

Although repeatedly questioned on the subject of his crime, he affirms that he has no recollection whatever of the dreadful event, which was doubtless the outcome of an epileptic impulse.

Thus, then, there is little doubt but that epilepsy is one of the most terrible maladies which afflict the human race, entailing upon its victims many calamities and misfortunes. As regards its medico-legal aspect, the words of Echeverria may be repeated with advantage, viz., "that epileptics cannot be held responsible for any act of violence, perpetrated during their unconscious automatism, which they have no power to control nor capacity to judge."*

On the various modes of providing for the Insane and Idiots in the United States and Great Britain. By D. HACK TUKE, F.R.C.P.†

I count much upon your indulgence in presuming that you are willing to listen to the somewhat desultory remarks I desire to make in response to your invitation to contribute a paper to the Psychology Section of the International Congress.

What I propose to do is to resume, after an absence of three years, the friendly converse with my co-alienists in the United States on certain subjects of common interest which we discussed when I had the pleasure of visiting your institutions. I have not failed to watch since then what has been done and written in your country as to the best way of providing accommodation for the insane, and also as to the best way of restraining them from doing injury to themselves or others, and my observations are made chiefly in reference to these aspects‡ of our department of medicine.

I have thought that in connection with the former subject, it might be interesting and agreeable to you to know the exact distribution of the insane and idiots in England and Wales, and Scotland; not that I suppose, for a moment, that our own allocation of the insane classes is by any means perfect, or that we have succeeded in fully solving the problem which arises in view of the enormous accumulation of lunatics, but it may be that our experience and practice are not without their use in the

* "Journal of Mental Science," April, 1885, p. 37.

† Paper read at the International Medical Congress (Section of Psychology) September, 1887.

‡ The space at our command does not allow of the insertion of a section of the article having reference to Mechanical Restraint.

consideration of the vast question which you, like ourselves, have been for some years anxiously considering, and are considering at the present moment, and, if I may be allowed to prophesy, will consider for some time to come.

Taking, first, the number of the insane and idiots in England and Wales, as reported in the last available Lunacy Blue Book, we have a total of about 80,000 patients (Table I.). Of these about 8,000 belong to the Private, and about 72,000 (the great majority) to the Indigent or Pauper class. I must premise that the numbers I have given do not include the Insane or Idiotic who reside in their own homes, as these are not under the supervision of the Lunacy Commissioners. Although the census of 1881 attempts to furnish returns of the lunatics and idiots in England and Wales, it does not distinguish between those who are at home and those who are in asylums. Moreover, these cannot be considered as sufficiently trustworthy to be included in any scientific statistics.

Now, of the total number which I have given, about 70 per cent. (71·78) are in Public Asylums, in which term I include our County, Borough, and Metropolitan District Asylums, as also our State Asylums and Registered (or Endowed) Hospitals (Table II.). I may state that our County Asylums correspond in their appointment to your State Asylums, but differ from them in this, that they, with slight exceptions, provide for the indigent classes only, while yours receive patients of various social positions. This our Endowed Hospitals do. Our Metropolitan District Asylums are exclusively for the pauper class of patients who are demented or idiotic. In our Proprietary Asylums or Licensed Houses, there are 5 per cent. of the gross number of patients. As we usually call these institutions Private Asylums, it is important that they should not be confounded with those Hospitals for the Insane in the United States which you call Private in common with Proprietary Asylums, in order to distinguish them from your State and Government Institutions. We have about 8 per cent. residing in Private Dwellings, most of them being paupers boarded out, while a small fraction are single patients of the well-to-do class residing in lodgings or the families of medical men and others. Lastly, there are rather more than 14 per cent. (14·8) cared for in Workhouses, and, I believe, fairly well cared for. In some there are very good Lunacy Wards.

I will now take the Private Patients separately and exclusively, and state their distribution, so far as regards their residences in the Public Asylums, the Proprietary Asylums, and

the Private Dwellings (Table V.). Of a hundred such patients considerably more than half, viz., 55, reside in the Public Asylums, about 39 per cent. in Proprietary Asylums, while the remainder, 5 per cent., are single patients in Private Dwellings.

In one of my Tables the location of Private Patients is given in more detail (Table VI.), but I will not weary you with the particulars at the present moment.

If next we take the Pauper class, also separately, we find that nearly three-fourths are in the Public Asylums, a little more than 1 per cent. in Private Asylums, 16 per cent. in our Workhouses, and 8 per cent. in private dwellings, but supported out of the rates, and under official inspection (Table V.).

I pass on to give you a summary of the distribution of Lunatics and Idiots in Scotland, from which you will see that it differs in a striking manner from the corresponding figures in England and Wales (Table VII.). The last returns for Scotland give about 11,000 as the number of insane and idiots under official recognition in that country.

Now, of these nearly 60 per cent. are confined in Public Asylums, while the trifling proportion of a little over 1 per cent. are placed in Proprietary Asylums. Twenty per cent. are in Workhouses, some of which are of a superior kind, and would by some be considered on a par with County Asylums* (Table VIII.). Lastly, we have nearly the same proportion (19·47) per cent. placed in Private Dwellings, mostly boarded out and under official inspection. You will, therefore, see that the Scotch have proceeded much further than we have in England in making use of houses other than Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic classes, while they make scant use of Proprietary Institutions.

When we take the location of private patients separately in Scotland and compare this with the corresponding distribution in England and Wales, we see again a great contrast. Thus in Scotland, of private patients, 85 per cent. are in Public Asylums, barely 8 per cent. in Proprietary Asylums, while the remainder, about 7 per cent., are single patients in Private Dwellings (Table IX.).

I now turn to the statistics of the insane and idiotic in the United States (Table XI.). The attempt to compare these

* Dr. Lockhart Robertson adopted this view in some instructive statistics he prepared in 1881; hence some discrepancy between his figures and mine (see "Journal of Mental Science," January, 1882).

with the corresponding classes in our own country is beset with difficulty, and it requires the greatest possible care to avoid erroneous and misleading comparisons. To some of these I must for a moment refer. In the first place our Lunacy Returns include idiots; yours distinguish between them and the insane. I have thrown together these separate returns of yours in order to allow of parallel facts being brought together. Again, our returns take no notice whatever of patients living in their own families and not under the supervision of the Commissioners in Lunacy. It is, therefore, necessary, when instituting a comparison between the methods of provision for the insane and idiotic classes in the two countries, to exclude the patients at home from our statistics, otherwise it is clear that the relative percentages would be totally misleading. Once more, it is extremely difficult to insure similarity in the grouping of institutions in America and England when we attempt to draw a parallel between them. I must ask your indulgence, therefore, if my comparative grouping differs from what you would consider just, remembering that I tread upon ground hitherto untrodden by any inquirer into the relative methods pursued in your country and ours in regard to the provision for these unhappy and dependent members of society who, we shall agree, are emphatically the "wards of the State," as, I believe, your Horace Mann so well said long ago.

There were in 1880 in the United States (see Table XII.) 60,571 insane and idiots, exclusive of patients residing in their own homes (and here let me say in passing that I must content myself at the present moment with the statistics of your last census). Now of this number nearly half (47·80 per cent.) were placed in what you call State and Territorial Asylums, but which correspond, in some respects at least, to our County and Borough Asylums (Table XIII.).

I hesitate to add to this group what you call County and City Asylums, because I regard these as scarcely comparable, for the most part, with the asylums in our own country, which bear the same designation. Taking them, therefore, separately, I find that in your County and City Asylums there were about 14 per cent. (14·5). In almshouses there were the large proportion of 25 per cent. Some of the larger ones are, I ought to say, not included (in accordance with your own census-grouping) under this category, but are returned under Public Institutions.

Then we come to the Corporate or Endowed Hospitals for the Insane, including your Catholic Institutions for this class. Here

were located 5 per cent. I am at a loss to know whether I ought to add your Training Schools for Idiots to this division, and have, therefore, kept them distinct. They are represented by a proportion of 4 per cent. In your Government Asylum in Washington there is 1.44 per cent. of your insane and idiots. And here it may be well to warn anyone who may study our Lunacy Blue Books that what he will find described there as State Asylums, corresponds to your term "Government," or "owned by the United States." We next come to Proprietary Asylums, a term which I adopt in this place in preference to "Private," as we are accustomed to say, in order to avoid confusion arising out of your custom of including under this designation your Corporate Hospitals for the Insane. Now these institutions in your country are only represented by a fraction (.56) per cent. This is a very striking fact. Strange to say, there are more in your gaols, although the percentage is also only a fraction (.73) per cent.

From what I heard when I was in America, I gathered that there was likely to be an increase of Proprietary Asylums. It is a remarkable fact that while in Britain the current of feeling flows in the direction of the larger appropriation of the Public Asylums to the wealthy classes, there is this reaction in the United States in favour of private enterprise. Notwithstanding this, however, there is, I suppose, no likelihood of your departing, to any very considerable extent, from the system now in vogue. So long as Private Asylums are provided, the friends of patients are left at liberty to choose between the two classes of asylums. This is, I think, as it should be, provided always that adequate supervision is enforced, as well as checks placed on the admission of sane persons from interested motives.

I proceed to compare with these percentages the corresponding ratios in England and Wales at the same date (see Tables III. and IV.), premising that as regards our own country the proportions between the several classes then and now have not materially changed. Taking then our asylums, which correspond in their appointment, although not socially, to your State Institutions, our returns show a percentage of 62 (62.61) as against yours, which is somewhat under 50 per cent. We had a smaller proportion in Almshouses (or, as we term them, Workhouses) than you, viz., 16 as against your 25 per cent. In our Corporate Asylums, which we call Registered Hospitals for the Insane, there were about four per cent. as against your five. In regard to Government institutions the percentage was almost identical with yours, being a little over one per cent. in both

countries. Then, as regards Proprietary Asylums, we find a marked difference, for as against your petty fraction, we have full six per cent. In this you follow the Scotch rather than the English practice. There remain outside these relative statistics the insane and idiots in your country who are in the Training Schools for Idiots (4 per cent), and in your City and County Asylums (14 per cent.).

As I have said before, I hardly know to what in our own country to compare your County and City Asylums, but I should be disposed to class them with our Workhouses. There is one particular—and a most important one—in which your provision for the insane and idiots differs from our own. I have said that your State Asylums resemble our County Asylums in their appointment, or constitution. They differ socially, however, to a great degree, inasmuch as you provide in these institutions for the rich as well as the indigent, while our asylums provide, by Act of Parliament, for the indigent only. Were I to take your County Asylums as corresponding to ours in consequence of their being also restricted to the poor, the disproportion would be extraordinarily great; the ratio would be as 14 in America to 62 in England and Wales. To the former should in justice be added the number of indigent patients in all your State Asylums, but I am not aware that this information is provided in any of your official returns. Nor am I able to compare the distribution of your private patients separately with ours in Britain. It is to be hoped that some of your statistical alienists will endeavour to work this out. Indeed, my paper will have achieved one of its objects if this, as well as other points, are carefully elucidated by your own men.

I ought to state that having had to omit from my comparative statistics the insane and idiots who are reported in your census of 1880* to be residing in their own families, I have necessarily passed over one important feature which the census reveals, viz., the very large number so resident. Thus, as is shown in one of my tables of the total number (168,854), no less than 108,283, or 64 per cent., were at home or in Private Dwellings.† How many there were in the latter I am unable to discover.

* I have decided to retain in the English table for 1880 the number of patients in private dwellings, as they are under official inspection, and I understand that those in the United States are not.

† Dr. Dana and Dr. Sylvester have done some good work in utilizing the census returns, but these returns could not help them to thresh out the point in question.

One would, of course, like to compare these numbers with those in our own country, but I am afraid that however correct your returns may be, our own would not justify our making the comparison. The only way by which to arrive at anything like an approximation, would be to deduct the lunacy returns from those of the census. This would leave some 10,000 insane and idiots as residing at home without any official recognition, or about 12 per cent. It is highly improbable, however, that such an enormous disparity exists between the number of patients retained by their friends at home in the two countries.

It is probably true, however, that the number of this class is greater with you than with us, and greatly in excess of what it ought to be.

I would now go back for a moment to the fact of my having based the foregoing statistics on the official returns made so long ago as the year 1880. No other course could be safely pursued, and I have given for purposes of international comparison our own returns for that year.

It is, no doubt, quite certain that since that period the number of the insane and idiots in American Asylums has greatly increased. What that increase has been, there are no means of knowing with accuracy. Some statistics have, however, been published in the "International Record" for April, 1887, prepared by Mr. Wines, and from these it appears that there are at the present time in hospitals for the insane, of which he has been able to ascertain the number of patients, 40 per cent. more insane patients than were reported in 1880. Mr. Wines, in a letter which I have received from him, states that possibly the creation of the new institutions not contained in the census list would bring the entire increase in the number of patients up to over 50 per cent. more than were enumerated in 1880. He thinks it probable that the total population of the insane hospitals in the United States to-day amounts to very nearly 60,000. Whether the increase in the number of the insane residing in their homes is equally great, there are no means of judging with certainty, but Mr. Wines thinks not. Again there are, unfortunately, no figures (except in certain States) to show whether the number of the insane in Gaols and Almshouses is increasing or not. In short, we do not know for certain whether the proportion which obtained between the several modes of distribution in 1880 is materially altered in 1887.

In the same table, in the "International Record," the

capacity of 88 institutions for the insane is given. Now the number of institutions recorded in the census of 1880 was 139; and, as is well known, many institutions have been established since that year. The number of insane and idiots in asylums in 1880 was, we have seen, 42,083. In the 87 institutions reported in Mr. Wines's table, the number amounted in that year to 32,982, or fully three-fourths of the whole. In 1886 the number in the said institutions was 46,438, showing an increase of about 40 per cent. during the seven years. Mr. Wines points out that at this rate the institutions which contained 42,000 in 1880 will contain 67,000 in the year 1890. If to this number the inmates of the many institutions which have been erected since the census be added, the whole number of patients in institutions for the insane may amount when the next census is taken to 80,000. Mr. Wines states that the average capacity of 79 hospitals was in 1880, 417 beds, while the present average capacity of the same institutions is 587 beds. We in England have, therefore, no difficulty in perceiving that you are advancing with but too certain strides to the huge institutions of the mother country, though you are still far behind us in the race.

In asking permission to say a few words on the question which has so greatly agitated your minds of late years, the best means of effectually caring for the accumulation of chronic cases of insanity, I would say that perhaps there is a temptation to take sides, as it were, and to lay down some hard and fast lines which shall be observed by all persons engaged in the work, and in all places in which the insane have to be provided for, whereas I hold that we must have the greatest variety possible in the modes of providing for patients of different classes, whether socially or mentally.

Allowing, then, for special circumstances, including locality, the provision already made, and the social position of the patients, I would venture to express my satisfaction with the progress made of late in your country in the direction of segregation of the insane. I believe that while this plan may, like every other, be abused, and when so abused may involve difficulties of an opposite kind from those from which it is intended to escape, the work has already been productive of the greatest service, and is sufficiently successful to justify its adoption, modified as experience may dictate, in other States. I can have no doubt that the Willard Asylum constituted a vast advance on what had been previously done and regarded as orthodox in the United States. This experiment reflected

great credit upon Dr. Chapin's admirable powers of organization and constructive ability. If Kankakee must still be regarded as to some extent, in matters of detail, upon its trial (mainly as to the multiplication of the separate houses), I do not think that there is any reason to regret, but quite the contrary, that this great undertaking has been attempted. If I am correct in this view, the friends of the insane have cause to be grateful to Mr. F. H. Wines for the freshness which his energy and freedom from bias have infused into this cause, and to Dr. Dewey for the loyal, conscientious, and persevering manner in which he has devoted soul and body to the accomplishment of the difficult and often discouraging task which he was appointed to perform.

I understand that the ideas embodied in the Kankakee Asylum have been more or less fully carried out in three other institutions since erected. I refer to the one at Toledo, Ohio, that at Richmond, Indiana, and the other in Dakota. Then, again, you have the new Asylum for the pauper insane about to be erected by the City of New York on Long Island, which in many particulars resembles Kankakee, though I am informed by Mr. Wines that it owes its inspiration not so much to that Asylum as to Alt-Scherbitz in Germany. If this statement be correct in regard to the extension of the system of a cheaper style of architectural construction, and of detached wards in connection with existing institutions, as the best method of providing for the increase of the number of patients, it would appear that Committees of Management and Superintendents are directing their steps in this direction, and that something like a revolution in this great field of work has been effected during the last few years, and promises to extend further and further.

I am interested in observing that a definite experiment has been made with the sanction of the law of Massachusetts to provide for a certain class of patients in private families. Mr. Sanborn, the able Inspector of Asylums in that State, in a paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, July, 1886, states that the anticipations of a lady member of the Massachusetts State Board (Mrs. Leonard) have been more than justified by the result, although the number has not been so large as expected. I see that Mr. Sanborn estimates that no less than 500 out of the hospital-population of nearly 6,000 in that State could be provided for in this way without danger at a cost of \$3.25, or 13s. a week. It must, however, be most carefully carried out, not so much in consideration of the

patients as the families in which they are boarded. In Scotland the proportion of patients boarded out is 19 per cent. as against 8·25 per cent. in Massachusetts. Applications, it appears, have been made by suitable families sufficient to provide for twice as many patients as have been furnished. The danger is that a house which has no more rooms than are really necessary for the health and comfort of the family will have these seriously lessened, even if there is not absolute overcrowding. I strongly hold that all available means of providing for the insane should be entertained, and think that **the caution which evidently** controls this praiseworthy attempt in Massachusetts may prevent abuse, but nothing to my mind can be more certain than that of all forms of location this is the one which, while it may be a blessed change to the patient, requires the greatest possible consideration to save the families, in which patients are domiciled, from unwarrantable discomfort and even lamentable consequences. I regret that in the discussion of this question these dangers are so frequently passed over.

I would here revert to our Metropolitan District Asylums which I mentioned in the enumeration of our institutions, because they form an important experiment in the provision for the chronic pauper class—an experiment which, in some respects, has been attended with success, however repugnant to one's wishes is the herding together of such large numbers of insane.

In a paper on the provision for the insane which appeared in the Proceedings of the Twelfth Conference of Charities and Corrections, Dr. Chapin, I am glad to see, recognized the present tendency to adapt your plans to the various classes and conditions of the insane, and refers to the serious accumulation of bedridden patients, epileptics, and feeble dements. He points out that in the usual arrangements of an ordinary hospital for the insane they scarcely have a proper location. Their habits are distressing to patients of another class, and they have been too often thrust into the highest part of the building and in consequence rarely go out of doors. This has been but too true of asylums both in England and the United States. In our own country distinct wards for the class referred to have been prepared in many asylums as at Hanwell; or separate institutions like the Metropolitan District Asylums have made special provision for this class, with large day-rooms and huge dormitories constantly supervised at night. Dr. Chapin prefers a separate building to allotting more wards to the original asylum. His recommendation is quite in accordance

with the course pursued in the asylums referred to in England. He prefers that they should be one storey in height, including an associated dormitory, with a few single rooms and a large day-room.

It is interesting to find that Dr. Chapin's experience at the Willard Asylum showed that 10 per cent. of the whole number of patients might be placed in such a building as he recommends. I quite agree with him when he says "that it seems that some special arrangement for this class is very desirable where the number is sufficient to warrant it." For noisy dements it is essential to have single bedrooms for the sake of the other patients, and therefore this class must not be retained in asylums not provided with single rooms.

It may be of interest to state briefly what the cost of these asylums has been, for the economical provision for the insane is a question which is pressed upon us in both countries. Doubtless in England we have travelled along the same road that you have, in exceeding in some instances the bounds of moderation, and have indulged in a too-lavish expenditure upon the buildings provided for the indigent insane, while one has always a fear lest the economist should interfere with the efficient provision for the insane. Still, I think that in recent years the experiment of the Metropolitan District Asylums has proved that it is possible to build institutions for quiet dements, idiots, and imbeciles at a very much smaller cost than that expended upon our magnificent county asylums. I am able to give you the cost of three of these institutions in the neighbourhood of London, viz., Caterham, Leavesden, and Darenth. In this outlay I include the land, the building, plant, roads, &c., furniture, and, in short, all the expenses connected with the construction. Caterham was built for the accommodation of 2,050, and cost £97 per head (\$485); Leavesden, built for 2,000 patients, cost £90 per head (\$450); Darenth Asylum and the Idiot Schools, containing 900 adults and 500 children, cost £185 per head (\$925), the higher cost being due to the character of the building for the Idiot Training School.

I should like to say a word on one subject in which I found on visiting your country there had been very considerable and gratifying reform in some localities, but on which I could not fail to perceive that much—very much—remained to be done and undone. I allude to the number of patients still in Alms-houses. I could not avoid the impression that there was a large amount of neglect and of ignorant treatment of the

insane in these receptacles, some of them totally unfit for the use thus made of them, and I fear from the statements which I have seen in papers forwarded to me from America, that a strong necessity exists for putting a stop to the treatment of poor insane patients who require medical attention or restraint, in ordinary Almshouses instead of in asylums specially constructed for the insane, officered by medical men, and under State control.

I am glad to see in the ninth Biennial Report of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities of Illinois (1887) a strong expression of opinion in regard to the improper use of Almshouses in the place of State Institutions. Says the report : —“The uniform testimony of persons competent to form an opinion as to the condition and treatment of the insane in Almshouses, is that these are not suitable and proper places for their care. There are many towns and counties in the United States in which the care of paupers is committed by the authorities to the lowest and best bidder—a practice which virtually makes merchandise of their misfortunes, and results as a rule in the selection of persons least fitted to care for them aright. . . . The condition of the insane in Almshouses is often deplorable, not so much owing to the brutality of their keepers, as to their ignorance.” Much more is said to the same effect, but I am glad that the writer can honestly add, “As a counterpart to this dark picture it must nevertheless be said that in some Almshouses the insane are well treated in all respects. They enjoy a large degree of personal freedom, and are usefully employed according to their capacity to work. Association with sane paupers is an advantage to many of them, and they are more accessible to their friends.”

The result of my visit to the Almshouses in Wisconsin was to form a favourable opinion of the provision made there for the insane. I do not say the very best that could be made, but that which seemed to me fairly good. Having regard to the enormous expense which the ordinary State Asylum involves, and the continual tendency in consequence to thrust the indigent insane into the miserable houses to which the foregoing report refers, I say that better far than the latter, and as satisfactory a compromise as can be expected, are the Almshouses and small County Asylums of Wisconsin under the present system of inspection, combined with State control. I agree with the observation that a “State which allows insane paupers to remain upon county-farms should retain and exercise absolute control over the treatment to be accorded to them.”

Before passing away from the distribution of the insane and idiots in the United States and Great Britain, and the best mode of providing accommodation for them, I will very briefly summarize what I have said.

1st. In England the great majority of patients are placed in our County Asylums. While regretting the size to which many of them have attained, I believe them to be the best means of providing for the great mass of the insane poor, if proper provision be made for curable cases. Some, if not most, of these are needlessly expensive for the quiet demented class and imbeciles, and for such the cheaper constructions of the Metropolitan District Asylums are on the whole a successful experiment.

2nd. In Scotland the boarding-out system is the most striking feature. It offers sufficient encouragement for carrying it out in the United States to make it worthy of imitation in suitable localities, but extreme care is requisite to avoid doing moral mischief to the families with which they are boarded.

3rd. The provision for the paying class of patients and for those high in the social scale but unable to pay is made in England and Scotland by charitable institutions, and as regards the former class by private enterprise. The tendency of popular sentiment and of attempted legislation, with us, is to encourage the system of charitable institutions, to add to county asylums some accommodation for the higher classes, and to limit, if not eventually abolish, all Proprietary Asylums.

4th. In America the provision of asylums by the States for mixed classes of patients is a salient feature. The question arises whether the paying classes have not been thus provided for out of proportion to those of the pauper class, the latter being relegated to inferior County Asylums and Almshouses.

5th. The location of the insane and idiots in Almshouses in the United States is much in excess of what obtains in England, and it is a subject for congratulation that at no time was there a greater endeavour made to lessen the evil arising out of this undue resort to such buildings than at the present time, although the Wisconsin experiment of county management of Almshouses under State control has ensured a vast improvement in the system, and will continue to do so as long as an active and intelligent Board is in office.

6th. The movement in favour of variety in the construction, arrangement, and position of the buildings of an asylum, and so allowing of judicious segregation, is worthy of imitation,

provided always that the violent, dirty, and sick patients are not so isolated as to be deprived of efficient medical supervision.

TABLES.

Provision for the Insane and Idiots of Great Britain and the United States.

TABLE I.

In England and Wales, January 1, 1886.				
<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
County, Borough, and State Asylums } 52,204	}	4,641	52,895	57,536
and Registered Hospitals } 5,332				
Metropolitan District Asylums ...	...	3,249	1,190	4,439
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	—	11,868	11,868
Workhouses ...	...	.	447*	5,866
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...			6,313
Totals ...		8,337	71,819	80,156
Ratio per 10,000 of the population ...		2·98	25·78	28·76

TABLE II.

Percentages of the foregoing Table.				
<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
County and Borough Asylums ..	(60·05)	5·79	65·99	71·78
State Asylums ...	(1·05)			
Registered or Endowed Hospitals ...	(4·02)	4·05	1·49	5·54
Metropolitan District Asylums ...	(6·66)			
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	—	14·80	14·80
Workhouses ...	...	·56	7·32	7·88
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...		
Totals ...		10·40	89·60	100·00

TABLE III.

Lunatics and Idiots in England and Wales, Jan. 1st, 1880.				
<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
County and Borough Asylums ...	} 43,730	3,744	44,459	48,203
State Asylums ...				
Registered or Endowed Hospitals ...				
Metropolitan District Asylums ...				
		4,473		
		48,203		
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	3,408	1,141	4,549
Workhouses ...	...	—	11,991	11,991
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...	468†	5,980	6,448
Totals		7,620	63,571	71,191

* Exclusive of 248 Chancery Lunatics in accordance with the custom of the Lunacy Commissioners.

† Exclusive of 208 Chancery Lunatics. If included, the percentage would be '95.

TABLE IV.

Percentages of the foregoing Table.

<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
County and Borough Asylums ...	56·32	} 5·25	62·47	67·72
State Asylums ...	1·13			
Registered or Endowed Hospitals ...	3·98			
Metropolitan District Asylums ...	6·29			
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	4·78	1·60	6·38
Workhouses ...	...	—	16·84	16·84
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...	·67	8·39	9·06
Totals ...	...	10·70	89·30	100·00

TABLE V.

Location of Private and Pauper Patients (Insane and Idiots) in percentages of their own class in England and Wales, Jan. 1, 1886.

<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>
County, Borough, and State Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Metropolitan District Asylums ...	7·43	} 55·67	73·66
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	
Workhouses ...	...	—	16·52
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...	5·36	8·16
Totals ...	...	100·00	100·00

TABLE VI.

Location of Private Patients (Insane and Idiots) in England and Wales, Jan. 1, 1886 (in more detail).

<i>Location.</i>		<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
In Private Asylums ...	...	3,249	38·96
Registered or Endowed Hospitals ...	...	3,054	36·63
State Asylums ...	...	846	10·14
County Asylums ...	...	741	8·91
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...	447	5·36
Total ...	...	8,337	100·00

TABLE VII.

Location of Lunatics and Idiots in Scotland, Jan. 1, 1886.

<i>Location.</i>		<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public Asylums (including Perth Prison and Training Schools) ...	...	} 1,524	5,065	6,589
Workhouses ...	...		
Proprietary Asylums ...	...	139	—	139
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision ...	...	120	2,058	2,178
Totals ...	...	1,783	9,404	11,187

TABLE VIII.

Percentages of the foregoing Table.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In Public Asylums (including Perth Prison and Training Schools)...	13·62	45·28	58·90
Workhouses* ...	—	20·39	20·39
Proprietary Asylums ...	1·24	—	1·24
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision	1·07	18·40	19·47
Totals ...	15·93	84·07	100·00

TABLE IX.

Location of Private and Pauper Patients in Scotland in percentages of their own class, Jan. 1, 1886.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Private.</i>	<i>Pauper.</i>
Public Asylums ...	85·48	53·86
Proprietary Asylums...	7·79	—
Workhouses...	—	24·26
Private Dwellings ...	6·73	21·88
Totals ...	100·00	100·00

TABLE X.

Location of Private Patients in Scotland, Jan. 1, 1886 (in more detail).

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
In Registered Hospitals (Royal or Chartered Asylums)	1,191	66·80
County ("District") Asylums ...	139	7·80
Proprietary Asylums ...	139	7·80
Training Schools ...	132	7·40
Private Dwellings under Official Supervision	120	6·73
State Prison at Perth ...	62	3·47
Totals ...	1,783	100·00

TABLE XI.

Location of the total number of the Insane and Idiots in the United States, Jan. 1, 1880, with percentages.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
At home and in Private Dwellings (not under Official Inspection) ...	108,283	64·15
Public Asylums or Hospitals for the Insane, and Private Asylums ...	42,083†	24·92
Almshouses ...	15,139	8·96
Training Schools (Idiots) ...	2,429	1·43
Other Institutions ...	476	·28
Gaols ...	444	·26
Totals ...	168,854	100·00

* Including some "Parochial" Asylums.

† Includes some of the largest Almshouses.

TABLE XII.

Location of the Insane and Idiots in the United States, Jan. 1, 1880, exclusive of those at home.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
In Public Asylums and Private Asylums ...	42,083	69·46
Almshouses	15,139	25·00
Training Schools	2,429	4·01
Other Institutions	476	·80
Gaols	444	·73
Totals ...	60,571	100·00

TABLE XIII.

Location of the Insane and Idiots in the United States, Jan. 1, 1880, exclusive of those at home and in Private Dwellings (in more detail).

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
Government Hospital for the Insane	873	1·44
State and Territorial Asylums	28,947	47·80
City and County Asylums, including three } large Almshouses	8,822	14·56
Corporate Hospitals... ..	3,098	5·10
Training Schools for Idiots	2,429	4·01
Proprietary Asylums	343	·56
In other Institutions	476	·80
Almshouses	15,139	25·00
Gaols	444	·73
Totals ...	60,571	100·00

TABLE XIV.

Location of the Insane only in the United States, Jan. 1, 1880, inclusive of those at home.

<i>Location.</i>	<i>Numbers.</i>	<i>Percentages.</i>
At Home and in Private Dwellings, without } Official Supervision	41,083	44·78
Public Asylums, Hospitals for the Insane, and } Proprietary Asylums	40,942	44·42
Almshouses	9,302	10·12
Gaols	397	·43
Other Institutions	235	·25
Totals ...	91,959	100·00