

house. There is a strange provision in the regulations, that the few persons (Justices and Clergymen) who have access to the asylum shall not communicate with any inmate without express leave of the medical officer.

As to the Roseau infirmary there is really no information of value, but the little which is given shows a very bad state of things, with no supervision. Nothing is said of the sewerage or drainage, or of the nature of the latrine which is said to exist. The lower wards give only 800 cubic feet per head, apparently without ventilation. There is no resident doctor, no visitation, no reports. A visiting committee was appointed two or three years ago, but has never visited.

Despatch,  
May 21, 1863.

74. *Mauritius*.—The sites and buildings of the hospital and asylum in Mauritius are small and ill-situated, and there seems to be but one opinion as to the necessity for erecting new structures in more convenient localities. The desirability of such a measure was pressed by the late Sir William Stevenson upon the Council, and recognized by both the Medical Charity Commission of 1859, and by a Committee appointed in 1860 to consider the Governor's minute; and though its execution has been delayed by the precedence given to railways, Major-General Johnstone (Acting Governor) is of opinion that there is now both necessity and opportunity for immediate action. Money is more than usually plentiful, and the activity of trade renders the present sites and buildings so valuable for commercial purposes, that they would now bring as much as 45,000*l.* towards the 80,000*l.* which would be required for the new establishments.

In the internal management of the hospital, no defects appear except that there is no resident or restricted medical officer, nor any regular system of visitation by superior and independent authorities. The asylum also seems to be internally deficient in nothing but means for occupation and amusement—a want which is in part the result of the smallness of the present site, and ought in another situation to be remedied by means of a sufficient endowment of land.

The Acting Governor adds a strong appeal for the establishment of new district hospitals for Indian immigrants, who have increased in numbers from 79,736 in December 1851, to 243,770 in June 1863. Sites have already been selected, and plans and estimates prepared at the instance of Sir W. Stevenson.

Despatch,  
Sept. 25, 1863.

75. *Canada*.—There are in Canada 7 lunatic asylums more or less under the control of Government, 5 in the Upper and 2 in the Lower Province, which give relief to a yearly aggregate of 1,375 patients, at a cost of about 150 dollars per head per annum. They are, with one exception, almost entirely supported by public money. That of Toronto appears to be, of all the seven, the most effective, a result which is partly owing to the consignment of its incurable patients to Malden University and Orillia, the two latter of which institutions are affiliated to it, and are under the control of its head officer. Rockwood, which is as yet incomplete, is devoted to criminal lunatics. The St. John asylum is small and bad, but will, probably, shortly be replaced by a larger building. It had been some time since proposed to remove this establishment to a large unoccupied barrack, and the staff of officers had been proportionably increased; but at the last moment the transfer was prevented by the resumption of the building for military purposes. The asylum at Beauport is the oldest and the largest. Being a private institution, and receiving no public money, except fixed payments for the care of some lunatics sent to it by the Government, it is uncontrolled by superior authorities, except in the matter of inspection, which, in this instance, is carried out by a special commission.

There are a number of private hospitals which receive no aid from Government, and are not subject to inspection, but are known to be in a satisfactory state. There are also eight private hospitals in Upper, and the like number in Lower Canada, which are subsidised by the Government to the amount (in the last year) of 36,000 dollars for the Upper, and 17,400 for the Lower Province. These also are free from supervision, but are believed to be well managed. Lastly, under the control of the Government, are a Marine and Emigrant hospital at Quebec, and a Quarantine hospital at Grosse Isle. At the first of these 1,242 in-patients and 1,032 out-patients, chiefly of the class of sailors and recent immigrants, were treated, in 1862, at an expense of from 16,000 to 20,000 dollars, besides payments from the wealthier sick. The