

In 1857 .....	33	1861 .....	39
" 1858 .....	15	1862 .....	25
" 1859 .....	32	1863 .....	23
" 1860 .....	31		

In computing ratios of mortality, it can hardly be correct to calculate the deaths on the number remaining alive, and get resident, and to exclude the dead themselves, as well as all others who were resident within the year; and to calculate them on an accidental number remaining in a house on a particular day, and leave out of consideration large numbers who resided in it 6, 9, and 11 months of the year, cannot be a correct method. The same remark applied to those discharged recovered.

The number of deaths and discharges in lunatic asylums, depends more on the condition, and number, of patients admitted, than on any other circumstance; or perhaps more than on all other circumstances.

The fact that the smallest mortality occurred in a crowded year, (or rather in ten-twelfths of a year,) merely proves that the whole calculation is valueless. The total number, however, under treatment, in that period, was the lowest of all.

The admissions, discharges and deaths, for the seven years, were as follows:

	ADMISSIONS.	DISCHARGES.	DEATHS.
1857 .....	166	94	33
1858 .....	87	57	15 (10 months.)
1859 .....	125	39	32
1860 .....	185	69	31
1861 .....	204	91	39
1862 .....	177	78	25
1863 .....	168	87	23

The discharges in any year depend as much on the number of admissions, and the character of the cases, of the year preceding, as on those of the present one; and a year of low deaths, may have been preceded, or may be followed, by a high number. There is a rule of compensation in mortality; but the fact that lunatics exhausted of vital power die, is permanent.

J. WORKMAN, M.D.

75 By this table it will be seen that the Toronto Asylum was neither more deadly nor less curative at the time when its population was raised to 400, or nearly, than when the number was much smaller. It is an extraordinary fact even, that the smallest total of mortality and the highest total of discharges correspond with one of the highest totals of population. The average mortality, during the four years in which the population remained less than 350, was rather less than one in nine, and it amounted to but a little less than one in fifteen during the year in which the population exceeded that number, and ranged between it and 400.

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