

Annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor.

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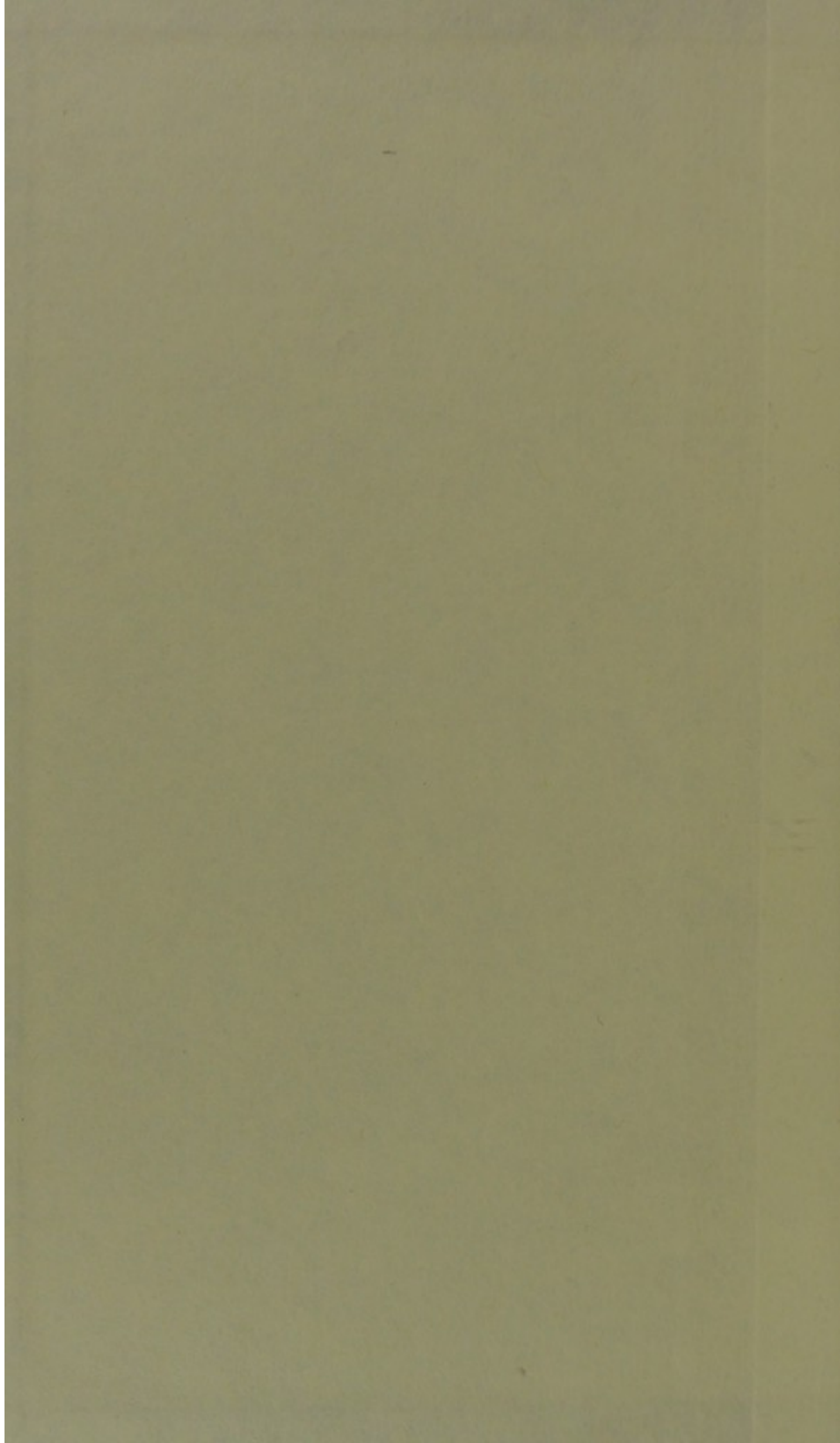
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LUNACY.

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
TO
THE LORD CHANCELLOR,

30 JUNE 1851.

(Pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, s. 88.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 August 1851.*

1871

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

COMMISSIONERS IN CHARGE

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

JUNE 1871

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY to the LORD CHANCELLOR, 30 June 1851.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

IN pursuance of the 88th section of the Statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, we, the Commissioners in Lunacy, now submit to your Lordship the annexed tabular statement (Appendix A.), of the numbers of insane persons confined in the several Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1851.

Numbers of patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, 1 Jan. 1851.
Appendix (A.)

The changes which have taken place in the private Establishments licensed for the reception of lunatics since the date of our last Report are as follows, viz. :

Changes in Licensed Houses.

In the Metropolitan District, new Licences have been granted to,

(1) Metropolitan.

Dr. Thomas Lightfoot, for "Arundel House," Fulham, to receive eight private female patients ; and to

Mrs. Elizabeth Gale, for "Upper Mall House," Hammersmith, for one private male, and seven private female patients.

In the same district, in two cases, a renewal of Licence has not been applied for, viz. :

"Vimiera House," Hammersmith, formerly licensed to Mrs. Gale, who has removed her patients to Upper Mall House, Chiswick ; and,

No. 4, Holmes-terrace, Kentish Town, formerly licensed to Mr. Horsbrugh, who has removed his patients to Vine Cottage, of which he has lately become proprietor in the place of Dr. Davey.

Miss Eliza and Miss Charlotte Lush have become proprietors of York House, in lieu of Dr. Parkin ; and,

Dr. Oxley has become proprietor of Mare-street House, in lieu of Mr. Ayre.

The licence for "Home Lodge," granted to Miss Pierce, expires on the 6th July 1851, and will not be renewed.

(2) Provincial. In the Provinces the following Houses are no longer licensed, viz. :

"Summer Hill," Gloucestershire, formerly licensed to Thomas Dowling Eyre.

"Loddon," Norfolk, formerly licensed to Mr. Robert Pedgrift.

"Stoke Ferry," Norfolk, formerly licensed to Mrs. Steele.

"Heath Green," Lancashire, formerly licensed to David Haigh Lomas, surgeon.

New Licences have been granted for the following Houses, viz. :

"Halstock House," Dorsetshire, to Mrs. Harriet Mercer ; and,

"Burton Joyce," Notts, to Dr. Thomas Wilson.

The Licences for the following Houses have been granted to new proprietors, viz. :

"West Malling House," Kent, to Mrs. Rix, *vice* Dr. Maddock.

"Haydock Lodge," Lancashire, to Eli Lawrence, *vice* Miss Coode.

"Broom House," Mansfield, Notts, to Alfred Ball, surgeon, and Elizabeth Robinson, *vice* Dr. Wilson.

"Fiddington House," Wilts, to Charles Hitchcock, surgeon, *vice* Dr. Hood.

Two additional County Asylums opened in Lancashire.

During the past year two additional County Asylums, erected under the provisions of the 8th & 9th Vict. c. 126, for the pauper lunatics of the county of Lancaster, have been completed, viz. :—one in the Hundred of West Derby, at Rainhill, near the Rainhill Station, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, about eight miles east of Liverpool ; the other in the Hundred of Salford, at Prestwich, a village about five miles north-west of Manchester.

These Asylums were both opened for the reception of patients on the 1st of January in the present year (1851).

(1) Rainhill Asylum near Liverpool.

The Rainhill Asylum is capable of conveniently lodging and accommodating from 380 to 400 patients. It was visited by two of the Commissioners on the 14th of April last, at which time it contained 208 patients ; the total number of admissions from its opening having been 220.

(2) Prestwich Asylum near Manchester.

The Prestwich Asylum, which was constructed for the accommodation of 450, and might, with some slight internal rearrangement and alterations, be easily so adapted as to accommodate

accommodate 500 patients, was visited by the same Commissioners on the 7th of April last, when it was found to contain 198 patients, the total number of admissions from its opening having been 205.

The Visiting Commissioners report very favourably of the condition of both of these Asylums, as well as of the arrangements made in them for the accommodation and treatment of the patients, and for the general supervision and management of the Institutions.

Their condition and arrangements.

By means of these two Asylums, in conjunction with that previously existing near Lancaster, ample provision is now made for the proper accommodation and treatment of the whole of the insane poor of that extensive and populous county. Each of them is placed in a convenient and accessible locality, at a considerable distance from the others, and in the centre, or vicinity, of a dense population. They have all been erected and fitted up, on a very liberal scale, at the expense of the same body of rate-payers; but they have been constructed under the direction, and are conducted under the supervision, of separate Committees of Visitors, and they have each an entirely distinct and independent staff of Officers and Attendants.

Ample provision now made for pauper lunatics of Lancashire.

The Justices of the County, in organizing the new Establishments, have determined, as a general principle, that, as far as practicable, and at least in the first instance, the lunatic poor of the county shall be henceforth considered as appropriated, and shall be sent to, that Asylum to which the district of the respective patients belongs, or is contiguous.

Pauper lunatics of county henceforth to be sent to the nearest Asylum.

The several Committees of Visitors, as well as the subordinate Officers of each Asylum, will thus be stimulated, not only by their own benevolent zeal, but by a wholesome spirit of emulation, to exert themselves to the utmost to promote the well being and success of their own Institution, and a ground is no longer left for any delay on the part of relations, or parochial authorities, in immediately placing under treatment the unfortunate persons who are attacked by insanity, or for neglecting them after they are sent to the Asylum.

The happy effect of these judicious arrangements is already very sensibly felt. The Workhouses in the County of Lancaster, many of which, until the last year, contained numerous cases of insanity in its various forms, and more

Workhouses of county of Lancaster now in a great measure relieved from charge of insane poor.

especially of dangerous epilepsy and idiotcy, have now been in a great measure relieved from a charge which ought never to have been imposed on them. Nearly 40 of such patients have been removed to the Prestwich Asylum from the Manchester Workhouse alone; and it may now be stated that, with few exceptions, violent and dangerous cases of insanity, as well those of long standing as those of recent occurrence, have been removed from the Workhouses to the County Asylum of the district, and that the insane who still remain in them may be correctly described as, nearly all, persons whose unsoundness of mind has the character of harmless idiotcy or imbecility, and is never of a dangerous or violent kind.

Pauper lunatics removed from various Licensed Houses, and Liverpool Hospital, to County Asylums.

Another immediate result has been to enable the Justices to remove and place under treatment in the County Asylums the numerous body of pauper lunatics belonging to the county, who, at a heavy expense, had been theretofore sent to and maintained in various private Licensed Houses, both within and beyond the limits of the county.

Of these Licensed Houses one of the largest is Haydock Lodge, the supervision of which has always given much trouble and anxiety to the Commissioners, and which, notwithstanding all their efforts, has never been brought into a satisfactory state. The same facilities led to the speedy transfer to the new Asylums of all the pauper patients who had been previously received and treated in the Liverpool Hospital. This transfer indeed was desirable for the sake of that Institution itself, for although the Liverpool Hospital, in point of comfortable accommodation and liberal and judicious management, possesses many recommendations, it had hitherto unavoidably suffered from its crowded state.

New Asylums in progress.

Great progress has also been made towards the completion of Asylums in several other counties.

The new additional Asylum for the county of Middlesex at Colney Hatch, and the Asylums for the counties of Warwick and Wilts, will, we believe, very shortly be opened; and in the counties of Derby, Lincoln, and Monmouth, the buildings, as we are informed, will be ready for the reception of patients before the end of the present year.

In the counties of Bucks, Hants, and Worcester, Asylums are in an advanced state.

The plans for the Essex Asylum have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the Justices for the counties

counties of Cambridge and Northumberland have already purchased sites and selected plans.

An eligible site for an Asylum for the joint use of the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke has recently been purchased near Swansea.

We may here remark that, with the view of carrying out the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and of promoting the transfer of all pauper patients from Licensed Houses within our jurisdiction into public Establishments with as little delay as possible, we have thought it our duty, as a first step, to intimate to the proprietors of such houses our determination not to renew their Licences for so large a number as they have been accustomed to receive.

We have, in Appendix (B.) to this our Report, set forth, in several Tabular Statements, the accommodation provided, or in course of being provided, for pauper lunatics of England and Wales, prior to and since the passing of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, together with a List of the Counties in which no steps have as yet been taken towards providing Asylums pursuant to the Statute. The following are the general results; viz.

(1.) Asylums existing prior to passing of Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126:

Accommodation for pauper lunatics at passing of Act - - - -	5,560
Additional accommodation provided therein since passing of Act - -	1,753
Total Accommodation - - -	7,313

(2.) Asylums in progress of erection at passing of Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and since opened :

Number for which designed	-	-	997
Subsequent additions	-	-	206
Total present Accommodation	-	-	1,203

(3.) Asylums erected or provided under the provisions of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and now opened :

668.	Accommodation for pauper lunatics A d	- 1,114 (4.) Asylums
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(4.) Asylums in progress of erection under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and not yet opened :

Proposed accommodation for pauper lunatics	- - - - -	4,299
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It appears from the above statements, that, when the Asylums in progress of erection are completed, the total number of pauper lunatics for whom accommodation will have been provided in County and Borough Asylums will be as follows ; viz.

Under provisions of previous Acts	-	6,557
Under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126	-	7,372
Total	- - -	<u>13,929</u>

Northampton
Lunatic Hos-
pital.

It must be borne in mind that in this Estimate no account is taken of the Northampton Hospital, which is a voluntary Institution, managed under the direction of the leading nobility, magistrates, clergy, and gentry of the county, and which provides accommodation for nearly 200 pauper patients, the number in the Hospital on the 1st January last having been 192.

It is right also to mention that, with reference to the pauper lunatics belonging to the Borough of Northampton, now maintained in the Northampton Hospital, Sir George Grey has, as we are informed, in reply to a Deputation, stated that he will not call on the Borough to provide an Asylum for its pauper lunatics, under the powers given him by the 2nd section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, being, as we apprehend, satisfied with the provision made in the Northampton Hospital for the lunatic poor of that Borough.

The total number of pauper lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January last, as appears by Appendix (A.), was 12,059.

The number, however, including a large class of those residing in Workhouses, and with their friends, and elsewhere, who ought to be placed under care and treatment in Asylums, is now considerably larger,* and will increase with the increase of population.

For

* It appears by the Third Annual Report of the Poor-law Board, Appendix No. 26, that the number of persons returned as lunatics, insane persons, and idiots, resident in the workhouses of 595 unions, and of single parishes under Boards of Guardians in England and Wales, on the 1st January 1851, was 5,029.

For the additional number accommodation must be provided by the extension (in some cases now contemplated) of Asylums existing or in progress of erection, by the erection of or otherwise providing Asylums for, the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, whose pauper lunatics are at present maintained in Licensed Houses, under temporary contracts with the Proprietors, pursuant to the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, sec. 29, and for the county of Sussex, and the city of London, and other boroughs, at present without Asylums for their pauper lunatics.

As respects the county of Sussex, we regret to state, that, upon the plea of the distressed state of agriculture, and the pressure of local burdens, the erection of an Asylum has been, from time to time, postponed, and the pauper lunatics of this county have hitherto been, and still are, sent to various Licensed Houses, not under the control of the magistrates, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and elsewhere, and at a most inconvenient distance from their friends and parish officers.

County of
Sussex.

In adverting to the total amount of accommodation provided and about to be provided for pauper lunatics in County Asylums, it is material to observe that such provision has in each case for its object the care and treatment of the pauper lunatics of the particular county only, and that any surplus accommodation which may appear to exist will not, as a matter of course, be available to the pauper lunatics of other counties, but will be required to meet the probable increase of population in the particular county, and to ensure immediate admission into the Asylum of all cases that may require prompt care and treatment.

A representation having been made by this Board to Secretary Sir George Grey, that no public accommodation had been provided for the pauper lunatics of the City of London, Sir George Grey addressed the following letter to the Lord Mayor :

City of Lon-
don.

“ My Lord,

“ Whitehall, 15th May 1851.

“ The Commissioners in Lunacy having communicated to me copies of the correspondence which has lately taken place between them and the authorities of the city, on the subject of providing an Asylum for the pauper lunatics chargeable to the several parishes within the jurisdiction of the City, I think it right to request that your Lordship will call the attention of the Court of Aldermen to the obligation imposed on the Justices of every county, city, and borough,

borough, by the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, to provide an Asylum for the pauper lunatics of such county, city, or borough; and that you will express to the Court my confidence that they will make the required provision in conformity with the Act.

“ I have, &c.
(signed) “ *G. Grey.*”

This letter was laid before the Court of Aldermen on the 20th May, and the whole subject has been referred to a Committee.

Boroughs.

The following boroughs have now, either by the erection of Asylums, or by uniting with counties, made provision for their pauper lunatics in accordance with the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126; viz.—

Abingdon, Bedford, Birmingham, Cambridge, Colchester, Grantham, Hereford, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leicester, Lincoln, Maldon, Much Wenlock, Oxford, Reading, Shrewsbury, Stamford, Worcester.

Bristol (city and county), and Haverfordwest (town and county), possessed Asylums prior to the passing of the Act.

We regret to state that there still remain upwards of 50 boroughs for whose pauper lunatics no proper legal provision has yet been made; and we are now inquiring why the provisions of the law have not yet been carried out.

*Visitations
made, and
Boards held,
&c.*

Since our last Annual Report all the various Establishments for Lunatics have been duly visited by Members of this Board conformably to the provisions of the 8th & 9th Vict. c. 100; and Board Meetings have been regularly held.

*Provincial
Licensed
Houses in-
spected by
Visitors.*

During the same period the Licensed Houses in the provinces have been inspected by the Visiting Justices, whose Entries in the books are always read and carefully considered by the next Visiting Commissioners in pursuance of the Act.

*Copies of all
entries read at
Boards.*

Copies of all Entries, made at their respective visits by both Commissioners and Visitors, are, after their transmission to this office, read and considered at a subsequent Board.

In

In several instances both in the Metropolitan District and in the provinces considerable improvements have taken place; enlarged wards have been erected, the number of single rooms has been increased, and baths and lavatories have been provided. The airing courts have been enlarged and partially laid out as gardens. Better furniture and more comfortable bedding have been introduced; the clothing has been improved, and increased means provided for the occupation and amusement of the patients. Where these improvements and additions have been fully carried out, the result has been most satisfactory, and a marked improvement has taken place in the general appearance and demeanour of the patients. The amount of mechanical restraint has been considerably diminished, and in some houses it has been absolutely abolished under the advice of the medical officers.

*Improvements
in Licensed
Houses.*

Defects of a serious character have been less frequent, and they have in every instance been promptly noticed, and generally corrected without delay.

*Defects and
abuses in Li-
censed Houses.*

In ordinary cases it has been deemed sufficient to record the opinions of the Commissioners in the Visitor's books at the several Licensed Houses.

But in the case of 50 Entries, made in the books of 36 Licensed Houses, the abuses and defects animadverted on by the Visiting Commissioners were deemed of sufficient importance to require direct communications from this Board.

These communications had reference principally to the following subjects; viz.

Restraint	-	-	-	-	-	15
Neglect	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bedding and Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	20
Warming and Ventilation	-	-	-	-	-	8
Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-	7
Attendance	-	-	-	-	-	7
Diet	-	-	-	-	-	9
Occupations and Amusements	-	-	-	-	-	10
Airing Courts	-	-	-	-	-	3
Furniture and Utensils	-	-	-	-	-	11
Baths and Lavatories	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drains	-	-	-	-	-	5
Excess of Number beyond Licence	-	-	-	-	-	1
Management and Treatment	-	-	-	-	-	4
Case-book and Medical Register	-	-	-	-	-	27

The

*Special cases
noticed in last
Report.*

The special cases of Licensed Houses brought under the notice of your Lordship in our last Report, were, Fisherton House, Wilts; Camberwell House; Belle Vue House, Devizes; and Kingsland Asylum, near Shrewsbury.

(1) Fisherton
House.

With respect to Fisherton House we have to report that the practice of using "Day sheets" has been entirely discontinued, and the present condition of that Establishment is satisfactory. Various important improvements and additions have recently been made by the proprietor, the effect of which on the general demeanour of the patients has been most beneficial.

At Camberwell House "Day sheets" are no longer permitted to be used.

(2) Belle Vue
House, Devizes.

It will be in the recollection of your Lordship that the defective state of Belle Vue House had repeatedly given us great cause for dissatisfaction, and that a communication was addressed by the Board to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, with a request that he would lay the subject before the Justices, in order that they might consider the propriety of discontinuing to grant a Licence to Mr. Phillips, the proprietor. No reply was received from the Justices to that communication, and the Licence was renewed in the usual manner.

Since the date of our last Report three visits have been made by the Commissioners to Belle Vue House, one of them being by the special direction of the Board. We are now enabled to state that the numerous suggestions of the Commissioners have, for the most part, been adopted, and that the Asylum is in an improved condition.

We have reason to believe, that, after the opening of the Asylum for the county of Wilts, pauper patients will no longer be received at Belle Vue House.

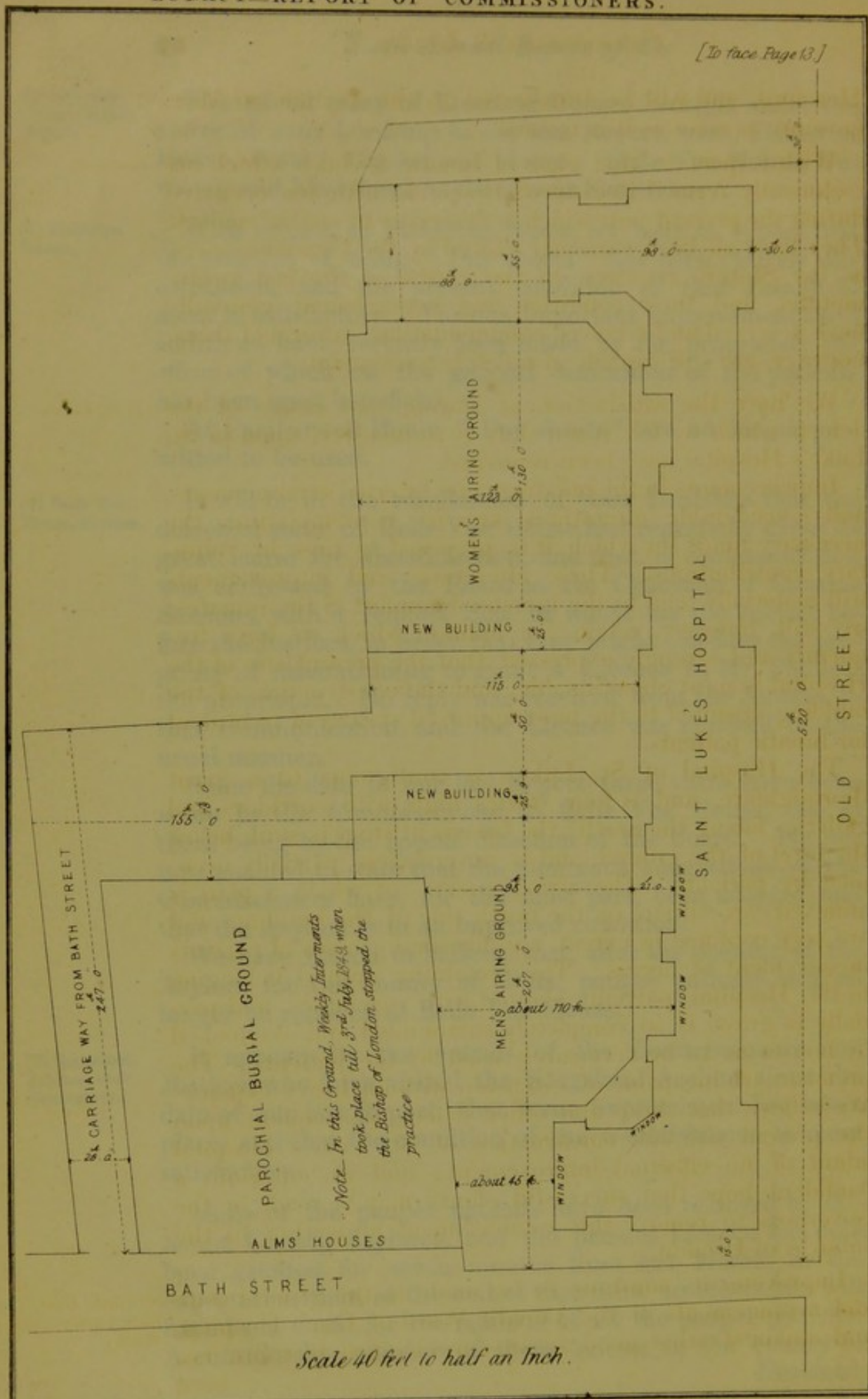
(3) Kingsland
Asylum, near
Shrewsbury.

It appears by the entries of the Commissioners and Justices who have visited the Kingsland Asylum since the date of our last Report, that some improvement has taken place, and that the condition of the establishment is more satisfactory.

Many of the pauper patients have been removed to different County Asylums, and the present Licence has only been granted for seven months from last March, in the expectation that, at the end of that time, arrangements will have been made for the removal of all the pauper patients. A considerable number of them belong to the county of Hereford,

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and development. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third fact is that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths. The fourth fact is that the United States is a free nation. It is a nation of free men and women, and this freedom has been one of its greatest achievements. The fifth fact is that the United States is a powerful nation. It has a strong economy, a powerful military, and a leading position in the world. These five facts are the basis of the United States' identity and its success in the world.

[To face Page 13.]



Hereford, and will be transferred to the Asylum at Abervenny as soon as it is opened.

With respect to that class of lunatic asylums which are technically termed Registered Hospitals, little has occurred during the present year which is deserving of special remark. They have all been regularly visited by the Commissioners, as the Statute requires, in the course of the last twelve months, and their condition and management generally have deserved and received commendation: several of them, however, are still capable of much improvement. *Hospitals.*

We have the satisfaction of stating that many of the defects which we felt it our duty to animadvert upon in St. Luke's Hospital have been remedied. (1) St. Luke's.

Improvements in the buildings and internal arrangements, and considerable alterations, are in contemplation, the necessary funds for which it is proposed to raise by voluntary contributions. These alterations and improvements will materially tend to the increased comfort of the inmates; we still, however, retain the opinion which we have frequently and strongly expressed, that the present site of the Hospital is most objectionable, and the construction of the building unsuited to the most approved system of treatment for lunatic patients.

The Hospital of St. Luke's is contiguous to a great thoroughfare, and is four stories high, with corridors and galleries facing the north; the basement story is sunk below the level of the ground, and is, nevertheless, partially occupied by patients. The airing courts (of which a plan is annexed) are situate on the north side of the building, and are very confined in extent, and for some classes of patients inconvenient of access. The remaining ground belonging to the Hospital, partially planted with vegetables, and partially in grass, is so completely surrounded and overlooked by houses as to be very rarely used by the patients. The premises are incapable of extension without heavy expense. We believe that these and other defects consequent upon the present site and construction of St. Luke's Hospital admit of no effectual improvement; and we entertain a confident hope that successful efforts may be made by the Governors to remove this establishment altogether to the suburbs of London.

Improvements continue to be made in the general state and arrangements of the Lunatic Ward of Guy's Hospital, and amongst other good results, mechanical restraint has (2) Guy's Hospital, Lunatic Ward.
been

been entirely abolished, and a much larger proportion of the patients have been induced to occupy themselves in various ways. We are still, however, of opinion that it is very desirable to move the whole Establishment to some other locality; and we trust that the Governors will eventually be enabled to effect this desirable object.

(3) Bethlehem
Hospital.

Statements having been made to us relative to the ill-treatment of patients in Bethlehem Hospital, we felt it our duty to apply to Secretary Sir George Grey for an Order, under the 116th section of the 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 100, to visit that Hospital. The Order, dated the 13th of June instant, has been received.

(4) Liverpool
Hospital.

The beneficial result to the Liverpool Hospital, consequent on the opening of the additional County Asylums for Lancashire, has been already adverted to; and the Report of the Commissioners who last visited the Institution, with respect to its present condition and management, is highly favourable.

(5) Manchester
Royal Lunatic
Hospital,
Cheadle.

The Lunatic Hospital, formerly an adjunct of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, originally stood much on the same footing in respect to that Infirmary as the Liverpool Lunatic Hospital still does to the Liverpool Infirmary.

The Institution, however, has been detached from the principal Establishment, and has been removed to Cheadle, in Cheshire, about 10 miles south of Manchester, where an elegant and commodious structure, capable of affording comfortable accommodation for from 80 to 100 lunatic patients, of both sexes, and of the middle and upper classes, has been erected out of the funds of the charity. Around the New Hospital are several airing courts, laid out with grass plots, gravel walks, and shrubberies, and attached to it also is a considerable extent of land, which is used partly as a kitchen garden, and partly for farming purposes. This Hospital has now been open for upwards of 18 months; and on the 9th of April 1851, when it was last visited and inspected, it contained 17 patients of the male, and eight patients of the female sex. Many of these, in consideration of their reduced and straitened circumstances, are received on very moderate and certainly not remunerative terms, a portion of the cost of their maintenance being borne by the funds of the Charity. But the managers are also desirous to receive, and they are able to provide excellent accommodation for, patients of a remunerative class; and the arrangements for the

the treatment and comfort of the patients are so liberal and complete that the Institution cannot fail to be made much more extensively available as soon as it becomes generally known.

The Asylum for Idiots at Highgate, with the Branch Establishment near Colchester, and also the Idiot Institution, at Bath, have been visited by two members of this Board.

(6) *Idiot Asylums at Highgate, and Colchester, and Bath Institution.*

The care and education of idiot children so well merit attention, that we have thought it advisable to submit to your Lordship the entire Reports on these Establishments (Appendix C.), believing that the detailed account of them will especially interest your Lordship, and promote the success of these valuable institutions.

Appendix (C.)

The unfavourable situation of the Bethel Hospital, at Norwich, has long been the subject of observation and regret; and some years since the Trustees applied by petition to the Court of Chancery for an order to remove the Institution into the suburbs. Upon the failure of the application, certain adjoining houses were purchased, whereby the accommodation was increased; but the premises are still extremely defective, and very ill adapted for the purposes of an Asylum for the cure and treatment of the insane.

(7) *Bethel Hospital, Norwich.*

A special Report having been made to this Board by two of the Commissioners who visited the Institution in December 1850, pointing out in detail the numerous structural defects and deficiencies of the premises, a copy thereof was forwarded to the Governors and Guardians, in the hope that renewed efforts might be made to remove the Hospital to a more eligible site in the neighbourhood of the city, where an adequate quantity of land could be procured, and a building be erected in accordance with the present improved system of treatment.

This Report is still under the consideration of the Governors.

It will be satisfactory to your Lordship to know that, in almost all our communications with the Justices appointed to act as Visitors of the various provincial Establishments receiving Lunatics, we have received the most ready and active co-operation.

Orders and medical certificates.

Question of legal priority.

Correspondence with Visitors of Gloucestershire.

Some difference of opinion, however, has recently occurred between ourselves and the Justices who are the Visitors of a certain district in the county of Gloucester, relative to the interpretation of some portions of the existing statutes; the

the Visiting Justices holding that the order for the confinement of a lunatic should in every case be signed, and bear date prior to the medical certificates which accompany it. The ground of their opinion was, that in the form of the certificate the order and statement subjoined to it are referred to as "the accompanying statement and order."

As this view of the subject was not only contrary to our own opinion (which had been communicated to the Visiting Justices of Gloucestershire), but was altogether at variance with the general practice throughout the kingdom, and as it was very desirable that the practice in this respect should be uniform, we submitted statements of the opinions of ourselves and the Visiting Justices to Secretary Sir George Grey, intimating our desire that he would cause the case to be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown for their opinion. This was accordingly done, and the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown was found to concur with our own; namely, "That so long as the provision of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, is enforced, that no Keeper of a Private Asylum shall receive a patient without the order and certificates required by that Act, it is immaterial whether the order, in point of time, precede the certificates or the certificates the order."

Your Lordship is aware that no priority, either as to order or certificates, is expressly required by any of the sections of the statutes now in force. Were any priority desirable, it would be that the medical certificates establishing the insanity of the patient should precede, in point of time, the order which directs his confinement; but it is manifestly for the public convenience that no such priority should be requisite, and it appeared to us that, looking at the words of the various enactments, and the general policy of the law on the subject, all that the Legislature required was, that both the order and certificates should be obtained before the patient's admission, and that when complete they should together form one authority justifying the admission and detention of the patient.

It may be remarked, that the 45th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, which prescribes the forms of the order and certificates (and which does not direct that either the order or the certificates should bear date prior to the other), is qualified in a very important particular by the 47th section of the same Act, which enacts that a person may be received upon an order and *one* certificate only, provided such order state the special circumstances which *have prevented the*
person

person from being examined by two Medical Practitioners ; and that by the first section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84, it is enacted that it shall not be incumbent on a Justice, &c., to sign an order for the confinement of a patient in all cases where the Physician, &c. "*shall have signed the certificate according to the form of the Act,*" and that every Justice "*before signing the order*" shall satisfy himself as to the propriety of confining the lunatic, unless a certificate "*shall have been signed*" by the Medical Officer of the lunatic's parish, as well as by the Physician called in by the Justice.

Now in order to carry out these two provisions it is manifestly necessary that one or two certificates (as the case may be), should "*have been*" signed *previously* to the signature of the accompanying order and statement of particulars respectively, and it should be observed, that even in cases to which these provisions apply, the *same form of certificate* (containing the word "accompanying"), is prescribed to be used by the Acts of Parliament.

During the last 12 months we have felt it our duty to institute legal proceedings against several persons in the following cases ; viz. Prosecutions.

A pauper of the name of Moses James Barnes was admitted as a lunatic patient into Peckham House in March 1850. In December of the same year it appeared that he was resident in the Infirmary, and was under the care of Samuel Hill, one of the Attendants. On the evening of the Monday next before Christmas Day, the patient refused to go to bed, and Hill, the Attendant, laid hold of him and threw him violently on the floor, the consequence of which was that one of the arms and four of the ribs of the patient were broken. The violent conduct of Hill was witnessed by a patient named Richard Donelly ; but no serious consequences being apprehended at the time, Donelly did not tender any information on the subject, and the patient Barnes himself was, by reason of his insanity, scarcely in a condition to make it a matter of complaint. It was evident that Hill must have known that Barnes's arm had been injured, inasmuch as he was unable to move it ; but he made no mention of the fact until the following Friday, when he showed the arm to the head Attendant of the ward, who brought the case under the notice of the Medical Officer of the Asylum. Surgical assistance was immediately afforded by them to the patient, and a statement of the facts was transmitted to our Board, who thereupon authorized

(1) (*Re Barnes*
Peckham
House) Man-
slaughter by
an Attendant.

Lunatic wit-
ness.

Inquest.

two of its members forthwith to investigate the matter. The patient himself lingered until the 2d of January last, when he died. An inquest was held upon the body, and subsequently a *post mortem* examination took place, when the fractures of the arms and ribs were discovered; an eminent surgeon (whom we had instructed to assist at such examination) stating it to be his "decided opinion that the death of the patient was entirely owing to the injuries that he had received." Under these circumstances we instituted a prosecution against Samuel Hill, who was thereupon tried at the Central Criminal Court at the last February Sessions, and found guilty of manslaughter. As, however, Hill had been convicted mainly upon the evidence of Richard Donelly, a lunatic, judgment was postponed, in order that the opinion of the Judges might be taken as to the admissibility of his evidence.

Evidence of a lunatic; question of and admissibility reserved.

Argued before Criminal Court of Appeal, and conviction confirmed.

This question was subsequently argued at great length before five of the Judges, when the evidence of Donelly was held to have been properly admitted, and the conviction was affirmed. Eventually Samuel Hill was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Opinion of Judges.

The decision of the Judges on this point is most important. It appeared in the course of the trial, from medical testimony, that Donelly, the witness, laboured under a delusion that he had spirits in his head, but that he was quite capable of giving a rational account of any transaction that passed before his eyes, and that, except as respected his delusion, he was always rational. The opinions of the Judges were, therefore, that he was a proper witness. In the words of the Lord Chief Justice Campbell, "The proper test must always be, does the lunatic understand what he is saying, and does he understand the obligation of an oath? The lunatic may be examined himself, that his state of mind may be discovered, and witnesses may be adduced to show in what state of sanity or insanity he actually is; still, if he can stand the test proposed, the jury must determine all the rest. In a lunatic asylum the patients are often the only witnesses to outrages upon themselves and others, and there would be impunity for offences committed in such places, if the only persons who could give information were not to be heard." And this opinion was concurred in by the other Judges, one of whom (Mr. Baron Alderson) said, "I quite agree that it is for the Judge to say whether the person called as a witness understands

stands the sanction of an oath, and for the jury to say whether they believe his evidence. Here the account of the lunatic himself, and the evidence of the medical witnesses, show that he was properly received as a witness."

In citing authorities having reference to the point in argument, an unreported case (*Rex v. Morley*) was quoted, in which Mr. Baron Parke admitted a witness proved to be, to a certain extent, insane; and also another, in which Mr. Baron Hullock admitted as a witness a surgeon who had been acquitted of a crime on the ground of insanity, and was then in confinement.

The point may now be considered as finally settled.

In the second case, two medical practitioners, Messrs. Dawson & Burton, signed two separate certificates, on the authority of which, and of the usual order, an insane person was confined in the Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.

(2) (*The Queen v. Dawson and another.*) Medical certificates signed without personal examination.

We learned that these two medical men, although acquainted with the patient's insanity, had not examined him as directed by the 45th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100. We, therefore, ordered proceedings to be taken against them; but strong representations having been made to us on the subject, and being satisfied, on inquiry, that the medical practitioners were respectable men, that they were ignorant of the law, and that they had signed the certificates without any corrupt motive, and for the sole purpose of placing in security a dangerous lunatic who was then at large, we consented to stay proceedings, on the offending parties publicly acknowledging their offence, which was accordingly done.

In the third case, Dr. Maddock, the proprietor of a and Licensed House at West Malling, in the county of Kent, also Mr. Perfect, a surgeon, who was for a certain period his Medical Attendant, had for a long time been in the habit of making false Entries in the Medical Visitation Book prescribed by law to be kept at every Licensed House, and thereby had negatived and concealed the fact of mechanical restraint being in use in that Establishment.

(3) West Malling-Place, near Maidstone. (*The Queen v. Maddock and Perfect.*) False entries in Medical Journal. Concealment of restraint.

We therefore caused indictments to be preferred against both Dr. Maddock and Mr. Perfect in reference to 13 of their Entries; and the trials came on at the last Spring Assizes for the county of Kent, when the defendants having pleaded guilty, Dr. Maddock was fined by the Court in two several sums of 50 *l.* each, and Mr. Perfect in the sum of 50 *l.*, for their respective offences against the statute.

In this case, the Commissioners ascertained that whilst Dr. Maddock, by the aid of advertisements and public announcements, was enjoying a considerable reputation for carrying on a Lunatic Establishment without any mechanical restraint whatever, such restraint was extensively and almost constantly in use in his house, and that the instruments of restraint were studiously removed and concealed at the time of the visits of the Justices and Commissioners to West Malling House, and were reimposed immediately on their departure; and they therefore considered that Dr. Maddock was a fit subject for criminal proceedings, as well with the view of punishing his own deliberate violations of the law as of affording warning to others.

The Magistrates of the county of Kent subsequently refused to renew Dr. Maddock's Licence, and he is now no longer the proprietor of West Malling House.

*Appendix (D.)
Workhouses.*

In Appendix (D.), is set forth a list of the Workhouses throughout England and Wales, which, with reference to the condition of the Insane Paupers kept therein, have been visited and inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the past 12 months. The result of these visits does not suggest materials for any special remark. It is enough to observe generally (what may indeed be inferred from the statement already made as to the effect of the opening of new County Asylums), that the numbers of the Insane Poor detained in workhouses has lately been progressively diminishing in a very marked degree; and that, except in those workhouses which have regular Lunatic Wards attached to them, as described in the Appendix (D.) to our First General Report, and again adverted to in our Annual Report of 30th June 1849, very few Lunatic Paupers, whose attack is of recent occurrence, or whose malady, if chronic, assumes a violent, dangerous, or unmanageable character, are now found to be detained in workhouses for a longer period than is necessary for taking the steps required by law for their removal to a Lunatic Asylum. In those few cases, our efforts to effect their removal have been always most promptly and efficiently seconded by the Poor Law Board.

Criminal lunatics.

Objections to their confinement in ordinary Asylums.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without repeating the strong objections which, in common with the Visiting Justices and Superintendents of Asylums, we entertain, and have frequently expressed, both in our previous Report and in communications with the Home Office, to the

the committal of criminal lunatics to Asylums not appropriated exclusively to them, and to their confinement and association with the ordinary inmates of those Institutions. The subject is well deserving the early attention of the Legislature, which has already made special provisions for this class of patients in Ireland.

The last subject upon which we desire to address your Lordship, is also one of great and pressing importance.

Property of lunatics.

Defective state of the law.

We have in former Reports observed upon the very defective state of the law and its administration, as respects the property and income of lunatics, and the injustice and hardship thereby entailed upon them, their families, and others connected with, or having claims upon, them. Some strong remarks upon this subject are to be found in our "Further Report" (1847), page 28, and in our last (Fifth) Report, page 17, to which we earnestly solicit your Lordship's attention.

Frequent communications, with a view to the necessary legislation, have passed between the Board and the Home Office, but we regret to say hitherto without any practical result.

To the many persons who have appealed to us, from time to time, for advice and assistance towards the due protection and administration of the property and income of insane persons under certificates, we have only been able to express our regret that the provisions of the present law were inapplicable or inadequate to their professed object, and to hold out a hope that a legislative remedy would be shortly provided.

We desire now again to press the subject upon your Lordship, as one urgently calling for the earliest consideration and legislation, more especially as respects persons of small means, and also those whose mental malady is probably of a temporary character. It was with a special view to the benefit and protection of these classes of the insane, that the 95th and following three sections of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c.100 were framed; but unfortunately the intentions of the Legislature have been in great measure frustrated, partly in consequence of the limitation of the powers of the receiver, whom the Lord Chancellor is by the Act authorized to appoint, to those of the receiver of the estate of a lunatic found such by inquisition, but principally in consequence of the costs and expenses of the proceedings under the statute being so heavy, and so disproportionate to the limited amount of the property or income to be administered.

Whilst we have had frequent occasion deeply to regret this state of things, for which, notwithstanding our representations, no remedy has been provided, we have always refused our sanction to, and strongly discouraged, the transaction of any matters of business, or the execution of deeds or papers relating to property, by persons confined under certificates as insane. We have considered their position incompatible with the due exercise of their powers and rights as independent agents, although possibly they may, in some cases, be mentally capable of forming a correct judgment on the subject of their property, and disposing of the same reasonably and prudently.

In carrying out this principle we have felt and expressed our regret that the law, as now existing and administered, affords no effectual redress for the evils we have to deplore.

It is our anxious desire, in every case, as speedily as possible to restore to liberty and free agency the unfortunate persons for whose care and protection we are appointed. In the meantime we can only lament that the Legislature and the rules and practice of courts of law, while they provide for the safe custody and treatment of the insane, in so many cases leave them and their families and dependents without the means of livelihood, which would be supplied by their property and income if duly administered.

We propose hereafter to enter into this important subject more in detail, and to suggest for your Lordship's consideration some specific amendments in the law and practice with reference to the property and income of lunatics. In the meantime we respectfully entreat your Lordship's special attention to the observations we have now submitted.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury*, Chairman.

(signed) *R. W. S. Lutwidge*, Secretary.

Appendix (A).

NUMBERS of INSANE PERSONS confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, on the 1st January 1851.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

		Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY:																	
Bedford, Herts and Hunts	Springfield, near Bedford	-	-	-	134	136	270	270	-	-	-	8	-	8	2	3	5
Chester	Chester	2	5	7	89	113	202	202	-	-	-	10	-	10	4	6	10
Cornwall	Bodmin	17	9	26	95	109	204	230	-	-	-	8	4	12	11	13	24
Denbigh, Flint, Anglesea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	7	4	11	57	66	123	134	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3
Devon	Exminster	4	4	8	176	228	404	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	22	50
Dorset	Forston, near Dorchester	-	-	-	68	95	163	163	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	6	9
Gloucester	Gloucester	19	19	38	115	156	271	309	1	-	1	3	1	4	4	6	10
Kent	Barning Heath, near Maidstone.	-	6	6	183	263	446	432	-	-	-	13	3	16	9	14	23
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	-	-	-	398	387	785	785	-	-	-	19	5	24	65	84	149
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	22	26	48	77	95	172	220	-	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-
Middlesex	Hanwell	-	-	-	406	552	958	958	-	-	-	5	8	13	51	66	117
Norfolk	Thorpe, near Norwich	-	-	-	109	113	240	240	-	-	-	3	1	4	10	11	21
Notts	Nottingham	22	18	40	101	97	198	238	2	-	2	2	-	2	3	2	5
Oxon and Berks	Littlenore, near Oxford	-	-	-	136	190	326	326	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	1
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, near Shrewsbury	-	-	-	95	100	195	195	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	6	11
Somerset	Wells	-	-	-	143	176	319	319	-	-	-	5	2	7	22	36	58
Stafford	Stafford	25	19	44	136	91	217	261	-	1	1	3	-	3	16	17	33
Suffolk	Melton, near Woodbridge	2	2	4	166	134	240	244	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	-	1
Surry	Springfield, near Wandsworth	-	-	-	336	446	782	782	-	-	-	5	2	7	17	32	49
York, North and East Ridings	Clifton, near York	-	-	-	78	76	154	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
West Riding	Wakefield	-	-	-	269	306	575	575	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	4
BOROUGH:																	
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	93	89	182	182	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Bristol	-	-	-	-	33	42	75	75	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2
Haverfordwest	-	-	-	-	16	16	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Hull	-	-	-	-	44	42	86	86	-	-	-	5	2	7	4	-	4
		120	112	232	3,483	4,136	7,619	7,851	4	1	5	119	34	153	261	328	589

HOSPITALS.

	Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			Total.			Total.				Total.			Total.			Total.
	M.	F.		M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
St. Thomas' Hospital for Lunatics, Exeter	18	23	41	-	-	-	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital	21	22	43	8	10	18	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	15	7	22	1	1	2	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	18	24	42	38	45	83	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Idiot Asylum, Park House, Highgate	59	14	73	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(Branch) Essex Hall, near Colchester	42	24	66	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Luke's Hospital	79	92	171	4	9	13	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	22	48	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northampton General Lunatic Hospital	30	36	66	101	91	192	258	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	5	
Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton	16	14	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Warneford Hospital, Oxford	21	18	39	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guy's Hospital, Lunatic Ward	-	20	20	10	11	21	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	
York Lunatic Hospital	70	55	125	-	-	-	112	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Retreat, York	47	65	112	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	458	402	920	161	167	328	1,248	12	3	5	-	-	-	14	28	

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

			Private.			Pauper.			Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Battersea	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Bethnal Green	-	-	81	73	159	170	208	378	537	-	7	1	6	4	10	14		
Bow	-	-	4	8	12	141	253	394	406	-	1	-	-	15	27	42		
Brentford	-	-	18	9	27	-	-	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Brixton	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Brompton	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-		
Brook Green	-	-	-	31	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	4	-	-	-	-		
			9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-		

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.		Private.			Pauper.			Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
ENGLAND:																		
Bedford	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	20	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Devon	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12
-	-	8	10	18	6	6	12	30	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	6	6	-	4	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
-	-	7	7	14	82	64	146	160	-	-	-	3	-	3	14	5	19	-
-	-	3	5	8	18	18	36	44	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	-
-	-	4	6	10	44	44	88	98	-	-	-	4	1	5	3	-	3	-
-	-	22	13	35	52	35	87	122	1	-	1	1	-	1	52	35	87	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	9	5	14	-	-	-	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester	-	13	15	28	-	-	-	28	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	18	10	28	-	-	-	37	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	22	14	36	82	74	156	192	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hants	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	5
-	-	14	17	31	42	50	92	123	2	3	5	2	-	2	1	4	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	17	24	41	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	24	41	-
Herts	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	10	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	6	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereford	-	-	-	-	12	17	29	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	2	5	22	25	47	58	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	-	8	3	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	11	20	31	-	-	-	31	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

	Private.			Pauper.			Total Males.	Total Females.	Total Lunatics.	Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.		
	M.		Total.	M.		F.				Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.
Asylums - - - - -	120	112	232	3,483	4,136	7,619	3,603	4,248	7,851	4	1	5	119	34	153	261	328	589
Hospitals - - - - -	458	402	920	161	167	328	619	629	1,248	12	3	15	5	-	5	14	14	28
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - - - - -	566	558	1,124	745	1,102	1,847	1,311	1,690	2,971	63	41	104	21	6	27	53	72	125
Provincial Licensed Houses - - - - -	788	727	1,515	1,103	1,102	2,205	1,891	1,889	3,780	77	42	119	83	14	97	175	148	323
	1,032	1,850	3,701	5,492	6,507	12,059	7,424	8,426	15,850	156	87	243	228	54	282	503	502	1,005
Bethlehem Hospital - - - - -	196	183	379	-	-	-	196	183	379	2	-	2	86	19	105	-	-	-
Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Hants - - - - -	133	-	133	-	-	-	133	-	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military Lunatic Hospital, Great Yarmouth - - - - -	90	4	94	-	-	-	90	4	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,351	2,046	4,397	5,492	6,507	12,059	7,843	8,613	16,456	158	87	245	314	73	387	503	502	1,005

App (B.),
No. 1.

Appendix (B.)—No. 1.

ASYLUMS existing prior to passing of Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126.

ASYLUMS.	Accommodation for Pauper Lunatics.		
	At passing of Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126.	Subsequent Additions.	Total Accommodation.
ENGLAND :			
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	177	93	270
Chester - - -	160	80	240
Cornwall - - -	190	110	300
Devon - - -	420	- - -	420
Dorset - - -	160	- - -	160
Gloucester - - -	182	86	268
Herts (<i>see</i> Beds) - - -	—	—	—
Hunts (<i>see</i> Beds) - - -	—	—	—
Kent - - -	400	250	650
Lancaster - - -	573	127	700
Leicester and Rutland -	104	80	184
Middlesex (Hanwell) -	965	- - -	965
Norfolk - - -	240	60	300
Notts - - -	166	44	210
Rutland (<i>see</i> Leicester) -	—	—	—
Salop and Montgomery -	180	58	238
* Stafford - - -	200	250	450
Suffolk - - -	250	- - -	250
Surrey - - -	380	515	895
W. York - - -	700	- - -	700
Bristol (Borough) -	73	- - -	73
WALES :			
Haverfordwest Town and County - - -	40	- - -	40
Montgomery (<i>see</i> Salop)	—	—	—
TOTALS - - -	5,560	1,753	7,313

* When the private patients shall have been removed to a separate institution, which will probably be in the spring of 1853, the accommodation for pauper lunatics will be increased to 450, as above stated. The actual present accommodation for pauper lunatics is 380.

Appendix (B.)—No. 2.

App. (B.),
No. 2.ASYLUMS in Progress of Erection at passing of Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126,
and since opened.

ASYLUMS.	Numbers for which Designed.	Additions since Passing of Act.	Total Present Accommodation.
ENGLAND :			
Berks (<i>see</i> Oxford).	—	—	—
Oxford and Berks -	257	98	355
Somerset - - -	400	- - -	400
North and East York -	172	108	280
WALES :			
Anglesey - - -	168	- - -	168
Carnarvon - - -			
Denbigh - - -			
Flint - - -			
Merioneth - - -			
TOTALS - - -	997	206	1,203

Appendix (B.)—No. 3.

App. (B.),
No. 3.

ASYLUMS erected or provided under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and now open.

ASYLUMS.	Accommodation first provided.
West Lancashire :	
Rainhill, near Prescott - - - - -	300
East Lancashire :	
Prestwich, near Manchester - - - - -	425
Birmingham (Borough) - - - - -	300
Kingston-upon-Hull (Borough)* - - - - -	89
TOTAL - - -	1,114

* Previously a Licensed House.

App. (B),
No. 4.

Appendix (B.), No. 4.

ASYLUMS in Progress of Erection, under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, and not yet opened.

ASYLUMS.										NUMBERS FOR WHICH DESIGNED.
ENGLAND :										
Bucks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Cambridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Hants (<i>see</i> Southampton).										
Hereford (<i>see</i> Monmouth).										
Lincoln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
East Middlesex (Colney Hatch)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,044
Monmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 200
Hereford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brecon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Southampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
WALES :										
Brecon. (<i>see</i> Monmouth).										
Cardigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 300
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Glamorgan and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pembroke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Radnor. (<i>see</i> Monmouth).										
TOTAL										4,299

Appendix (B.), No. 5.

App. (B.),
No. 5.

COUNTIES in which no steps have as yet been taken towards providing Asylums for their Pauper Lunatics, pursuant to the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126.

Cumberland (*a*).

Durham (*a*).

Northampton (*b*).

Sussex.

Westmoreland (*a*).

(*a*) The pauper lunatics belonging to these three counties are temporarily maintained, under contracts for a limited period, with the proprietors of licensed houses, pursuant to the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, s. 29.

(*b*) The pauper lunatics belonging to this county are maintained in the Northampton General Lunatic Hospital, whose constitution and management are noticed in the body of the Report.

Appendix (C.)

IDIOT ASYLUM, PARKHOUSE, HIGHGATE.

REPORT.

30 June 1851.

Appendix (C.)
—

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, officially visited the Asylum for Idiots at Parkhouse, Highgate, on the 1st April last; and after having carefully inspected the house, seen all the inmates, and made particular inquiries upon the different points which appeared to be deserving of investigation, now make the following Report, which the Board will understand as being only supplemental to the Report made by the Commissioners who visited the Asylum on the 31st May last year, and bearing date the 8th June 1850, wherein the condition and management of that Institution were fully considered and described.

The late resident medical officer, Dr. Foreman, left the Institution some time ago, and has been succeeded by B. W. C. Maxwell, M. D., who has the medical and physical charge of the patients (under the direction of the Committee). The domestic management, and the care of the children, are more immediately committed to the matron, Mrs. Anne Grimshaw, and a staff of teachers, of both sexes, most of whom also discharge the functions of attendants in reference to the personal charge of the pupils.

The pupils in Parkhouse were, at the time of our visit, 72 in number. Of these, 2 pay 100 guineas, 20 pay 50 guineas, and 50 pay 25 guineas each for their board and lodging; 58 of them are males, and 14 are females. Three or four of them are about 24 or 25 years of age, and a considerable number are of ages varying between 16 and 22; but the generality are under puberty, their ages ranging from 4 to 15 years.

It was stated to us that the estimated cost of each pupil to the Institution is, on the average, about 40 *l.* a year, and that the deficiency in the amount paid for the 50 of the lowest class, is made up from the excess of payments made on account of the 22 of the higher classes, aided, if necessary, by the general funds. There are at Parkhouse no idiot children who are entirely supported by the charity; all the pupils of that description being now placed in the auxiliary establishment at Essex Hall, Colchester.

We found the house and the whole establishment in a state of cleanliness, good order, and comfort.

We saw the children at dinner, of which they partook in a decorous and orderly manner. The viands were of good quality, well cooked, and neatly served up, and the allowance was ample in point of quantity.

Each pupil has a separate bed, and sleeps upon a hair mattress.
The

The beds and bedding we found of excellent quality, and all the minor arrangements for washing, bathing, and dressing the children, for keeping and giving out their clothing, and for securing cleanliness, regularity, and method in the details of the domestic management, seemed to be judicious and efficient.

With reference to the points more particularly adverted to in the Report of last year we have to remark :

1. That the different books relative to the admission and discharge, as well as the conduct of the establishment and treatment of the patients, are stated to be now regularly kept.

2. That the copies of the proper orders and certificates under which the inmates have been respectively received, and also the proper notices of discharges and deaths, are now duly returned to the office of this Board.

3. That the building, though well filled, is not inconveniently crowded ; and that those portions of the outbuildings which are still used for the accommodation of the children, have been materially improved in comfort and cheerfulness.

4. That the defects in the lavatory and water-closets have been remedied.

5. That some settees with sloping backs, and a few low arm chairs have been procured ; although we think that the stock of these articles might still be advantageously increased, and that a few rocking chairs would also be a useful addition to the furniture.

6. That the garden land adjacent to the outbuildings has been put in order, and that the general exercising ground is in a much better state.

7. That the system of training and instructing the children generally is more fully organized, that a more precise and effective method of conducting the drill exercises has been adopted, and that instruction in music is now given to a large portion of the pupils who are taught to sing in concert, which they accomplish with considerable correctness. Perhaps this kind of instruction might be advantageously followed up by a few lessons in dancing.

8. That a portion of the garden has been appropriated to the use of the pupils, and that a few gardening implements, such as spades and wheelbarrows, have been procured for their use.

9. That a variety of additional pictures, models, joining maps, and useful toys have been procured, and that the stock of such articles is now varied and extensive.

Upon this subject we would observe generally that a considerable increase in the means, and a manifest improvement in the methods employed for developing and exercising the imperfect organization both bodily and mental of the pupils are in operation, and we are glad to learn that further improvements of various kinds are contemplated, and likely to be soon introduced.

Appendix (C.)

There is still, as it seemed to us, a deficiency of systematic and practical instruction in useful occupations and employments. Two or three of the pupils occasionally assist the carpenter and gardener; but the supply of tools and implements of labour is scanty. Knitting, netting, and straw platting, mat and basket making, are easy occupations which we think might, in many cases, be introduced with advantage.

A larger assortment of suitable gardening tools, including wheelbarrows, spades, and rakes of a light description should be provided, and lessons should be regularly given in the proper mode of using them.

The plan adopted of allotting small plots of ground to certain of the pupils, in order that they may take the cultivation of them under their special charge, is an excellent one, and ought to be encouraged in every way.

It would also be desirable to increase the stock of live animals, in which the pupils, by watching their motions and habits, would gradually become interested, so as eventually to be competent and disposed to take charge of them and minister to their wants.

With this view singing birds, rabbits, and guinea pigs might be usefully placed in the list of favorites, and some domestic animals, such as cows and poultry; and perhaps a donkey or a goat, which could be harnessed so as to draw the very young children in a small chaise, would be valuable auxiliaries in promoting the health and developing the faculties of the inmates.

A good bowling green and skittle ground, which might be easily made in the grounds, and in the formation of which some of the elder pupils might probably feel interested, and be induced to assist, would be valuable additions to the means of healthy recreation. Another good out-of-door game for them is Les Graces. Dumb-bells might also be occasionally introduced as a useful exercise within doors. Upon this subject, however, it is sufficient to repeat the recommendations made in the last Report; and to observe in general that, for obvious reasons, it is highly important that in an institution of this description the amusements and recreations should be as much varied as possible, and should be judiciously adapted to the sex, age, strength, and physical peculiarities of the individual pupils.

We have only further to observe that it would, in our opinion, be highly desirable; and we therefore took upon ourselves to suggest to the medical officer, that a book (somewhat analogous to the Case Book in a Lunatic Asylum) should be kept, in which, in addition to the original characteristics of the case on admission, and the medical treatment employed, the particular course of instruction, occupation, and exercise applied in the training of each pupil should be recorded, together with the alterations from time to time made in that course; and that the progress, if any, towards improvement made in consequence, or the reverse, should also be carefully and periodically noted in it.

(signed)

*J. W. Mylne,
S. Gaskell,*

Commissioners in Lunacy.

ESSEX HALL, COLCHESTER.

REPORT.

30th May 1851.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, officially visited the asylum for idiots near Colchester, called "Essex Hall," on the 14th day of February last. On that occasion we went through and carefully inspected every part of the house and premises, and saw and examined the pupils, and having made special investigation into all such matters relative to the condition and management of the establishment as seemed to be important, or deserving of attention, we now present to the Board, as the result of our inquiries, the following Report:

Essex Hall is a branch of the asylum for idiots, which was established some years ago at Highgate.

The house is situated about a mile from the town of Colchester, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway station there. It was originally built for an hotel, but that project not having been successful it remained for some time unoccupied, and finally, by the liberality of Mr. Peto, was placed at the disposal of the directors of the idiot asylum for the purpose of their institution, and by them it has been exclusively appropriated to the reception and accommodation of such of the pupils as are maintained and trained entirely at the expense of the charity.

It was opened for that purpose in the beginning of the present year, at which time all the inmates residing at Park House, Highgate, on the charitable foundation, were removed to it from Highgate.

Essex Hall is a large and handsome building, containing a great number of spacious and cheerful rooms.

On the ground floor are the dining-room for the boys, together with several of the school-rooms, which are lofty and airy apartments. On the same floor are a room for stores, and a parlour for the matron. On the first floor are the principal dormitories; and others of a smaller size are placed on the second floor.

Attached to the house is an excellent kitchen having a hot range and oven, and the general accommodations in the premises are sufficiently extensive to comfortably lodge nearly 100 pupils, together with the necessary staff of domestics and attendants.

The site and aspect are good. The house stands on a gentle eminence, and attached to and surrounding it are about seven acres of ground, which are enclosed by a substantial paling. Of the seven acres, one is occupied by the buildings, and by the yard used for sports and systematic exercise. The remaining six acres are laid out as garden, shrubbery, and recreation-ground. These are encircled by a good gravel walk which runs round their whole extent, and is stated to be one-third of a mile in length.

The resident staff of the establishment consists of a superintendent, Mr. Snell, and matron, Mrs. Bellinger, together with a master and

Appendix (C.) under-master. There are also a resident governess for the girls, four male attendants for the boys, and two female attendants or nurses for the girls and very young children, together with a suitable number of domestic servants. There is, further, a drill master, who does not reside on the premises, but who attends every morning, and puts a class of boys regularly through the drill.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Nurse, both of Colchester, are the physician and surgeon of the institution respectively, and visit the house almost daily.

The management of the establishment is vested in the directors of the parent institution in London, a deputation from whom visit the place once a fortnight, and are assisted in their duties by a small local committee, who meet them on these occasions, and who, also, themselves, visit at other times.

The number of pupils in the house at the time of our visit was 66, of whom 42 were males and 24 females. Three of these are upwards of 21 years of age, and 28 are above the age of 16; the youngest pupil was about four and a half years old, and the others were of various ages, ranging between 5 and 16. Five of the boys are subject to fits, which, in three of the cases, are considered to be of an epileptic, and, in the two others, of a nervous character.

The pupils, except such as are very young, are distributed in classes, and receive in that way regular instruction from their teachers in the elements of English reading, writing, drawing, geography, and arithmetic; one of the larger rooms on the ground floor being fitted up as a school-room for the boys, and another of a smaller size for the more advanced girls.

The instruction given is, of course, varied, according to the capacity, progress and taste of the pupils, but it may be described generally as of a very simple kind, and it is facilitated by the various aids which drawings, figures, plans, and models supply. We saw five or six boys engaged in a drawing class, about as many more writing in copy books and learning spelling; and we heard a few go through a lesson in geography. Besides scholastic instruction the more advanced girls are regularly taught needle work, and one of them is a very useful assistant, and has three of the younger children under her special charge. Three only of that sex were stated to be employed in such a way as to be of general use in the establishment; but as many as 13 are more or less occupied in sewing, knitting, netting, fancy work, and in the household. We were informed that in general the boys are found to be fonder of play, and more easily trained to cleanliness and activity in their habits than the girls, who were stated to be more inert and apathetic, and less easily roused to exertion.

The dormitories are of various sizes: one appropriated to the elder boys contained upwards of 20 beds, while others contained eight, six, and four beds respectively. All the sleeping rooms have open fire places; the bedsteads are of iron and on castors; each child has a separate bed, which is provided with an excellent hair mattress. We inspected the bedding, which was of the best quality, and very clean and comfortable. Beside each bed was placed a wicker basket for receiving the clothes worn by the pupils during the day. The arrangements for stowing away and giving out the clothing, as well as for washing

washing and dressing the children, appeared to us to be judicious and complete. A large gallery or hall on the first floor is fitted up with an extensive range of wardrobes for keeping the spare suits of clothes. There are also ordinary baths and shower baths, together with a very complete lavatory for the use of the pupils of each sex; and we were informed that the pupils are regularly bathed twice a week in a tepid bath of salt water. The drying room is small, and, in other respects, inconvenient and defective, a circumstance the more to be regretted, because, according to our information, as many as 12 of the children of each sex are in the habit of wetting their beds at night.

The supply of water is obtained from a well in the yard, and is raised to the upper part of the house by a man who comes daily for the purpose of pumping it up, and who is assisted in his task by six of the elder boys.

The clothing of the children was plain, but neat and comfortable. No particular costume is adopted, but many of the girls were in frocks of a green colour; and on Sundays, we were told, the practice is that all the pupils should wear a dress of a superior description.

As might be expected under these circumstances, the children were generally healthy, and, with a few exceptions, they were clean in their persons, had a cheerful and contented appearance, and were neat and orderly in their dress.

The different apartments, all of which we inspected, were clean, and generally speaking, in good order, more especially the dormitories, where various minor arrangements have been adopted, well calculated to promote habits of regularity and decorum among the inmates.

It struck us that some further attention to method and neatness might be advantageously bestowed on the arrangements of the school-room, with a view to produce the like desirable effect among the scholars there.

The pupils have free egress from the school-rooms to the cheerful airing-grounds which surround the house. The exercising-yard is fitted up with swings, climbing-ladders, and leaping-posts of various kinds for the purpose of exercise and sport, and the children are also in the habit of taking regular walks in the surrounding country, in small parties, under the charge of their attendants.

About ten of the boys and eight of the girls attend Divine Service at church.

On Sunday the pupils have the Church Service read at home; they also read scripture lessons and join in simple psalmody.

In conducting the instruction during school hours, care, we are assured, is taken not to overstrain the feeble mental powers of the pupils by prolonged efforts, and the exercises are judiciously broken at short intervals, during which the children occupy themselves with music, games and other means of recreation, both out of doors and within.

The more advanced and improved pupils render assistance in taking some charge of the younger and more deficient members of the community. By the adoption of this course an appropriate and beneficial occupation is provided for the better informed, and while an immediate good effect is produced on the individuals placed in charge,

Appendix (C.) it tends moreover to promote a good and kindly feeling throughout the whole body of the pupils.

Various industrial pursuits have been introduced with success, and several of the inmates are occupied in basket-making, shoe-making, tailoring, gardening, joinery, sewing, knitting, netting, patchwork, worsted-work, and various portions of the housework, such as making beds, scouring rooms, peeling potatoes, washing up, and assisting the cook.

It will be evident from the enumeration of the foregoing particulars that considerable advance has taken place among the pupils since their removal to Colchester, and we are inclined to attribute it to the judicious management adopted, and to the tact, discrimination, and persevering efforts of the matron placed in charge of the establishment.

It is gratifying to observe the good effects already resulting from the steps taken to promote industrial pursuits; and although the importance of this subject has been dwelt on in a former Report on the parent institution at Highgate, we feel it incumbent on us again to draw attention to it, and to urge the necessity for increased efforts to attain this desirable object in its fullest extent.

We therefore recommend that still more complete means for bringing into exercise the various muscles of the body, and of regulating their action, be adopted:

That various objects calculated to stimulate attention and the imitative faculty be provided for the use of the most deficient pupils, and that persevering efforts be made to excite the powers of observation, comparison, and imitation among those who appear the most unpromising; that the geometrical and drawing lessons be given on the easel-board instead of the slate; that systematic instruction in general household work be regularly given to a larger number of girls; and that the wash-house and laundry be fitted up, and the children employed in washing and getting up body-linen [at present all the linen is sent out of the house to be washed and got up]:

That persevering efforts be made to perfect the girls in plain sewing, and knitting, straw-plaiting, bonnet-making, &c.; that a more complete set of garden implements of a small size be provided; and that an increased quantity of land, to that now proposed to be cultivated by the pupils, be devoted to the purpose of exercising them in manual agricultural labour; and that some portions of it be allotted to the more advanced boys as distinct gardens, the cultivation and the disposal of the produce of which should be at the discretion of each pupil; and that a daily record be kept of the number of pupils employed, as well as of the nature of their occupation.

We are of opinion, that in order to carry out a more complete system of occupation, it would be desirable to curtail the time at present devoted to scholastic instruction, and that as far as practicable every teacher and servant in the establishment should take some part in the industrial training of the pupils.

We recommend, moreover, that efforts be systematically made to overcome the imperfect articulation manifest in some of the pupils. This might probably be accomplished by judicious exercises, calculated to call into action the vocal organs, in the production, first, of the

the various simple sounds, and, subsequently, of the combined sounds, so as to promote facility and distinctness of utterance in those who are deficient in this respect.

We further think, that the introduction of a few low leaning seats and rocking-chairs would promote the comfort of the feeble and sick children. Some tame animals, such as rabbits and poultry, and also a few singing birds, might usefully be kept for their amusement. A greater variety of games calculated to quicken the senses, give power and precision to the muscles, and exercise the faculty of calculation, should be provided, such as joining-pictures, nine-pins, bagatelle, bowls, &c.

We have thrown out these few practical suggestions from an anxious desire, that while the institution is still in its infancy, and, therefore, most easily and effectively directed to its true objects, no means should be neglected by which its permanent usefulness is likely to be best promoted and insured.

We would further repeat the recommendation which we have already urged in reference to the asylum at Parkhouse, Highgate, with respect to the keeping of a case-book, provided there be any person officially connected with Essex-house, upon whom such a duty can be properly imposed.

(signed) *J. W. Mylne,*
S. Gaskell,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

IDIOT INSTITUTION, BATH.

REPORT.

30 April 1851.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, having, by direction of the Board, visited and inspected the Idiot Institution at the Belvidere, Bath, on the 7th February 1851, make the following Report thereon to the Board:

This establishment, which was several years ago set on foot and organized chiefly through the active benevolence of two ladies of the name of White, and was the earliest institution of the kind in England expressly devoted to the mental training of idiots, has been recently removed from its original site to new and more convenient premises in a street called the Belvidere, in the upper part of the city of Bath. In this respect the new is decidedly superior to the old mansion; its site, which is on the slope of the hill, at a considerable elevation, is more airy and cheerful; its internal accommodations are more spacious and convenient; and, although like the other, it is very deficient in airing grounds, being close to the street in front, and having only a small yard in the rear, it is within a moderate walk of the high open Downs which surround the city.

The present building can comfortably accommodate 20 pupils; at present it contains 18, of whom 16 are boys, and only two are girls, all of whom have their board and lodging, as well as their training and instruction, on the premises.

Of

Appendix (C.)

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Of the 18 pupils now in the house are two of the highest class, for whose board and instruction 60 *l.* a year each are paid; one of the middle class is charged at the rate of 30 *l.* a year; and the remainder, who are of the lower or charity class, are charged at the rate of 12 *l.* a year each, the excess of cost, which is estimated at about 12 *l.* a head upon each of the latter class, being defrayed out of the surplus payments made by the higher class pupils, and out of the general funds of the institution.

The general charge and supervision, both of the house and its inmates, is vested in Miss Drape, the resident matron, under whom are placed two resident female teachers, besides another who comes in for the day. The latter are more immediately engaged in the business of instructing the children, and superintending them at their lessons. There is also a small staff of domestic servants. The whole establishment is under the direction of a committee of management, selected out of the body of subscribers; and several benevolent ladies, members of that committee, are in the habit of almost daily attending at the house as visitors, and observing, and occasionally assisting in whatever instruction happens to be going on. No particular department or course of duty, however, appears to be assigned to these visitors. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, the physician to the institution, visits the house twice a week, or oftener, if necessary; and besides taking an active share in the general direction, attends more especially to the bodily condition of the children, and to those portions of the treatment and instruction which are intended to develope and improve their physical powers.

The institution depends for its support partly on donations and annual subscriptions, and partly on the sums received by way of board for the pupils; but, on the present scale of charges, the latter would be quite insufficient to defray the expenditure. Latterly the charitable contributions are stated to have been rather declining than increasing, and the operations of the committee have been greatly crippled in consequence. This result is deeply to be regretted, and is partly attributable, we believe, to the loss which the charity has sustained from the continued absence of the Miss Whites, who, so long as they remained in Bath, took a most energetic and efficient interest in the management and welfare of the institution.

One fundamental rule of the institution is, that no epileptic shall be admitted as a pupil; another rule is, that no children exceeding the age of 10 years shall be received, and that none shall be kept in it for more than five years. The children, therefore, being all strictly *in statu pupillari*, may be properly the subjects of ordinary scholastic discipline, and are easily capable of control by judicious domestic management. In its general character and conduct, indeed, and in all its main features, the institution resembles, and may be described as a small boarding school, which is, to some extent, aided and supported by charitable contributions.

The pupils are formed into, and receive their daily instruction in classes. In one class we found eight, (which included the two girls,) and, in another class, five, having their lessons together; two of the pupils, those for whom the highest rate of board is paid, were receiving instruction by themselves in a separate room.

The

The subject of the lessons consisted, among other things, of the properties of figures, colours, objects, and numbers, the simpler operations of arithmetic, the alphabet, and the elements of English, reading and spelling, of drawing, writing and geography, the lessons, of course, being varied according to the age and previous progress of the pupils. These lessons were also illustrated and explained by the teachers with the aid of coloured prints and drawings, and large maps and diagrams on boards.

Upon this subject indeed it may be observed, in passing, that according to the system here pursued much more time and attention are given to mental than to physical cultivation; that is to say, to communicating intellectual knowledge to the pupils than to training them to habits of industry and order, or teaching them the ready use and command of their senses and bodily powers.

After their morning lessons, the children are regularly taken out every day at noon for a walk, unless the weather is unfavourable, and they remain out walking for about an hour and a half, after which they return home to dinner.

Within doors, and out of school hours, they amuse themselves with various games and toys, but the means of varied exercise and recreation of the premises are very limited; for the back court is small and inconvenient, and the stock of playthings and pictures is extremely scanty, a deficiency which is ascribed to the want of funds.

The children were generally in fair bodily health, and certainly they showed a decided improvement in point of physical appearance since the time when we saw them in their former house, now upwards of a year ago.

They appear to be treated with care and kindness by the matron and teachers, and to have perceptibly improved in docility and intelligence; they have also made some progress in acquiring habits of order and regularity, and have apparently become attached to their instructors and attendants.

With reference to the general system on which the education of the pupils is conducted, it seems to us that comparatively little has been done or attempted towards rendering the instruction of the children subservient to the acquisition of useful arts or trades, such as knitting, straw-plaiting, or the making of nets, mats and baskets. We are disposed to think that the amount of time spent in mere school instruction might be advantageously diminished, and that arrangements better calculated to prepare the children for entering on various occupations suited to their physical powers and mental capacity might be gradually introduced. In particular, we would recommend that greater time and attention should be devoted to such exercises and occupations as tend to increase the power and control of the pupils over their limbs, and to give them increased activity and aptitude in the use of all their bodily organs; and that with that view more especially, such sports and games should be introduced and encouraged among them, as while they afford varied exercise to the muscular system, would at the same time bring into play the faculties of attention, comparison and calculation. We would also recommend, with the same view, that the necessary means should be provided (such as models, wooden bricks, tools, prints, and the like), for
making

Appendix (C.) making the pupils familiarly acquainted with the forms, properties and uses of objects, as preparatory to their instruction in some handicraft occupation or employment.

We would further recommend that the most scrupulous order and neatness should be observed in the arrangement of the various articles in the school-room, and all the other apartments of the institution ; and that the pupils themselves should be carefully trained to arrange and keep every thing placed at their disposal (such as books, toys, pictures, maps, &c.) in an orderly and methodical manner.

It only remains for us to add, in conclusion, that as the main object of the institution is so to develope and improve the mental and physical capacity of the children that they may become useful, or at least inoffensive members of society in after life, all the training and discipline, as well as all the instruction which they receive, should be so arranged and directed as to keep that object constantly in view.

(signed) *J. W. Mylne.*
S. Gaskell.

Appendix (D.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, from the 30th June 1850 to the 30th June 1851.

E N G L A N D.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.	COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.
Beds - -	Bedford - -	7	Hunts - -	Huntingdon - -	6
	Leighton Buzzard - -	4		St. Ives - -	4
Bucks - -	Amersham - -	10		St. Neots - -	5
	Aylesbury - -	5	Kent - -	Greenwich - -	43
	Wycombe :			Lewisham - -	4
	Bledlow - -	1	Lancaster - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	17
	Saunderton - -	12		Lancaster - -	5
Cambridge - -	Caxton and Arrington - -	4	Leicester - -	Bedworth - -	9
	Newmarket - -	5	Middlesex - -	Bethnal Green - -	22
Cornwall - -	St. Austell - -	9		Fulham - -	3
	Bodmin - -	3		Hackney - -	19
	Falmouth - -	12		Martin, St., in the Fields	16
	Penrhyn - -	3		Strand - -	10
	Helston - -	8		St. Giles in the Fields	8
	Penzance, Madron - -	8		and St. George,	
	Redruth - -	23		Bloomsbury.	
Cumberland - -	Brampton - -	8		St. Marylebone - -	24
	Carlisle - -	15		St. Pancras - -	65
	„ Caldewgate - -	3		St. George's, Hanover-square.	7
	Cockermouth - -	31		St. James's, Westminster	23
	Longtown - -	7		Whitechapel :	
	Wigtown - -	10		Charles-street - -	6
Derby - -	Bakewell - -	11		Mile-end Road - -	30
	Hayfield - -	1	Norfolk - -	Depwade - -	3
Devon - -	Thomas, St., Exeter - -	13		Guiltecross - -	3
Durham - -	South Shields - -	25		Norwich City - -	20
	Stockton - -	2		Thetford - -	3
	Sunderland - -	28		Yarmouth, Great - -	19
Essex - -	Colchester - -	5	Northampton - -	Hardingstone - -	8
	Lexden and Winshee - -	14		Peterborough - -	9
	Tendring - -	9		Wellingborough - -	8
	Witham - -	6	Northumberland	Alnwick - -	5
Gloucester - -	Bristol City - -	57		Belford - -	4
	Clifton - -	75		Berwick-upon-Tweed - -	9
	Winchcomb - -	4		Glendale - -	10
Hertford - -	Berkhampstead - -	2		Morpeth - -	2
	Hemel Hempstead - -	4		Rothbury - -	3
	Watford - -	11		Tynemouth - -	20
			Notts - -	Newark - -	16
				Worksop - -	12

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.	COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, or Imbecile Inmates.
Salop - -	Bridgenorth - -	9	Suffolk— <i>contd.</i>	Samford - - -	8
	Church Stretton - -	3		Stowe - - -	2
	Clun - - -	3		Thingoe - - -	4
	Ellesmere - - -	16		Wangford - - -	8
	Madeley - - -	4		Woodbridge - - -	8
	Oswestry - - -	-	Surrey - - -	Bermondsey - - -	13
	Shrewsbury - - -	1		Chertsey - - -	25
	Whitchurch - - -	10		Croydon - - -	9
Somerset - -	Bath - - -	43		Dorking - - -	17
	Bridgewater - - -	4		Epsom - - -	22
Southampton -	Ash - - -	-		Farnham - - -	2
	Catherington - - -	3		Godstone - - -	1
	Christchurch - - -	3		Guildford - - -	9
	Farnborough - - -	2		Kingston - - -	20
	Fordingbridge - - -	8		Olave, St. - - -	4
	Havant - - -	4		Reigate - - -	2
	Hursley - - -	2		Richmond - - -	12
	Isle of Wight - - -	23		Wandsworth - - -	15
	Lymington (twice vi- sited). - - -	11	Sussex - - -	Eastbourne - - -	6
	New Forest (twice vi- sited). - - -	5		Ticehurst - - -	8
	Romsey - - -	11	Warwick - - -	Alcester - - -	3
	Ringwood - - -	6		Birmingham - - -	45
	South Stoneham - - -	2		Coventry City - - -	16
	Southampton - - -	10		Meriden - - -	9
Stafford - -	Penkridge - - -	10		Southam - - -	-
	Seisdon - - -	2	Wilts - - -	Alderbury - - -	4
	Uttoxeter - - -	11		Amesbury - - -	3
	Wolverhampton - - -	26		Wilton - - -	9
Suffolk - -	Blything - - -	7	Worcester - -	Droitwich - - -	6
	Bosmere and Claydon - -	9	York, E. R. - -	Bridlington - - -	5
	Bury St. Edmonds - - -	2		Driffild - - -	4
	Cosford - - -	11		Kingston-on-Hull - -	22
	Hartismere - - -	6		Patrington - - -	7
	Hoxne - - -	4	York, N. R. - -	Bainbridge - - -	4
	Ipswich - - -	16		Scarborough - - -	2
	Mildenhall - - -	2	York, W. R. - -	Goole - - -	6
	Plomesgate - - -	10			

W A L E S.

Carnarvon - -	Bangor and Beaumaris	11	Merioneth - -	Bala - - -	-
	Carnarvon - - -	5		Corwen - - -	2
	Pwllheli - - -	17		Festiniog - - -	3
Denbigh - -	Llanrwst - - -	2	Montgomery - -	Llanfyllin - - -	3
	Ruthin - - -	15		Montgomery and Poole	14
	Wrexham - - -	17		Newtown and Llanid- loes.	12
Flint - -	Asaph, St. - - -	5			
	Holywell - - -	5			



