Report of the Committee of Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum for the City and County of Bristol, as presented to the Town Council on the first January, 1863, together with the reports of the medical superintendent and chaplain / Bristol Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

OF

FOR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL,

AS

PRESENTED TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

ON THE

FIRST JANUARY, 1863,

TOGETHER WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN.

Bristol: J. LEECH, TIMES AND JOURNAL OFFICE, SMALL STREET.

1863.

This Report was presented to the Council of the City of Bristol on the 1st January, 1863, and ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the Members of the Council.

> DAN : BURGES, JUN., TOWN CLERK.

Council House, Bristol.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL.

THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL,

AT STAPLETON.

YOUR COMMITTEE report that the state of the Asylum, as regards the treatment and sanitary condition of the patients during the past year, has been very satisfactory. The number of inmates on the 31st December, 1861, was 160; it is now 184, viz.: 85 males and 99 females. The medical tables shew the result of the several cases, and the comprehensive report of the Medical Superintendent, which accompanies these remarks, renders it unnecessary for your Committee to advert in detail to this part of the subject. The building, notwithstanding the large sum that has been expended upon it, is still in an unfinished state. It is however sufficient for the accommodation and proper treatment of the patients, and your Committee before they incur any further expense are desirous that sufficient time should elapse to test the soundness of the present financial arrangements, and if possible to effect a saving, in what your Committee regret to say is a large, and they fear, an increasing expenditure. Your Committee are concerned to add that their debt

to the Treasurer at the close of the current year will not be less than £830, and they have incurred further liabilities in respect of the last quarter, which amount to about £1,500, while their anticipated receipts for the same period will not exceed £1,450. The result, however, of the whole year will be more satisfactory, as there are stores in hand which are valued at about £800. Still there appears little hope at present that the debt due to the Treasurer will for some time to come be capable of material diminution, which is much to be regretted, as the charge for interest is a considerable addition to the yearly expenses of the Asylum. Your Committee are prosecuting a stringent enquiry into the various heads of expenditure, and they hope in March next, when the accounts for the year will have been audited, to lay before the Council a financial statement, which will be more encouraging than the brief summary which they now present. The causes which have led to this result are obvious and may be classed under two heads.

The first is, that when your Committee took possession of the Asylum in March, 1860, they had no funds in hand to meet the current payments, and they have therefore been obliged to borrow money to meet the ordinary expenses, while the receipts do not come to hand until the middle or latter end of the quarter following that in respect of which the expenditure has been incurred. The necessary result has been the accumulation of a debt to the Treasurer, and which can only be lessened by savings to be effected out of current income.

The other and most important cause of financial embarrassment is the heavy expense which attends the management of a small Asylum when compared with a larger establishment. This building has been designed only for 200 patients, and it is therefore now nearly full.

In Wells and Gloucester the patients average between 500 and 600; while the general staff, with the exception of an Assistant Medical Officer and some additional servants, is nearly the same in all the Asylums which have been referred to. The same amount of attendance and general management which is necessary for 180 patients would suffice for 250.

And your Committee greatly fear that no particular saving can be effected under this head, because although much assistance is obtained from the well-conducted patients in every department of the house, it is obvious that the superintendence of each department must be entrusted to, and the arrangements carried out by servants, who by disposition and practice are adapted to their duties, and whose employment therefore must always be an expensive item in the management of every Lunatic Asylum. So far as your Committee have hitherto been enabled to control it the most careful economy has been practised. Still, however, there are important items of expense, arising from the present costly mode of conducting Lunatic establishments, which must always make the average expense per head of Lunatics considerably greater than what would be incurred for paupers in an ordinary Workhouse.

The damage done to clothing by destructive patients is of considerable magnitude: but it is the theory of the present day, and the Commissioners in Lunacy require, that mechanical restraint shall not be recurred to. Whilst this is the case (and mechanical restraint has not been employed in this Asylum), it is impossible to prevent mischief being done by violent patients, and the value of clothing and materials which have been thus destroyed, has in one or more cases amounted to a sum which if your Committee were to state it would be deemed incredible. On the other hand, however, your Committee feel much pleasure in adding that the results of the Medical treatment have been most satisfactory, and very creditable to the skill of the Superintendent.

Most of the patients are orderly and well conducted, and take a large part in the performance of the ordinary household duties. All the clothing and shoes are made in the Asylum; and the employment is not only productive of profit, but it occupies the time and attention of many of the better disposed and industrious patients, and conduces to their ultimate recovery. All the baking is performed in the house. The land supplies sufficient vegetables for domestic consumption, and the piggeries, besides affording a desirable change of animal food, have realized a hand-ome profit. A saving has been effected in the supply of beer; but your Committee have not yet decided whether it will be more economical to continue to purchase that article, or to erect the necessary apparatus and to brew on the premises. Further experience will be required on this subject.

Considerable inconvenience was felt during the late dry season

from the deficient supply of water, and various expedients have been resorted to, at considerable expense, to increase the quantity. There is usually a considerable excess during the Winter and Spring months, and it will probably be found necessary to provide tanks for storing up a portion of such excess as a resource in times of unusual drought.

The whole of the establishment is in excellent order, and reflects credit on all the officers and servants employed in it.

Your Committee have already said that they repose full confidence in the Medical Superintendent, and the same observation applies to the Chaplain, whose kindness to the patients has been unremitting; and to the Matron, who exhibits marked qualifications for the important duties which she discharges.

Your Committee cannot close this Report without expressing their hope that the financial statement, which they propose to make in March next, will be more encouraging than the present. If it is not, the only alternative will be to increase the rate of charge for the patients; but this is a course which your Committee will not adopt without mature deliberation and without again consulting the Council. The present rate of charge, 12s. per week, is unusually high; and your Committee will use their best exertions to control an expenditure which is so onerous to the Ratepayers, and which contrasts unfavourably with the neighbouring Asylums. The strictest attention of the Superintendent has been directed to this important question, and your Committee feel assured that he will use his utmost endeavours to assist them in a matter of so much consequence, and which so much depends on his own unremitting supervision, aided by the willing co-operation of his subordinate officers.

WILLIAM HERAPATH,

CHAIRMAN.

Council House, Bristol, 29th December, 1862.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1862.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Bristol Lunatic Asylum. GENTLEMEN,

AGAIN laying his Annual Report before your Committe, the Superintendeut respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgement of the kindness and support afforded him in his official duties during the last year.

The events recorded do not differ essentially from those usually occupying places in the annals of Asylum life.

The admissions, discharges, removals, and deaths, have been as follows:

In the Asylum.			Males.		Females.			
		Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
Dec. 31, 1861		2	71	73	1	86	87	
Admitted		2	44	46	8	42	50	
Discharged		1	13	14	1	8	9	
Removed		1	7	8	2	7	9	
Died		"	11	11	"	19	19	
Remaining on Dec. 31, 1862		2	83	86*	5	95	186†	

* Including one male patient who escaped, and is still retained on the books of the Asylum.

+ Including one female, transferred from the private to the pauper list.

Curability of Patient at Admission.

Removals.

Deaths and auses of Death.

> General Paralysis.

Of the forty-six males admitted, seventeen were at the time considered curable and twenty-nine incurable. Out of fifty females admitted, thirteen curable and thirty-seven incurable. Twenty males and twenty-two females were suffering from various forms of Recoveries and chronic maladies at the time of reception into the Asylum. Fourteen males and nine females have been discharged recovered; eight males and nine females removed by friends, or under orders to other Asylums. Of the removals, seven males and four females were more or less relieved, and one male and four females not benefitted. Eleven males and nineteen females have died during the year. There has been nothing unusual in the causes of death, which are stated at large in table 23. Incurable diseases at admission, including old age, consumption, scrofula, cancer, and the results of chronic cerebral disease, or injuries to the head antecedent to reception into the Asylum, have proved the chief causes of mortality. Two females died of general paralysis. After this invariably fatal form of mental disease had been discriminated by Calmeil in his "Memoire," published in 1826, and then more fully recognised by alienist Physicians, it was supposed to be confined to the male sex. Deaths of females from paralysing insanity are now frequently recorded in Asylum reports.

> Setting aside hereditary tendencies, intemperance and other excesses are the usual precursors of paralytic mania. The not rare occurrence of this deplorable malady in the female sex, would indicate that in a section of the community occupying perhaps a low social position, the modes of employment, personal habits, and it is to be feared vices of a portion of the female population, are approximating to those of the men.

eneral Health of Patient.

Unfavourable Condition at Reception.

The health of the inmates of the Asylum has been in general good, and they have been exempt from zymotic diseases, excepting a rather general prevalence of influenza in February and December, and of dysentry, confined to one ward on the mens' side in March. Five patients and one attendant were attacked by the latter disease, all of whom, however, recovered. Many patients have been received into the Asylum in a very unfavourable bodily condition, acute melancholia with suicidal impulse, and obstinate refusal of food has been the predominating form of mania in a large proportion of the cases of recent origin. Several of these melancholic patients were kept alive by artificial sustentation through the asophagcal tube. A large accession of inmates has been received, chiefly from the Union Houses, consisting of chronic maniacs, epiliptics, imbeciles, and idiots, generally of dirty, destructive or offensive habits, confirmed by long practice. A class still increasing and likely to accumulate.

These always require the most vigilent supervision, without which improvement is impossible and retrogression inevitable. They greatly augment the cares of the Superintendent, and very considerably increase the maintainance and clothing expenses.

The curative treatment followed in the Bristol Asylum is based on principles sanctioned by the experience of the most eminent alienist Physicians foreign and domestic, and embraces all the resources which have been found efficacious in removing or alleviating mental maladies; nine-tenths of which have a pathological origin, or are associated with physical conditions, involving disturbed or disordered bodily functions. A large proportion of the recent cases arrived in a state of ill health, or so much exhausted and reduced in condition that any mode of treatment directed specially to their mental improvement would have been nugatory, until the strength was recruited by a generous diet, and health re-established by remedial or hygeanic measures.

The Asylum contains 34 epileptic patients.

With this malady every form and grade of mental alienation is associated, from the gay mania and exalted delusions of the general paralytic, downwards to the intellectual inanity of the idiot or solitary.

Epiliptics (apart from peculiar proneness to what have been called vicious habits and propensities) require constant and unremitting observation, on account of their liability to injuries by falling during the paroxysms, and tendency in the stages of delirious excitement to beat themselves against the walls or furniture.

The curability of epilipsy is again asserted, as it has been in an intermittent way since the times of Celsus and Galen. The writer of this Report has little hope or expectation that a specific remedy for this hitherto intractible disease will be discovered, remembering the eulogiums formerly passed on digitilis, oil of turpentine, and nitrate of silver; and lately, on the cotyledon ambilicus, and phosphorus. Curative Treatment.

> Epileptic Patients.

Curability of Epilepsy. Proposed Remedies. The tincture of sambul root, recommended with much modesty and candour by Dr. Boyd, of the Somerset Asylum, has been given in several cases without benefit. In many Hospitals for the insane, in the South of France especially, the concentrated juice of the galium mollugo or heath-bed straw, a common British plant, is a favourite and highly-commended remedy.

The Superintendent hopes to give this specific (as it is asserted to be) a trial during the Summer.

Case of an Apparent Cure. Every Physician of extended experience in the case of epiliptics is fully cognisant that isolated cases of apparent or, perhaps, real cure, do sometimes, though very rarely happen, of which the Asylum contains a very interesting instance in a female patient, an epilicitic from childhood. Treatment directed to the re-establishment of her general health, steadily persevered in, effected a gradual but marked improvement, and as the paroxysms decreased in frequency and severity, her ideas gained coherence and her temper calmness.

This amendment was progressive, and has continued permanently. She has been free from epilipcy for more than eighteen months, and would, it is presumed, be considered an instance of epilepsy cured.

The causes of insanity in the patients admitted in the year 1862, as far as they could be ascertained are enumerated in Table 19.

They present in the aggregate nothing unusual.*

About two-thirds of the inmates are regularly and profitably employed; their occupations are shewn in tables 21 and 22.

All the clothing and boots and shoes are now made and repaired at home.

Occupations and Conduct of Patients. The conduct of the patients has generally been good, allowance

* Beyond the conditions moral and physical usually tabulated as productive of mental maladies, the strumous constitution is undoubtedly the chief predisposing cause of insanity Scrofula, phthisis, and mania are diverse manifestations only of one and the same series of morbid tendencies. Ubi Strûma dbi Insania, is a maxim the truth of which will not be disputed by the experienced. Out of 92 female patients in the Bristol Asylum, 21 were suffering from struma, or had cicatrices of former sores, and 26 of strongly-marked scrofulous constitution, being more than half of the resident females. Of 77 male patients 14 were suffering from strumous maladies, or had scrofulous scars, and 18 were of marked strumous diathesics, being 41, 5 per cent. of the resident males. Occult-idio yncrasy and cases in which the external signs of scrofula, probably at a former period of life sufficiently obvious, but now rendered obscure or obliterated by the changes made by time, if included, would very considerably increase the proportion.

Causes of Insanity, being made for the large proportion of confirmed and hopeles forms of mental disease which the Asylum contains.

Walking parties into the country, and daily exercise in the Exercise and grounds in fair weather, with evening gatherings in the hall, during the winter months, break in upon the routine of Asylum life, and relieve the monotony of regulations necessarily orderly and formal in character.

Two parties during the Summer, in which out door games played in the grounds, and followed by a tea with cake, and concluded by an evening ball or assembly in the hall, afforded great pleasure to our inmates.

The presence of many lady and gentlemen visitors, together with a very efficient band of wind instruments, for which we are indebted to Mr. Massingham and his workmen, added life to the scene and activity to the dancers, together with a sense of enjoyment which seemed to linger in the memory of many of the patients long after the holiday had passed away.

Sunday and week-day services continue well attended.

On Sundays the Chapel is quite filled, and the orderly and attentive worshippers repeat the responses and join in singing the Hymns and Chaunts, with an earnestness and precision which clearly indicate that the minds of very many are intelligently engaged in the solem. nities of Divine Worship, and that they understand and appreciate the affectionate exhortations of the Chaplain. On Sundays, when there is afternoon service at home, from sixteen to twenty patients of both sexes attend the morning worship at Fishponds and Stapleton Churches: The Superintendent has been assured their deportment is invariably exemplary.

Most of the suggestions made by Messrs. Wilkes and Lutwidge, Commissioners in Lunacy, at a visit on the 20th February, have been carried into operation; the most important of which had, however, already been anticipated by your Committee.

The corridors have been furnished with settees, tables, and chairs, and the associated dormitories with washstands, basins, and ewers, Arrangements. all of a very neat pattern, giving to the interior of the Asylum an air of domesticity and comfort very pleasing to the eye.

The removal of the infirmaries from the lower to the upper wing corridors, has increased the comfort of the sick, by more completely isolating them from noise.

Furniture and Internal

Chapel Services.

Amusements.

Out-door Improvements. The enclosed airing courts on both sides are now planted with ornamental shrubs, and surrounded by quickly growing shady trees. Rustic summer houses, for sheltering the patients from sun or rain, have been erected in the centre of these courts.

Crops and Cu tivation. This season more of the grass land has been ploughed and planted with potatoes, which are an abundant yield and excellent in quality. It is confidently expected for the future all the esculent roots and green vegetables consumed in the Asylum will be home grown : the trial of another year having proved the land peculiarly suitable for garden culture.

Private Patients

Ten private patients have been received into the Asylum during the year; of these two have recovered and three have been removed by their friends, one transferred to the pauper list in accordance with the regulations of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act of 1862.

Effects of the New Lunacy Act

The alteration made in the law of settlement, by which the expenses of a pauper lunatic sent to the Asylum, cease to be chargeable to his or her parish, but are borne by the common fund of the Union, together with the extended power given to the Commissioners in Lunacy, under clause 31 of the Amended Lunacy Act, by which they have authority to order Lunatics, being unfit inmates for Workhouses, or residing abroad and not properly cared for, to be removed into an Asylum, may be expected to augment the numbers resident in Asylums, cases of a chronic character especially.

The female division of the Asylum now contains nearly as many patients as it was intended to accommodate; it is feared the reception of female private patients must be discontinued. This will be a subject of regret to the Superintendent, as the friends of private patients hitherto placed under his care have, almost unanimously, expressed their satisfaction with the treatment and accommodation provided.

Laundry.

It has not been found practicable to commence any of the additions to or improvements in the offices, &c., recommended in the Report of 1861 As the Asylum is filled, the necessity of enlarging the laundry and rearranging the apparatus and fittings on improved principles, becomes more and more urgent; it is therefore the earnest hope of the Superintendent, that such improvements in the laundry department, as have already received the assent of your Committee, may be commenced at an early date.

After extended and careful enquiries, your Superintendent thinks that an average of about twopence per gallon would be economised by brewing at home, the availability of grains and barm being estimated in the expected saving.

A shed for stone breaking, &c., is very much needed. The labour of patients usually employed in the farm or gardens, is lost in wet or severe weather, from want of a sheltered place, in which during inclement seasons they may be profitably employed in breaking stones. The millstone grit of the district being quickly crushed by the pressure of wheels, the roads rapidly wear, and require a frequent supply of new materials, which cannot under present circumstances be supplied by the labour of patients alone.

In the case of a female who had a sloughing ulcer in her leg, Non-restraint. and persisted in removing the applications, it was needful to attach the wrists to the waist during the night. This is the only case in which mechanical restraint has been employed.

A very restless male patient fell while walking in his corridor, and fractured both bones of his right leg; as he displaced the bandages and apparatus if left alone, an attendant was placed with him by day and night for six weeks. The case terminated favourably, and is the only accident of any moment which has happened during the year.

An inquest was held on a male patient, who was suffering from inflammation of the bowels when admitted into the Asylum, and who died of that disease after twelve days' residence. Verdict in accordance with the certificate of cause of death.

No patient has died by a self-inflicted death.

Considering the number of suicidal patients, and the intensity of the self-destructive impulse in many, the Superintendent thinks this immunity from suicide creditable to the vigilance of the attendants.

One male patient, a hardened criminal, who had been certified to be of sound mind, at the time, escaped from the grounds, and has not yet been captured.

Much that the Superintendent thinks would not be without interest, has been omitted in this Report from a desire to avoid prolixity.

The year has been one of progress, and it will now scarcely be doubted, that the objects proposed by your Committee, in providing Brewery.

Stone Shed.

Accident.

Inquest.

No act of Self-destruction,

Escape.

a suitable Asylum for the insane poor of the Borough will be realised.

Again the Superintendent acknowledges the efficient co-operation he has received from his fellow-officers. It is due to the attendants also to notice their generally good conduct.

Your Superintendent ventures to hope, the management of the Asylum, and condition of its inmates, has been on the whole such as to obtain your approbation, and he very respectfully presents this, his Second Annual Report,

And has the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful Servant,

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS, M D.,

Member Royal Coll. Physicians, &c.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Do	uns, auring	0110 101	11 10	502.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident, 31st December Admitted for the first til Re-admitted		Ýear		$\begin{array}{c} 73\\ 44\\ 2\end{array}$	87 49 1	160 93 3
	Totals			119	137	256
Discharged Cured ,, Relieved ,, Unimproved Died		 		14 7 1 11	9 4 5 19	$ \begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 11 \\ 6 \\ 30 \end{array} $
				33	37	70
Remaining in the Asylu	m, Dec. 31st,	1862		86*	100	186
Average Numb Year	ers Resident	during	the 	76.7	91.5	168.2

Table 1.—Shewing the Admissions, Readmissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1862.

* Including one Male escaped, and still retained on the Books.

Table 2Shewing	the Nu	mbers A	dmitted,	Discharged,	Removed,
	and Died				

- L - I -	Admitted.		Dis	Discharged.			Removed.			Died.		
Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array} $	4 4 4 6 4 5 3 6 1 1 8 4	6 10 5 10 8 7 4 8 8 5 18 7	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 3 1	""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 4 3 2 2 4 3	1 " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 1 1 2 1 1 " " " " " " "	4 22 3 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 , , ,	"1 "2 2 "1 2 "2 "1 2 "1	1 3 3 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1	1 4 3 3 3 3 1 4 2 3 3 1 2 2
Totals	46	50	96	14	9	23	8	9	17	11	19	30

Length of time after Discharge.			Had	been discl Recovered	harged	Had been Discharged not Recovered.			
				Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under	1	Month	,,	,,	. ,,	,,	,,	,,	
From	1 to	3 Months	"	"	"	"	,,	"	
"	3 to	6 ,,	,,	,,	,,	"	,,	"	
,,	6 to	9 ,,	"	"	,,	"	"	"	
"	9 to	12 ,,	"	"	"	,,	"	"	
From	1 to	2 Years	1	,,	1	1	1	2	
"	2 to	3 ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	"	"	
,,	3 to	4 ,,	,,,	"	"	"	,,	"	
,,	4 to	5 ,,	,,	,,	"	,,	"	· ,,	
Above		5	,,	"	"	"	"	"	
To	tal		1	,,	1	1	1	2	

Table 3.—Shewing the length of time after Discharge at the time of Readmission in 1862.

16

Age.	A _l Discha	ges of tho rged Reco	se overed.	Ages of those who have Died.			
and an install	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
From 15 to 20 Years	1	,,	1	,,	1	1	
,, 20 to 30 ,,	4	2	6	"1	3	4	
,, 30 to 40 ,,	2	2	4	4	4	8	
,, 40 to 50 ,,	3	,,	3	4	4	8 5	
" 50 to 60 ",	4	3	7	1	4		
" 60 to 70 "	,,	1	1	1	2	3	
" 70 to 80 "	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1	
,, 80 to 90 ,,	"	1	"	"	"	"	
Total	14	9	23	11	19	30	

Table 4.—Shewing the Ages of those Discharged, Recovered, and of those who have Died.

Table 5.—Shewing the Classes in reference to the Duration of the Disorder, in those who have Recovered, and in those who have Died.

in the second	Re	ecover	ed.	Died.		
Duration of Disorder when Admitted.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Class.—First attack, and }	11	5	16	6	7	13
Second Class.—First attack, above } three, but within twelve months }	1	2	3	1	2	3
Third Class — Not first attack, and }	2	2	• 4	1	3	4
Fourth Class. — Of more than { twelve months }	"	"	,,, ,	3	7	10
Total	14	9	23	11	19	30

Condit	Condition in Reference to Marriage.					Males.	Females	Total.
Married						16	21	37
Widowed						6	8	14
Unmarried						23	20	43
	Total					45	49	94

Table 6 .- Shewing the Domestic Condition.

Cases Re-admitted in the current Year, are not repeated in this Table, or in Tables 8, 9, or 20.

Table 7.—Shewing the Ages of the First Attack, and upon Admission, or Readmission.

Age.		Age at	First At	ttack.	Age at Admission and Re-admission.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
,, 20 to 30 ,, ,, 30 to 40 ,, ,, 40 to 50 ,, ,, 50 to 60 ,, ,, 60 to 70 ,, ,, 70 to 80 ,,	,	6 1 3 8 7 6 9 2 1 ,,,1	5 "2 13 8 11 4 1 3 1 2	11 1 5 21 15 17 13 3 4 1 • 3	",1 3 11 10 7 9 3 2 1 "	"2 2 6 12 13 7 3 4 ""	"3 5 17 22 20 16 6 1 "	
Totals		46	50	96	46	50	96	

Education.	Males.	Females	Total.		
Of good or fair Education			5	7	12
Can Read and Write	· · ·		20	26	46
Can Read			1	7	8
Can neither Read nor Write			4	5	9
Unknown or Incapable			5	5	10
Total			45	50	95

Table 8.—Shewing the Condition in Reference to Education.

Table 9.-Shewing the Religious Profession.

Profession of	Profession of Religion.						
Church of England				30	24	54	
Wesleyans				4	8	12	
Independents				2	3	5	
Baptists				3	8	11	
Plymouth Brethren				"	1	1	
Roman Catholics				4	1	5	
Hebrew				"	1	1	
Unknown				"	1	1	
Incapable Idiots, &c.				2	3	5	
Total				45	50	95	

Duration of Disorder when Admitted.	Males.	Females	Total.
First Class.—Cases of the First Attack, of } not more than three months duration }	20	17	37
Second ClassCases of the First Attack, of more than three, but not more than twelve months' duration	8	6	14
Third Class.—Cases not of the First Attack, and of not more than twelve months' duration	6	10	16
Fourth Class.—Cases of more than twelve months' duration	12	17	29
Total	46	50	96

Table 10 .- Shewing the Duration of the Disorder when Admitted.

Table 11.—Shewing the state of Bodily Health, and Condition of Patients on Admission.

i a la sur la sur	Males.	Females	Total.
A. 1st. In good bodily health and condition	15	9	24
2nd. In impaired health and feeble con-	16	20	36
3rd. In bad health and exhausted condition B.	4	12	16
Complicated with epilepsy. 4th. In fair general health	3	4	7
5th. In depraved health, exhausted, or otherwise unfavourable conditon	7	5	12
6th. General Paralytics	1	,,	1
Total	46	50	96

Form of Disorder.	Comb wi Epile	th	Comb wi gen Para	th eral	Disp to cor Suic	nmit		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Mania.					Con T			
,, Recent	25	25	6	2	1	3	3	6
- " Chronic	11	10	3	2	,,	,,	2	4
" Puerperal	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1
Melancholia	3	3	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	4
Dementia.	17							
,, Acute	,,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
" Chronic	,,	2	,,	,,	"	,,	,,	,,
Amentia.	19					See.		
,, Imbecility	6	5	2	5	.,,	.,,	2	3
" Idiotey	1	3	,,	,,	. ,,	,,	;,	,,
Total	46	50	11	9	1	3	10	18

Table 12.-Shewing the Form of the Disorder and Complications.

				P 200-	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania. ,, Rece	mt	6-40 C			3	6	9
,, Chro		::			 2	4	6
	peral				 " 3	1 4	1 7
Denti					 "	3	3
Imbecility		•••	• •*		 2	"	2
	Total	s			 10	18	28

Table 13.—Shewing the Form of the Disorder during which Suicids was Attempted or Meditated.

Table 14.—Shewing the Number of Epileptic Patients, with theNumber of Epileptic Fits by Day and Night.

		MALES.				1	FEMA	LES.	
		No. of No. of Fits.		Total	T-1-1 NO. 01		Fits.	Total	
		Epi- leptics	By Day.	By Night.	No.	Epi- leptics	By Day.	By Night-	No.
In January	1 AL	9	91	42	133	11	209	123	332
", February		 8	76	33	109	1000	152	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	282
" March	1	 9	111	26	137		239	1	421
" April		 10	129	21	150	S - 57 (200) (()	237	1 10 10 10	
" May		 7	77	40	117		248	1. 36. 380 L	41
,, June		 10	73	37	110	10	233	171	40
" July		 11	143	23	116	14	270	188	45
,, August		 8	83	35	118	11	268	184	45:
" September		 10	105	38	143	12	332	238	570
" October		 10	65	-46	101	11	357	242	599
" November		 12	80	51	131	13	365	202	56
,, December		 11	70	63	137	15	402	240	64
General	Totals	 ,,	1103	455	1502	— ,,	3312	2211	5523

	No. for the Month.		Total Number for the	Daily Average of New Cases of	
	Males.	Females	Month.	Sickness.	
In January	10	31	41	1.3	
"February	17	25	42	1.5	
" March	17	17	34	1.9	
,, April	14	25	39	1.3	
" May	20	26	46	1.4	
,, June	16	22	38	1.2	
,, July	15	24	39	1.2	
" August	11	24	35	1.1	
", September	12	27	49	1.6	
" October	16	28	44	1.6	
.,, November	17	39	56	1.8	
,, December	18	29	47	1.5	

Table 15.—Shewing the Bodily Health, as indicated by the Number of Patients under Medical or Surgical Treatment.

Table 16.—Shewing the Number of Patients visited by Friends during each Month.

				No. Visited by Friends.			
				Males.	Females	Total.	
In January	1 minut			30	25	55	
"February	•••	••	 	28	25	53	
"March			 	26	28	54	
" April			 	32	20	52	
" May			 	30	29	59	
" June			 	24	31	55	
"July			 	30	31	61	
" August		1	 	29	27	56	
", September			 	33	30	63	
" October			 	29	35	64	
" November			 	25	33	58	
, December			 	26	30	56	

23

	1000	0	n Sunday	8.	On Week Days.			
		Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
In January		48	39	87	34	25	59	
,, February		51	42	93	30	27	57	
" March		48	49	97	30	35	65	
" April		48	52	100	29	35	64	
,, May		49	45	94	27	32	59	
" June		47	50	97	25	38	63	
" July		47	52	99	27	39	66	
" August		49	48	97	29	39	68	
" September		49	54	103	24	36	60	
" October		51	54	105	30	37	67	
" November		59	53	112	40	41	81	
, December		56	53	109	38	41	79	

Table 17	Shewing the	Average Nur	nbers attend	ing Divine	Worship
	in the Cha	pel on Sunday	s and Week	Days.	

Table 18.—Shewing the Average Monthly Numbers taking Meals in Association in the Hall.

· · ·			··· ··· ··	37 37 36 34	30 32 32 32 32	67 69 68 66
: :	:		::	36 34	32 32	68 66
		•••		34	32	66
					200000	
				0.0	04	
				33	28	61
				33	31	64
				34	31	65
				35	32	67
			·	35	32	67
				- 35	32	67
				40	33	73
				40	34	77
	· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table	19.—Shewing	the	Causes	of	the	Disorder,	as	far
-------	-------------	-----	--------	----	-----	-----------	----	-----

as ascertained.

Causes.	Males.	Females	Total.
Hereditary predisposition existed in	8	10	18
PHYSICAL.	interior of	1000	
Congenital deficiency of Mind	6	4	10
Diseases of the Brain	5	3	8
Injuries of the Head	1	,,	1
General Paralysis		,,	1
Attacks of Fever	1	2	3
Epilepsy	6	6	12
The Puerperal Condition	,,	1	1
Uterine Irritation	,,	1	1
Loss of Blood		1	1
Ill Health	2	8	10
Climacteric Changes		2	2
Advanced Age	200 B	4	5
Intemperance	7	2	9
MORAL.			
Domestic Troubles, Desertion, &c		3	3
Poverty and Privations	7	1	8
Anxiety	1	3	4
Grief	, ,,	2	2
Jealousy	. ,,	1	1
Disappointed Affections		1	1
Feigned Insanity	1	,,	1
Cause not ascertainable	7	5	12
Total	. 46	50	96

Males.		Females.	
Law and Commercial Clerks Tutor	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\1\\1\\1\\2\\1\\1\\1\\1\\2\\2\\1\\3\\2\\3\\1\\1\\9\\3\\3\end{array}$	Wives and Widows of Artisans, Labourers, &c.	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{array} $
Total	46	Total	50

Table 20 .- Shewing the Occupation.

	Л	Iales.			F	Females.		
Employed in	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Employed in	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	
Garden Farm Stables and Piggery Carpenters Painters Tailors Shoe Makers Shoe Makers Shoe Makers Callars and Stores Smithery Coal Porters Coir mat Makers Ward Helpers	""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	3 9 1 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 8 9	3 9 1 2 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 9 10	Kitchen Laundry Dwelling House Dress Making Needle Work Fancy Work Stocking Mending Shoe Binding Coir Picking Ward Helpers	• 77 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27 • 27	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 20 \\ 9 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 11 \end{array} $	
Total	8	53	55	Total .	. 12	60	60	
Admitted				Admitted	-			
Discharged	>>	"	"	Discharged .	1	>>	21	
Died	"	"	>> >>	Died		,,	,	
Sick	8	8	8	Cl'sl.	. 12	12	11	
Fits by Day	1	3	1	Fits by Day .	1	5	10	
Ditto by Night	,,	3	,,	Ditta has Minha	. 5	6	1	
Out-door Exercise	73	72	72	O I I The The start	. 85	83	84	
At Chapel	45	,,	23	At Chanal	. 53	,,	38	
At Parish Church	7	,,	,,	At Daniah Chanak	. ,,	,,	,	
At Prayers	69	68	65	At Prayers .	. 85	83	8:	
Evening Amusements	,,	17	15	Evening Amusement		43	4	
Accidents	,,,	,,	,,	Assidants	. ,,	,,	,	
Escapes	29	,,	>>	Thereman	. ,,	,,	,	
In Seclusion	,,,	,,	,,	In Seclusion .	. ,,	,,	,	
						1000		
No. of Patients	75	75	75	No. of Patients .	. 94	94	94	

Table 21.—Extract from the "Daily Accounts" of the State and Occupations of the Patients, June 22, 23, and 24, 1862.

Table 22.-Shewing the Number of Patients Employed, and their Occupations, during each Month.

	No. Employed each Month.	108	103	100	114	129	123	125	120	124	115	122	133
	Total.	46	41	40	50	8	94	64	59	56	48	53	62
18 1	Ward Helpers.	10	11	14	16	14	11	12	11	10	80	6	12
	Coir Picking.	.sl	oiro	18ta	ou	9	5	5	9	2	5	3	5
Luca .	Shoe Binding.	1	1	I	1	I	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	Stocking Mending.	63	63	63	3	61	63	63	64	0	00	4	4
IAI	Еапсу Work.	63	4	10	9	63	5	4	4	9	9	10	10
FEMALES	Dress Making.	:				20	20	:	:	2	:	C.3	63
	Needle Work.	19		em o Isire		2	~	27	24	19	11	10	14
- 11	Dwelling House.	63	63	63	57	64	6)	63	ч	1	63	63	63
	Laundry.	6	00	6	6	00	6	6	00	6	10	10	10
	Kitchen.	-	-	61	\$	00	61	61	63	63	63	63	4
	.latoT	62	62	-09	64	99	69	19	19	68	29	69	12
	Kitchen.	-	1	1	1	63	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
	Bakehouse&Brewery	10	1		:	i.	:	-	:		:		-
	Wash House.	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stores and Cellars.	63	63	3	0	0	63	63	63	3	0	63	~
	Ward Helpers.	16	12	10	П	2	1	00	6	11	10	10	6
-	Coal Porters.	-	1	1	1	1	1	ч	-	1	1	-	-
13	Coir Mat Making.	22	24	22	24	25	21	25	27	27	29	34	37
	Shoemaker's Shop.	00	00	00	00	0	0	0	61	63	63	3	00
S.	.stolisT	63	3	0	63	ч	63	3	0	67	e	~	00
MALES.	Painter's Shop.	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
K	Carpenter's Shop.	S	eo	~	3	0	\$	63	63	63	63	63	63
	.qod8 s'diim8	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	*
	Piggery.	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
-	.9Ida18	2	*	"		2	5	2	"		2	R	:
	Quarry.	63	2	-		:		2	:	÷	2	2	
	Farm.		61	~	-	12	13	6	9	10	~	9	9
1.00	Сагдеп.	4	9	~	4	5	8	64	4	5	4	63	63
	oy-		ury	:	;	:	;	:	:	aber.	r	ber.	ber.
	Employ- ments.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October	November	December.
				1000	-	-		-	1	_	1.200	1.201	

Apparent Cause of Death.	Cerebral Disease and Exhaustion, admitted in the first stage of labour Epilepsy and Cerebral Disease, Atrophery Cerebral Disease, Atrophery Cerebral Disease, Atrophery Cerebral Disease, Atrophery Cerebral Disease, Atrophery Senile Decord Philisis
Form of Mental Disease when Admitted.	Mania Imbecility Mania M
n the	Days. Days. 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
Residence in the Asylum.	Months 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Resi	Xears
Sex.	NANANNANNANNANNANNANNANNANNANNANNA
Age at Death.	\$424\$
No. in Register of Admissions.	$\begin{array}{c} 197\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 192\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193\\ 193$

Table 93 _ Obitation for the Voar 1869

The second se					1.0	
					Made.	Repaired.
Articles, Fancy, &c.					400	,,
Aprons					12	,,
Blankets					100	24
Bed Ticks					15	20
Caps (Day)					,,	400
Caps (Night)					,,	121
Coffee Bags					12	,,
Dusters					12	,,
Drawers				1	6	,,
Gowns					224	448
Garments					138	653
Handkerchiefs (Neck)				424	150
Handkerchiefs (Pock					216	40
Hand Towels					100	
Men's Night Caps					16	"
Pinafores					238	200
Pillow Slips				••	106	12
Petticoats (Flannel)		••	••		93	30
Petticoats (Serge)	••		••	••	105	- 28
Pudding Cloths					19	20
Reel Towels	•••				20	"
C11	••	••			68	"
01.:	••	••	••	••		30
14 P.4		••	•••	••	50	179
	•••	••	••	••	208	,,
Stockings	••	•••	• •	••	"	3609
Table Cloths	••	•••	••	••	20	16
Tea Bags	• •	••	••		10	"
Waiscoats (Flannel)	••	•••	••		9	39
Total					2621	5999

Work done by	y Femai	le Patients	during t.	he Year,	1862.
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SARAH HUGHES,

Matron.

DIETARY.

Lunch at 11 a.m. for Working Patients, 4 oz. Bread, 4 oz. Cheese, 4 pint Beer. 3 p.m., Men, 4 pint Beer; Laundry Women, 4 pint Tea.

BRISTOL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year, 1862.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Resident on the 31st December, 1861	73	87	160
Admitted for the first time during the Year, 1862	44	49	93
Re-admitted	2	1	3
Totals	119	137	256
Discharged Cured	14	94	23 11
,, Relieved ,, Unrelieved Died	7 1 11	5 19	6 30
Total Discharged and Died	33	37	70
Remaining 31st December, 1862	86*	100	186
Average Number Resident during the Year, 1862 }	76.7	91.5	186.2

* Including One Male Patient Escaped, and still Retained on the Books of the Asylum.

HENRY OXLEY STEPHENS, M.D.,

Superintendent.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

RICHMOND HILL,

December 31, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

The daily duty of the Chaplain of a Lunatic Asylum is of so routine a character that my Report for the past year must necessarily be very circumscribed.

During the year just ended Divine Service has been regularly performed in the Chapel four times a week.

Upon each of these occasions, with one or two exceptions, I have given a short exposition or lecture.

It has been most gratifying to myself, and I believe to Dr. Stephens, who very frequently attends at the Chapel, to see the orderly manner, and apparent devotion, with which many of the patients go through the service. They use their Bibles and Prayer Books as in other congregations of assembled worshippers, and take their full share in the singing and in the responses.

I believe the short exposition at each service to be most beneficial. If no other good result from it, I am convinced it tends very much to prevent the prayers themselves from becoming a mere formal service.

A male patient who left the Asylum a few months since, and whose state of mind was such as to be capable of forming a sound judgment, told me that the continual exhortations and appeals to Scripture he had heard since he had been in the Asylum, tended much to enable him to bear his present position and his separation from his family, &c.

I should not have remarked upon the above circumstance had he

not mentioned it himself to me voluntarily. Whenever I go to the Asylum, I make a point of visiting the respective wards, male and female, and with very few exceptions, the inmates seem glad to see me.

I will only add, that during the past year I have received every possible mark of kindness and courtesy from Dr. Stephens, Miss Hughes, and all the other Officials connected with the Asylum.

I beg to remain,

Yours very faithfully,

H. C. BRICE, CHAPLAIN.

To the Visitors, Bristol Lunatic Asylum.

PRINTED BY J. LEECH, TIMES AND JOURNAL OFFICE, SMALL STREET, BRISTOL.