,804, from which £235, spent in buildings, must be deducted.

6th April, 1888.

WAKATIPU HOSPITAL.

THOUGH the oldest of all the Southland hospitals, and, with the exception, of course, of Invercargill, the most important, this hospital has had less money spent on it in proportion to its usefulness than any other. Surely the Board having put up such hospitals at Riverton and Arrowtown will not any longer delay doing justice to this one. With regard to the management of Dr. Douglass and his staff I have nothing but praise to offer.

WANGANUI HOSPITAL.

I INSPECTED this hospital twice during the year, and on each occasion I found everything going on most satisfactorily. The amount received from patients for the year was £114; the total expenditure for the year was £1,405. The number of patients on the day of my visit was twenty-one.

8th April, 1888.

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL.

THE management of the hospital continues to deserve the highest commendation. The new wing, which has been suitably furnished by the ladies of the city, contains a children's ward, and suitable accommodation for the nursing staff, as well as an office and a waiting-room for out-patients. The defective sanitary arrangements have been remedied, so that now there is almost nothing left to wish for, and, certainly, nothing to find fault with. The in-patients for the year were 614. The out-patients were 911, with 50 re-applications; total 961.

WESTPORT HOSPITAL.

THIS hospital contained twelve patients on the date of my inspection. The in-patients for the year numbered seventy, and the out-patients forty. I find considerable expense was incurred uselessly in sending three cancer cases to Nelson. The Borough and County Council are somewhat tardy in paying their contributions, and considerable inconvenience results. For instance, of the levy of £470 on the county and £321 on the borough made last April only £130 was paid till this month of January. The introduction of gas would be a great boon to the hospital. Dr. Thorpe is very attentive to his patients, and the warder and his wife are highly commended by all the inmates.

27th January, 1888.

APPENDIX.

TABLE showing Receipts on Account of Hospitals during the Year 1887.

Hospitals.	Subscriptions, Donations, and Bequests.			Received from Patients.			Received from Government.			Received from Hospital Boards and Local Bodies.			From Rents and other Revenue.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Akaroa*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arrowtown	170	19	8	91	0	1	266	5	6	38	3	4	7	10	0	573	18	7
Ashburton	1	0	0	82	7	9	601	4	0	310	0	0	0	5	0	994	16	9
Auckland†	125	0	8	1,414	17	6	2,847	0	0	3,046	0	0	2,217	7	5	9,650	5	7
Blenheim	32	7	7	79	4	6	783	5	6	650	17	9	..	..	..	1,545	15	4
Charleston	103	7	0	55	12	6	122	16	5	80	0	0	1	17	6	363	13	5
Christchurch	45	0	0	316	15	4	4,910	6	2	3,056	5	5	..	..	..	8,328	6	11
Coromandel	367	11	7	..	..	..	686	2	10	100	0	0	..	..	..	1,153	14	5
Cromwell	100	18	6	73	19	6	133	0	7	443	0	0	10	13	3	761	11	10
Dunedin	482	11	10	777	16	0	557	7	8	6,199	14	1	110	3	2	8,127	12	9
Dunstan	188	11	5	33	14	7	246	9	8	373	5	0	148	0	0	990	0	8
Gisborne	189	19	10	236	18	6	639	9	1	300	0	0	111	0	0	1,477	7	5
Greymouth	677	7	2	93	12	8	698	2	1	808	6	8	18	18	0	2,296	6	7
Greytown	158	18	4	22	12	0	174	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	6	2
Hokitika	330	12	0	198	8	7	477	2	5	1,636	13	4	522	9	5	3,165	5	9
Invercargill	324	15	11	118	4	0	497	13	5	649	4	2	75	6	6	1,665	4	0
Kumara	232	4	6	67	10	0	150	12	4	313	3	0	2	5	0	765	14	10
Lawrence	7	16	2	126	5	3	345	5	6	347	6	8	36	3	1	862	16	8
Masterton	203	6	6	..	..	..	285	0	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	7	4
Napier	478	12	0	452	19	0	856	4	5	150	0	0	105	0	0	2,042	15	5
Naseby	359	13	5	180	15	6	101	1	10	439	10	0	9	1	0	1,090	1	9
Nelson	..	..	..	162	16	0	919	0	0	953	10	0	18	15	0	2,054	1	0
New Plymouth	205	7	4	251	9	2	1,565	3	9	1,318	15	0	3,780	12	4	7,121	7	7
Oamaru	353	5	1	81	14	9	490	3	7	..	..	..	335	0	8	1,260	4	1
Patea ..	1	3	6	16	2	0	211	18	2	203	6	3	..	..	..	432	9	11
Picton ..	1	3	4	17	14	9	300	3	3	323	3	5	3	5	0	645	9	9
Queenstown	159	3	11	228	6	11	212	2	8	267	10	0	..	..	..	867	3	6
Reefton	480	17	9	117	12	6	622	5	4	31	5	0	..	..	..	1,252	0	7
Riverton	147	12	3	54	14	8	202	0	8	285	0	0	21	10	0	710	17	7
Ross ..	27	10	0	..	..	..	351	10	0	318	10	0	..	..	..	697	10	0
Thames	63	6	4	283	19	0	120	9	7	1,517	14	0	46	10	7	2,031	19	6
Timaru	24	9	0	163	19	9	1,118	0	10	1,118	0	10	..	..	..	2,424	10	5
Waimate	82	14	2	59	16	2	..	..	..	390	0	0	2	12	6	535	2	10
Waipawa	178	6	4	102	13	0	786	19	8	550	0	0	334	7	6	1,952	6	6
Wanganui	195	19	8	104	12	7	616	8	11	591	11	9	395	15	11	1,904	8	10
Wellington	323	12	6	486	14	5	318	2	11	3,710	0	0	1,152	4	8	5,990	14	6
Westport	8	0	0	80	6	0	500	0	0	500	0	0	..	..	..	1,088	6	0
Totals	6,833	5	3	6,635	4	11	23,713	15	5	31,019	15	8	9,466	13	6	77,668	14	9

* No return; receipts included in Christchurch Hospital return.

† Return for year ended 31st March, 1888.

‡ Including special grant from Government of £3,000 to new hospital, and also £742 5s. 2d. (not from Government) for furnishing and laying out grounds. § Including special grant from Government of £250 towards new building.

TABLE showing the Expenditure on account of Hospitals during the Year 1887.

Hospitals.	Provisions.	Wine, Ale, &c.	Drugs and Instruments.	Fuel and Light.	Bedding and Clothing.	Furniture, Crockery, &c.	Washing.	Salaries and Wages.	Water Supply.	Funerals.	Repairs.	Printing, Advertising, and Stationery.	For Interest.	For Insurance.	For Commission.	Addition to Buildings.	Other Expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Akaroa	110 7 7	17 10 0	55 5 9	37 18 0	18 6 6	5 6 6	130 19 6	4 10 0	9 7 6	2 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	370 7 4
Arrowtown	117 16 2	13 5 0	20 6 7	42 18 6	5 8 1	5 1 5	360 0 0	5 13 6	13 1 8	12 1 6	310 13 5	0 0 0	0 14 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	74 5 4	658 14 2
Ashburton	316 2 1	26 14 6	102 16 7	47 5 10	42 9 8	57 9 3	359 18 4	0 0 0	105 10 7	8 5 0	242 14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	5 5 7	1,319 4 1
Auckland (a)	1,825 0 9	100 18 9	660 12 10	470 5 10	198 0 8	144 18 0	1,875 0 11	0 246 1	24 15 8	10 15 0	242 14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 12 1	7,397 9 0
Blenheim	412 16 2	10 16 0	175 15 10	60 10 6	198 (b)	313 12 1	1,837 6 6	0 0 0	23 15 0	8 5 0	44 0 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	44 0 5	1,527 9 0
Charleston	91 14 9	12 4 0	4 6 0	3 0 0	15 5 3	1 18 0	192 10 6	0 0 0	3 15 0	0 0 0	5 5 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 4 6	357 13 8
Christchurch	1,078 13 5	107 11 8	450 4 7	521 8 0	111 17 10	376 9 3	2,204 10 5	0 0 0	94 19 6	24 12 6	46 7 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7,399 19 5
Comandell	184 0 1	19 2 0	47 8 0	40 17 6	0 13 9	0 0 0	447 14 10	0 0 0	5 12 6	2 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 19 6	957 10 5
Cromwell	161 3 3	19 2 0	47 8 0	40 17 6	0 13 9	0 0 0	447 14 10	0 0 0	5 12 6	2 5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	20 1 8	976 3 1
Dunedin	1,669 12 7	172 14 0	979 16 7	349 15 1	120 1 6	198 3 9	2,162 15 0	0 52 0	102 19 5	25 12 6	243 6 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	312 12 2	6,615 5 11
Dunstan	91 19 11	17 15 10	28 16 5	26 1 6	91 18 9	0 (b)	380 6 2	0 32 14 6	22 17 5	16 4 6	175 19 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	137 17 1	1,045 13 7
Gisborne	213 6 11	24 19 7	84 12 1	65 10 10	35 19 2	121 18 11	414 0 9	0 0 0	25 7 4	20 13 11	203 5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19 8 10	1,392 14 1
Greytown	715 4 5	97 17 3	44 19 8	53 7 5	309 4 9	0 0 0	1,112 3 8	0 0 0	62 1 9	25 0 0	46 19 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	110 18 6	3,013 5 7
Greytown	93 0 7	17 15 4	17 15 4	17 15 4	0 0 0	2 18 0	169 10 0	0 0 0	7 8 8	3 7 6	46 10 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4 4 4	344 14 1
Hokitika	797 1 5	100 13 4	225 13 10	118 15 10	45 5 6	10 4 8	1,320 13 4	0 0 0	51 6 0	35 7 6	345 8 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 15 0	3,163 5 9
Invercargill	310 1 10	16 16 0	147 16 6	129 16 2	117 15 2	0 0 0	848 13 6	0 0 0	33 9 0	11 10 6	97 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	50 18 8	2,587 13 4
Kumara	236 8 0	10 16 6	42 12 0	49 5 6	30 10 6	28 18 0	509 9 6	0 0 0	11 10 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 6	1,170 8 4
Lawrence	302 1 10	28 17 2	83 16 9	86 18 1	34 15 11	6 1 0	401 14 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	57 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,068 17 4
Masterton	108 0 7	3 5 5	20 5 5	15 10 11	5 10 0	4 9 0	227 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	344 14 1
Napier	527 9 11	30 5 6	72 15 4	118 17 6	0 0 0	4 12 0	1,038 13 1	0 37 6	15 10 0	13 11 7	13 11 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 3 11	475 12 11
Naseby	188 19 7	41 2 0	63 14 4	44 2 6	14 19 4	30 0 7	365 11 0	0 14 13 0	4 4 0	26 19 9	26 19 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	8 3 0	1,950 14 7
Nelson	451 15 8	48 12 4	156 2 8	165 13 10	51 18 0	44 1 3	843 9 10	0 0 0	5 4 0	20 18 5	20 18 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	307 15 1	2,099 8 1
New Plymouth	386 18 6	52 5 4	212 15 10	44 16 4	32 10 0	106 7 8	686 1 8	0 5 3	3 17 0	61 8 0	41 18 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 11 0	5,540 14 11
Oamaru	184 10 1	32 12 9	104 14 9	67 14 5	47 0 5	48 1 5	387 14 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	29 10 9	29 10 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	17 5 7	1,010 5 1
Patea	63 7 1	1 15 0	2 12 5	8 15 3	1 8 0	0 0 0	194 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	11 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	7 19 3	384 12 7
Picton	98 3 7	27 4 0	1 16 0	49 15 9	1 13 0	2 19 10	231 5 0	0 0 0	6 2 6	11 2 11	11 2 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	12 0 2	468 11 7
Queenstown	228 7 7	22 13 9	73 5 7	105 18 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	417 0 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	28 8 5	946 17 0
Reefton	254 9 11	15 0 5	79 6 1	51 8 0	45 7 10	12 14 5	515 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 12 6	17 16 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	59 16 11	1,127 6 7
Riverton	142 15 8	15 0 5	41 5 6	25 6 0	8 16 4	30 15 1	302 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	9 13 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	36 17 2	660 17 1
Ross	199 13 5	22 11 6	155 4 6	88 9 7	34 4 0	0 0 0	336 0 4	0 0 0	7 10 0	0 0 0	21 2 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	26 16 0	697 10 0
Thames	381 15 8	86 18 11	257 5 9	173 11 8	77 1 1	57 17 11	865 10 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	52 8 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	13 11 10	2,012 8 4
Timaru	575 16 5	24 3 9	46 10 10	52 13 4	13 13 0	9 5 4	849 5 0	0 9 18 8	5 14 8	81 2 9	50 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	115 12 8	2,424 10 5
Waimate	138 9 7	24 3 9	46 10 10	52 13 4	13 13 0	9 5 4	456 16 8	0 0 0	4 10 0	0 0 0	50 11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	64 5 10	880 16 6
Waipawa	418 16 6	10 13 6	171 8 11	88 10 10	37 3 0	0 0 0	436 10 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	39 0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	97 3 8	2,129 1 0
Wanganui	263 10 1	30 0 0	113 13 9	98 12 8	66 14 7	18 14 8	524 10 9	0 37 6 11 24 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	45 3 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	589 10 2	101,874 10 4
Wellington	2,025 18 6	110 18 8	691 0 7	535 14 4	250 7 8	175 1 10	2,068 6 3	0 95 17 0	0 46 14 0	0 45 3 1	628 7 1	55 6 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	196 1 2	91,241 8 10
Westport	249 15 3	14 16 6	20 16 6	46 0 4	9 4 8	31 2 8	378 10 0	0 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	47 16 4	11 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	9 4 6	7,212 12 4
Totals	15,636 15 2	1,412 13 7	75,534 11 0	3,871 11 3	1,876 3 6	2,250 16 5	971 13 8	24,605 10 54	8 12 12	1560 1 3	3,923 9 3	1,070 15 5	34 17 14	18 12 2	247 17 10	9,709 4 7	2,641 2 2	275,313 18 3

(1) Included in provisions. (2) Return for year ended the 31st March, 1888. (3) Included in salaries. (4) Included in additions, &c. (5) Included in bedding. (6) New hospital and laying out grounds. (7) Included in repairs. (8) Including £415 for hospital site. (9) Included in additions, &c. (10) Included in bedding. (11) New hospital and laying out grounds.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure on Hospitals, &c., out of the Public Works Fund, 1877-78 to 1887-88.

Name of Hospital, &c.	Provincial District of	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	Total.
Akaroa ..	Canterbury	£ 4 7 11	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrowtown ..	Otago	.. ..	479 6 0	393 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	493 13 11
Ashburton ..	Canterbury	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	818 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	393 2 0
Auckland ..	Auckland	274 6 2	758 2 11	.. ..	238 0 10	140 4 11	57 15 1	2 0 0	.. ..	500 0 0	1,410 0 0	.. ..	2,228 0 0
Charleston ..	Nelson	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,965 9 11
Christchurch and Lyttelton	Canterbury	409 4 10	589 17 3	458 12 10	369 13 7	.. ..	.. ..	133 11 9	315 1 10	781 7 7	.. ..	.. ..	3,037 9 8
Coromandel ..	Auckland	250 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	250 0 0
Cromwell ..	Otago	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dunedin and Caversham ..	"	.. ..	371 11 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,600 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	1,971 11 6
Dunstan ..	"	.. ..	200 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	150 0 0	.. ..	350 0 0
Gisborne ..	Auckland	.. ..	400 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	542 13 6
Greytown ..	Westland	105 3 6	442 18 0	37 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Kumara ..	Westland	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Masterton ..	Wellington	.. ..	442 18 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Greytown ..	Wellington	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Napier ..	Hawke's Bay	.. ..	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	271 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	161 16 0	80 10 1	500 0 0	.. ..	2,413 14 1
Nelson ..	Nelson	29 5 6	0 18 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	55 3 6
New Plymouth ..	Nelson	2 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	120 0 0	148 0 0	26 8 6	.. ..	3,000 0 0	3,296 18 6
Oamaru ..	Otago	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Patea ..	Taranaki	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	328 14 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	328 14 7
Pictou ..	Marlborough	.. ..	.. ..	28 0 0	94 5 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	100 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	222 5 2
Reefton ..	Nelson	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	400 0 0	.. ..	400 0 0
Riverton ..	Otago	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Southland ..	"	.. ..	350 0 0	700 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	500 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,550 0 0
Thames ..	Auckland	.. ..	.. ..	495 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	165 0 0	.. ..	660 0 0
Timaru ..	Canterbury	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Totara ..	Westland	100 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	304 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	404 8 0
Tuapeka ..	Otago	578 0 0	622 0 0	593 13 0	104 2 6	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	500 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,397 15 6
Wainate ..	Canterbury	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Waipawa ..	Hawke's Bay	500 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	45 15 0	312 6 0	250 0 0	Cr. 17 16 0	750 0 0
Wairau ..	Marlborough	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	894 8 8	.. ..	1,252 9 8
Wanganui ..	Wellington	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	400 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Wakatipu ..	Otago	.. ..	588 4 11	200 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	569 19 0	Cr. 16 10 0	177 2 11	.. ..	600 0 0
Wellington ..	Wellington	.. ..	.. ..	1,942 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	6 15 0	.. ..	496 16 6	15 0 0	250 0 0	1,178 5 7	4,437 7 5
Westland ..	Westland	1,000 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	249 18 9	.. ..	200 0 0	.. ..	1,761 16 6
Westport ..	Nelson	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	449 18 9
Total ..	..	3,252 17 11	5,802 18 7	5,247 17 10	2,219 4 8	140 4 11	64 10 1	255 11 9	3,791 15 1	3,299 2 2	4,421 11 7	4,155 9 7	32,651 4 2
													Cr. 34 6 0

RETURN showing Amount paid in each Provincial District on account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid since the Abolition of the Provinces.

District.	Hospitals.	Benevolent and Out-door Relief.	Orphanages and Industrial Schools.	Female Refuges.	Totals.
YEAR 1876-77 (six months).					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	1,477 17 9	1,554 5 11	772 8 1	..	3,804 11 9
Taranaki	332 1 6	188 18 1	..	..	470 19 7
Wellington	1,102 1 9	343 7 2	9 0 0	..	1,454 8 11
Hawke's Bay	313 19 11	250 0 0	..	..	563 19 11
Nelson	1,363 16 0	342 18 1	255 0 0	..	1,961 14 1
Marlborough	338 7 8	236 18 11	..	..	575 6 7
Canterbury	3,518 1 9	3,415 14 2	805 8 5	..	7,739 4 5
Westland	1,229 6 4	259 15 2	..	..	1,489 1 6
Otago	3,114 15 11	441 6 7	..	..	3,556 2 6
Totals	12,790 8 7	6,983 4 2	1,841 16 6	..	21,615 9 3
YEAR 1877-78.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	5,478 14 7	3,944 10 5	1,916 17 9	..	11,340 2 9
Taranaki	1,143 14 2	363 8 7	..	..	1,507 2 9
Wellington	4,146 12 1	721 0 5	..	..	4,867 12 6
Hawke's Bay	679 17 4	396 0 0	..	..	1,075 17 4
Nelson	2,773 4 3	731 2 3	621 9 0	..	4,125 15 6
Marlborough	1,154 3 7	562 8 2	6 8 0	..	1,722 19 9
Canterbury	8,405 9 6	8,569 0 6	1,975 14 6	130 0 0	19,080 4 6
Westland	4,484 7 0	190 0 3	..	..	4,674 7 3
Otago	9,838 3 5	2,290 14 3	22 10 0	100 0 0	12,251 7 8
Totals	38,104 5 11	17,768 4 10	4,542 19 3	230 0 0	60,645 10 0
YEAR 1878-79.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	3,966 13 5	3,841 13 8	1,665 6 9	..	9,473 13 10
Taranaki	1,049 2 7	410 6 0	..	..	1,459 8 7
Wellington	4,846 17 8	1,400 7 11	131 9 0	..	6,378 14 7
Hawke's Bay	717 4 1	223 19 0	7 4 6	..	948 7 7
Nelson	2,892 4 7	735 14 0	654 10 0	..	4,282 8 7
Marlborough	338 16 7	175 10 3	62 8 0	..	576 14 10
Canterbury	9,226 4 4	8,144 15 7	1,255 9 2	369 4 9	18,995 13 10
Westland	4,319 3 1	527 4 9	..	..	4,846 7 10
Otago	10,731 19 0	4,488 15 7	64 10 0	100 0 0	15,385 4 7
Totals	38,088 5 4	19,948 6 9	3,840 17 5	469 4 9	62,346 14 3
YEAR 1879-80.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	3,052 10 1	3,219 6 1	1,926 8 6	..	8,198 4 8
Taranaki	1,128 17 10	481 9 3	..	..	1,610 7 1
Wellington	3,121 8 10	1,550 14 1	42 0 0	60 19 6	4,775 2 5
Hawke's Bay	751 3 0	334 10 0	..	..	1,085 13 0
Nelson	1,972 9 1	669 2 7	683 4 0	..	3,324 15 8
Marlborough	691 1 4	9 18 0	..	..	700 17 4
Canterbury	8,554 7 11	7,174 7 1	1,276 8 8	187 17 6	17,193 1 2
Westland	3,670 0 2	566 18 6	..	..	4,236 18 8
Otago	7,456 8 10	1,466 6 7	42 0 0	100 0 0	9,064 15 5
Totals	30,398 7 1	15,472 10 2	3,970 1 2	348 17 0	50,189 15 5
YEAR 1880-81.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	5,205 8 10	3,659 8 0	2,345 16 8	..	11,210 13 6
Taranaki	2,201 9 0	1,162 17 11	..	..	3,364 6 11
Wellington	3,415 19 1	2,602 10 5	..	197 11 11	6,216 1 5
Hawke's Bay	2,255 18 0	310 15 11	..	..	2,566 13 11
Nelson	1,959 2 1	636 7 3	1,326 3 6	..	3,921 12 10
Marlborough	561 14 9	95 2 9	..	..	656 17 6
Canterbury	8,429 14 10	8,055 5 6	2,099 4 0	416 10 9	19,000 15 1
Westland	3,358 19 3	492 19 11	..	..	3,851 19 2
Otago	9,331 2 0	4,265 2 2	..	100 0 0	13,696 4 2
Totals	36,719 7 10	21,280 9 10	5,771 4 2	714 2 8	64,485 4 6

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, &c.—*continued.*

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE AID—*continued.*

District.	Hospitals.	Benevolent and Out-door Relief.	Orphanages and Industrial Schools.	Female Refuges.	Totals.
YEAR 1881-82.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	4,334 10 10	4,656 18 6	2,811 5 10	..	11,802 15 2
Taranaki	1,526 15 4	810 1 1	..	..	2,336 16 5
Wellington	3,315 8 9	2,785 13 9	183 0 0	98 4 6	6,560 7 0
Hawke's Bay	1,392 5 7	419 9 6	..	..	1,811 15 1
Nelson	3,169 15 0	742 0 4	1,470 12 5	..	5,382 7 9
Marlborough	394 9 6	104 15 0	..	..	499 4 6
Canterbury	8,112 11 2	10,620 15 9	1,939 18 2	182 1 2	20,855 6 3
Westland	3,998 4 8	622 1 9	..	..	4,620 6 5
Otago	10,575 18 6	2,973 6 2	..	100 0 0	13,649 4 8
Totals	37,017 19 4	23,735 1 10	6,404 16 5	380 5 8	67,538 3 3

YEAR 1882-83.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	6,238 2 5	4,732 8 3	1,861 4 8	..	12,831 15 4
Taranaki	786 19 2	798 15 2	..	..	1,585 14 4
Wellington	7,402 9 3	2,345 2 7	87 8 0	765 13 6	10,600 13 4
Hawke's Bay	2,634 2 6	970 1 9	..	..	3,604 4 8
Nelson	3,524 15 10	903 0 11	2,371 2 2	..	6,798 18 11
Marlborough	1,054 11 11	94 12 9	..	..	1,149 4 8
Canterbury	8,763 2 11	11,046 5 0	2,104 4 1	258 17 11	22,172 9 11
Westland	5,250 19 8	982 3 3	..	..	6,233 2 11
Otago	9,740 11 4	4,939 19 4	..	100 0 0	14,780 10 8
Totals	45,395 15 0	26,812 9 0	6,423 18 11	1,124 11 5	79,756 14 4

YEAR 1883-84.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	8,934 2 3	4,316 12 6	1,913 11 1	..	15,164 5 10
Taranaki	1,570 19 10	917 18 11	..	..	2,488 18 9
Wellington	7,823 13 2	2,863 4 8	375 9 0	90 2 0	11,152 8 10
Hawke's Bay	4,594 17 4	1,641 7 10	..	..	6,236 5 2
Nelson	3,103 4 7	924 16 4	2,833 3 7	..	6,861 4 6
Marlborough	1,329 7 8	76 13 3	..	..	1,406 0 11
Canterbury	8,356 5 5	11,763 9 10	2,279 3 6	239 19 2	22,638 17 11
Westland	3,667 0 2	794 0 6	..	..	4,461 0 8
Otago	10,505 3 2	3,519 5 10	..	100 0 0	14,124 9 0
Totals	49,884 13 7	26,817 9 8	7,401 7 2	430 1 2	84,533 11 7

YEAR 1884-85.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	9,160 16 9	6,558 9 4	2,350 17 2	95 17 8	18,166 0 11
Taranaki	1,123 17 4	903 10 3	..	..	2,027 7 7
Wellington	8,755 16 10	3,665 6 9	486 7 0	438 0 0	13,345 10 7
Hawke's Bay	3,737 15 1	923 0 8	19 12 0	..	4,680 7 9
Nelson	3,308 3 4	1,573 2 6	3,486 9 5	..	8,367 15 3
Marlborough	1,379 12 2	266 14 6	45 0 0	..	1,691 6 8
Canterbury	9,341 8 9	13,757 18 10	2,466 7 5	253 15 10	25,829 10 10
Westland	4,911 7 10	793 17 3	..	..	5,710 5 1
Otago	11,968 8 6	5,936 3 7	100 0 0	..	18,004 12 1
Totals	53,687 6 7	34,393 3 8	8,954 13 0	787 13 6	97,822 16 9

YEAR 1885-86.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auckland	7,668 6 9	5,794 14 1	1,643 19 6	295 12 0	15,402 12 4
Taranaki	1,175 8 9	676 0 10	..	..	1,851 9 7
Wellington	8,787 4 1	3,748 7 9	550 10 4	423 16 11	13,509 19 1
Hawke's Bay	3,311 6 8	2,450 7 4	201 12 0	..	5,963 6 0
Nelson	3,045 18 7	1,745 6 9	3,619 0 0	..	8,410 5 4
Marlborough	1,880 10 9	139 6 4	45 0 0	..	1,564 17 1
Canterbury	8,169 18 0	10,517 14 4	1,617 13 6	202 6 6	20,507 17 4
Westland	4,770 16 3	926 10 11	..	..	5,697 7 2
Otago	9,991 1 2	6,185 6 11	..	100 0 0	16,276 8 1
Totals	48,300 11 0	32,183 15 3	7,678 0 4	1,021 15 5	89,184 2 0

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on Account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, &c.—*continued.*

HOSPITALS.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
YEAR 1876-77.		YEAR 1881-82.	
Auckland	£ 1,477 17 9	Auckland	£ 4,334 10 10
Taranaki	332 1 6	Taranaki	1,526 15 4
Wellington	1,102 1 9	Wellington	3,315 8 9
Hawke's Bay	313 19 11	Hawke's Bay	1,392 5 7
Nelson	1,363 16 0	Nelson	3,169 15 0
Marlborough	338 7 8	Marlborough	394 9 6
Canterbury	3,518 1 9	Canterbury	8,112 11 2
Westland	1,229 6 4	Westland	3,998 4 8
Otago	3,114 15 11	Otago	10,575 18 6
Total	£12,790 8 7	Total	£37,017 19 4
YEAR 1877-78.		YEAR 1882-83.	
Auckland	£ 5,478 14 7	Auckland	£ 6,238 2 5
Taranaki	1,143 14 2	Taranaki	786 19 2
Wellington	4,146 12 1	Wellington	7,402 9 3
Hawke's Bay	679 17 4	Hawke's Bay	2,634 2 6
Nelson	2,773 4 3	Nelson	3,524 15 10
Marlborough	1,154 3 7	Marlborough	1,054 11 11
Canterbury	8,405 9 6	Canterbury	8,763 2 11
Westland	4,484 7 0	Westland	5,250 19 8
Otago	9,838 3 5	Otago	9,740 11 4
Total	£38,104 5 11	Total	£45,395 15 0
YEAR 1878-79.		YEAR 1883-84.	
Auckland	£ 3,966 13 5	Auckland	£ 8,934 2 3
Taranaki	1,049 2 7	Taranaki	1,570 19 10
Wellington	4,846 17 8	Wellington	7,823 13 2
Hawke's Bay	717 4 1	Hawke's Bay	4,594 17 4
Nelson	2,892 4 7	Nelson	3,103 4 7
Marlborough	338 16 7	Marlborough	1,329 7 8
Canterbury	9,226 4 4	Canterbury	8,356 5 5
Westland	4,319 3 1	Westland	3,667 0 2
Otago	10,731 19 0	Otago	10,505 3 2
Total	£38,088 5 4	Total	£49,884 13 7
YEAR 1879-80.		YEAR 1884-85.	
Auckland	£ 3,052 10 1	Auckland	£ 9,160 16 9
Taranaki	1,128 17 10	Taranaki	1,123 17 4
Wellington	3,121 8 10	Wellington	8,755 16 10
Hawke's Bay	751 3 0	Hawke's Bay	3,737 15 1
Nelson	1,972 9 1	Nelson	3,308 3 4
Marlborough	691 1 4	Marlborough	1,379 12 2
Canterbury	8,554 7 11	Canterbury	9,341 8 9
Westland	3,670 0 2	Westland	4,911 7 10
Otago	7,456 8 10	Otago	11,968 8 6
Total	£30,398 7 1	Total	£53,687 6 7
YEAR 1880-81.		YEAR 1885-86.	
Auckland	£ 5,205 8 10	Auckland	£ 7,668 6 9
Taranaki	2,201 9 0	Taranaki	1,175 8 9
Wellington	3,415 19 1	Wellington	8,787 4 1
Hawke's Bay	2,255 18 0	Hawke's Bay	3,311 6 8
Nelson	1,959 2 1	Nelson	3,045 18 7
Marlborough	561 14 9	Marlborough	1,380 10 9
Canterbury	8,429 14 10	Canterbury	8,169 18 0
Westland	3,358 19 3	Westland	4,770 16 3
Otago	9,331 2 0	Otago	9,991 1 2
Total	£36,719 7 10	Total	£48,300 11 0

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

YEAR 1876-77.		YEAR 1877-78.	
District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
Auckland	£ 1,554 5 11	Auckland	£ 3,944 10 5
Taranaki	138 18 1	Taranaki	363 8 7
Wellington	343 7 2	Wellington	721 0 5
Hawke's Bay	250 0 0	Hawke's Bay	396 0 0
Nelson	342 18 1	Nelson	731 2 3
Marlborough	236 18 11	Marlborough	562 8 2
Canterbury	3,415 14 2	Canterbury	8,569 0 6
Westland	259 15 2	Westland	190 0 3
Otago	441 6 7	Otago	2,290 14 3
Total	£6,983 4 2	Total	£17,768 4 10

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on Account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, &c.—*continued.*

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF—*continued.*

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
YEAR 1878-79.		YEAR 1882-83.	
Auckland	£ 3,841 13 8	Auckland	£ 4,732 8 3
Taranaki	410 6 0	Taranaki	798 15 2
Wellington	1,400 7 11	Wellington	2,345 2 7
Hawke's Bay	223 19 0	Hawke's Bay	970 1 9
Nelson	735 14 0	Nelson	903 0 11
Marlborough	175 10 3	Marlborough	94 12 9
Canterbury	8,144 15 7	Canterbury	11,046 5 0
Westland	527 4 9	Westland	982 3 3
Otago	4,488 15 7	Otago	4,939 19 4
Total	£19,948 6 9	Total	£26,812 9 0
YEAR 1879-80.		YEAR 1883-84.	
Auckland	£ 3,219 6 1	Auckland	£ 4,316 12 6
Taranaki	481 9 3	Taranaki	917 18 11
Wellington	1,550 14 1	Wellington	2,863 4 8
Hawke's Bay	334 10 0	Hawke's Bay	1,641 7 10
Nelson	669 2 7	Nelson	924 16 4
Marlborough	9 16 0	Marlborough	76 13 3
Canterbury	7,174 7 1	Canterbury	11,763 9 10
Westland	566 18 6	Westland	794 0 6
Otago	1,466 6 7	Otago	3,519 5 10
Total	£15,472 10 2	Total	£26,817 9 8
YEAR 1880-81.		YEAR 1884-85.	
Auckland	£ 3,659 8 0	Auckland	£ 6,558 9 4
Taranaki	1,162 17 11	Taranaki	903 10 3
Wellington	2,602 10 5	Wellington	3,665 6 9
Hawke's Bay	310 15 11	Hawke's Bay	923 0 8
Nelson	636 7 3	Nelson	1,573 2 6
Marlborough	95 2 9	Marlborough	266 14 6
Canterbury	8,055 5 6	Canterbury	13,767 18 10
Westland	492 19 11	Westland	798 17 3
Otago	4,265 2 2	Otago	5,936 3 7
Total	£21,280 9 10	Total	£34,393 3 8
YEAR 1881-82.		YEAR 1885-1886.	
Auckland	£ 4,656 18 6	Auckland	£ 5,794 14 1
Taranaki	810 1 1	Taranaki	676 0 10
Wellington	2,785 13 9	Wellington	3,748 7 9
Hawke's Bay	419 9 6	Hawke's Bay	2,450 7 4
Nelson	742 0 4	Nelson	1,745 6 9
Marlborough	104 15 0	Marlborough	139 6 4
Canterbury	10,620 15 9	Canterbury	10,517 14 4
Westland	622 1 9	Westland	926 10 11
Otago	2,973 6 2	Otago	6,185 6 11
Total	£23,735 1 10	Total	£32,183 15 3

ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

District.	Amount.	District.	Amount.
YEAR 1876-77.		YEAR 1878-79.	
Auckland	£ 772 8 1	Auckland	£ 1,665 6 9
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington	9 0 0	Wellington	131 9 0
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay	7 4 6
Nelson	255 0 0	Nelson	654 10 0
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough	62 8 0
Canterbury	805 8 5	Canterbury	1,255 9 2
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Otago .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago	64 10 0
Total	£1,841 16 6	Total	£3,840 17 5
YEAR 1877-78.		YEAR 1879-80.	
Auckland	£ 1,916 17 9	Auckland	£ 1,926 8 6
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington .. .. .	.. .. .	Wellington	42 0 0
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .
Nelson	621 9 0	Nelson	683 4 0
Marlborough	6 8 0	Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .
Canterbury	1,975 14 6	Canterbury	1,276 8 8
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Otago	22 10 0	Otago	42 0 0
Total	£4,542 19 3	Total	£3,970 1 2

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on Account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, &c.—*continued.*ORPHANAGES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

Districts.	Amount.	Districts.	Amount.
YEAR 1880-81.		YEAR 1883-84.	
Auckland	£ s. d. 2,345 16 8	Auckland	£ s. d. 1,913 11 1
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington .. .. .	.. .. .	Wellington	375 9 0
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .
Nelson	1,326 3 6	Nelson	2,833 3 7
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .
Canterbury	2,099 4 0	Canterbury	2,279 3 6
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Otago .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago .. .. .	.. .. .
Total	£5,771 4 2	Total	£7,401 7 2
YEAR 1881-82.		YEAR 1884-85.	
Auckland	£ s. d. 2,811 5 10	Auckland	£ s. d. 2,350 17 2
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington	183 0 0	Wellington	486 7 0
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay	19 12 0
Nelson	1,470 12 5	Nelson	3,486 9 5
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough	45 0 0
Canterbury	1,939 18 2	Canterbury	2,466 7 5
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Otago .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago	100 0 0
Total	£6,404 16 5	Total	£8,954 13 0
YEAR 1882-83.		YEAR 1885-86.	
Auckland	£ s. d. 1,861 4 8	Auckland	£ s. d. 1,643 19 6
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington	87 8 0	Wellington	550 10 4
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay	201 12 0
Nelson	2,371 2 2	Nelson	3,619 0 0
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough	45 0 0
Canterbury	2,104 4 1	Canterbury	1,617 18 6
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Otago .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago .. .. .	.. .. .
Total	£6,423 18 11	Total	£7,678 0 4
FEMALE REFUGES.			
YEAR 1876-77.		YEAR 1880-81.	
<i>Nil.</i>		Auckland	£ s. d.
YEAR 1877-78.		Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Auckland	£ s. d.	Wellington	197 11 11
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .
Wellington .. .. .	.. .. .	Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .
Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .	Canterbury	416 10 9
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Canterbury	130 0 0	Otago	100 0 0
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Total	£714 2 8
Otago	100 0 0		
Total	£230 0 0	YEAR 1881-82.	
YEAR 1878-79.		Auckland	£ s. d.
Auckland	£ s. d.	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Wellington	98 4 6
Wellington .. .. .	.. .. .	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .
Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Canterbury	132 1 2
Canterbury	369 4 9	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago	100 0 0
Otago	100 0 0	Total	£380 5 8
Total	£469 4 9	YEAR 1882-83.	
YEAR 1879-80.		Auckland	£ s. d.
Auckland	£ s. d.	Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .
Taranaki .. .. .	.. .. .	Wellington	765 13 6
Wellington	60 19 6	Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .
Hawke's Bay .. .. .	.. .. .	Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .
Nelson .. .. .	.. .. .	Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .
Marlborough .. .. .	.. .. .	Canterbury	258 17 11
Canterbury	187 17 6	Westland .. .. .	.. .. .
Westland .. .. .	.. .. .	Otago	100 0 0
Otago	100 0 0	Total	£1,124 11 5
Total	£348 17 0		

RETURN showing the Amounts paid in each Provincial District on Account of Hospitals and Charitable Aid, &c.—*continued.*

FEMALE REFUGES—*continued.*

Districts.				Amount.			Districts.				Amount.		
YEAR 1883-84.				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
Auckland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canterbury ..	..	..	..	253	15	10
Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Westland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wellington ..	..	..	..	90	2	0	Otago ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total ..				£787	13	6
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	YEAR 1885-86.				£	s.	d.
Marlborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Auckland ..	..	..	..	295	12	0
Canterbury ..	..	..	..	239	19	2	Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Wellington ..	..	..	..	423	16	11
Otago ..	..	..	..	100	0	0	Hawke's Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..				430	1	2	Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
YEAR 1884-85.				£	s.	d.	Marlborough ..	..	..	..	202	6	6
Auckland ..	..	..	..	95	17	8	Canterbury ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taranaki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Westland ..	..	..	..	100	0	0
Wellington ..	..	..	..	438	0	0	Otago ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawke's Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total ..				£1,021	15	5
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..
Marlborough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..					..	..	..

DISEASES AND DEATHS IN HOSPITALS—continued.

Orders, Diseases, &c.	Hukitika.		Ross.		Christ Church.		Akara.		Ashburton.		Timaru.		Waimate.		Oamaru.		Panedun.		Dunstan.		Cromwell.		Arrowtown.		Wakapu.		Nashby.		Lawrence.		Invercargill.		Riverton.		Total Cases.	Total Deaths.				
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.								
ORDER 1.—Miasmatic																																								
1. Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Chicken-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Epidemic Rose-rash .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Scarlet Fever (Scarlatina) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Relapsing Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Whooping-cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Mumps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Simple and Ill-defined Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Enteric Fever, Typhoid .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Other Miasmatic Diseases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Order 1	4	..	1	..	33	10	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	18	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	4	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	415	52	
ORDER 2.—Diarrheal.																																								
1. Simple Cholera
2. Diarrhoea	6
3. Dysentery
Total Order 2	6
ORDER 3.—Malarial.																																								
1. Remittent Fever
2. Ague
3. Beriberi
Total Order 3
ORDER 4.—Zoonous.																																								
1. Hydrophobia
2. Glanders
3. Splenic Fever
4. Cow-pox and other Effects of Vaccination
Total Order 4
ORDER 5.—Venereal.																																								
1. Syphilis
2. Gonorrhoea, Stricture of Urethra, Ulcer of Groin	2
Total Order 5	2

DISEASES AND DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.
 TABLE showing the Number of Cases and of Deaths from each Cause in the various Hospitals in the Colony during the Year 1887—continued.

Class.	Auckland.		Coromandel.		Thames.		Gibberne.		New Plymouth.		Patea.		Napier.		Waipukuruan.		Wellington.		Wanganui.		Master-ton.		Greytown.		Picton.		Blenheim.		Nelson.		Westport.		Charleston.		Refton.		Grey-mounth.		Kumara.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
<p>ORDER 7.—Diseases of Urinary System.</p> <p>1. Acute Nephritis 1</p> <p>2. Bright's Disease 5</p> <p>3. Uremia 1</p> <p>4. Suppression of Urine 2</p> <p>5. Calculus 1</p> <p>6. Haematuria 4</p> <p>7. Diseases of Bladder and Prostate 3</p> <p>8. Other Diseases of Urinary System 6</p> <p>Total Order 7 20</p>																																								
<p>ORDER 8.—Diseases of Reproductive System.</p> <p>(a.) Diseases of Organs of Generation.—</p> <p>1. Ovarian Disease 1</p> <p>2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina 15</p> <p>3. Disorders of Menstruation 4</p> <p>4. Pelvic Abscess 3</p> <p>5. Perineal Abscess 7</p> <p>6. Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. 1</p> <p>7. Diseases of Parturition.—</p> <p>8. Puerperal Mania 15</p> <p>9. Puerperal Metritis 1</p> <p>10. Placenta Prævia, Flooding 1</p> <p>11. Phlegmasia Dolens 1</p> <p>12. Other Accidents of Childbirth 1</p> <p>(c.) Childbirth (Lying-in Patients) 1</p> <p>Total Order 8 43</p>																																								
<p>ORDER 9.—Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.</p> <p>1. Caries, Necrosis 22</p> <p>2. Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis 5</p> <p>3. Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion 5</p> <p>Total Order 9 27</p>																																								
<p>ORDER 10.—Diseases of Integumentary System.</p> <p>1. Carbuncle 3</p> <p>2. Phlegmon, Cellulitis 7</p> <p>3. Lupus 1</p> <p>4. Ulcer, Bed-sore 3</p> <p>5. Eczema 14</p> <p>6. Pemphigus 5</p> <p>7. Other Diseases of Integumentary System 3</p> <p>Total Order 10 22</p> <p>Total Class VI. 326</p>																																								

