Middlesex.

THE

TWELFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell,

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1857.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE-STREET.

1857.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

APPOINTED JANUARY, 1856.

CHAIRMAN.

Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart.; *Portman Square, and the Spring, Hanwell.*

Benjamin John Armstrong, Esq.; 7, *Upper Wimpole Street.*

Denzil I. Thomson, Esq.; 15, *Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.*

Lieut.-Col. Elsey; *Bank House, Acton.*

Walter Buchanan, Esq.; 2, *Sussex Place, Hyde Park,* (deceased.)

William Evans, Esq.; 3, *Chesham Street, Belgrave Square, and Chertsey,* (deceased.)

John Townend, Esq.; *Hanger Lane, Stamford Hill.*

Henry M. Kemshead, Esq.; *Westbourne Park, Paddington.*

Thomas Turner, Esq.; *Hampstead.*

George Wood, Esq.; *Hanger Hill, Ealing.*

George F. Franco, Esq.; 8, *Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.*

John S. Brooking, Esq.; 3, *Hyde Park Square.*

William Crake, Esq.; 10, *Stanhope Street, Hyde Park Gardens.*

Sir Alexander Y. Spearman, Bart.

Augustin Robinson, Esq.; 67, *Eaton Square.*

Wm. B. France, Esq., (deceased.)

Henry Pownall, Esq.; *Ladbrook Square, Notting Hill.*

George Dodd, Esq.; *Grosvenor Place, Park Lane.*

Francis H. N. Glossop, Esq.; *Spring Grove, Hounslow.*

Middlesex.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, IN GENERAL QUARTER SESSION ASSEMBLED.

THE TWELFTH REPORT of the COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM for the County of Middlesex, situate at Hanwell, being the Eighty-ninth since the commencement of the Asylum.

THE Committee, in fulfilment of its duty on the termination of the year, proceed to submit to the Court the Annual Report.

The Court will hear with great satisfaction, that the state of health in the Asylum, throughout the whole year, has been remarkably good. The deaths have been fewer than in the preceding year; and, with the exception of a few cases of Erysipelas, two of Typhiod Fever, and one of Typhus Fever, on the female side, it has been entirely free from everything in the nature of epidemic disease.

The female Patient who died of Typhus, was admitted from Kensington, on the 17th June, at a time when, as it was afterwards learned, there were cases of Typhus Fever

a nong the inmates of the Workhouse from which she was sent. The fever displayed itself in her case immediately after admission, and terminated fatally. Happily, the disease was confined to this one case.

In the year 1855 the deaths amounted to 50 among the male, and 45 among the female Patients. In the year just closed the numbers have been 37 Males, and 35 Females, being only 72 as compared with 95 in the year preceding.

It will be in the recollection of the Court, that in the Report of last year, reference was made to an arrangement adopted in 1855, (by setting aside a limited number of beds for that purpose) in order to secure, if possible, that greater numbers of supposed curable cases might be received into the Asylum if sent there by the Parochial Authorities.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the various predisposing causes which, sooner or later, gradually or suddenly, terminate in Insanity, it will not be denied that, among the exciting causes, intemperance is certainly one of the most dangerous, and one of the most likely to produce such dreadful results where any predisposition exists, if not in itself a distinct cause, to those who are addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. Among that class of the population for which provision is made in the County Lunatic Asylums, it is greatly to be feared that this vice continues to prevail to a considerable extent; and that much of the Insanity which unhappily exists, may be attributable to the effect thereby produced on the physical and mental state. In the sense, however, in which the Committee is now looking at this question, it is, comparatively, of small importance to consider how, and by what means the Insanity is

produced. What is essential is, that, when declared, the Patient should be removed at the earliest moment to the care of persons duly qualified for the proper treatment of the Insane; and it was with this object in view that the regulations were adopted in June, 1855, and were subsequently extended, for setting apart a limited number of beds specially for the admission of recent, and therefore supposed more curable cases.

It is true the Committee has never been of the opinion entertained by some other authorities, namely, that recent and probably curable cases exist in large numbers, out of the County Lunatic Asylums in Middlesex; but whether that number be great or small, it is most important to secure the earliest possible admission to every case; and the Committee has anxiously directed its attention to this matter. The number of the supposed curable cases received at Hanwell between June, 1855, and the present time, has not been large; but the experience of that eighteen months has undoubtedly shown, at this Asylum, that, if accommodation can be found, and if the Parochial Authorities will, as soon as possible, place the Patient in the Asylum, a considerable proportion of that class of cases may, within a comparatively short period, be restored to the blessing of Sanity, and be again safely placed, cured, in the hands of their relatives and friends.

But the Committee cannot hesitate, at the same time, distinctly to state, that it is not the mere fact of the attack being recent which gives the hope of cure. Cases there are of recent date, which are frequently more hopeless than where the disease has continued for a more extended period; and the Committee would ill discharge its duty, if, with a

limited number of beds, it did not carefully select between such cases. The Committee has, however, been, for some time, anxiously engaged in considering, with the Medical Officers of the Asylum, in what manner, and under what circumstances, additional facilities can be given for the admission of such cases as may be supposed to be curable; and when the Plans for enlarging the Asylum, suggested by the Committee, and adopted by the Court, shall be carried into effect, much more complete arrangements may, no doubt, be made for effecting this most desirable object.

Since the month of June, 1855, 73 male and 74 female Patients of this class have been admitted. Of these numbers, 16 males and 15 females have been discharged cured; 1 male was sent back to the workouse; 1 was removed to another Asylum; 4 were discharged into the hands of their friends; 26 males and 21 females give the Medical Officers great expectation of cure. Of the remainder, viz., 8 males and 12 females have died, and 17 males and 26 females may probably be expected to become Chronic.

It may be proper to state here, that during the interview with the Commissioners in Lunacy, which will be adverted to hereafter, it was stated by the Commissioners that they had been advised that there were between 70 and 80 Patients, of the two Sexes, belonging to the County of Middlesex, in private Asylums, who were deemed to be curable; and both Committees at once undertook to cause such an inquiry to be made into each case, by their own Medical Officers, as would enable them to determine what number among them, if any, were proper cases for removal, as supposed curable, to the County Asylums.

The two Committees, having been furnished by the Commissioners with a list of all these cases, lost no time in giving the necessary instructions to their Medical Officers, by whom every case has been specially investigated, and they state that out of the 84 cases enumerated in the list transmitted to the Committee by the Commissioners in Lunacy, they found, at the time they visited the Private Asylums, chargeable to Parishes in the County of Middlesex, or to the County itself, no more than 21 Males and 52 Females;—that of the Males, 10 are probably curable, 3 of very doubtful curability and 8 positively incurable. That of the 52 Females, 26 are incurable, and 26 curable, of which last, however, 5 may be considered to be somewhat doubtful.

It thus appears from the Reports of the Medical Officers of both Asylums, that out of 73 of the Patients reported to the Commissioners in Lunacy as, deemed to be curable, one-half of them turn out, on the contrary, to be, unfortunately, incurable; and, although, this Committee admit, to the fullest extent, the expediency, indeed, the necessity, of making such arrangements as will enable the Committees of both Asylums to receive, as soon as possible, all those Patients whose cases have really appeared to their own Medical Officers to give reasonable hope of cure, the Committee must, at the same time state, that this very investigation seems to afford additional and strong grounds for making an enquiry as to the true state of the facts in relation to the number of recent curable cases among the Pauper Lunatics of the County out of the County Asylums (a point, on which both Committees are at issue with the Commissioners in Lunacy), in the manner suggested to the Secretary of State, in the Letter from this Committee of 15th November, 1856.

The Court will find that Letter in the Appendix to this Report.

The total number of Patients, of all descriptions, received into the Asylum in the past year, was 80 Males and 60 Females, including therein 6 cases of re-admission. There have been discharged cured, 25 Males and 22 Females; 37 Males and 35 Females have died, as has been already stated; 13 Males and 4 Females have been removed to other Asylums, or discharged into the hands of their friends; and there remained in the Asylum at the close of the year, 439 Males and 584 Females.

Further details and observations upon this subject, and upon the general management of the Asylum, will be found in the Reports of the Medical Officers, the Chaplain, and the Matron, in the Appendix.

Among the Patients admitted, two were under restraint when they reached the Asylum, and one was found to have a razor in his pocket. The attention of the Parochial authorities was immediately called to these facts, and in the latter case, the Parish authorities thanked the Committee for bringing the fact to their notice, and promised to take effectual steps for preventing a recurrence of such neglect on the part of their Officers.

The Committee has had to lament the loss of three of its Members by death during the year. Mr. Evans, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. France were most esteemed Members of the Committee :—They had all been connected, at different intervals, for many years with the management of this Asylum, which on numerous occasions has felt the advantage

of their presence in the Committee. The Court, from its own knowledge of their active and zealous services in the general business of the Magistracy, will readily understand and appreciate the loss sustained by the Committee.

The Committee has also had to lament the loss by death, this year of one of the oldest and most valued of its Officers. Mrs. Clift (the Widow of the late Storekeeper, whose death was communicated to the Court in the last Report of the Committee,) died in the Month of January, 1856; she had been in the Service of the Asylum since the year 1831, and had for many years been at the head of one of the branches which gives considerable difficulty to the person superintending it, and calls for great care and discretion in its management, viz., that of Housekeeper—responsible for all the arrangements of the Kitchen, and the supply of food from thence for the whole Establishment and for the Patients. She had invariably conducted the duties entrusted to her, with zeal, discretion and ability, and had gained the good will and kindly feelings of the Patients, as well as the entire confidence of the several Committees which have superintended the Asylum. Upon her death, after an illness of no long duration, the Committee, by public Advertisement, announced the Vacancy, and selected Miss Children, who had formerly, filled the same situation at Colney Hatch, to succeed to the place of Housekeeper, believing her to be qualified for the situation, and to be the best amongst those who presented themselves as candidates.

A Public Sale of the Articles manufactured by the Patients, took place in the month of June last. The day turned out, unfortunately, to be unfavorable, and the Sale could not take place in the usual manner in the open Grounds. Arrange-

ments were, therefore, made for the purpose in the great Entertainment Room adjoining the Chapel. The Committee saw, with much satisfaction, that it was attended, notwithstanding the weather, by an unusually large number of purchasers, and that the whole proceedings appeared to afford much gratification to those among the Patients who were present.

The Court is aware that the Articles sold, are made up by the Patients, with no view to profit, but as an occupation, an amusement, and a curative process,—and that it would be highly proper to continue such a system, should it even be accompanied by some loss. It will be seen, however, from the Report of the Matron, that has not been the case.

On New Year's Day the usual Entertainment was given to the Patients, male and female assembled together for dancing and other amusements in the Recreation Room. In the Report of the Matron the Court will find some detailed observations in relation thereto, and the Committee will therefore confine itself to the expression of the great satisfaction which it gave them to witness the enjoyment of the very large number of Patients who were present upon the occasion.

Various ameliorations and improvements, for the comfort and advantage of the Patients, have been made by the Committee during the past year :—among them an enlargement of the Airing Court of No. 1 Male Ward, which is occupied by a class of Patients who can take no exercise except in the Airing Court; an alteration and improvement of the Female Infirmary ; a plan for warming the Entertainment Room ; and an arrangement for placing all the Water Closets throughout the Female side on the footing which had already

been effected for a portion only, whereby a very sensible permanent improvement has been made on both sides of the Asylum.

Other alterations have been suggested, and are in contemplation, having always the same object carefully in view; but the Committee could not venture to sanction any expenditure upon them, while the question of the enlargement of the Asylum was still pending and undecided; because that enlargement, if sanctioned, might render the expenditure unnecessary; and in postponing the expenditure, the Committee therefore think they exercised a discretion of which the Court will approve.

The dilapidated Wooden Fence along the northern boundary, separating the Asylum from the high-road to Uxbridge, to which attention was called in the last Report, has been replaced by a Brick Wall, in the manner therein suggested, from Hanwell Bridge up to the gate of entrance; the execution of the upper and smaller portion having been postponed until the ensuing Spring.

Under the sanction of the Resolution of the Court, of the 16th of October last, the Committee have come to an understanding with the Directors of the Great Western and Brentford Railway Company, who had given notice for a compulsory sale to them of a small portion of the County Land west of the Asylum, by which the temporary use of it has been ceded to the Company. That Company will thus procure all that they really required for carrying on their works, while the Patients who may be at work in the field during the Company's occupation of the small part of it, will be separated from those works by a high Fence, erected at the

Company's expense for the purpose, and at the same time the permanent possession of the Land will be secured for the uses of the Asylum.

It was reported to the Court, last year, that a bequest of £500, free of legacy duty, had been made to the Adelaide Fund, by the will of Miss Charlotte Rebecca Howard, of York Place, Marylebone, and that one moiety of the same had been received. Subsequently to that payment, some technical legal difficulties appeared to the Solicitors of the Executors, to require that the matter should be submitted to the Court of Chancery, before the Executors could be furnished with a proper legal acquittance for the payment to the Trustees of the Adelaide Fund; and, by an amicable arrangement, the matter was submitted to Vice-Chancellor Stuart, when an order was made by him, under which the second moiety has been paid over to the Trustees, and brought to account.

It would be difficult, if not imposible, to overrate the benefits to Patients discharged cured, by an application of small grants from this Fund. When it is considered how forlorn, and distressing, very often, is the case of a person just recovered from such a malady, and about to be placed in the hands of relatives, too poor so frequently themselves, to give such assistance or incur expense for those who are dear to them—themselves, indeed, perhaps reduced even to distress by the absence, during the insanity, of the Father or Mother from the family, it will readily be understood how much substantial relief, leading often, it is hoped, to permanent good, may arise out of a small contribution from this Fund. The number relieved last year was 45; and it is by no means impossible that in many of them the grant

from the Adelaide Fund preserved them from becoming a charge on the Poor Rate, by affording them support for a few weeks, until they could procure some employment.

The lamented death of Mr. France having occasioned a vacancy among the Trustees, it has been filled up by the appointment of Henry Morris Kemshead, Esq.

The Court, by its Resolution of the 27th of March last, having adopted and approved the Plans and suggestions for enlarging at this Asylum the amount of the accommodation for Pauper Lunatics, which was submitted for its consideration by this Committee; and having, by its subsequent Resolution of the 12th of April, granted the sum of £70,000 to defray the expense, the Committee, under the orders of the Court, submitted in a letter, dated 18th April, 1856, the Plans and Estimate to the Secretary of State, for his sanction.

To that letter, the Committee received from Sir George Grey a reply, dated 24th July, covering copy of a Report which had been made to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy, to whom he had referred the propositions of this Committee, and of the Committee at Colney Hatch.

In their Report to the Secretary of State, the Commissioners in Lunacy did not enter into any consideration of the Plans and suggestions submitted by the two Committees, because they dissented, *in limine*, from the principle of the arrangement which was considered by the Court to be the best and the most economical mode of providing that additional accommodation, the necessity for which had been pressed upon the consideration of the Magistracy by Sir

George Grey, in his letter of the 15th of March, 1855, to the Chairman of the Court.

After stating to the Secretary of State, at considerable length, their objections to the propositions laid before them, the Commissioners in Lunacy recommended as the best, and most effectual, and most economical arrangement, that a third Asylum should be erected entirely for chronic cases.

It then became necessary for the Committees to submit to the Secretary of State the grounds and considerations which led them, respectively, to dissent from the conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and to urge upon him, in the interest no less of the lunatic poor than of the ratepayers of the County, the adoption of the Plans of Enlargement the Committees had already laid before him. This was done in so far as relates to this Asylum, in some detail, in a letter to Sir George Grey, dated 15th November last. In that letter the Secretary of State was, at the same time, requested to give the Committee an opportunity of conferring personally with him, before any final decision should be come to on a matter of such serious importance to the County of Middlesex.

A deputation from both Committees was received by Sir George Grey, on the 27th November, when he stated that he had not then referred the observations and remarks which he had last received from the two Committees to the Commissioners in Lunacy;—that he proposed, however, to do so without delay, calling their attention to the statements, in those letters, of certain facts apparently at variance with those assumed by the Commissioners in Lunacy; and he, at the same time, suggested that an interview should take place

between the Committees and the Commissioners, with a view to arrive at a decision as to the means which ought to be taken for providing, with as little delay as possible, the additional accommodation admitted to be necessary for the Pauper Lunatics of the County. He added that, while anxious to satisfy himself of what ought to be required as essential for the proper care and treatment of the Patients to be provided for, he was, at the same time, desirous not to call for an expenditure greater than was really necessary for the attainment of that object; and that he would carefully consider the whole subject when he should receive the further report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The Commissioners having appointed Monday, the 22nd December, for the interview which had been suggested by Sir George Grey, Deputations from this Committee, and from the Committee of the Colney Hatch Asylum, attended at their Office on that day, when a long conference took place on the whole subject; at the close of which, the Chairman of the Commissioners in Lunacy stated that the Commissioners had very carefully and fully considered every thing contained in the letters addressed to the Secretary of State, and referred by him to them—that they had found nothing therein which could lead them to alter the opinions which they had already expressed in their former Report; that in now reporting again to the Secretary of State, upon the observations and arguments advanced by the two Committees, they should feel it their dnty to state that they adhered entirely to the opinions already communicated to him; but that, under existing circumstances, they should not feel it to be their duty to recommend to Sir George Grey to enforce those opinions upon the County in opposition to the opinions expressed by the Magistracy upon the subject.

Lord Shaftesbury added, in conclusion, that the Magistracy might rely on the constant desire of the Commissioners to give them any aid or assistance in their power; since they had no more anxious wish than that of cordially uniting with the Magistracy of the country upon all occasions, in their endeavours to provide good and careful management for the Lunatic Poor.

The Committee has, subsequently, received from Sir George Grey a communication in which he states, upon the grounds therein set forth, that he will sanction the proposed Enlargement of the present Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the Plans, on which the advice and opinions of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to; at the same time adding, that he thinks it probable that a third Asylum will be found to be necessary at no distant period.

The Committee, upon the receipt of this communication, lost no time in assuring the Secretary of State, that the whole subject would be immediately brought, together with the Correspondence which has taken place thereupon, before the Court of Quarter Sessions—that the Committee could not doubt that his communication to them, that he would sanction the enlargement of the present Asylum, would be received by the Court with great satisfaction, and that he and the Commissioners in Lunacy might be assured that the Committee of this Asylum would cordially unite with them in endeavouring to arrange satisfactorily any matters of detail on which the Commissioners may offer their advice and recommendation, in such manner as may best serve the object which all parties have in view in this matter;—and the Committee do not doubt that the Court will entirely approve that communication to Sir George Grey.

It appearing to the Committee that, in a matter of such serious importance, the Court should have before it the whole correspondence in detail, the several communications, to which the Committee have thus briefly adverted, will be found in the Appendices marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H.

The evidence thus laid before it will, the Committee trust, satisfy the Court that while the Committee has been occupied in the endeavour to bring this important matter to this desired result, it has never lost sight of the respect which is due to the authorities with which it has been in communication, and has never failed to bear in mind the duty which it owed to the Court, to the Ratepayers of the County, to itself, and, above all, to the unfortunate persons for whom provision in the County Asylums is so much desired.

In closing this Report, and in thus terminating its labours, the Committee desires to express the extreme satisfaction it will feel in being able to hand over the Asylum in so entirely satisfactory a state, to the care of those gentlemen who may be appointed by the Court to exercise the same trust for the coming year. It is, at the same time, anxious to record, unanimously, its acknowledgment, that that satisfactory state in all the branches of the Asylum is, under the blessing of God, greatly due to the constant devotion, untiring zeal, energy, and discretion, which the permanent officers of the Asylum have, severally, exhibited in the discharge of their respective occupations; and to the care, watchfulness, and kindness bestowed by them, on all occasions, upon the Patients.

A. Y. SPEARMAN,

Chairman.

15th January, 1857.

APPENDICES.

MEDICAL TABLES.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell.

(A.)

County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell,

18*th April* 1856.

Sir,

Referring to the communication which took place between you and the Magistrates of Middlesex last year, relating to the necessity of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, and to the understanding that the whole of that important subject should be taken into serious and careful consideration by the Magistracy, I have now the honour to transmit to you a copy of a Resolution adopted by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 12th July last, subsequently to the interview with which you honoured a Committee of the Magistrates on this matter, by which resolution the Visiting Justices of the two County Asylums were respectively directed to consider and report to the Court whether in their opinion any additional accommodation could be provided, and, if so, to what extent, and in what manner at those Asylums for receiving the Pauper Lunatics of the County.

The two Committees have accordingly, in obedience to that order of reference, very fully, and very carefully considered this very important subject, important in a very high degree

to the County as well as to the unfortunate persons for whose care and well-being additional accommodation is required, and have respectively submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions arrangements by which a very large amount of additional accommodation may be obtained, at an expense which however great it may be considered to be, is still very considerably less than must be incurred, and they think unnecessarily incurred, in erecting a third Asylum.

They have, at the same time, laid before the Court Plans and Estimates for giving effect to those suggestions.

The Committee of Visitors for the County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch will, no doubt, bring this matter before you so far as regards that Asylum; but I have now on behalf of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum at Hanwell to state that the whole subject, so far as regards that Asylum, having been very fully considered at the Court of Quarter Sessions, at a Meeting specially appointed for the purpose on the 27th March last, a resolution was adopted of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, from which you will perceive that the recommendations and suggestions of the Committee were approved by the Court, with directions to the Committee to bring the whole matter under your consideration, in order that your sanction might be obtained, if it should appear to you that this proposed mode of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County should be adopted.

I have further to state that the Court of Quarter Sessions by a resolution adopted yesterday, and of which I also transmit a copy, have authorized the Committee of Visitors to raise the sum of £70,000, by a charge on the County

rates to defray the necessary expenditure for providing this additional accommodation at the Asylum at Hanwell, subject, of course, to your sanction being given to this proposed mode of proceeding to make such provision.

I transmit herewith a copy of the Report and of the Plans and Estimates which accompanied it, and upon which the resolutions of the 27th March, and 12th April were founded.

The Committee of Visitors entertain the confident hope that you will find in these papers the strongest evidence of the desire of the Magistracy of the County to provide in the best manner additional accommodation to a very considerable extent, for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, and they direct me to express to you their readiness to wait upon you at any time you may desire, and to afford any further information or explanation which may appear to you to be necessary to inform your judgment before you shall determine finally upon the subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

A. Y. SPEARMAN.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M. P.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

(B.)

Whitehall, 14*th July* 1856.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th April last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a Report which he has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, relative to the proposal of the Committee of Visitors for the enlargement of the Hanwell County Asylum, and as to the best means of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. WADDINGTON.

The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

(C.)

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19 *Whitehall Place*, 5 *July* 1856.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to state to you for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, the result of the careful consideration they have given to the propositions for the enlargement of the Asylums for the County of Middlesex at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, submitted by the Committee of Visitors to the Secretary of State, and by him transmitted for the opinion of this Board.

The propositions are designed to provide accommodation for 713 additional Patients at Colney Hatch, which would then contain 1,963 inmates, and for 600 Patients at Hanwell, in which the total number would then be 1,620; at an estimated cost for both Asylums of £111,474; and I am to state why the Commissioners find it impossible to admit the arguments adduced in favour of the enlargement of either of these Asylums, and to detail the strong objections they entertain to such means of providing the additional accommodation required for the Pauper Lunatics of Middlesex; these objections apply at the same time so equally to both establishments; and affect so much more the principal of the proposed extension in both cases, than the particular plans for carrying it out in either; that it will not be necessary to treat of them separately.

The grounds alleged for the desired enlargement are the great increase of Patients beyond the resources of the buildings now existing, and the importance of removing by immediate additions to such resources every obstacle to the early admission and treatment of all recent cases. But while the Commissioners do not dispute the pressing necessity thus stated, they cannot recognize in the propositions now put forward by the Committees of Visitors, the proper or desirable remedy, on the contrary, they entertain a very strong opinion that thus to provide solely for increased numbers without regard to a more particular selection of cases, will be at once to entail an enormous outlay, without corresponding benefit; and still further to abridge the existing advantages of both Institutions as Curative Asylums for the Insane.

In their Report to the Lord Chancellor 12 years ago, the Commissioners pointed out the advisability of applying distinct conditions of treatment to curable and incurable Patients, and it is their duty now to point out to the Secretary of State that it has been by the accumulation of incurable, particularly Idiotic and Demented cases, that the existing Asylums, built at great cost as Hospitals for relief and cure, have become inadequate to the objects originally proposed by them. It is thus that, while still capable in their present condition of accommodating all curable cases, they have been rendered incapable of receiving them.

So long ago as 1834, the resident Physician of the Hanwell Asylum called the attention of the Magistrates to the "melancholy fact, of the House being filled by old and incurable cases," and from the last Report of the Medical Officers, it appears that, of the 1,019 Patients in the Asylum at the

end of 1855, in 26 only had the disorder been of less than one year's, and in 17 of less than two years' duration. So too, in regard to Colney Hatch, although the number of recent cases admitted there has been greater than at Hanwell, still a large mass of harmless, incurable inmates was poured into it from Workhouses and Private Asylums as soon as it was opened; and in a short time it will be filled like Hanwell with this class of Patients, to the exclusion, as at Hanwell, of recent and curable cases; and to the total sacrifice of the main object for which it was erected at so great a cost.

In further illustration of these views, and in proof of the inadequacy of the means taken up to this date, and now proposed again to be resorted to for meeting the large and steadily advancing increase iu the number of pauper Lunatics requiring suitable accommodation in the County of Middlesex, the Commissioners desire to call Sir George Grey's attention to the leading facts observable in reference to such increase since the two Asylums were first built.

In the year 1831, the first Asylum for the County of Middlesex, was erected at Hanwell, for 500 Patients. At that time it was supposed to be of ample size to provide for the wants of the County, but in 1833 it was reported to be full. And in 1835 it contained more than 600 Patients. In 1837 it became necessary to further enlarge the building for 300 additional Patients, and at the present time it contains 1,000.

In the meantime, in 1845, the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the Pauper Lunatics of the County, had nevertheless again been brought under the Notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a proposal to erect a second Asylum at Hanwell for 1,010 Patients in close proximity to

the present building had been submitted by the Visitors to the Secretary of State, but this plan was so strongly objected to by the Commissioners in Lunacy that it was abandoned and ultimately a second Asylum was erected at Colney Hatch capable of accommodating upwards of 1,200 Patients, at a cost of £290,000. The New Asylum was opened in 1851, but almost immediately it became filled with a mass of Chronic incurable Patients, and now, within a period of less than five years it has again become necessary to appeal to the County to provide further accommodation for its Pauper Lunatics.

From a return appended to the last Report of the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch, it appears that at the end of the year 1855 there were 3,350 Lunatics chargeable to Parishes in the County of Middlesex, who were distributed as follows,

In Colney Hatch Asylum	1,223
In Hanwell	1,009
In various Licensed Houses	490
In Workhouses	553
With Friends	75
Total.....	3,350

Thus, during the last six years, there appears to have been an increase of 1,015 in the number of Pauper Lunatics, and in 1855, there was an increase of no less than 253 over the previous years. According to the above return, therefore, 1,118 Pauper Lunatics were not provided for in the County Asylums at the close of last year.

Now to whatever cause this great increase in the number of Pauper Lunatics is to be attributed, whether to the spread

of the disorder, or to the advantage which is taken of the County Asylums by Patients of the middle classes not absolute Paupers, there cannot be a question as to the inefficiency of the present Institutions, crowded as they are with Chronic cases, as curative Asylums for the Insane. Indeed their doors are virtually closed to the majority of those who would be likely to derive benefit from medical treatment therein, and by whose cure the number who become permanent burdens upon the Ratepayers, might be materially diminished. The Commissioners conceive, therefore, that the time has now arrived when in justice to the Lunatics as well as to the Ratepayers, a more comprehensive system should be adopted, whereby due provision may be made for the former at a less cost than hitherto. And this they believe to be attainable by means of such separation of idiotic and demented cases of a harmless character from others, especially from recent and probably curable cases, as would restore the existing Institutions to their original design, and prevent the danger of their gradual conversion into mere permanent refuges for the insane.

The Board have always been of opinion that Asylums beyond a certain size are most objectionable; experience has proved that, that besides not offering those pecuniary advantages in construction or working, which might reasonably be expected in some instances, the original cost of the Building, and also the rate of maintenance for Patients, have been found to be even higher than in smaller Establishments, without any corresponding advantages to the Patients, and certainly with fewer means towards their medical treatment and cure. This appears to be mainly attributable to the larger Staff of Sub-Officers and Servants usually found in

the larger Establishments, to the consequent increased sources of waste and loss, and to the impossibility of providing for that individual supervision of every Department, by one responsible head, which is found to be of such great value in smaller Institutions. There cannot be a doubt that, even as the present Establishments exist, they are already much too extensive for that due treatment and cure of the Inmates, which should be the main object of an Asylum; and only by keeping which in view, so as to provide with certainty for the early reception and proper medical treatment of every recent case, can the gradual accumulation of Pauper Lunatics, now in such rapid progress, be effectually arrested. It is moreover a fact, within the experience of the Commissioners, that the due supervision and constant attention to the mental state and bodily health of Lunatic Patients individually requires, and should exact, such a limitation of their number, as the Medical Officer responsible for the charge can find fairly compatible with his individual powers and duties; nor should another most important objection in the cases under consideration be omitted, which in itself should suffice, in the judgment of the Commissioners, as a reason against the proposed enlargement of either Asylum. The extent of the land attached to both is wholly inadequate, and to this it is not contemplated to make any addition. The result of the intended extension would therefore be, that at Hanwell there would be only 84 acres for 1,620 Patients, or about one acre for 20 Patients; and at Colney Hatch there would be but 138 acres for 1,960 Patients, or one acre for 14 Patients, including in both cases the sites of the buildings, such space would be too limited to afford the proper and healthful means of exercise and employment, which are essential to any due treatment of the insane.

For all these reasons, therefore, the Commissioners think that the number now in the Asylums, for the County of Middlesex, far exceed the desirable limit; that their increase would be most prejudicial, and that no proposition having this for its object should be sanctioned by the Secretary of State, nor would the Commissioners be doing justice to the strength of these objections, if they omitted to remark that they do not stand alone in such opinions, against too great an enlargement of buildings intended as hospitals for the treatment and cure of insanity. Up to a very late period, the Visitors of Colney Hatch were themselves of opinion that no further additions to the existing Asylum were desirable.

In reply to the queries contained in the circular, issued by the Board on the 25th January, 1855, the Visitors, after entering very fully into the question state, "as regards the accommodation in the existing Asylums of the County of Middlesex, the Committee cannot express a positive opinion, except as to Colney Hatch," which positive opinion is accordingly added to the effect that on no account would they recommend any addition to be made to Colney Hatch. On the same occasion, too, the Visitors of Hanwell stated in their reply, that there was not in progress at that Institution, or proposed to be, any additional accommodation for Patients—nay, even so lately as March, 1855, the Committee of Colney Hatch, alluding to the same subject in their printed Report, observe, "other Committees of Visitors, as well as ourselves, feeling the inconveniences attaching practically to the working of so large a machine, the inadvisability of multiplying the staff of officers, and especially the heads of departments, have hitherto discouraged every proposition to make any serious addition to a building already of such gigantic proportions." After which they proceed to admit, that this very

scheme of extension which they now advocate, within a few months after expressing the views just quoted, is only a choice between two evils; that it will meet simply the temporary requirements of the County; and that the demand for accommodation could not stop with that. Believing, however, that there is nevertheless an alternative which involves no evil, but presents an efficient remedy for the state of things which has led to the propositions now before the Home Office, the Commissioners in Lunacy submit to the Secretary of State. that, for all the reasons and considerations herein stated, in their judgment the proper mode of providing the necessary additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex, will be by the erection of a third Asylum.

And as the main object of this new Asylum would be to enable the Justices of the County, by removing thither idiotic and demented Patients of a harmless character, to relieve the existing Establishments, and make room therein for recent and curable cases, the Commissioners think that it might be erected upon a simple and inexpensive plan, and without those costly arrangements and appliances required for the active treatment of acute cases. The necessity of providing many single rooms would be obviated, and the internal arrangements, generally, might be of a more simple and economical character, than those of an ordinary Asylum. At the same time less minute classification, and a smaller establishment of officers and servants would be necessary, than in the Curative Institution; and the general expenses of management, therefore, would, undoubtedly, be upon a much reduced scale, in comparison with that of Asylums such as those at Hanwell and Colney Hatch.

I am, &c.,

JOHN FORSTER, *Secretary.*

(D.)

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell,
15th, November, 1856.

SIR,

The Committee of Visitors of this County Asylum have given their best and most anxious consideration to the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy upon the propositions submitted by this Committee, and that of the Asylum at Colney Hatch, for increasing the accommodation for Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex, and I have now the honour to lay before you their observations thereupon, and to submit to you the grounds on which they continue to be of opinion that the propositions referred to (sanctioned and adopted as they have been by the Court of Quarter Sessions) are entirely deserving of favourable consideration, and would provide a very large amount of additional accommodation at a charge very much less in amount than would be incurred by adopting the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, viz., that a third Asylum should be erected.

The Commissioners in Lunacy appear to suppose that these Asylums were erected at great cost as Hospitals principally for relief and cure, and they state broadly that they have been diverted from their original purpose by the accumulation of incurable, particularly idiotic and demented cases; but the Committee of Visitors take leave to deny that either the one or the other were erected with any such limited view

as that assumed by the Commissioners. It may indeed be asserted on the contrary, that the County of Middlesex would never have incurred the great expense of erecting even the first building at Hanwell, unless for the reception of all classes of cases, and it is quite impossible to believe that any number approaching to anything like 500 curable cases, have ever existed at any one time among the Pauper Lunatics of the County. The Asylum was, in fact, erected for the purpose of receiving and taking care of the supposed incurable, as well as the supposed curable, without limit or distinction, and it is in pursuance of the same object, and in obedience to your own recommendation, that the plans now before you have been proposed, and have been sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

It will, indeed, no doubt be in your own recollection that the attention of the Magistracy of Middlesex was called by your letter of the 15th March, 1855, not to the propriety of providing for the admission of large numbers of recent, and therefore supposed curable cases; but to the necessity of making a very considerable augmentation to the accommodation then existing in the County Asylums, so that the very large number of Pauper Lunatics in the Workhouses and private Asylums thoughout the County might be transferred to the care and management of the public Institutions of the County. The plans now before you have been prepared, as has just been stated, with a view to that necessity; and while provision would thus be made for a very large number of cases probably incurable, the arrangement suggested would also afford ample means for receiving all recent or curable cases which the parish officers might think fit to entrust to the care of the Committees of the two County Lunatic Asylums.

Upon the question of expence, the Committee have no doubt whatever, and setting aside, for the present, all other objections to the erection of a third Asylum in the County of Middlesex, they are satisfied that the Court of Quarter Sessions would be most unwilling indeed to be the instrument for imposing such a charge upon the Ratepayers of the County, as must of necessity be incurred, if a third Asylum is to be erected, capable of receiving from 1,200 to 1,400 Patients (and provision for a smaller number would appear to be out of the question) unless other less expensive means of providing for the care of the Pauper Lunatics were found to be quite inadmissible. But this the Committee submit, they will not be.

The observations of the Commissioners in Lunacy may be divided into two heads, which it will be convenient to consider separately. The first is directed to a censure of the system upon which the existing Asylums have heretofore been conducted, and the suggestion of a plan by which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, that system may be improved and a greater number of cures effected. In the second, the Commissioners address themselves to the question as to the proper size of Asylums, and express their opinion that those now in existence in Middlesex are too large, and, consequently, that no proposition for their enlargement ought to be entertained.

In reply, the Committee of Visitors desire to remark, at the outset, that, considering that the number of Lunatics in Middlesex out of the Asylums was reported to be, nearly twelve months ago, viz., on the 31st December, 1855, no less than 1,118, and that an annual increase may probably

be looked for from the mere effect of the growth of population, irrespective of the increased longevity of the Lunatics themselves, under better and more careful treatment, it must be obvious that if the opinion of the Commissioners on the second point, viz., that the existing Asylums are already too large, and that a third Asylum should therefore be erected, are to be acted upon, there must be a question at once not of one but of two additional Asylums; and that eventually a multiplication of these establishments in the Metropolitan County must take place to an extent that must be considered to be in the highest degree undesirable. But postponing for the present, the examination of the arguments upon which the Commissioners' opinions on this point are based, the Committee request your attention, in the first place, to their reply to the observations of the Commissioners under the former head.

The argument of the Commissioners upon this point of the case appears to be as follows:—Assuming, to begin with, that there is no room now available in the existing Asylums for the reception of curable cases, they allege that this want of room has been occasioned by the want of a sufficient "regard to a particular selection of cases," and to the consequent accumulation of incurables. Adverting then to the proposition for an enlargement of the Asylums, they contend that if the same system is continued (that is, it would seem, if too many incurables are let in) the evil will not be removed but, on the contrary, aggravated; and they suggest as a means of stopping the mischief, and of giving to the old Asylum the room required to enable them to accommodate curable cases, that, in lieu of the proposed addition to those buildings, a new Asylum should be erected, and the incurable cases removed to it.

Now, the Committee hope to be able to satisfy you, that the premises upon which the Commissioners have proceeded here, are, in many particulars, inaccurate; but, assuming them to be true, the Committee would respectfully ask whether they bear out the conclusion that is drawn from them. The additions proposed by the Court of Quarter Sessions are calculated it appears, to accommodate altogether 1,313 Patients. If the third Asylum suggested by the Commissioners is no larger, will it not be filled as quickly as the additions would be, and how are the old Asylums to be relieved? As far as the acquisition of room is concerned, what difference does it make whether a given amount of accommodation is distributed in the shape of additions to the old buildings, or concentrated in the construction of a new one? On the other hand, if it is meant that for curative purposes a further classification of cases is required, (though the Committee are at a loss to conceive how that classification could be carried further than is already done,) what is to prevent such classification being carried out within the circuit of one large Asylum as well as by means of two smaller ones? If, again, it is intended by the allusion to a "particular selection of cases," that under the plan of the Commissioners, room should be secured in the existing Asylums by keeping beds vacant there for apparently curable cases, and absolutely refusing the admission of those of an opposite character, why should not the same system be adopted, and to exactly the same extent under the plan sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions? In fact, as will be presently shewn, the very system just referred to is in operation in the existing Asylums at the present moment. In a word, setting aside for the present any objections that may be founded on the size of the Asylums, as proposed to be enlarged, it is, the Committee of Visitors submit, perfectly clear that they may be so conducted

as to present every advantage, as regards curative appliances, which could be obtained by the erection of a third and separate building.

But to return to the preliminary propositions of the Commissioners, the accuracy of which was above disputed, and which, bearing as they do upon the subjects with which you have to deal, viz., the condition of the Lunatics of the County, and of the Establishments for receiving them, must not be past over in silence.

You will observe that the Commissioners assume, in the first place, that one of the grounds urged in favour of the proposed enlargement of the existing Asylums, is the importance of removing by immediate additions every obstacle to the early admission and treatment of all recent cases, and they then go on to account for this supposed obstacle, by observing that it is by the "accumulation of incurable—particularly Idiotic and Demented cases,"—that these Asylums, though of dimensions sufficient "to accommodate all curable cases, have been rendered *incapable* of receiving them." In a subsequent part of their Report, speaking of Colney Hatch, the Commissioners observe that "in a short time it will be filled like Hanwell, with this (incurable) class of Patients, to the exclusion, as at Hanwell, of recent and curable cases, and to the total sacrifice of the main object for which it was erected at so great a cost;" and farther on, they go so far as to say, "There cannot be a question as to the inefficiency of the present Institutions, crowded as they are with Chronic cases, as curative Asylums for the Insane; indeed, their doors are *virtually closed* to the majority of those who would be likely to benefit from medical treatment therein.

Passing by the fact, that neither Asylum was really erected for any such sole or principal purpose, or main object, as is here assumed by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and fully admitting the advantage which might possibly accrue from an early admission of recent cases, the Commmittee of Visitors cannot but regret that the Commissioners in Lunacy should not have adverted to the fact, that there are regulations now in force at Hanwell, which were introduced with the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy about sixteen months ago, viz., in June, 1855, for the reception of such cases, and under which such cases are received on both sides of the House. By these regulations a limited number of beds on both sides are reserved exclusively for recent cases, and Chronic cases are not received unless the number of vacant beds is greater than the prescribed limit. Nothing will be more easy than the extension of this regulation; and the Committee are quite prepared to extend it if necessary. They have, indeed, under consideration with their Medical Officers, the whole of this branch of the subject, so as to extend as much as possible the benefit of the existing arrangement; but it will be admitted, on the other hand, that it would be a great evil if too large a number of beds were to be kept vacant in expectation of cases which might not be brought in. The Committee doubt, moreover, whether the Parishes are always desirous of sending in recent cases, even where they exist, because they have reason to know that in the case of one large Metropolitan Parish it has been stated in the Asylum itself, while complaint was being made because Chronic cases could not be received, that the Parish preferred to keep and cure, itself, the recent cases.

The Committee are informed that at Colney Hatch, that Committee some months ago, invited every Parish in the

County to send in every supposed curable case, but without much success.

The Committee of Visitors, indeed, believe, from such enquiries as they have been able to make, that the recent and curable cases do not exist in any considerable numbers in the County of Middlesex. In the spring of last year, 1855, when the question of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County was first pressed by you upon the Magistracy, a Committee of Justices, to whom the consideration of your Letter was referred by the Court of Quarter Sessions, had laid before them the returns of the several Parish Officers for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1855, of the Pauper Lunatics of their respective Parishes within workhouses, or in any place other than the County or Registered Asylums, and although these returns did not contain all the particulars requisite to a perfectly safe conclusion, the *prima facie* inference which they afforded, certainly was, that the number of curable cases comprized in such returns was by no means considerable. As a specimen of these returns (and one which the Committee believe to be as little favourable as any to the view here advanced), the Committee would beg your attention to that from the Parish of Marylebone, which they have taken the liberty to send herewith, and of which the following is a rough analysis—of the 106 cases enumerated in the return, 10 are stated to have been already removed to the County or other Asylums, one to have been recommended for removal, one to have been sent to her place of settlement, and one to have died. Of the remaining 93 cases, 40 are classed under the head of Idiotcy, 22 of Imbecility, and 4 of Senile Dementia; leaving 27 classed under the several heads of chronic and other Mania or Dementia, and of these 27, 8 are cases of aged persons of

70 and upwards, and nearly all the rest appear to be cases of long duration.

In the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, indeed, stress is laid upon the fact, already adverted to, that at the close of the year 1855, there were 1,118 Patients, distributed 490 in various licensed houses, 551 in workhouses, and 75 with friends; but there is nothing in the Report to shew how many were really recent cases, how many were supposed to be curable, how long they had been in these Private Asylums and workhouses, or insane in the care of their friends; or what had been the duration of their respective periods of lunacy: and further, which is a very important question, whether there are not among them considerable numbers supported by relations or friends wholly, or in part, whose removal to a County Asylum, on those and other grounds is not absolutely a matter of necessity—and whether in point of fact, they are not, to a considerable extent, such harmless quiet cases, as might very properly be taken care of in well conducted workhouses. The Committee of Visitors, therefore, consider it to be highly desirable, that the real truth of this matter should be tested by the best and most independent authority under your own immediate direction as Secretary of State, because they believe that such an enquiry can no otherwise be satisfactorily conducted.

The result of such enquiry will, the Committee believe, be, that out of the present number of Pauper Lunatics in the County of Middlesex, not already within the County Asylums, the great mass are chronic or otherwise incurable, and that a very small proportion are recent and supposed curable. And, without disputing the propriety of placing a large number at least of these unfortunate beings under a better

management than is now provided for them, they are afraid that there is little ground to hope that the provision of additional accommodation (in whatever shape it may be made) will have any appreciable effect in diminishing the extent of the malady itself. But, however this may be, they beg again respectfully to submit that, as no obstacle, that they are aware of, now exists, whatever may have been the case in former times, to the efficiency of the existing County Asylums as curative establishments, and since, if it were otherwise, any required improvement might be introduced (and the Committee are always thankful to receive any practicable suggestion for improvement) as easily under the Plan of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as under that of the Commissioners, no argument can be drawn from the state of insanity in the County in favour of the latter scheme. But before leaving this part of the subject, the Committee desire to state that the opinion of a considerable number (and indeed they believe the majority) of the persons conversant with the treatment of the insane, is opposed to a separation of the supposed incurable from those who are looked upon as accessible to curative process. These grounds are, that such a separation must have a depressing and thereby deleterious effect upon those who would be consigned to the receptacle for incurables; because, to use the words of Dr. Conolly, "any arbitrary division of the supposed curable from the supposed incurable consigns to incurability many whose recovery might be possible." It is certain, indeed, from the experience of this Asylum, that cases of recovery do occur after many years of apparently hopeless mental malady, and although, as Dr. Conolly very justly observes, "these cases can only of course be taken as exceptional, and rather add to the obscurity of the pathology of mental disorders than to our confidence in remedies," it is not less the fact, as he most

truly says, that "they illustrate the duty of still attending to the well being of the insane, however long afflicted."

The Committee now desire to offer a few observations upon the objections raised by the Commissioners to the size of the proposed buildings. From what has already been stated, at an early part of this letter, you will perceive that the erection of large Asylums, even if admitted to be objectionable in itself is, in the opinion of the Committee, so far as the Metropolitan County is concerned, almost a matter of necessity. But the Committee must be allowed to say, that they do not admit the validity of all the arguments on the part of the Commissioners on this subject.

The objections appear to be threefold:—

1st. That larger Asylums cannot be managed as economically as smaller ones.

2nd. That the Patients cannot be so well looked after in the former as in the latter.

3rd. That as regards the particular Plan of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the quantity of land is insufficient.

On the first point, that of expense, the opinion of the Committee has already been expressed in this letter, and that of the Court of Quarter Sessions has been shewn by their vote. And that Court is obviously so entirely the appropriate tribunal to decide any question of finance, in which the interests of the rate payers are concerned that, supposing you to be in doubt on which side the preponderance of argument lay, you would, the Committee presume,

be disposed, as far as this matter is concerned, to take the decision of the Magistracy in preference to that of the Commissioners. The Committee desire to observe, however, that the arguments used by the Commissioners to prove the superior economy of the smaller buildings are all based upon the supposition either of a defective organization, or a negligent supervision in the larger. The superior economy, per head, of large establishments, when properly conducted, over small ones is, the Committee believe, incontestably proved by general experience.

The answer to the second objection has been anticipated in the reply to the first. It is simply a question of organization and arrangement. The question raised by the Commissioners on the number of Patients that can be adequately supervised by one Medical Officer is a general one, applicable to all Asylums. That being decided, the Medical Officers can be proportioned to the number of Patients, whatever that number may be.

With regard to the third objection, it is true that the Committee has not contemplated the purchase of additional land; they did not think it necessary. There are always a considerable number of Patients who cannot take exercise except in the airing courts; and for those who can be employed in the open air, or take exercise in the grounds, the Committee believe there will be ample space.

The Committee are not inclined to admit that it can be laid down dogmatically, that any particular number of Patients per acre is that which must be adopted. They think the fact must never be lost sight of, that, in Asylums where large numbers of the Patients, male and female, are

incapable of manual exercise out of doors, a much smaller quantity of land is necessary than when the larger proportion is capable of such manual labour in the fields and gardens. The Committee can hardly suppose, indeed, that it was the intention of the Commissioners, in the suggestion of the erection of a third Asylum for the reception of incurables, that this scheme should involve the purchase, on behalf of the County, of any large extent of additional land.

But although no such purchase of land has been contemplated, it is proper to recall to recollection that arrangements have been in force during the last two or three years, by which great additional facilities and advantages have been given to the Patients whose condition is such as to make them fit for the enjoyment of much more extensive walks, for exercise and health, than could be afforded within the grounds of any Asylum. The Committee allude to the arrangements, under which Patients of both sexes, selected by the Medical Officers and accompanied by the Nurses, in the one case, and by the attendants in the other, are permitted to visit the neighbourhood surrounding the Asylum.

The only limit to the numbers to whom this great recreation and comfort is extended is that which is placed upon it by the judgment of the Medical Officers. The Committee consider it to be far more useful in every point of view than the acquiring of some additional acres of land, while it is obtained at no expense to the rate-payers of the County.

There are, at the present time, in the Asylum, 50 male and 90 female Patients, considered by the Medical Officers to be in a condition to admit of their taking exercise without the grounds, and the addition of a few attendants, male and

female, would easily extend the recreation to each more frequently, if that were considered, upon the recommendation of their Medical Officers, to be advisable by the Committee.

The Committee of Visitors at Hanwell have felt themselves bound—by duty to the ratepayers, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, by which they are appointed to exercise a sacred trust, by that which they owe to themselves as Managers (many of them for a great number of years) of this important Institution, and, above all, by the duty they owe to that most unfortunate class for whose well being this great question is in discussion—to submit with frankness, but with all respect to the Commissioners in Lunacy, the opinions they entertain upon this matter. They have no desire but that which is common to the Commissioners in Lunacy and themselves—that the best arrangement which can be made shall be made; and they are convinced that, in fully considering a question of this very great importance to the County, you desire to have the views of the Committee fairly before you. They feel justified, therefore, in requesting that, before any determination is made adverse to the proposition which has been submitted by them, which has been sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions, and for which the funds have been liberally granted—a determination, however, which they do not anticipate—you will have the goodness to favour them with an interview upon the whole subject.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
Bart., M.P.

(E.)

Whitehall, 29th November 1856.

SIR,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, communicating the observations of the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum upon the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in reference to the propositions which have been made for providing the additional accommodation necessary for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex; and I am to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, a copy of a letter which Sir George Grey has caused to be addressed to the Commissioners in Lunacy, enclosing the communications he has received from the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylums, and suggesting that a conference should take place between the Commissioners and certain Members of the Committees of Visitors of the two Asylums, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question at issue.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. WADDINGTON.

The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Middlesex, Hanwell.

(F.)

Whitehall, 29th November 1856.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Referring to Mr. Foster's letter of the 5th July last, reporting your opinion with regard to the propositions which have been made for the enlargement of the Asylums for the County of Middlesex at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you herewith two letters which he has received from the Visiting Justices of these Asylums, with their remarks in reference to your Report; and in calling your attention to the statements of these letters of certain facts apparently at variance with those assumed by you, to suggest that a conference should take place between the Commissioners and the Chairmen, or other Members of the two Committees, with a view to arrive at a decision as to the means which ought to be taken for providing, with as little delay as possible, the additional accommodation admitted to be necessary for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex.

In deciding upon this question, Sir George Grey is anxious to satisfy himself of what ought to be required as essential for the proper care and treatment of the Patients to be provided for, and on the other hand not to call for an expenditure greater than is really necessary for the attainment of this object.

Sir George Grey has made known to the Chairmen of the two Committees that he has caused this letter to be addressed to you.

The enclosures being in original, I have to request that they may be returned to this office when no longer required by you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

The Commissioners in Lunacy,
&c. &c. &c.

(G.)

Whitehall, 31*st December* 1856.

Sir,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you for the information of the Committee of Visitors, that he has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy a Statement of the result of the Conference held by them on the 22nd instant, with the members of the Committees of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, upon the means to be adopted to provide the necessary additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County of Middlesex.

The Commissioners in Lunacy state that in the two letters of the Visiting Justices of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, respectively of the 15th and 19th November, which Sir George Grey had communicated to them, they had failed to discover anything to invalidate the facts or the arguments contained in their letter, a copy of which was transmitted to you on the 14th July last; and that nothing new was adduced at the Conference on the 22nd instant of sufficient weight to alter or modify, in any degree, the conclusions they had then formed:—that they continue to be of opinion that to build a third Asylum would be found the most desirable course, not more for immediate benefit to the Patients than for the ultimate advantage of the Ratepayers; and that they are prepared on all proper occasions to restate and justify these views; but that observing the very decided

conclusion in favour of the opposite course, of extending and enlarging Hanwell and Colney Hatch, at which the governing bodies of these Asylums have arrived, which has obtained also the assent of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and appears to be not less decidedly the prevailing opinion of the Rate-payers at present, they forbear to press further at this time views which they see to be impracticable:—that they had informed the members of the two Committees that they would therefore not again interpose objection to the proposed enlargement of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, but would give their help and co-operation in as far as it might be possible, to render such enlargement as efficient as circumstances permit towards the objects which all have in view. Agreeing in the view taken by the Commissioners, Sir George Grey will sanction the proposed enlargement of the present Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the Plans, on which the advice and opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to; at the same time I am to add that he thinks it probable that a third Asylum will be found to be necessary, at no distant period.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. WADDINGTON.

The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

(H.)

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell,
13th January, 1857.

SIR,

I have laid before the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum Mr. Waddington's Letter of the 31st December last, by which they are informed that you will sanction the proposed enlargement of the present County Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the Plans on which the advice and opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to.

The Committee will immediately communicate this determination to the Court of Quarter Sessions, together with copies of the Correspondence which has passed between your Department and the Committee of Visitors upon the subject, being well assured that the Court will learn with much satisfaction the intimation thus made by you to the Committee.

I am to add, that you, and the Commissioners in Lunacy, may be assured that the Committee of this Asylum will cordially unite with them in endeavouring to arrange any matters of detail, on which the Commissioners may offer their advice or recommendation, in such manner as may best secure the object which all parties have in view in this matter.

And as it is now of extreme importance that the Works

should be commenced as soon as possible, the Committee will immediately, in compliance with the Act, transmit officially to the Commissioners the original Plans as prepared by the Architect of the Committee.

The Committee in conclusion, with reference to the last part of Mr. Waddington's Letter, venture to express the hope that, when the existing Asylums are enlarged, and extended facilities are given for receiving supposed curable, as well as supposed incurable, cases, no necessity will then be found to arise for a long series of years, if at all, for a third great Asylum in the County of Middlesex; and if it shall unfortunately be necessary at no distant period to erect a third Asylum, the Committee would desire, very respectfully, to observe, that there will then, at least, be only three great Asylums in the County instead of four, which, in such event there must be, had these enlargements not been sanctioned.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. Y. SPEARMAN.

The Right Honourable Sir George Grey,
Bart., M.P.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF

THE MALE DEPARTMENT.

Another year has passed with exemption to the Male Patients from epidemic disease of every kind, even the ordinary autumnal diarrhœa, so common amongst large bodies of persons congregated in one place, and especially likely to attack the insane, has been unknown; indeed, they have very generally enjoyed a remarkably good state of health.

During this period eighty were admitted into the Asylum, thirty-eight were discharged recovered or improved, and thirty-seven have died; the particulars of the cases of all these will be found in the accompanying statistical tables drawn up by Mr. Willson, with his usual care and ability.

It may be proper here to mention that, in two of the cases of death, lesions of a character sufficiently rare to deserve some notice, were met with. In one of them, death occured within three weeks after the admission of the Patient, who was in a high state of maniacal excitement during the whole

period of his residence in the Asylum. On opening the body osteitis in one rib, with denudation of the periosteum and suppuration was found; the pus was effused behind the rib, and insinuated itself anteriorly among the pectoral and intercostal muscles, but without any perceptible external fluctuation; the bone was necrosed and so friable that it readily broke upon even slight pressure, and this having actually occurred during the operation of making the examination, a suspicion might have arisen that it had been a fracture caused during life.

In the other case, death took place at the expiration of the fifth week after admission. On examining the body of this patient it was found that three of the ribs had been fractured, one of them was completely reunited, but the fractures of the two others were sharp, jagged, and without the least trace of union; there was also an united fracture of the sternum. It was ascertained that this Patient had been knocked down and run over by a horse and cab in the street, and when lifted up, it being observed that he had sustained a fracture of the tibia and fibula, he was taken to an hospital where the limb was attended to, but the other injuries, which undoubtedly took place at the same time were overlooked; he was sent out of the hospital (the fracture of the leg nearly well), sooner, however, than he otherwise would have been, in consequence of his disturbing other Patients by his noise; he was then taken to the workhouse, and thence, after a sojourn of a few days, was transferred to the Asylum. During the period intervening between his admission and death, he was restless and noisy; did not express any uneasiness or pain; his voice continued strong and full toned; he sang and shouted much, and no suspicion was entertained during life that any lesion existed in the walls of the chest.

These cases furnish a caution against the formation of hasty conclusions, in reference to injuries sometimes found in the insane after death, and not discovered during life, injuries which, though still in progress of reparation, are not of recent date, but clearly of long standing. It was the opinion of one of the most eminent pathologists of the day (Mr. Paget) who attentively inspected these ribs, that the fractures were the result of injuries inflicted anterior to the admission of the Patient into the Asylum.

W. C. BEGLEY.

Hanwell, Jan. 15*th*, 1857.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The number of Female Patients remaining under treatment, at the close of the year 1855, was 585. During 1856 there were admitted 60 females, making a total of 645 Patients in the Female Department during the past year.

Of this number 22 have been discharged cured; two were removed by their friends; one was removed to another Asylum; 35 have died; leaving 584 females under treatment at the close of the year.

The average number under treatment throughout the year was 586.

Admissions.—With respect to the number of the admissions, it may be considered to have been as nearly as possible the average of former years.

In 1852 there were 63 Female Patients admitted, and the same number were received in 1853. In 1854 a new ward was

opened, and the number of Patients admitted was increased to 84. In 1855, 78 Patients were admitted, and during the past year the number has again fallen to 60; and this may be assumed to be the future accommodation for fresh cases, on the Female side of the Asylum, should no addition to the building be made.

It was mentioned, in the Report of last year, that six beds on the Female side had been ordered to be reserved for the reception of Recent Cases. The intention of this regulation was to give the preference of admission to Curable Cases, in order that an acute attack of Insanity might not lapse into Chronic Disease from the want of early Medical attention.

Some inconvenience has arisen during the past year in the working of this admirable regulation. The difficulty of obtaining a hearty co-operation with the spirit of the resolution from the Parochial Officers has rendered it less beneficial than it otherwise would have been. Nevertheless, a certain amount of benefit has been achieved, and a very much larger proportion of the cases admitted under the regulation are amenable to medical treatment than would have been in the same number of cases admitted prior to its adoption.

Since June, 1855, when this regulation came into operation, there have been admitted, on the Female side of the Asylum, 79 Cases. Of these 41 have been cases of Curable, and 38 of Incurable character. Indeed, of the 41 Curable, 21 have already been discharged cured, and 20 remain under treatment, and afford good hope of ultimate recovery. Of the 38 Incurable, 12 are already dead, and 25 remain in the wards. One has been removed by the friends; but 10 out of the 38 sent to the Asylum as Recent and Curable, were found, on

admission, to be either Chronic cases or to be complicated with General Paralysis, and therefore ought not to have been sent. If these are deducted, the result will appear in a still more favourable light—showing 47 Curable Cases out of 69, or nearly at the rate of 60 per cent. of the Curable to the Incurable Cases.

Of the total number admitted during 1856, 49 were admitted as Recent Cases, and 11 as ordinary cases.

The form of the Mental affection in the new cases will be found tabulated in Table I of the Appendix. The propensity to Suicide in the cases admitted occurs as a complication in 15 instances, 10 in combination with Mania, and five with Melancholia.

The re-admissions during the past year have been four in number, but one was that of a Patient removed by a relation contrary to advice, and who was brought back again in a few days. Two cases were of Patients who had left the Asylum several years, one of whom had been in many other Asylums since her discharge from this. The only case of relapse is that of M. A., a widow, who was discharged on the 2nd of June, and returned home to much trouble and poverty, and became worse, and was brought back in a very feeble condition in November.

On the Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission of all the Cases—(Table III).—The duration of the Disease on admission was ascertained in just half, or 30, of the female cases received. In 12 of the 30 cases the Insanity had not existed more than one month, and in 23 of the 30 it had existed for terms less than five months. The cases generally, therefore,

present more favourable chances of recovery than usual among the Patients sent of late years to this Asylum.

Discharges.—Twenty-two females have been discharged cured. The form of the disease, as shewn in Table XII., of those discharged, was Mania, in 11 cases, complicated in one, with symptoms of General Paralysis. These symptoms, at the time of the discharge, were considerably abated. The patient's mind was apparently quite restored; she had worked quietly and well in the kitchen for some time. She was at at first discharged on probation for a month, at the end of which period, on account of the slight indication of Paralysis remaining, she was again discharged for a second month, on trial, at the end of which time no increase of the affection having occurred, and her mind remaining sound, she was finally discharged. Among the discharged, there were 8 cases of Melancholia.

Of the whole number discharged cured, (22,) 17 were admitted into the Asylum within six months of the commencement of the disease (Table XIII.), and 15 of the 22 were discharged prior to the completion of the sixth month of treatment (Table XV.).

Deaths.—There have been 35 deaths among the females during the past year. Among the causes of death, that occurring the most frequently, is General Debility (Table XXII.). This is recorded as the immediate cause of death in one-third of the whole. General Paralysis was the cause of death in 2 cases. These are the usual terminations of insanity when the disease has passed on to its chronic state. The Disease of the Brain, at first indicated by impairment of some special faculty, as of the reason, the perception, or the

instincts, gradually proceeds to total Paralysis, affecting the mental powers or producing Imbecility; affecting the powers of motion producing General Paralysis; or, affecting the powers of nutrition, causing death by General Debility or Exhaustion.

The other causes of death may be sub-divided into those from Cerebral Diseases in the acute stage, as Arachnitis, Softening, Apoplexy; and the accidental causes, or death from other diseases, as Hernia, Scrofulous Disease of the Bones, Disease of the Heart, &c.

The number of deaths from all causes is 10 less than during the previous year. Out of the whole 35 cases terminating fatally, 10 had been under treatment in this Asylum less than 12 months (Table XIX.), and 11 more than 15 years. The ages of those who died (Table XVIII.) was ascertained in 30 of the 35 Patients: one-third were above 60 years. The mortality on the female side during the past year amounted to 5·97 per cent., during the previous year (1855) it was 7·72 per cent., and during 1854 it was 7·54 per cent of the average number under treatment.

Inquests.—There have been two inquests held by the Coroner on the female side during the past year, the circumstances connected with both of which require special mention.

I extract from my diary a brief account of the first. The subject of it was a young woman, 28 years of age, affected with Epilepsy.

"June 13.—I was summoned by the Night Nurse this

morning, about 20 minutes to 3 o'clock, to visit a Patient in 3A Ward. On reaching the ward, I found the Patient, A. D., an Epileptic, dead and stiff, and partially cold, stretched upon a mattress that had been placed on the floor to catch the Patient, should she fall out of bed."

The Patient occupied a single room; for during the period when the fits were upon her, she became excited and would sing and laugh, and if placed in a dormitory with others, would have greatly disturbed them. While occupying this single room, she was visited every night by the Night Nurses, and it was on one of those visits. at ½ past 2, that she was found dead.

The other inquest was held upon the body of M. R., under the following circumstances. I was summoned at eight o'clock on the morning of the 2nd November, and on arriving at the Ward I found M. R. lying dead on the bed and partially cold. She was a refractory Patient, and occupied a single room. The nurse on opening the door at six o'clock thought the Patient was asleep and retired softly; on going again to the room at eight o'clock to give her her breakfast the nurse discovered that M. R. was dead. She died of Disease of the Heart.

With respect to the bodily health of the Female Patients during the past year, it may be considered to have been, on the whole, satisfactory. The number suffering from bodily ailments was upon the average 25, or the same as that of 1855. The number on the Sick List was rather more during the first quarter of the year, for which period the average number amounted to 30. The form of disease prevailing, however, was of more formidable nature than in the

previous year. In March, April, and May, and again in October and November, there were several cases of Erysipelas, two of which proved fatal; and in May two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, one of which was of a severe character. Independent of these which attacked Patients resident in the Asylum, there was one case of Typhus Fever which occurred in a Patient who was admitted infected with the disease. The Patient had been insane for some months, and had a propensity to wander from home, in one of these rambles she was taken by the police to the Workhouse. There were several cases of Typhus Fever at the time in the Wards of the Workhouse. She did not remain there long, but was sent to the Asylum, and after a residence of four or five days the disease was manifested in all its severity, and she died on about the fourteenth day of the attack. On the appearance of the rash denoting the state of the malady she was isolated from the other Patients, and no other case of this contagious disease occurred.

To meet the constant pressure from without, six additional beds were added on the Female side during the past year; and during some recent alterations, the Day Room accommodation of part of the Asylum has had to be temporarily encroached upon,—to such an extent in one Ward as to leave during the last few months of the year but 18 inches of space to each of 64 Patients occupying the Ward. Nevertheless, I am bound to say that no very material ill effect has been apparent in the general health of the Female Patients. I attribute this fortunate exception from the usual consequences of overcrowding to be mainly due to the very great attention that has been given to cleanliness, to the generous and wholesome diet, and to the warm and ample supply of clothing that is provided. But it is painful to witness the continuance of such great risks; and I would desire to express

with all the emphasis which a special experience in this class of diseases may invest me, that overcrowding is one of the most frequent and undoubted conditions or causes for the origin and spread of Epidemic diseases. It may be requisite that other agents should co-exist and co-operate to produce the outbreak, and it does happen from the ever-shifting nature of these, that a period more or less lengthened may elapse before all the conditions shall be present at one time. But to continue to overcrowd is to ensure the constant presence of one element, and thus greatly enhance the danger of an eruption of some fatal Epidemic.

To give a proper cubical area to each Patient throughout the Female Department of the Asylum, in my opinion no less than 100 beds should be removed from the gross accommodation as it now stands.

Treatment.—In a report of this character, this important subject cannot be entered upon, except in very general terms. The first and chief aim is to obtain for the Patient rest for the affected organ—mental inactivity or mental rest. This is the object of what is called the moral treatment; a rest of mind is not to be obtained by indolence, which is probably more irritating than soothing, but by light amusements, by diversion. The means of amusement have been accorded freely during the past year: the chief of which have been walks in the neighbouring country, a summer entertainment in the open field, a weekly dance during the winter months. Some of the Patients have been supplied with hoops and skipping ropes; two Patients were taken to the Crystal Palace, and a small party spent a day at Hampton Court. The effect of these means is greater than one could have imagined. One Patient discharged during the past year, told me, sometime

after her recovery, that the first thing she could remember on the return to her reason, was crossing the Thames in a boat on going on one of these excursions to Kew. This Patient was suicidal, and obstinately refused food; it was on this excursion that this propensity left her and did not again return.

But besides these remedial appliances addressed to the mental organ, every detail in the general management of the House should be subservient to medical treatment, and be made conducive to the restoration of the bodily health of the Patients. Drugs and Chemicals are insignificant in effect without a proper regulation of diet, exercise, ventilation, clothing and cleanliness.

Unless the medical man can have a free right to prescribe these remedial agents, to regulate the temperature, the clothing, and the description of amusement and occupation, as well as the food and the physic, his office is nugatory, and efforts must be futile. Viewed in the proper light, every additional picture hung in the Wards, every additional comfort is a remedy, and, as such, I have to acknowledge several improvements made in the Female Wards during the past year. The re-furnishing of one of the day-rooms giving the room an air of greater comfort, the removal of forms and the substitution of chairs, the addition of carpets, and the insertion of plate glass panels in all the Ward doors has tended to satisfy and convince the minds of the Patients that their guardians study not their safe keeping alone, but their well being, and are equally alive to their minor wants and comforts, and willing to administer to them.

There remain but two remedies requiring notice: the first, the Shower Bath, and the second, Seclusion.

The Shower Bath is doubtless a powerful remedy, as is every kind of bath, but it is somewhat unfortunate that the Shower Bath is an unpleasant remedy, and therefore may, and doubtless has been looked upon in the light of a punishment; when its use is properly explained to the Patient, and the irritation produced by the idea of punishment and degradation is removed, there are few means, perhaps, more valuable in the treatment of insanity. I have prescribed this remedy more frequently of late than formerly, and always with advantage. The duration of the Bath used by me is two minutes and a half. The other remedy is Seclusion, which I continue to use occasionally, and, in my opinion, with the greatest advantage. The instances of seclusion during the past year amounted to 95, or rather less than half the number of the previous year, and the periods passed in seclusion were considerably less.

The removal of the Female Infirmary or Hospital from the site which it had occupied for many years, to another Ward, is a fact which cannot be altogether passed over in a medical retrospect of the events of the past year. To this alteration is due the inconvenience already alluded to as to day room accommodation. To render either Ward much benefited by the change, a considerable sacrifice in the number of beds has yet to be made, or further outlay of money in providing proper day rooms for both Wards.

W. H. O. SANKEY.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

31*st Dec.* 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

Although I have very little to add to my Reports of former years respecting the general nature of my duties as Chaplain to an Institution for the Insane, yet I gladly avail myself of the opportunity presented by the rules of the Asylum, to record at the close of each year my experience of the benefits which have been conferred upon the patients, or the hopes I have been led to form from my endeavours to direct them to a right knowledge of sound and Scriptural religion.

In the first place I wish to state, that, in those cases in which there is really or even only apparently a *religious element*, I believe the following points to be generally observable: first, that a total disregard of the obligations of religion is, in Insanity often followed by dæmonomania, or else by a species of wild fanaticism, the evidence or effect of madness, but certainly not the cause—secondly, that a merely formal service, in which the heart has no part, fails to give support in the time of trial, and is the precursor in madness of suicidal despondency—thirdly, that the flighty views which spring from imperfect instruction in the truths and requirements of the Christian religion, lay open the mind to the reception of the dogmas of ignorant enthusiasts, who

mistake excitement for the motions of God's Holy Spirit within them, and find their representatives in our Wards among the maniacal and melancholic cases; in these persons, who have mistaken excited feelings for signs of the favour of God, the depression which at length follows is regarded as an evidence that they are forsaken by the Almighty; life itself is insupportable to them, as they imagine that each moment increases the amount of their guilt, and while declaring their terror of death they seize the first opportunity of self-destruction; and fourthly, that the cases of those who have been brought up in certain religious views, and have subsequently from circumstances or from curiosity gone to places of Worship where doctrines of an opposite kind have been taught, supply by far the largest amount of, so termed, religious insanity, when there has been at all a sincere, however erroneous attention, paid to spiritual concerns. Thus one brought up as an Arminian (W. P.) who had been taken to a Chapel where high Calvinistic tenets were propounded, was alarmed, and on becoming Insane thought himself excluded from mercy because not one of the elect. On the other hand, a Patient (C. W.) who had been brought up a Baptist, having been taken to a Wesleyan Chapel, was excited by expressions which the ordinary frequenters of that place of Worship would have scarcely noticed, and having become insane, is constantly harping upon her having undergone the new birth &c.

But while deficient, defective, and unsettled views of religion are thus often more or less the forerunners of madness, I am more and more convinced that sound and Scriptural religion, not merely *does* not *cause*, but tends to *avert* Insanity, often sustaining the mind which would otherwise have given way, and when a person has from other causes become insane, has still in very many cases afforded conso-

lation, and tended by calming the spirit, to aid in the recovery. I do not regard it as a matter of importance to inquire whether the ministrations of the Clergyman tend directly to the recovery of the Patients. I urge those who are restored, to thank God who has blessed the remedies of the Physician, and it is always a point with me to tell those whom I visit, that I come to them as the Minister of the Gospel, to teach them the things which belong to their souls peace and comfort, and that with their being in the Asylum I have nothing to do. When this matter is settled, it rarely occurs that I am unable to obtain a quiet hearing even from those most anxious to leave, or most distressed in mind, and if after a few words of kindness and instruction and a short prayer, I have left, as very frequently I have, a Patient sitting quietly in the Ward, reading a book, or, in the case of a female, employed with a simple piece of work, I consider that at least an opening has been afforded for the more efficient application of the remedial measures, which belong to the province of the Physician.

In what I here say, I would not be thought to assert anything contradictory to the now pretty generally received opinion, that Insanity is a disease. But my intercourse with the Insane convinces me that it is our duty to act with respect to the immortal soul, as if no lesion of the brain existed. The action of the mind upon the material organ, and the reaction of the diseased brain upon the mind, are matters which can never be explained satisfactorily—for sound philosophy takes no cognizance of such a connexion. But we find that trouble, grief, and mental excitement are at least predisposing causes of Insanity, *i. e.*, of brain disease, and we have no reason to doubt that the inculcation of those subjects which afford an antidote to, or teach how to bear

sorrow, or calm the anxious spirit, may, through the Divine blessing, tend to prevent the increase, if not allay the irritation of the material organ, or at least remove the obstacles which would keep up the excitement of disease. In cases, therefore, of melancholia, when not in the maniacal phase, I believe the ministrations of the clergyman are often useful. Argument, in such cases, would only excite the brain, and do harm; but a kind expression of sympathy—the explanation of any text or subject which has been misunderstood—the mention of the blessed truths and promises of the Gospel—the assurance upon the word of God's minister, that no harm shall befal the poor creature who is trembling at some imaginary calamity, have often been the means of conveying comfort, and by tranquillizing the agitated brain, have prepared the way for the more direct modes of cure. On the other hand, the absence of such advice or instruction leaves the mind to prey upon itself, while to treat lightly or to attempt to laugh away their delusive fears, which to the Insane are not delusions, but invested with all the painfulness of reality, would only irritate or drive them to utter despair. I. L. was one of the worst cases of melancholia I ever witnessed: her loud cries of terror seem even now to resound in my ears; but she never refused to listen to a few kind words, or to join me in prayer; and when the bodily infirmity, and with it the mental disease departed, her mind clung closely to the promises of God; and on her perfect restoration to health, she left us an humble and grateful disciple of Christ.

To several of the Patients admitted during the last year, I regret that my ministrations were of but little apparent service, but not in consequence of their Insanity, so much as from moral causes. A large proportion were of vicious and

intemperate habits; two at least were avowed sceptics, and several had imbibed that practical description of infidelity which, without being accurately defined in their own minds, made them satisfied to despise or neglect the service of God; because, to use their own expressions, "*they say*, or *some say*, there is nothing in it." One of the former, whose mind was also filled with many absurd delusions, still took every opportunity of inculcating his own unbelief; but his views were happily too transcendental to make any impression upon his hearers. If an Infidel, when Insane, thus retained and acted in accordance with his opinions, it may at least lead us to hope that a believer who has become mad, may be capable of enjoying and acting in accordance with his religious views.

Other cases, however, have occurred, of a far more pleaing and encouraging character. One of them especially left a deep impression on my mind, and points out how great a blessing it would be if in our populous towns every man had a Church to go to, and a Minister to whom he was personally known. W. B. was a good specimen of the honest, independent English artisan, frank and open, but not blunt in manner, and of sober and extremely industrious habits, his character in this respect being more worthy of remark, as too seldom met with in persons of his trade—that of a shoemaker. He was born in the country, and had resided there until within the last few years, when, in order better to supply the wants of his family, he came to London. The different air, the confinement of his lodgings, and more than all his excessive labours, which extended far into the night, as well as during the day, impaired his health, and the world which he had made his all, failed to give him support in the time of his need; he became depressed, and dissatisfied

with all he did. It was at this period of his history that his little boy brought home a book which the Clergyman of the neighbouring Church had given him as a prize for his good conduct and progress in his studies. On the boy's reading it aloud, B. was deeply impressed, and became convinced that he had forgotten in his anxiety for things temporal, "the one thing needful." He became insane; and was soon afterwards brought to this Asylum in a maniacal state. The mania passed away in a few days, and I first saw him in the Chapel, where his tall manly form and eager look of attention attracted my notice. I visited him at the request of Dr. Begley; and on one occasion he said to me, "Sir, I have learned more about the meaning of religion within these few weeks that I have been here than I ever knew in my whole life before. If I had known as much as I do now, I should either never have been in such a bad state, or at all events I should have had something to bear it with," and then he added, as he brushed away a tear from his eye, "I fancy I shall be able to do better for my family every way now than I have ever done." He has since been discharged cured, and when I last heard of him, was doing pretty well, his former employer having readily given him a sufficient supply of work.

Some of the Females were of an unfortunate class, and I deeply regret, that though they recovered from mental disease, no moral improvement took place. Indeed, an Institution such as this, is for many reasons very ill adapted for a Reformatory. It is difficult to make a distinction between the Patients, so as to separate the virtuous from the vicious, while carrying on the mental cure. The consequence is, that the Patient who, under other circumstances, might have been led to repentance, soon dismisses any feelings of

remorse she may at first have entertained, and begins to fancy that one treated as she is could after all need no great amount of reformation; and from mixing in the amusements of other Patients, innocent probably to them, is led to wish to return to those scenes of dissipation or depravity from which Insanity had for a time rescued her; and we have too much reason to fear that the last state is worse than the first. But although all that might be wished may not be accomplished, yet, by judicious management, suggested by experience, it is probable that we may avoid in future the painful retrospect of having sent out any one worse than when she came in. The truest kindness to such objects of our compassion and our prayers, will be to let them remain secluded from the gaze of the world, and to teach them to regain the respect of society by retiring modesty of demeanour, and the habits of honest industry.

It will be seen in the Tables annexed to your Report, that the major part of the deaths occurred in persons of advanced age, and many of them were still older in constitution than in years. As many of these were demented, my ministrations would have been useless to them. In the one particular of visits to the infirm and dying, my duties have been therefore somewhat lighter than in former years. In some cases, however, my visits were a source of great comfort. I might record the instance of A. A., who though for months before her death racked by intense agony, gladly seized every lull of her pain to lift up her heart in prayer and adoration, and thus to "glorify God amidst the fires." It would, indeed, be wrong, to take for granted that any are incapable of deriving consolation from religion, however advanced in years. Though during many years apparently extinct, the mental spark has occasionally revived, and the words of truth and

the office of prayer have comforted and soothed the last hour of those, who have as it were awoke from a long sleep, to find themselves standing on the brink of eternity. M. G. had been for many years an inmate of the Asylum, and for a long time had been not only incoherent, but violent in her demeanour and disgusting in her language. For some time previous to her death, a change took place; she became sensible, and anxious about her salvation. She often remarked that "she was very thankful to have her senses; that she had been very bad in her mind, and she knew she had been very wicked." The intervals of freedom from pain were usually spent in reading the Testament, and she never liked my leaving her until I had offered up prayer. It is remarkable, that this Patient had the clearest recollection of everything she did, and all that took place, during the time she was lost and maniacal.

While my personal intercourse with the Patients has afforded instances of the proper fruits of religion, as efforts of amendment, the controul of the temper, patience under excessive pain, &c., my more public ministry will have continued to show that a large number of the Insane may unite in Divine worship with the utmost decorum, reverence, and attention.

During the Winter months Divine service was performed on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 6 p.m., and during the six Summer months at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. The number of the Females attending was slightly increased, and not affected by the change of the hour. The attendance of the men has never recovered itself since the alteration in the hour of holding the Evening service in October, 1854. The average attendance during the year was 150 Men and 220 Women. The hour of

holding the Evening service, during the Winter months, is undergoing a second trial. As it was thought beneficial to the Patients to have exercise on the Sunday afternoons, I felt anxious that, if possible, religion should not have the discredit of being a hindrance to anything which would promote their comfort or welfare. I do not think so much of the slight increase in the number of the Females who attend, as I feel regret at the absence of many of the men. The latter are, for the most part, sufficiently sensible to derive benefit, while the additions from among the women are from a much less intelligent class. It were no difficult matter, by putting on the screw, to collect double the number of Patients who now attend, but we have at Hanwell always regarded the services of our Chapel as acts of Divine worship, not as a kind of sedative. From this high point of view I trust we shall never depart; it is this which has rendered our services means of grace, at which both sane and insane persons, when rightly disposed, have been able to hold communion with each other, and to feel that they bowed the knee to a common Father—and to this it has been especially owing that timid Patients who have, at first, feared to meet some impropriety, which would disturb or pain them, have, when induced to attend, found in our simple worship all the comfort and pleasure which the ordinances of religion are intended to convey.

On looking through the list of Patients who were discharged cured, during the last year, it is gratifying to find that almost all had been attendants at our services, and several of them were communicants. It cannot be supposed that the benefit was the same to all, but it is satisfactory to know, (as was remarked by one whose insanity was the result of intemperance) that none who have been at the

Asylum can plead the excuse that they have not been warned, if, after they leave, they return again into sinful habits.

The average number of communicants did not exceed 60 at each celebration of the Lord's Supper, but during the year, 94 attended the Ordinance, several being discharged, and others having since died.

In consequence of the large room being warmed, I have held my Bible Classes there during the Winter evenings, and have assembled a considerable number both of men and women together. Having, in former years, gone through St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, I have chosen the History of Abraham as the subject for the present Winter. This, while it affords abundant scope for practical remark, will, I think, by the variety of its incidents, keep alive the interest of my hearers.

The periodicals and tracts which I circulate for Sunday reading are eagerly sought for; the "Cottager's Magazine," and "The Sunday at Home," are great favourites; while conveying instruction and inculcating the best principles, they equally interest and amuse their readers.

JOHN MAY, *Chaplain.*

MATRON'S REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS FOR HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Anno Domini 1856, has passed peacefully over the Female side of the Asylum; its vicissitudes have been few, and, happily, no accident has occurred worthy of record.

The general health of the Patients, Attendants, and other members of this Department, has been good throughout the year.

The conduct of the Attendants and Servants has been generally satisfactory. In three instances, unhappily, the parties were found not to be equal to the standard required in the Servants of the Asylum, and their services were dispensed with by order of the Committee.

Some inconvenience has been experienced during the year by the retirement of experienced and valued Attendants who have gone to situations of trust and of higher emolument, elsewhere. One, amongst the number, has been elected Matron of an important Establishment in one of the South-

Western Counties; another has been appointed Deputy-Matron in an Institution in South Wales; and some others have entered the service of the Government, as Officers in Convict Prisons.

In January, the Asylum sustained a loss in its domestic relations, which cannot even yet be fully estimated, in the death of the Housekeeper, Mrs. Clift, who had survived her husband, the late justly-lamented Storekeeper, only 13 months. Mrs. Clift was conscientious, intelligent and energetic in the discharge of her duties; her tact and discrimination in the treatment of Patients entrusted to her for employment and occupation in the Kitchen and Bakehouse, were of most essential service in promoting and furthering their restoration. And her wise and judicious administration of the several sections of the important department committed to her care, with her firm but kind management of the several Servants employed in it, were beyond all praise. No other change has occurred amongst the number of Female Officers.

The out-of-doors exercises and amusements of the Patients have been pursued as usual, according to the season, and as the weather permitted. The trundling of hoops has been added to the amusements of the Airing Courts, and has induced feats of activity amongst some who used to sit down continuously; and, on dry days, this exercise is adopted by several Patients, and not the youngest only, in the Front Pleasure Grounds.

A few festivities have also been held during the season in the open air. A slight detail of one of these may not be unacceptable. On the afternoon and evening of the 7th of

August, the Female Patients enjoyed an entertainment in the Front Field. Music, dancing, promenading with their officers or chosen companions, conversation, and the interchange of holiday civilities, formed their amusements. The refreshments consisted of coffee, cake, and fruits, and the evening meal was also partaken of out of doors. A number of well-behaved and well-dressed male Patients came from the other side, with their respective attendants, to join the dancing parties. At half-past eight o'clock a balloon of large dimensions, which had been manufactured on the premises, was sent up from the grounds in very creditable style, to the great surprise and pleasure of the Patients, who watched it intently until it was lost in distance. Several members of the Committee were present at intervals during the evening, and kindly remained to witness the quiet and orderly retirement of the Patients into the house at a quarter to nine.

Parties of Patients, with attendants, walking beyond the gates, have been very numerous and frequent during the year, and every part of the country within a circle of from three to four miles is familiar to most of the intelligent Patients; that is, of those who choose to avail themselves of the privilege, and partake in the exercise; for there are several individuals who have hitherto resisted every invitation and every inducement to join in the recreation, and the reasons they assign for their self-denial, although sometimes sufficiently ingenious, are not very satisfactory.

Several visits have been made this year, also, to Hampton Court, and other places accessible by the Asylum conveyance. After visiting the Palace and Gardens, and spending a couple of hours in thorough enjoyment of the scenes and objects of interest which they contain, the party returns by a different

route than that of the morning, to reach the Asylum about sunset, happy and grateful with the enjoyments of the day. The incidents of these pleasant excursions appear to be ineffaceable from the Patients' memories, and are recalled again and again with pure delight, at very distant periods.

The various occupations of the Patients have been pursued with the usual alacrity, with benefit to themselves, and with acceptability and profit to the Asylum. The number of Patients employed has been greater than that reported in any former year, amounting to nearly 390, thus leaving only 200 Female inmates averse to, or incapable of, employment. Several individuals have lately been added to the list of the employed, who had been for years previously included in that of the idle and mischievous; and one in particular, who was regarded as a very nuisance in the Wards, from her brawling and violence, her filthy and depraved habits, is now a valuable and happy assistant in the Laundry.

A powerful auxiliary in inducing habits of industry, and in cultivating neatness, taste, and ingenuity, is found in the Bazaar, with its variety of occupations, its light and graceful adjuncts and appurtenances. The commencement of many a case of confirmed convalescence, of many an after career of decided usefulness, may be traced to the first enlistment of attention—to the first rude attempt at imitation, in that arena of unobtrusive usefulness.

A considerable stock of useful and fancy articles, of ladies' and children's underclothing, and of a variety of work of different descriptions, having accumulated during the two previous years, the Committee directed that a Bazaar Sale should take place in the grounds of the Asylum on the 19th of June last, and the finishing preparations gave a fresh im-

petus to tasteful industry as well as to mental expectation. The weather, some days previously to the 19th, had been very fine, and much pleasure was anticipated for that day. But unluckily those hopes were disappointed, for the 19th was wet and stormy all the morning, and the grounds were thoroughly saturated, rendering any assemblage of visitors out of doors impracticable. Preparations were then made for holding the sale in the Recreation Room, which was speedily decorated with flags and flowers, and furnished with stalls for the display of the various articles, besides being furnished with seats for the expected company.

Many of the Magistrates were present during the day. The visitors, by invitation, were generally of a superior class, and numbered between eight and nine hundred individuals. The articles prepared for sale were much admired by purchasers; and it was most satisfactory to hear from many ladies that the prices were considered extremely moderate, whilst the freshness and nicety of getting up of the various specimens of work were praised by all parties. The Sale, notwithstanding the weather-disappointment, was, upon the whole, a very good one; and although the prices were not high, they were remunerative.

It is a subject of constant observation and experience, that the advent of a Fancy Sale is accompanied by a rapid confirmation of the convalescence of one or more of the Female Patients who are engaged in preparations for it; and on the present occasion, the results in this respect were most encouraging. Amongst other Patients whose restoration it was hoped was in progress, were four young women, two of them married—who each took a prominent share in the finishing processes of the work—of whom *three* were dis-

charged cured one week after the sale, and the fourth left the Asylum cured also, two months afterwards.

The fancy and other materials made up for sale in the Bazaar are purchased separately from the articles supplied for use in the Asylum. Some amount of waste is at times incurred by inexperience, or through the indulgence of capricious fancies by the workwomen, but the outlay must be truly estimated as being contributory to the curative process adopted in the treatment of many a sad and suffering daughter of humanity; or, in other cases, where complete cure can no longer be hoped for, as supplying the means for beguiling the heavy hours by the cultivation, it may be, of latent inventive talent. The industrial contributions of the Patients, however, always form a considerable item; and the proceeds of a sale usually defrays its contingent expenses, leaving a small sum in cash, besides a number of useful articles which are available for casual demand in the Bazaar, or go to form a nucleus for another collection.

J. L., aged 21, who, on admission, and during several months afterwards presented a most hopeless and deplorable appearance being resolute in her determination to abstain from food, and to commit suicide by any means; was taciturn, despondent, repulsive. Yet constant watchfulness, firm and gentle persistence, with the kind exhibition of the best remedial measures, were successful in inducing a very gradual amelioration of her condition. She was taken to the Bazaar at length, and after many weeks of sullen apathy, began, by slow degrees, to manifest an interest in the progress of some of the fancy work, assumed at last her long-forgotten needles, and, during the advent of her convalesence, contributed some delicate specimens of knitted lace to the stock, which was

then being prepared in anticipation of the sale. J. L. was discharged much recovered in the beginning of the summer, and assisted by the kind bounty of the Committee, from the the Adelaide Fund, sailed shortly afterwards for Canada, accompanied by two orphan sisters, a home having been kindly offered to them in that distant land by a brother of their deceased mother.

E. K., the affectionate mother of a family of seven helpless little ones, returned to her husband, a hard working honest man, and to a home of the deepest penury; but restored to full health, both of body and mind, comfortably clothed from the Adelaide Fund, and cheered by the bounty of the Committee, who kindly granted her a small weekly allowance to extend over the most inclement months of the winter. E. K.'s illness had been caused by privations of the severest extent, at a period of extreme physical suffering.

The deaths have happily not been so numerous, as during the preceeding year; yet, many of the interesting and aged members of the Female community have been removed. One of the earliest departures was that of H. J. Her personal appearance was most peculiar, and her style of dress certainly unique. She was during many years employed as a helper in the house of an officer, where her scrupulous cleanliness, unimpeachable honesty, and obliging manner of rendering assistance, made her a valuable auxiliary to the servants. She always bestowed a name of her own choosing upon each of the officers and servants, to which she invariably adhered when speaking to or of them, and was never known to deviate, or to substitute one designation for another. *Home* was always *Mile*, and water, to the last day of her life,

she called *Child-blessings*. She was truly a pure-hearted and very loveable woman.

M. W., a still older inmate, followed later in the year. Perhaps she was one of the plainest women ever seen. She was a native of the Sister Isle, and constantly boasted of the King, her father, and of the Princess, her mother; assumed great dignity in her manner of speaking, and always fashioned her garments after a particular style of her own. She delighted to wear a large white muslin collar over her shoulders, on the broad margin of which appeared in well-formed red letters, the title "Princess O'Donahoo," repeated continuously. Many years since she escaped from the Asylum, having previously made preparations to prevent her absence being detected for a time. Some days had elapsed ere M. W.'s whereabouts could be discovered; she had in the mean time reached London.

An alteration, directed by the Committee in the internal arrangements of some of the Female Wards, was carried into effect toward the close of the summer, of which the advantages are manifest. This was the partial alteration and refitting of Wards Nos. 1 and 2, on the Ground Floor, and their adaptation for the reception of the Sick, Infirm, and Helpless Patients from Ward No. 11, (the Infirmary) on the Upper Floor. The Patients of No. 1 consisted chiefly of an active class, many of whom were employed in different departments; these were transferred to No. 11, which was altered and improved for their reception. The more aged and infirm Patients already inhabiting No. 2 were retained there. The proximity of the Infirmary to the Airing Court—the best on the Female side—to which access is obtained by two glass doors is a source of almost equal enjoyment and benefit

to the feeble Patients and to the Convalescents; affording from its Southern aspect and sheltered situation, a safe and pleasant retreat, whenever the weather is favorable. Another great advantage to the Infirmary is its ready access to all the domestic departments upon which it is dependant for supplies.

The Monday evening assemblies of the Patients in the Recreation Room are in full operation, and continue to be as much appreciated and as well conducted as heretofore.

And the Wednesday evening Readings in Popular Literature are resumed for the season.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful Servant,

CATHERINE M. F. MACFIE,

Matron.

REPORT

AS TO

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

During the past year the average number of Male Patients daily employed on the Farm has been 86, of which number 18 have been nearly every day employed at Spade Husbandry.

An under drain, 305 yards long, composed of 4-inch drain tiles and useless broken brick bats, has been made in the Old Field, also, one of 56 yards long in the Brent Meadow, for carrying off the surface water, as well as that beneath.

The trees by the side of the Road from the Hanwell Bridge to the New Field have all been pruned, and every alternate one removed; also, those by the hedge dividing the Old Field from the Men's Front Airing Grounds, The trees in the Avenue from the Entrance Door of 3, M. W. to the New Wall have been pruned, the superfluous branches taken off, and those trees that were not erect have been removed, and others put in their places. Two new clumps have been formed in the Men's Front Airing Ground, and four made up with fresh trees. Six new clumps have been made in the Women's Front Airing Grounds, and the Poplars, which were too crowded in the north-west corner of the Women's Field, have been removed and planted by the side of the Brent.

The north-east corner of Old Field has been thoroughly cleared of couch, the whole of it dug up, and laid down with Italian rye grass. The Fence has been removed nearer to the Brent side, thereby adding an additional 8 rod of land for cultivation, and the corner made more secure, and rendered more difficult for any Patient to make their escape.

The whole of the hedge has been relaid, and a new fence and gate put up by the road side; the mud by the Hanwell Bridge has been removed, a ditch filled up, and a new course made for the flow of water, which will prevent the Field from being flooded. In addition to this, the fence is more difficult to be got over, and above 2 rod of land added.

The Airing Court of No. 1, M. W., has been much enlarged, above 250 load of rubbish has been carted there for that purpose, and the whole of the Court been re-gravelled. The Path from the Lodge to the Hanwell Bridge, which was much cut up by the building of the New Wall, has been, on that account, and for this occasion only, re-gravelled with gravel furnished from the Asylum.

The getting out of the gravel for the above purposes, also for the Front Squares and for the Airing Courts of No. 2 F. W., and No. 10 and 11 M. W., also the loading and levelling of rubbish for No. 1, M. W., and the carting and spreading, upon our most gravelly soil, upwards of 250 loads of mud, got out of the Dock during the summer, has been done principally by the Patients.

The Crops this year have not been so abundant as the year previous, especially Potatoes; we have, however, produced 58½ tons of Potatoes; 20 tons of Carrots and Parsnips; 56

tons of Wurzel; 12 quarters of Oats; 8 quarters of Barley; and 12 loads of Hay.

Our Stock are all healthy and well, and consist of 1 Bull, 15 Cows, 4 Heifers, 6 Calves, 1 Boar, 8 Sows, 106 Pigs, and 5 Horses.

We have during the past year brought in from the Farm for consumption in the Establishment, 2,549 lbs. of Beef; 1,043 lbs. of Veal; 18,047 lbs. of Pork; 13,253 gallons of Milk; 2,763 lbs. of Butter; and 478½ dozen of Eggs.

Although the number of Patients daily employed on the Farm, are not less than in former years, yet, I should be very glad to get 50 or 60 more out every day, and could employ them to great advantage, both to themselves and to the Asylum. Those who do come out, look forward to the time for leaving their Wards, with eagerness, and take much interest, when out, in what they may be set about, neither do they forget any little kindness that may be shewn them, but contrarywise they very much appreciate any little indulgence. During the past Summer, we had 23 employed in the Brent meadow, 3 successive days, from 9 a. m. to half-past 6 p. m. haymaking, (having obtained permission from the Medical Officer to allow them to have their Dinner and Tea in the hayfield.) After the Hay was all made, carried and put into stack, the 23 Patients employed, had a cold meat supper in the Kitchen, and extra half-pint of porter and a little tobacco each, a few songs were sung, and at half-past 9 they all retired to bed, quiet and well-behaved, much pleased with their evening's amusement, and "*with the privilege of going out to work.*"

The Oats, Barley, and other Crops, were got up with as much zest by them. The short crop of Potatoes was their every day topic while getting them up, and is frequently referred to by many of them with great regret.

JOHN W. CLIFT.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum,
January 8, 1857.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

	QUARTERS ENDING												YEAR ENDING 31st December.		
	31st March.			30th June.			30th September.			31st December.					
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	M	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, per previous Return	434	585	1019	428	586	1014	432	585	1017	441	588	1029	434	585	1019
ADMISSIONS	12	17	29	23	12	35	19	14	33	24	13	37	78	56	134
RE-ADMISSIONS	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	4	6
Total	447	603	1050	452	599	1051	451	600	1051	465	602	1067	514	645	1159

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	Cured.	Relieved or not Improved.	Died.																	
Males	2	4	13	19	17	36														
Females	4	2	11																	
Males	8	4	8	..	..	..	20	14	34											
Females	8	..	6																	
Males	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22								
Females	3	2	7																	
Males	12	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	18	44					
Females	7	..	11																	
Total. Males	25	13	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	61	136		
Total. Females	22	4	35																	
REMAINING in the Asylum				428	586	1014	432	585	1017	441	588	1029	439	584	1023	439	584	1023		

14th January, 1857.

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum*

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Return of Patients Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16*th May,* 1831, *to the* 31*st December,* 1856, *distinguishing the Admissions. Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.*

ADMITTED.				TOTAL.									Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1856.		
				DISCHARGED.						Died.					
				Cured.			Relieved or not Improved.								
Year ending Dec. 31st.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831	136	159	295	34	30	64	5	4	9	78	102	180	19	23	42
1832	188	234	422	35	54	89	13	18	31	121	127	248	19	35	54
1833	90	113	203	26	33	59	5	2	7	50	61	111	9	17	26
1834	70	52	122	17	17	34	6	4	10	43	25	68	4	6	10
1835	78	63	141	15	20	35	6	4	10	48	32	80	9	7	16
1836	67	46	113	19	15	34	2	3	5	33	21	54	13	7	20
1837	36	27	63	9	6	15	6	2	8	16	11	27	5	8	13
1838	139	186	325	37	34	71	10	12	22	70	75	145	22	65	87
1839	123	95	218	39	24	63	8	7	15	63	44	107	13	20	33
1840	100	51	151	25	13	38	10	..	10	51	24	75	14	14	28
1841	102	122	224	26	34	60	8	20	28	55	46	101	13	22	35
1842	92	91	183	26	24	50	6	9	15	45	31	76	15	27	42
1843	74	86	160	24	25	49	16	12	28	22	32	54	12	17	29
1844	61	57	118	10	13	23	10	6	16	24	18	42	17	20	37
1845	56	48	104	10	12	22	3	8	11	30	12	42	13	16	29
1846	59	36	95	16	14	30	6	5	11	31	9	40	6	8	14
1847	56	44	100	15	21	36	9	3	12	25	7	32	7	13	20
1848	64	41	105	18	18	36	15	2	17	20	8	28	11	13	24
1849	67	46	113	22	18	40	9	5	14	26	7	33	10	16	26
1850	74	50	124	17	18	35	11	4	15	29	10	39	17	18	35
1851	88	102	190	12	21	33	6	14	20	31	17	48	39	50	89
1852	57	63	120	11	22	33	8	5	13	25	14	39	13	22	35
1853	64	63	127	18	17	35	4	10	14	25	14	39	17	22	39
1854	87	82	169	19	19	38	9	5	14	26	23	49	33	35	68
1855	73	78	151	16	16	32	8	6	14	16	15	31	33	41	74
1856	80	60	140	10	11	21	4	1	5	10	6	16	56	42	98
	2181	2095	4276	526	549	1075	203	171	374	1013	791	1804	439	584	1023

14th January, 1857.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

EMPLOYMENT. 1856.

MALES.	Mar. 31st.	June 30th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 31st.
In Front Grounds	9	6	9	9
Garden, Orchard, Farm Grounds, &c.	70	88	72	60
Cow House and Piggery	6	6	7	6
As Coal Porters and Stablemen	2	2	2	4
Bricklayers, Whitewashers, &c.	2	0	1	0
In preparing Fire Wood	2	2	3	3
Tinman's Shop	1	2	2	2
Carpenter's Shop	8	8	5	6
Painter's and Plumber's Shop	4	4	4	3
Smith's Shop / Gas House, Engine House, and Boilers	1	2	1	1
Store Room	1	1	1	1
Tailor's Shop	9	8	9	8
Shoemaker's Shop	10	8	8	9
Printing and Bookbinding	2	2	2	2
Upholsterer's Shop and Picking Coir	33	33	24	24
Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Bakehouse	5	6	7	7
Foul Linen House	4	5	5	3
As Helpers to the Wards	43	43	44	46
In preparing Cocoa	1	1	1	1
Employed	213	227	207	195
Unemployed	180	167	213	207
Sick	35	38	21	37
Total in Asylum	428	432	441	439
FEMALES.				
At Needlework in the Wards	122	121	120	127
Ditto in the Bazaar and Workroom	61	57	57	56
In Kitchen and Bakehouse	23	20	20	21
As Helpers in the Wards	82	79	78	83
At Officers' Apartments	11	11	11	12
In Laundries and Distribution Room	92	94	92	97
Employed	391	382	378	396
Unemployed	163	177	184	164
Sick	32	26	26	24
Total in Asylum	586	585	588	584
Total Patients in Asylum	1014	1017	1029	1023

14th Jan. 1857 J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

THE ESTABLISHMENT, 31st, *of December*, 1856.

OFFICERS.

		Per Ann.			Per Ann.
1	Medical Officer and Superintendent, Male Department	£200 0	1	Storekeeper	£100 0
1	Ditto. Female Department	200 0	1	Storekeeper's Clerk	50 0
1	Apothecary	80 0	1†	Engineer	110 0
1*	Chaplain	300 0	1	Matron	200 0
1*	Clerk to Committee of Visitors	100 0	1	Assistant ditto	40 0
1*	Clerk of the Asylum	300 0	1	Housekeeper	40 0
2*	Assistant Clerks £85 & £70	155 0	1	Superintendent of Bazaar	35 0
			1	Ditto of Workroom	25 0
			1	Ditto of Laundry	28 0
			17		£1,963 0

SERVANTS—MALES.

1	Head Attendant	£52 0	per annum		£52 0
1	Attendant	40 0	ditto		40 0
8	Ditto	35 0	ditto each		280 0
1	Ditto	33 0	ditto		33 0
2	Ditto	31 0	ditto each		62 0
2	Ditto	29 0	ditto each	And a Suit of	58 0
1	Ditto (Night)	28 0	ditto	Uniform every	28 0
1	Ditto	28 0	ditto	8 months.	28 0
2	Ditto	26 0	ditto each		52 0
3	Ditto	24 0	ditto each		72 0
3	Ditto	22 0	ditto each		66 0
6	Ditto	21 0	ditto each		126 0
2*	Ditto (Garden)	1 2	per week each		114 8
2*	Tailors £1 7 &	1 1	ditto		124 16
2*	Upholsterers £1 5 &	1 2	ditto		122 4
2*	Shoemakers £1 7 &	1 0	ditto		122 4
1*	Tinman	1 8	per week		72 16
1*	Brewer	1 4	ditto		62 8
1*	Stoker	1 1	ditto		54 12
1*	Ditto	1 0	ditto		52 0
2*	Ditto	0 16	ditto each		83 4
2*	Gas Makers	0 18	ditto each		93 12
1†	Gardener	1 6	ditto		67 12
1*	Cowman and Pigman	1 1	ditto		54 12
1*	Assistant to ditto	0 16	ditto		41 12
1*	Carter	0 16	ditto		41 12
3*	Farm & Garden Labourers	0 16	ditto each		124 16
1†	Porter at Lodge	1 1	ditto		54 12
1	House Porter	35 0	per annum		35 0
1	House Labourer	0 18	per week		46 16
2*	Foul Linen Washers	0 18	ditto each		93 12
59					£2,359 8

SERVANTS—FEMALES.

1	Head Attendant	£24 0	per annum	£24 0
1	Night ditto	21 0	ditto	21 0
1	Attendant	22 0	ditto	22 0
4	Ditto	20 0	ditto each	80 0
3	Ditto	19 0	ditto each	57 0
3	Ditto	17 0	ditto each	51 0
18	Ditto	16 0	ditto each	288 0
10	Ditto	15 0	ditto each	150 0
1	Housemaid	17 0	ditto	17 0
1	Ditto	13 0	ditto	13 0
1	Ditto	12 0	ditto	12 0
1	Ditto	11 10	ditto	11 10
1	Domestic Supernumerary	10 10	ditto	10 10
2	Laundry Maids	16 0	ditto each	32 0
7	Ditto	15 0	ditto each	105 0
1	Cook	20 0	ditto	20 0
1	Ditto	16 0	ditto	16 0
1	Bakeress	20 0	ditto	20 0
1	Kitchen Maid	12 0	ditto	12 0
1	Dairy Maid	12 0	ditto	12 0

60	Females	£974 0
59	Males	2,359 8
119	Servants	£3,333 8
17	Officers	1,963 0
136	Total	£5,296 8

* Neither boarded nor lodged. † Lodged only.

14th January, 1857. J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption for the Four Quarters of the Year ending 31st December, 1856.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

		Quarter to 31st Mar.			Quarter to 30th June.			Quarter to 30th Sept.			Quarter to 31st Dec.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef	per stone	0	7	10	0	7	3½	0	7	3½	0	7	5
Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks, or inside suet)	per stone	0	7	10	0	7	3½	0	7	3½	0	7	5
Beef and Mutton Suet	per stone	0	7	10	0	7	3½	0	7	3½	0	7	5
Flour	per sack	3	1	0	2	11	0	2	11	0	2	12	0
Malt	per quarter	3	13	0	3	15	0	3	15	0	3	12	0
Cheese	per cwt.	3	5	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	2	0
Butter	per cwt.	4	16	0	5	2	0	5	2	0	5	8	0
Sugar (raw)	per cwt.	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	2	5	0
Sugar (refined)	per cwt.	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	2	15	0
Coals (Merthyr)	per ton	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	1	3	0

CHARLES WRIGHT, *Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the average number of OFFICERS, &c., boarded at the Expense of the Establishment during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

DESCRIPTION.		QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING 31st December.
		31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers		11	11	11	11	11
Families of ditto		3	4	4	4	4
Servants of ditto		7	7	7	7	7
Attendants	Male....	31	31	31	31	31
	Female..	40	41	42	42	41
Servants..	Male	..	..	..	..	..
	Female..	15	15	15	14	15
Patients..	Male....	430	430	439	437	434
	Female..	586	586	588	585	586
Total		1,123	1,125	1,137	1,131	1,129

Hanwell Asylum, 14*th January*, 1857.

J. MORRISON,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

1855.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day		614 17 9
1856.			
Dec. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes for the Maintenance, &c., of Patients	24,627 15 6	
,,	To ditto from County Treasurer, ditto of County ditto	3,095 8 6	
			27,723 4 0
,,	To ditto from ditto, on account of the ordinary repairs, &c. of the Asylum.....		4,167 16 5
,,	To ditto from ditto, on account of Additions and Alterations		275 3 3
			£32,781 1 5

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,
15th January, 1857.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman of the Committee.*

1856.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	By Cash paid on account of Maintenance, &c., of Patients, viz.:—		
	For Provisions	14,168 10 3	
	,, House and other expenses	4,685 16 11	
	,, Clothing	2,152 15 5	
	,, Medicine, Wine, &c.	1,485 4 5	
	,, Salaries of Officers £1,962 2 0		
	,, Wages of Servants 3,289 5 9		
		5,251 7 9	
	Incidental Expenses	192 5 10	
			27,936 0 7
,,	By Cash paid on account of ordinary repairs, &c. of the Asylum, to this day		4,223 19 2
,,	By ditto, paid on account of Additions and Alterations		275 3 3
,,	By Balance		345 18 5
			£32,781 1 5

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
13th January, 1857.

BENJ. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1856.

1856.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dec. 31	To balance of Cash this day (see Account current) ..			345 18 5
,,	To amount due for Maintenance, &c., of Patients, viz.:—			
	From Parishes in the County	6,392 19 8		
	Do. other Counties ..	220 6 0		
	Do. County Treasurer	785 1 10		
			7,398 7 6	
,,	To amount due for Funerals, viz.:—			
	From Parishes in the County	12 15 0		
	Do. other Counties ..	0 17 0		
	Do. County Treasurer	0 17 0		
			14 9 0	
				7,412 16 6
,,	To amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs, &c. of the Asylum, under Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 38			881 7 3
				£8,640 2 2

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,
15th January, 1857.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman of the Committee.*

1856.		£ s. d.
Dec. 31	By amount due to sundry Tradesmen, on account of Maintenance, &c. of Patients this day	5,251 13 11
	By ditto to ditto, on account of ordinary Repairs, &c. of the Asylum, from 1st of October to ditto ..	407 1 6
	Surplus	2,981 6 9
		£8,640 2 2

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
13th January, 1857.

BENJ. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE *from* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1856.

INCOME.

Date.	Heads of Income.	Quarters ending 31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Total.
1856. Dec. 31.		**FROM WEEKLY RATE.**					£ s. d.
	From Parishes in Middlesex.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	To Cash received for Maintenance	5,311 16 8	5,889 1 9	5,618 11 4	7 3 5	17,446 13 2	
	Ditto due ditto	.....	32 13 4	400 3 1	5,960 3 3	6,392 19 8	
	Total	5,311 16 8	5,921 15 1	6,038 14 5	5,967 6 8	23,839 12 10	23,839 12 10
	From Parishes in other Counties.						
	To Cash received for Maintenance	79 5 1	83 10 0	89 14 8	0 14 0	253 3 9	
	Ditto due ditto	32 6 0	18 4 0	24 10 9	145 5 3	220 6 0	
	Total	111 11 1	101 14 0	114 5 5	145 19 3	473 9 9	473 9 9
	From County Treasurer.						
	To Cash received for Maintenance	749 17 6	769 7 3	772 15 5	.....	2,272 0 2	
	Ditto due ditto	.....	.....	.....	785 1 10	785 1 10	
	Total	749 17 6	769 7 3	772 15 5	785 1 10	3,057 2 0	3,057 2 0
	For Funerals.						
	To Cash received	16 3 0	9 7 0	11 1 0	.....	36 11 0	
	Ditto due	.....	.....	....	14 9 0	14 9 0	
	Total	16 3 0	9 7 0	11 1 0	14 9 0	51 0 0	51 0 0
	Total Income from Weekly Rate, &c.	6,789 8 3	6,782 3 4	6,936 16 3	6,912 16 9	27,421 4 7	27,421 4 7
		FROM COUNTY RATE.					
	Repairs.						
	To Cash received from County Treasurer	923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	304 7 4	3,669 17 8	
	Ditto due	.....	.....	.....	881 7 3	881 7 3	
	Total	923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	1,185 14 7	4,551 4 11	4,551 4 11
	Lands and Buildings.						
	To Cash received from County Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ditto due	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total Income from County Rate	923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	1,185 14 7	4,551 4 11	4,551 4 11
					Balance from Dec. 31st, 1855	£ 3,921 2 5	
	Total Income	7,712 13 11	7,680 16 11	8,480 7 4	8,098 11 4	31,972 9 6	31,972 9 6
						£	35,897 11 11

EXPENDITURE.

Date.	Heads of Expenditure.	Quarters ending 31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure
1856. Dec. 31.		**FROM WEEKLY RATE.**					£ s. d.
	Provisions.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	By Meat	1,036 18 4	1,034 12 4	1,139 5 10	988 0 6	4,266 17 4	
	Flour	933 4 0	842 0 6	803 12 0	741 12 0	3 380 8 6	
	Oatmeal, Peas, &c.	0 19 0	1 1 3	1 12 10	2 6 4	5 19 5	
	Tea and Cocoa	221 13 9	188 12 2	215 0 9	220 5 10	845 12 6	
	Sugar and Treacle	148 16 6	170 10 7	144 9 7	140 8 6	604 5 2	
	Sundry Groceries	36 4 4	33 7 7	51 15 6	36 8 11	157 16 4	
	Tobacco and Snuff	68 2 4	66 15 10	60 17 4	58 16 8	254 12 2	
	Butter	83 7 10	114 16 0	119 16 0	123 2 3	441 2 1	
	Cheese, Eggs, &c.	205 5 3	182 0 4	229 3 6	268 14 8	885 3 9	
	Malt and Hops	543 9 2	548 19 5	569 17 1	519 9 10	2,141 15 6	
	Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Potatoes and other Vegetables	9 3 0	5 14 2	47 4 0	9 0 0	70 18 2	
	Farm (see Farm Returns)	341 18 10	213 17 4	271 18 2	248 16 7	1,076 10 11	
	Total	3,706 19 4	3,419 8 6	3,645 17 7	3,357 2 1	14,131 2 6	14,131 2 6
	House & other Expenses.						
	By Coals, &c.	393 0 11	446 1 8	441 8 7	419 19 5	1,690 10 7	
	Soap	80 8 4	81 15 0	80 3 8	105 16 0	348 3 0	
	Starch, Soda, &c.	14 16 7	14 0 6	15 10 7	13 5 6	59 13 2	
	Oil, Candles, &c.	25 16 11	11 11 3	14 12 3	19 3 8	71 4 1	
	Furniture, Bedding, and Linen	273 9 0	353 4 2	322 12 1	368 13 1	1,357 18 4	
	Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.	40 3 2	36 11 2	31 9 4	18 14 3	126 17 11	
	Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c.	47 11 10	51 2 0	66 6 7	47 10 10	192 11 3	
	Earthenware and Glass	19 13 11	29 9 6	11 14 6	11 18 1	72 16 0	
	Rates and Taxes	19 8 0	13 3 9	8 1 9	9 2 9	49 16 3	
	Postage and Stationery, &c.	57 6 5	53 19 4	43 15 11	68 6 0	223 7 8	
	Printing, Advertisements, &c.	58 10 10	44 1 8	42 11 9	26 8 2	171 12 5	
	Freight and Carriage	24 2 9	24 9 0	28 11 5	21 10 8	98 13 10	
	Retaking Patients	.....	0 7 6	1 16 9	1 2 0	3 6 3	
	Patients on Trial	11 8 11	32 3 1	15 10 11	31 14 5	91 17 4	
	Law Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Funeral Expenses	4 8 6	2 11 6	2 12 0	3 18 0	13 10 0	
	Bazaar	.....	68 4 1	.....	.....	68 4 1	
	Total	1,059 6 1	1,289 15 2	1,198 18 1	1,169 2 10	4,619 2 2	4,619 2 2
	By *Clothing*	550 12 8	455 16 4	524 12 11	623 4 11	2,154 16 10	2,154 16 10
	Salaries and Wages.						
	By Salaries of Officers	489 17 0	490 15 0	490 15 0	490 15 0	1,962 2 0	
	Wages of Servants	794 15 2	860 8 9	762 10 9	781 11 1	3,199 5 9	
	Total	1,284 12 2	1,351 3 9	1,253 5 9	1,272 6 1	5,161 7 9	5,161 7 9
	Medicine, &c.						
	By Drugs, Leeches, Trusses, &c.	51 6 0	44 15 6	30 12 7	26 19 8	153 13 9	
	Wine and Spirits	201 9 6	108 0 4	113 13 8	199 5 0	622 8 6	
	Porter, &c.	93 2 4	111 9 10	148 0 6	108 7 6	461 0 2	
	Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.	61 4 8	64 19 2	56 6 7	69 6 6	251 16 11	
	Total	407 2 6	329 4 10	348 13 4	403 18 8	1,488 19 4	1,488 19 4
	By *Incidentals*	63 4 8	41 4 9	58 16 3	36 6 0	199 11 8	199 11 8
	Total Expenditure from Weekly Rate	7,084 17 5	6,877 13 4	6,939 18 11	6,862 10 7	27,765 0 3	27,765 0 3
		FROM COUNTY RATE.					
	Repairs, &c.						
	By Labour	564 3 1	442 18 1	431 11 3	405 12 2	1,845 6 7	
	Building and other Materials, viz.—						
	Bricks, Slates, &c.	34 12 6	27 13 8	614 1 9	340 13 9	1,047 1 8	
	Timber	114 6 4	95 9 4	101 15 8	180 18 10	492 10 2	
	Iron, Lead, Zinc, &c.	153 8 1	208 2 2	284 14 7	147 16 9	824 1 7	
	Glass	17 14 1	14 14 6	12 13 8	15 9 8	60 11 11	
	Paint, &c.	9 5 1	65 19 10	31 4 8	52 7 4	158 16 11	
	Sundries	29 14 6	13 16 0	28 19 6	42 16 1	115 6 1	
	Insurance	.....	.....	7 10 0	.....	7 10 0	
	Total	*923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	1,185 14 7	4,551 4 11	4,551 4 11
	Lands and Buildings.						
	By Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total Expenditure from County Rate	923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	1,185 14 7	4,551 4 11	4,551 4 11
	Total Expenditure	8,108 3 1	7,776 6 11	8,483 10 0	8,048 5 2	32,316 5 2	32,316 5 2
						Balance	2,981 6 9
						£	35,297 11 11
	Ordinary Repairs	769 13 8	898 13 7	1,421 19 10	1,185 14 7	4,276 1 8	
	Additions, Alterations and Improvements	153 12 0	.....	121 11 3	.....	275 3 3	
		923 5 8	898 13 7	1,543 11 1	1,185 14 7	4,551 4 11	

* Repairs, &c., Act 16 & 17, Vict. cap. 97, Section, 38 .....

Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.

	Quarters ending 31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	For the Year 1856.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions	0 5 7½	0 5 2½	0 5 4½	0 5 0	0 5 3½
House and other Expenses	0 1 7½	0 1 11½	0 1 7	0 1 8½	0 1 8½
Clothing	0 0 10½	0 0 8½	0 0 9½	0 0 11½	0 0 9½
Salaries and Wages	0 1 11½	0 2 0	0 1 10½	0 1 10	0 1 11½
Medicine and Incidentals	0 0 8½	0 0 6½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Total	0 10 8½	0 10 4½	0 10 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 4½
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year for Middlesex	0 10 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 2½	0 10 2½
Ditto ditto ditto Parishes in other Counties	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

(Signed)

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 15*th January*, 1857.

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 15*th January*, 1857.

(Signed) B. J. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.

QUEEN ADELAIDE FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 24th June, 1835, to 31st December, 1856.

		£	s.	d.
1855. Dec. 31.	To amount of Subscriptions, and Benefactions from the establishment of the Fund to this date.....	5,455	9	7
	To ditto of Dividends on amounts of Stock invested to same date	3,743	17	4
,,	To ditto Fines for neglect of duty.....	6	15	6
1856. June 2.	To 1 Year's Dividend on £12,444 6s. 2d. Consols, due 5th January 1856	348	8	10
	To ditto Dividend on £2,136 5s. 2d. Reduced, due 5th April, 1856	59	16	4
July 9.	To Half Year's Dividend on £12,444 6s. 2d. Consols, due 5th July, 1856.....	174	4	5
Oct. 15.	To ditto Dividend on £2,136 5s. 2d. Reduced, due 5th October, 1856	29	18	2
Dec. 11.	To Balance of Legacy per Executors of late Miss C. R. Howard, and Interest.....	265	1	9
Dec. 31.	To amount of Subscriptions from 1st January to this date	23	0	0
,,	To ditto, Fines for neglect of duty, ditto, ditto	18	0	0
		£10,124	11	11

			£	s.	d.
1855. Dec. 31.	By sundry purchases of Stock, from the establishment of the Fund to this date, amounting to £6,349 9s. 0d. Consols		5,835	10	0
,,	By relief afforded to sundry Patients during the same period	£2,073 1 3			
,,	By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum, in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," to this date.....	600 0 0	2,673	1	3
,,	By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other Expenses.....		396	10	1
1856. Jan. 30.	By Property Tax on Dividends returned.....		34	3	9
Dec. 31.	By relief afforded to sundry Patients from 1st January to this date.....		205	16	5
,,	By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," ditto		200	0	0
,,	By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other Expenses		28	2	0
,,	By balance.....		751	8	5
			£10,124	11	11

STOCK ACCOUNT.

	£3 per cent. Consols. £ s. d.	£3 per cent. Reduced. £ s. d.
Amount purchased out of Subscriptions, &c. as above	6,349 9 0	
Amount of Legacy by Miss Phillips, transferred by the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.....	5,644 17 2	2,136 5 2
Amount of Legacy, £500, (less duty £50) by Mrs. Harriet Dunlop; invested by her Executors.....	450 0 0	
Total	£12,444 6 2	£2,136 5 2

The said Stock is invested in the names of H. POWNALL, and E. HALSWELL, Esqrs., Sir ALEXANDER YOUNG SPEARMAN, Bart., and H. M. KEMSHEAD, Esq.

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 15th January, 1857.
A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman of the Committee*

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 13th January, 1857.
BENJ. JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

The Quantity of Land connected with the Asylum, and its Appropriation.

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Site of the Asylum and Buildings ..	3	2	17			
Shubberies	3	3	30			
West Front Airing Grounds, Females	5	3	20			
East do. do. Males	6	0	0			
Airing Courts, Female Side	3	0	0			
Do. Male Side	3	0	20			
Burial Ground	0	1	24			
				25	3	31
Cowhouse, Piggeries, Stables, and Sheds	0	3	4			
				0	3	4

UNDER CULTIVATION.

Garden	4	0	4			
Orchard	2	1	7			
Field by Brent Side	20	1	3			
New Field	24	0	0			
Brent Meadow	6	0	0			
				56	2	24
Total.....				83	1	19

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS,

From the 1*st January*, 1856, *to the* 31*st December*, 1856.

Abstracts of Receipts and Payments on Farm Account.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sale of—						
2 Cows	28	14	0			
3 Calves	4	1	6			
8 Pigs	10	15	0			
Hides, &c.	10	17	3			
Potatoes	3	1	6			
				57	9	3
Received from Brentford and Southall Railway Company for use of part of Field				50	0	0
Balance				1,076	10	11
				£1,184	0	2

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Purchase of—			
3 Cows	75	10	0
1 Horse	25	0	0
Hay, Corn, and Provender	419	19	6
Meal and Toppings	136	4	0
Potatoe and other Seeds	62	3	7
Straw	109	4	0
Sundry Expenses	54	11	3
Wages as per book	301	7	10
	£1,184	0	2

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

Estimated Value of Stock upon Farm.

1st January, 1856.	£	s.	d.
4 Horses	70	0	0
14 Cows	320	0	0
1 Bull	18	0	0
5 Heifers	50	0	0
4 Calves	12	0	0
108 Pigs	150	0	0
Sundry Fowls	15	0	0
Implements and Dead Stock	110	0	0
Increase on Stock	32	0	0
	£777	0	0

1st January, 1857.	£	s.	d.
5 Horses	75	0	0
15 Cows	320	0	0
1 Bull	20	0	0
4 Heifers	50	0	0
6 Calves	22	0	0
115 Pigs	180	0	0
Sundry Fowls	10	0	0
Implements and Dead Stock	100	0	0
	£777	0	0

JOHN W. CLIFT.

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To			
Balance of Cash brought down	1,076	10	11
560 Qrs. Grains, at 2s. per Qr.	56	0	0
Rent of 56 Acres Land, at 50s. per Acre	140	0	0
Estimated Rates and Taxes	32	0	0
Estimated Value of Patients' Labour	410	0	0
	£1,714	10	11
Balance in favor of Farm	615	19	3½
	£2,330	10	2½

PRODUCE AND VALUE.	£	s.	d.
By			
2549 Lbs. Beef, at 6½d. per lb.	69	0	8½
1043 ,, Veal, at 6½d. ,,	28	4	11½
18047 Lbs. Pork, at 6½d. per lb.	488	15	5½
120 Lbs. Bacon, at 7¼d per lb.	3	12	6
2763 Lbs. Butter at 1s. per lb.	138	3	0
13253 Gals. Milk at 9d. per gal.	496	15	3
478½ Doz. Eggs, at 9d. per doz.	17	18	10½
1740 Bushels Potatoes, at 3s.	261	0	0
600 ,, do. (in store) ,,	90	0	0
3671¼ ,, Cabbages	270	16	0
1501¼ ,, Carrots & Parsnips	125	2	6
1082¼ ,, Turnips	68	18	9
90¾ ,, Onions	18	4	9
311 ,, Peas and Beans	38	3	10½
Fruit	29	17	7½
Salads	40	2	11
Fowls and Pigeons	4	5	0
12 Qrs. Oats	18	0	0
8 Qrs. Barley	15	0	0
56 Tons Wurzel	56	0	0
12 Loads Hay	52	8	0
	£2,330	10	2½

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Employment of the Male Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£	s.	d.
36	Garden and Farm.....	166	8	0
36	Spade Husbandry.....	243	12	0
18	Gathering and preparing Vegetables.....	83	4	0
12	Front grounds	83	4	0
8	Cowhouse and Piggery....	41	12	0
9	Tailors	70	4	0
10	Shoemakers	70	4	0
2	Tinmen	36	8	0
6	Upholstery.....	35	2	0
34	Coir Room	17	6	0
2	Printing Office.....	60	0	0
1	Bakehouse			
2	Brewhouse			
2	Cocoa Room.....	62	8	0
2	General Store Room ...			
3	Kitchen.....			
4	Coal Porters.....	26	8	0
10	Carpenters.....			
5	Painters.....	180	0	0
2	Bricklayers			
6	Male Foul Linen House...	26	0	0
60	Helpers in Ward	160	0	0
270		£1,362	0	0

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Employment of the Female Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31*st December*, 1856.

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£	s.	d.
180	Needlework { Workroom, Bazaar, In Wards }	550	0	0
20	Kitchen and Dairy	70	0	0
10	Bakehouse	56	0	0
90	Laundry	500	0	0
90	Helpers in Wards	160	0	0
12	Ditto at Officers'	20	0	0
402		£1,356	0	0

C. M. E. MACFIE, *Matron.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

Of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients, &c., from the 1st January, 1856, to the 31st December, 1856.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Braces	808	Aprons	1157
Bolsters	344	Bedgowns	237
Boots and Shoes (Cloth)	1419	Boot and Shoe Uppers	392
Boots and Shoes (Leather)	103	Flannel Jackets	276
Coats and Jackets	321	Flannel Drawers	208
Coir Mats Bound	171	Handkerchiefs	2368
Flannel Jackets	1	Men's Caps	1356
Men's Capes	58	Petticoats	763
Men's Caps	102	Pillow Cases	856
Sacking Bottom for Iron Bedsteads	137	Sheets	411
Strong Rugs	107	Shifts	760
Ticken Frocks	19	Shirts	776
Trousers	587	Shrouds and Caps	55
Waistcoats	262	Stays	39
Mattresses	233	Table Cloths	92
Padded Rooms	5	Ticken Frocks	98
Hassocks for Chapel	6	Towels	543
Settees for Wards	6	Women's Caps	2220
Uppers Boots and Shoes	188	Women's Gowns	1463
Laundry Aprons	34	Women's Cloaks	120
Carpets	32		
Leather Bound Dresses	20		
	4,963		14,190

The fancy work made, and sold in the Bazaar, is not included in the above statement.

The whole of the repairs of clothing, &c., are done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of leather boots and shoes.

The washing of the Establishment, consisting on the 31st December, 1856, of 1,125 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the superintendence and assistance of eight Laundresses; the whole of the cooking, baking, and dairy departments, with the superintendence of the Housekeeper and assistance of five servants.

Eighty to ninety male Patients are daily employed in the Farm Gardens and Front Grounds.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

Of Clothing delivered out from the 1st January, 1856, to the 31st December, 1856.

		Males,	Females.
Aprons		32	767
Bedgowns		..	326
Black Velvet Stocks		31	..
Bonnets		..	927
Boots ..	Leather....(Pairs)	312	456
	Cloth.....(Pairs)	1067	798
Braces	(Pairs)	891	..
Coats and Jackets		405	..
Capes		14	..
Day Caps		1106	2372
Flannel Jackets		363	4
Flannel Drawers	(Pairs)	55	23
Frocks		6	135
Gloves	(Pairs)	83	180
Handkerchiefs		1468	783
Hats		120	..
Night Caps		846	..
Pattens and Clogs	(Pairs)	..	36
Petticoats		..	623
Shawls		..	144
Shifts		..	816
Shirts		824	..
Stays	(Pairs)	..	376
Shoes ..	Leather....(Pairs)	319	522
	Cloth.....(Pairs)	5	479
Stockings	(Pairs)	1188	1692
Trousers	(Pairs)	634	..
Waistcoats		282	..
Women's Gowns		..	1422

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN of Clothing in Store on the 1st January, 1856, and the 1st January, 1857.

1st January, 1856.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
141	Aprons	0	9	5	5	9
128	Bedgowns	3	0	19	4	0
34	Men's Leather Boots	6	0	10	4	0
24	Ditto do. Shoes	4	6	5	8	0
35	Ditto Cloth Boots	4	1	7	2	11
6	Women's Leather Boots	4	0	1	4	0
34	Ditto Do. Shoes	3	0	5	2	0
32	Ditto Cloth Boots	3	6	5	12	0
84	Coats	6	6	27	6	0
76	Waistcoats	3	0	11	8	0
98	Trousers	6	6	31	17	0
295	Women's Day Caps	1	0	14	15	0
302	Men's Day Caps	0	6	7	11	0
282	Men's Night Caps	0	1	1	3	6
193	Flannel Jackets	2	6	24	2	6
159	Ditto Drawers	3	0	23	17	0
63	Gloves	0	8	2	2	0
96	Hats	1	2	5	12	0
522	Handkerchiefs	0	6	13	1	0
265	Braces	0	4	4	8	4
49	Men's Frocks	6	0	14	14	0
45	Pattens and Clogs	0	8	1	10	0
174	Petticoats	4	2	36	5	0
217	Shifts	3	0	32	11	0
181	Shirts	3	6	31	13	6
94	Stays, Jean	1	6	7	1	0
68	Ditto Harden	0	6	1	14	0
269	Stockings	1	2	15	13	10
13	Men's Capes	4	0	2	12	0
—	Women's Bonnets	1	0	0	0	0
—	Women's Gowns	4	0	0	0	0
—	Women's Shawls	5	0	0	0	0
—	Men's Stocks	1	0	0	0	0
27	Yards Velvet	1	0	1	7	0
331	,, Calico	0	4¾	6	11	0¼
155	,, Check	0	6¾	4	7	2¼
296	,, Flannel	0	9¾	12	0	6
28	,, Irish Linen	1	6	2	2	0
28	,, Lawn	1	0	1	8	0
560	lbs. Leather	1	3	35	0	0
74	Yrds. Linsey	2	9½	10	6	7
40	,, Shoe Cloth	1	7¼	2	8	1½
909½	,, Prints	0	4½	17	1	0¾
—	,, Merino	1	8½	0	0	0
793	,, Men's Cloth	4	9	45	16	9
701	,, Shirting	0	7½	22	0	0
44	,, Stay Jean	0	10	1	15	0
—	,, Cho. Tick	1	0	0	0	0
				£532	3	6¾

1st January, 1857.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
577	Aprons	0	9	21	12	9
37	Bedgowns	3	0	5	11	0
66	Men's Leather Boots	6	3	20	12	6
14	Ditto Do. Shoes	4	6	3	3	0
53	Ditto Cloth Boots	4	0	10	12	0
18	Women's Leather Boots	3	9	3	7	6
6	Ditto Do. Shoes	2	8	0	16	0
62	Ditto Cloth Boots	3	5	10	11	10
19	Coats	6	6	6	3	6
49	Waistcoats	3	0	7	7	0
56	Trousers	6	6	18	4	0
372	Women's Day Caps	1	0	18	12	0
544	Men's Day Caps	0	9	20	8	0
318	Men's Night Caps	0	2	2	13	0
80	Flannel Jackets	2	6	10	0	0
280	Ditto Drawers	3	0	42	0	0
103	Gloves	0	8	3	8	8
146	Hats	1	2	8	10	4
614	Handkerchiefs	0	6	15	7	0
200	Braces	0	4	3	6	8
65	Men's Frocks	6	0	19	10	0
9	Pattens and Clogs	0	8	0	6	0
388	Petticoats	4	2	80	16	8
287	Shifts	3	0	43	1	0
178	Shirts	3	6	31	3	0
36	Stays, Jean	1	6	2	14	0
88	Ditto, Harden	0	6	2	3	0
72	Stockings	1	4	4	16	0
50	Men's Capes	4	0	10	0	0
5	Women's Bonnets	1	2	0	5	10
242	Women's Gowns	4	0	48	8	0
38	Women's Shawls	5	0	9	10	9
20	Men's Stocks	1	0	1	0	0
18	Yards Velvet	1	0	0	18	0
712	,, Calico	0	4¾	14	1	10
132¾	,, Check	0	7¼	4	0	2½
192	,, Flannel	0	10¾	8	12	0
14	,, Irish Linen	1	6	1	1	0
14	,, Lawn	1	0	0	14	0
610	lbs. Leather	1	5	43	4	2
60	Yards Linsey	2	9½	8	7	6
—	,, Shoe Cloth	1	10½	0	0	0
558	,, Prints	0	4¾	11	0	10½
41½	,, Merino	1	8½	3	10	10¾
110½	,, Men's Cloth	4	9	26	4	10½
65	,, Shirting	0	7¾	2	1	11¾
46	,, Stay Jean	0	10	1	16	8
162	,, Cho. Tick	1	0	8	2	0
				£609	16	2

Amount of Clothing purchased 1855 ..... £2,283 14 5
,, ,, 1856 ..... £2,154 16 10

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number of Patients 1855 ..	434 ..	583 ..	1,017
,, ,, ,, 1856 ..	434 ..	586 ..	1,020

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Jan. 1st, 1857.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31*st Dec.*, 1856.

Number of Officers and Servants	108
Ditto Male Patients	435
Ditto Female Patients	582
Total	1125

Meat—Bacon	5,998 lbs.
Beef and Mutton	149,961 lbs.
Pork	24,121 lbs.
Beer	66,576 gals.
Porter	1,396 gals.
Bread	338,516 lbs.
Butter	13,020½ lbs.
Cheese	26,205 lbs.
Cocoa	8,924 lbs.
Coffee	486 lbs.
Eggs	5,398 No.
Flour	355,428 lbs.
Malt	560 qrs.
Milk	13,228 gals.
Hops	3,950 lbs.
Potatoes	254,240 lbs.
Other Vegetables	6,450¾ bus.
Sugar	19,663 lbs.
Tea	4,013¼ lbs.
Treacle	19,755 lbs.
For the Sick.	
Wine	87,558 oz.
Brandy	11,602 oz.
Gin	20,318 oz.
Porter and Ale	57,048 pints.
Oranges	3,708 No.
Biscuits	1,289 No.
Eggs	23,670 No.
Fish (Soles)	10,241 No.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

ORDINARY DIET.

(For Extras, see Summaries of Sick List.)

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.														SUPPER.					
	MALES.		FEMALES		MALES.							FEMALES.							MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.
	oz.	pt.	oz	pt.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.
Sunday	6	1	5	1	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	6	2	1	5	½
Monday	6	1	5	1	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	6	2	1	5	½
Tuesday	6	1	5	1	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	6	2	1	5	½
Wednesday..	6	1	5	1	½	6	1½	..	..	14	..	½	5	1½	..	..	14	..	½	6	2	1	5	½
Thursday ..	6	1	5	1	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	6	2	1	5	½
Friday	6	1	5	1	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	..	5	4	..	..	12	½	6	2	1	5	½
Saturday ...	6	1	5	1	½	..	1½	..	10	..	4	½	..	1½	..	10	..	4	½	6	2	1	5	½
Total	42	7	35	7	3½	6	28	20	10	14	64	3½	5	28	20	10	14	64	3½	42	14	7	35	3½

N. B.—The Meat for each Patient, weekly, weighs 39 oz. before Cooking; the Beef free from Bone.
Cocoa in the following proportions for One Pint, viz.:—½ oz. Cocoa, 1 oz. Treacle, ⅛ pint Milk.
Tea ½ Pint and Bread 2 oz. for each Male Patient, every day, at ¼ past 5, p. m.
Stew for 900 Patients, (the liquor of Meat cooked the previous day) 112 lbs. Meat, 560 lbs. Potatoes, 120 lbs. Onions, with Salt and Pepper.
Currant Dumplings are occasionally given in lieu of Stew, 12 oz. to the Males, and 11 oz. to the Females.
Fruit Pies are given in lieu of Meat Pies in the Season.
Mustard given with Salt Meat and Roast Pork.

Extra.—Out Door Workers and Artizans, ¼ pint Beer each at 11 o'clock, a.m., and at 4, p. m.
Laundry Women, ¾ pint Beer, with Bread and Cheese, at 11, a. m.
Kitchen and Bakehouse Women, 1 pint Beer extra daily.
In Female Workroom, ½ pint of Beer each Patient, at 11 a. m.
Patients assisting in cleaning Wards, ½ pint Beer at 11 a. m.
Tobacco and Snuff given as indulgences to the Working Patients.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

TOTAL OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS, FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

Male Side.

1856.	Number of Patients.	Meat Dinners.	Mutton Chops.	Minced Meat.	Bacon.	Kidneys.	Fish.	Herring.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Rice Pudding.	Batter Pudding.	Suet Pudding.	Tea in the Morning.	Cheese on Fridays.	Butter in lieu of Cheese	Biscuits.	Sago and Brandy.	Arrow Root.	Barley Water.	Gruel.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Potatoes.	Coffee.	Milk.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Wine. Sherry.	Wine. Port.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Soda Water.
Jan. 31st..	433	32	3	..	..	..	13	..	13	53	4	4	11	..	5	..	61	1	..	..	4	8	5	..	1	..	4	5	..	7	71	20	26	4	16	1	..
Feb. 29th .	427	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	11	54	2	3	7	1	4	2	60	1	..	1	3	8	4	..	1	..	5	6	..	10	71	26	28	2	16	1	..
March 31st	428	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	55	4	2	6	1	4	..	61	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	1	1	4	5	..	5	68	18	21	3	11	1	..
April 30th .	432	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	61	4	2	7	1	4	..	61	..	..	..	3	7	5	..	1	..	4	5	..	5	69	25	19	2	14	1	..
May 31st..	432	24	1	..	..	..	9	..	11	61	6	5	7	1	2	..	61	..	..	..	3	6	5	..	1	..	5	5	1	4	70	28	17	2	14	1	..
June 30th .	432	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	12	50	6	1	8	1	2	..	62	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	3	79	22	17	2	14	1	..
July 31st..	438	38	2	..	..	..	11	..	12	59	6	3	15	1	3	..	64	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	3	84	24	19	2	14	1	..
August 31st	440	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	59	7	2	11	1	4	..	64	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	3	83	22	19	4	14	1	..
Sept. 30th .	441	3	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	57	7	3	7	1	4	..	66	1	..	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	3	85	20	19	7	14	1	..
Oct. 31st..	439	4	..	..	..	..	13	1	8	55	6	2	6	1	6	..	66	1	..	1	..	7	4	..	1	..	4	3	..	3	80	19	19	4	13	1	..
Nov. 30th .	438	2	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	55	6	3	6	1	3	..	64	2	..	..	..	6	8	..	1	..	4	3	..	3	75	25	21	4	13	1	..
Dec. 31st..	439	37	2	..	..	..	16	1	10	52	6	4	12	..	4	..	64	2	..	1	..	7	8	..	1	..	4	3	..	2	84	21	21	5	11	1	..

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

TOTAL OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.

Female Side.

1856.	Number of Patients.	Meat Dinners.	Mutton Chops.	Minced Meat.	Bacon.	Kidneys.	Fish.	Oysters.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Rice Pudding.	Batter Pudding.	Sago Pudding.	Ground Rice Pudding.	Bread & Butter Pud.	Cheese.	Biscuits.	Brown Bread.	Sago & Brandy.	Arrow Root.	Barley Water.	Jelly.	Oranges.	Fruit.	Figs.	Onions.	Raspberry Jam.	Milk.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Wine. Sherry.	Wine. Port.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Soda Water.
Jan. 31st..	586	65	4	..	5	..	24	6	42	31	15	23	16	..	..	1	31	2	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	4	1	..	40	16	7	10	48	60	12	11	13	1	..
Feb. 29th .	586	..	2	..	2	2	12	..	39	31	13	23	17	1	..	..	29	3	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	1	2	..	40	19	11	9	48	61	12	12	14	1	..
March 31st	586	..	4	..	3	..	9	..	39	30	11	22	13	1	..	..	30	2	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	1	1	1	38	18	9	9	51	56	12	13	13	1	..
April 30th.	584	..	3	..	2	..	12	..	35	33	12	22	15	1	..	..	30	5	..	..	5	..	..	9	..	5	1	..	40	21	1	16	53	63	12	9	14	1	..
May 31st .	589	63	7	..	6	..	25	..	39	33	13	23	20	..	..	1	32	4	..	1	5	..	..	10	..	1	1	1	40	21	4	14	56	65	12	14	15	1	1
June 30th .	585	..	6	..	2	..	16	..	37	32	13	20	19	..	..	1	33	10	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	21	3	11	61	64	12	12	16	1	1
July 31st .	588	64	8	..	6	..	24	..	43	30	13	20	20	..	..	2	35	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	39	21	3	13	60	64	17	9	14	1	1
August 31st	588	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	36	30	13	20	15	..	..	2	30	6	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	20	8	12	66	66	15	13	15	..	1
Sept. 30th .	588	1	4	1	6	..	15	..	29	30	12	19	20	..	2	..	32	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39	19	10	10	61	60	12	12	14	..	1
Oct. 31st .	586	..	3	3	2	..	20	..	28	28	13	20	19	..	..	..	31	6	1	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	36	19	7	10	63	66	12	13	13	..	1
Nov. 30th .	585	..	4	2	2	..	12	..	28	30	12	19	17	..	..	..	32	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	35	20	6	8	67	58	13	10	12	..	1
Dec. 31st .	584	59	12	3	5	..	33	..	25	27	13	18	22	..	..	..	39	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	34	20	5	9	70	58	14	12	12	1	1

J. W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

TABLE I.

Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA	44	20	64
———, *Suicidal* . . .	4	10	14
——— with Epilepsy . .	1	1	2
——— ——— Incipient General Paralysis	—	—	—
——— ——— General Paralysis .	5	1	6
——— ——— ——— ———Suicidal	—	—	—
——— ——— ——— ——— and Epilepsy .	2	—	2
——— with Delusions . .	—	—	—
INCOHERENCE	1	—	1
MELANCHOLIA	6	13	19
——— ——— with Incipient General Paralysis	1	—	1
——— ———, *Suicidal* . .	1	5	6
——— ——— with Epilepsy, Suicidal .	—	—	—
——— ——— with Delusions .	—	—	—
IMBECILITY	8	8	16
——— ———, *Suicidal* . .	—	—	—
——— ——— with Epilepsy . .	2	—	2
——— ——— Suicidal and	1	—	1
General Paralysis	1	—	1
——— ——— with General Paralysis	3	—	3
HYPOCHONDRIASIS . . .	—	1	1
DEMENTIA	—	—	—
——— ——— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	—	—
Convalescent on admission . .	—	1	1
Total . . .	80	60	140

TABLE II.

Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy in 8 *Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

	M.	F.	Total.
With Mania	2	1	3
——— and General Paralysis .	1	—	1
With Melancholia	—	—	—
——— Suicidal . . .	—	—	—
With Imbecility	2	—	2
——— and Paralysis . .	1	—	1
——— Suicidal	1	—	1
Total . . .	7	1	8

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 140 *Cases admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month . . .	13	12	25
,, 2 ,, . . .	3	3	6
,, 3 ,, . . .	4	5	9
,, 4 ,, . . .	—	2	2
,, 5 ,, . . .	1	1	2
,, 6 ,, . . .	6	—	6
,, 7 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 8 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 9 ,, . . .	2	—	2
,, 1 Year . . .	4	2	6
,, 2 ,, . . .	7	2	9
,, 3 ,, . . .	3	1	4
,, 4 ,, . . .	1	—	1
,, 5 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 6 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 7 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 8 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 9 ,, . . .	1	1	2
,, 12 ,, . . .	—	1	1
,, 16 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 17 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 18 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 19 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 20 ,, . . .	—	—	—
,, 25 ,, . . .	—	—	—
From Birth	1	—	1
Not Ascertained	34	30	64
Total . . .	80	60	140

TABLE IV.

Causes of the Disorder in the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

MALES.

MORAL.

Disappointed Affections	3
Over-anxiety on Religious Subjects	2
Death of Wife	1
Distress	1
Decline of Business	1
Death of Relations	1
Losses	2
Fretting at want of Employment	5
False Imputation of Theft	1
Failure in Business	1
Unjust Imprisonment	1
	19

PHYSICAL.

Exposure to the Heat of the Sun	1
Intemperance	11
Ditto after Tee-totalism	1
Loss of Rest	1
Imperfect Recovery from Scarlatina	1
Insufficient food	2
Injury of the Head	2
Dysuria	1
Overwork	1
Epilepsy	2
Loss of Blood	1
	24
Hereditary	13
	56
Deduct repetitions from combined causes	8
	48
Not ascertained	32
Total	80

FEMALES.

MORAL.

Anxiety on Religious Subjects	1
Pecuniary Anxieties	2
Loss of Children	2
Transportation of Husband	1
Trouble	1
Death of Relatives	1
Desertion of Paramour	1
Imprisonment	1
Failure in Business	1
Anxiety about Children	3
Disappointed Affection	1
	15

PHYSICAL.

Bodily Illness	2
Parturition	2
Intemperance	1
Amenorrhœa	1
Abortion	1
Rheumatism	1
	8
Hereditary	7
	30
Not ascertained	30
Total	60

TABLE V.

Station or Occupation of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Labourers	7	Servants	6
Footman	1	Hawker	1
Tailors	4	Charwoman	1
Tutors	2	Cook	1
Law Clerks	3	Governess	1
Stationer	1	Nursery Governess	1
Chair Maker	1	Milliner	1
Corn and Coal Merchant	1	Housemaid	1
Coach Builder	1	Shopkeeper	1
Watchman	1	Wife of Tailor	1
Gardeners	2	,, Carpenter	1
Wood Engraver	1	,, Labourer	1
Tailor	1	,, Drayman	1
Butler	1	,, Tradesman	1
Mechanist	1		19
Stone Mason	1	Not ascertained	41
Coachmen	2	Total	60
Cooper	1		
Furniture Brokers	2		
Carpenters	3		
Mechanist	1		
Government Clerks	2		
Commission Agent	1		
Stoker	1		
Barrister	1		
Sawyer	1		
Baker	1		
Shoemaker	1		
Grocer	1		
Milkman	1		
Servants	2		
Military Officer	1		
French Polisher	1		
Railway Guard	1		
	54		
Not ascertained	26		
Total	80		

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated..	5	6	11
Plainly Educated	16	3	19
Can Read & Write	32	20	52
Can Read	4	4	8
Cannot Read nor Write..	3	7	10
Not ascertained	20	20	40
Total.....	80	60	140

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers, of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

	M.	F.	Total.
Single	25	22	47
Married	25	16	41
Widows	—	4	4
Widowers	5	—	5
Not ascertained..	25	18	43
Total.....	80	60	140

TABLE VIII.

Religion of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	41	28	69
Roman Catholic..	4	4	8
Wesleyan	2	2	4
Socialist	1	—	1
Independent	2	2	4
Free Thinker	1	—	1
Jewish	1	—	1
Baptist	1	—	1
Not ascertained ..	27	24	51
Total.....	80	60	140

TABLES IX and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 140 *Patients admitted during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

Age.	First Attack.			Admission.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
From 5 to 10 Years . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10 to 15 „ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „ . .	2	3	5	3	3	6
„ 20 to 25 „ . .	7	3	10	7	3	10
„ 25 to 30 „ . .	1	6	7	3	6	9
„ 30 to 35 „ . .	7	5	12	7	5	12
„ 35 to 40 „ . .	8	4	12	9	4	13
„ 40 to 45 „ . .	6	4	10	7	4	11
„ 45 to 50 „ . .	4	1	5	4	1	5
„ 50 to 55 „ . .	3	2	5	3	2	5
„ 55 to 60 „ . .	1	4	5	2	4	6
„ 60 to 65 „ . .	3	1	4	3	1	4
„ 65 to 70 „ . .	1	1	2	—	1	1
„ 70 to 75 „ . .	—	1	1	—	1	1
„ 75 to 80 „ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 80 to 85 „ . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained . . .	37	25	62	32	25	57
Total	80	60	140	80	60	140

TABLE XI.

Causes of the Disorder in the 47 *Cases Discharged Cured, during the Year ending December* 31*st*, 1856.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Moral.		*Moral.*	
Over anxiety on religious subjects..	2	Remorse	1
Anxiety	1	Fright	1
Want of success in business ..	1	Grief	1
Grief..	1	Dissipation	1
Disappointed affection	1	Poverty	1
Death of relatives	1	Imprisonment	1
		Anxiety	3
	7		9
Physical.			
Intemperance..	8		
Over-work	1	*Physical.*	
Rheumatism	1	Rheumatism	1
Exposure to the heat of the sun	1		
Injury of the head	1		10
	12	Hereditary	4
Hereditary	5		
			14
	24		
Not ascertained	1	Not ascertained	8
	25		22

TABLES XII., XIII., XIV., and XV.

Form of the Disease,—Duration of the Disease on Admission,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 47 Patients discharged Cured, during the Year ending December 31st, 1856.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania	17	10	27
——Suicidal	1	—	1
——with Incipient General Paralysis	1	1	2
Melancholia	5	7	12
——— Suicidal	1	1	2
Imbecility	—	1	1
Hypochondriasis	—	1	1
Convalescent on admiss.	—	1	1
Total	25	22	47

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	8	4	12
,, 3 ,,	4	10	14
,, 6 ,,	2	3	5
,, 1 Year	1	1	2
,, 2 ,,	2	1	3
,, 3 ,,	3	—	3
,, 4 ,,	2	—	2
,, 5 ,,	—	—	—
,, 6 ,,	—	1	1
,, 7 ,,	—	—	—
,, 8 ,,	—	—	—
,, 9 ,,	—	—	—
,, 10 ,,	—	—	—
,, 11 ,,	—	—	—
,, 12 ,,	—	—	—
,, 13 ,,	—	—	—
,, 17 ,,	—	—	—
From Birth	—	—	—
Not ascertained	3	2	5
Total	25	22	47

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	—	1	1
,, 15 to 20	—	1	1
,, 20 to 25	4	3	7
,, 25 to 30	2	5	7
,, 30 to 35	4	2	6
,, 35 to 40	6	3	9
,, 40 to 45	3	2	5
,, 45 to 50	1	2	3
,, 50 to 55	3	—	3
,, 55 to 60	—	2	2
,, 60 to 65	2	—	2
,, 70 to 80	—	1	1
Total	25	22	47

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	—	1	1
,, 2 Months	—	2	2
,, 3 ,,	4	2	6
,, 6 ,,	7	10	17
,, 9 ,,	6	3	9
,, 1 Year	3	—	3
,, 2 ,,	4	3	7
,, 3 ,,	—	—	—
,, 4 ,,	—	—	—
,, 5 ,,	—	—	—
,, 6 ,,	—	1	1
,, 7 ,,	—	—	—
,, 8 ,,	—	—	—
,, 9 ,,	—	—	—
,, 10 ,,	—	—	—
,, 11 ,,	—	—	—
,, 12 ,,	1	—	1
Total	25	22	47

TABLES XVI., XVII., XVIII., and XIX.

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 72 Patients who have Died in the Year ending December 31st, 1856.

TABLE XVI.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania	8	12	20
—— Suicidal	—	—	—
—— with Epilepsy	2	—	2
—— —— Suicidal	—	—	—
—— with General Paralysis	1	1	2
Melancholia	—	5	5
—— —— Suicidal	—	—	—
Incoherence	—	3	3
—— —— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
Imbecility	8	6	14
—— —— with General Paralysis	8	—	8
—— —— and Epilepsy	2	—	2
—— —— with Epilepsy	1	—	1
—— —— Senile	—	1	1
Dementia	3	3	6
—— —— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
Epilepsy	3	2	5
Idiotcy	1	2	3
Total	37	35	72

TABLE XVIII.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 12 to 15 years	—	—	—
,, 15 to 20 ,,	—	—	—
,, 20 to 25 ,,	2	3	5
,, 25 to 30 ,,	—	3	3
,, 30 to 35 ,,	2	—	2
,, 35 to 40 ,,	3	3	6
,, 40 to 45 ,,	3	3	6
,, 45 to 50 ,,	4	1	5
,, 50 to 55 ,,	4	3	7
,, 55 to 60 ,,	2	4	6
,, 60 to 65 ,,	2	2	4
,, 65 to 70 ,,	4	3	7
,, 70 to 75 ,,	1	2	3
,, 75 to 80 ,,	1	2	3
,, 80 to 85 ,,	—	—	—
,, 85 to 90 ,,	—	1	1
,, 95 to 100 ,,	—	—	—
Not ascertained	9	5	14
Total	37	35	72

TABLE XVII.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
From Childhood	2	1	2
Not exceeding 3 Months	1	1	2
,, 6 ,,	1	2	3
,, 9 ,,	—	1	1
,, 1 Year	1	1	2
,, 2 ,,	3	1	4
,, 3 ,,	2	—	2
,, 4 ,,	2	—	2
,, 5 ,,	2	1	3
,, 6 ,,	—	2	2
,, 7 ,,	—	—	—
,, 8 ,,	1	—	1
,, 9 ,,	1	—	1
,, 10 ,,	—	—	—
,, 11 ,,	1	—	1
,, 12 ,,	—	1	1
,, 13 ,,	1	1	2
,, 14 ,,	1	—	1
,, 15 ,,	—	2	2
,, 16 ,,	—	2	2
,, 17 ,,	—	1	1
,, 18 ,,	—	—	—
,, 19 ,,	—	2	2
,, 20 ,,	1	—	1
,, 21 ,,	—	1	1
,, 22 ,,	—	—	—
,, 23 ,,	—	—	—
,, 24 ,,	1	1	2
,, 27 ,,	—	—	—
,, 28 ,,	—	1	1
,, 32 ,,	—	—	—
,, 34 ,,	1	—	1
,, 39 ,,	—	2	2
,, 48 ,,	—	1	1
Not ascertained	13	13	26
Total	37	35	72

TABLE XIX.

Time under Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Week	1	1	2
,, 1 Fortnight	—	—	—
,, 1 Month	3	2	5
,, 3 ,,	4	3	7
,, 6 ,,	2	3	5
,, 9 ,,	1	1	2
,, 1 Year	3	2	5
,, 2 ,,	5	2	7
,, 3 ,,	2	1	3
,, 4 ,,	3	1	4
,, 5 ,,	1	2	3
,, 6 ,,	3	2	5
,, 7 ,,	1	—	1
,, 8 ,,	—	—	—
,, 9 ,,	—	—	—
,, 10 ,,	—	—	—
,, 11 ,,	—	1	1
,, 12 ,,	—	1	1
,, 13 ,,	—	1	1
,, 14 ,,	1	1	2
,, 15 ,,	—	2	2
,, 16 ,,	1	1	2
,, 17 ,,	—	4	4
,, 18 ,,	—	1	1
,, 19 ,,	—	—	—
,, 20 ,,	—	1	1
,, 21 ,,	1	2	3
,, 22 ,,	—	—	—
,, 23 ,,	2	—	2
,, 24 ,,	3	—	3
,, 25 ,,	—	—	—
Total	37	35	72

TABLE XX

Length of Time that the 1,804 *Patients who have Died, from the opening of the Institution to the* 31*st December*, 1856, *had been under Treatment in the Asylum.*

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Week.	7	6	13
,, 1 Fortnight.	35	18	53
,, 1 Month.	54	26	80
,, 3 ,,	105	60	165
,, 6 ,,	103	60	163
,, 9 ,,	81	56	137
,, 1 Year.	67	30	97
,, 2 ,,	147	96	243
,, 3 ,,	78	69	147
,, 4 ,,	76	42	118
,, 5 ,,	46	39	85
,, 6 ,,	29	34	63
,, 7 ,,	31	30	61
,, 8 ,,	23	21	44
,, 9 ,,	18	29	47
,, 10 ,,	21	29	50
,, 11 ,,	11	17	28
,, 12 ,,	8	25	33
,, 13 ,,	9	17	26
,, 14 ,,	19	13	32
,, 15 ,,	10	10	20
,, 16 ,,	7	13	20
,, 17 ,,	4	12	16
,, 18 ,,	8	9	17
,, 19 ,,	5	3	8
,, 20 ,,	—	10	10
,, 21 ,,	3	3	6
,, 22 ,,	2	5	7
,, 23 ,,	5	3	8
,, 24 ,,	4	1	5
,, 25 ,,	1	1	2
Total	1017	787	1804

TABLE XXI.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16*th May,* 1831, *to the* 31*st December,* 1856.

Years ending 31st December.	Average Number of Patients.	Number of Cures.	Per Centage of Cures.	Number of Deaths.	Pr.Centage of Deaths.
1831 from May 16	200	20	10.00	21	10.50
1832	427	64	14.99	99	23.18
1833	537	59	10.99	77	14.34
1834	564	48	8.51	58	10.28
1835	580	28	4.83	71	12.24
1836	611	37	6.06	65	10.64
1837	608	27	4.44	48	7.89
1838	662	33	4.98	89	13.44
1839	803	88	10.96	78	9.71
1840	849	52	6.12	66	7.77
1841	899	47	5.23	86	9.57
1842	949	63	6.64	90	9.48
1843	980	47	4.79	61	6.22
1844	983	38	3.87	68	6.92
1845	984	27	2.75	65	6.68
1846	977	21	2.15	73	7.47
1847	973	40	4.11	59	6.06
1848	967	29	3.00	77	7.96
1849	961	33	3.43	69	7.18
1850	962	47	4.88	64	6.65
1851	959	27	2.82	53	5.53
1852	962	43	4.47	51	5.30
1853	968	43	4.44	68	7.00
1854	979	30	3.10	81	8.27
1855	1017	37	3.64	95	9.34
1856	1020	47	4.61	72	7.06
Total. . . .		1075	5.61	1804	9.10

TABLE XXII.

Causes of the 72 Deaths in the Year ending December 31st, 1856.

	M.	F.	Total.
Apoplexy	5	1	6
——— Meningeal	—	1	1
General Paralysis	13	2	15
Exhaustion from Mania	3	—	3
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Exhaustion after Ditto	1	1	2
Fever after Ditto	1	1	2
General Debility	2	12	14
Encephalitis	1	—	1
Cerebral Softening	—	1	1
Arachnitis	—	1	1
Pleurisy	—	1	1
Pulmonary Consumption	5	—	5
Abscess of Liver	1	—	1
General Dropsy	2	—	2
Peritonitis after operation for Strangulated Hernia	—	1	1
Dysentery	—	2	2
Typhus Fever	—	1	1
Cancer	—	2	2
Scrofulous Disease of Hip and Knee joints	—	2	2
Erysipelas	—	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction	—	1	1
Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.			
"Accidentally Choked by Impaction of a Piece of Meat in the Throat"	1	—	1
"Natural Death. An Epileptic Fit"		1	1
"Found Dead in Bed. Diseased Heart"		1	1
Total	37	35	72

TABLE XXIII.

FORM of DISEASE in the Cases of the 1023 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1856.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	160	180	
———, *Suicidal*	19	19	
——— with Epilepsy	24	10	
———, *Suicidal*	1	—	
——— with Paralysis	—	1	
———, and Epilepsy	—	1	
——— with General Paralysis	18	1	
———, and Epilepsy	4	—	
——— with Incipient General Paralysis	3	2	
——— with Delusions	1	17	
——— with Hysteria	—	2	
	230	233	463
MELANCHOLIA	18	61	
———, *Suicidal*	34	33	
———, with Epilepsy	1	1	
———, *Suicidal*	2	2	
———, with Incipient General Paralysis	1	1	
——— ——— with Delusions	—	2	
——— ——— with occasional Violence	—	3	
——— ——— with Hysteria	—	2	
———, *Suicidal*	—	1	
	56	106	162
INCOHERENCE	25	80	
——— ——— with Epilepsy	2	3	
——— ——— with Paralysis	2	—	
——— ——— with occasional Violence	2	10	
	31	93	124
IMBECILITY	56	60	
———, *Suicidal*	—	2	
——— with Epilepsy	17	19	
——— with Paralysis	5	4	
———, Congenital	2	4	
——— with General Paralysis	5	1	
——— with Paralysis and Epilepsy	3	—	
——— with occasional Violence	3	4	
———, Senile	1	6	
———, *Suicidal*	—	1	
	92	101	193
DEMENTIA	16	39	
——— with Epilepsy	2	—	
——— with Paralysis	—	1	
——— with General Paralysis	5	—	
——— with occasional Violence	—	6	
	23	46	69
IDIOTCY	7	4	
———Congenital	—	—	
——— with Epilepsy	—	1	
	7	5	12
Total	439	534	1023

TABLE XXIV.

Duration of the Insanity in the Cases of the 1023 *Patients remaining in the Asylum on the* 31*st December*, 1856.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	7	6	13
,, 6 ,,	4	2	6
,, 9 ,,	2	2	4
,, 1 Year	3	6	9
,, 2 ,,	12	8	20
,, 3 ,,	14	5	19
,, 4 ,,	13	6	19
,, 5 ,,	7	13	20
,, 6 ,,	6	11	17
,, 7 ,,	7	14	21
,, 8 ,,	5	15	20
,, 9 ,,	7	14	21
,, 10 ,,	8	15	23
,, 11 ,,	11	15	26
,, 12 ,,	12	18	30
,, 13 ,,	9	15	24
,, 14 ,,	9	19	28
,, 15 ,,	10	12	22
,, 16 ,,	9	22	31
,, 17 ,,	11	17	28
,, 18 ,,	12	8	20
,, 19 ,,	9	13	22
,, 20 ,,	8	14	22
,, 21 ,,	10	15	25
,, 22 ,,	7	14	21
,, 23 ,,	10	16	26
,, 24 ,,	6	15	21
,, 25 ,,	5	13	18
,, 26 ,,	8	7	15
,, 27 ,,	5	11	16
,, 28 ,,	3	9	12
,, 29 ,,	4	2	6
,, 30 ,,	4	4	8
,, 31 ,,	3	2	5
,, 32 ,,	3	5	8
,, 33 ,,	1	5	6
,, 34 ,,	2	3	5
,, 35 ,,	2	5	7
,, 36 ,,	2	4	6
,, 37 ,,	1	2	3
,, 38 ,,	2	4	6
,, 39 ,,	—	1	1
,, 40 ,,	1	1	2
,, 41 ,,	1	1	2
,, 42 ,,	—	2	2
,, 43 ,,	—	—	—
,, 49 ,,	—	1	1
,, 54 ,,	—	1	1
From Birth.....	13	15	38
Not ascertained	141	146	297
Total.....	439	584	1023

TABLE XXV.

Ages of the 1023 *Patients remaining in the Asylum on the* 31*st December*, 1856.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years....	—	—	—
,, 10 to 15 ,, ...	1	—	1
,, 15 to 20 ,, ...	6	9	15
,, 20 to 25 ,, ...	15	18	33
,, 25 to 30 ,, ...	21	29	50
,, 30 to 35 ,, ...	50	33	83
,, 35 to 40 ,, ...	40	69	109
,, 40 to 45 ,, ...	51	81	132
,, 45 to 50 ,, ...	56	73	129
,, 50 to 55 ,, ...	51	72	123
,, 55 to 60 ,, ...	30	70	100
,, 60 to 65 ,, ...	17	40	57
,, 70 to 75 ,, ...	11	14	25
,, 75 to 80 ,, ...	5	6	11
,, 80 to 85 ,, ...	—	1	1
,, 85 to 90 ,, ...	—	—	—
,, 90 to 95 ,, ...	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	85	69	154
Total	439	584	1023

TABLE XXVI.

Length of Time that the 1023 *Patients remaining on the* 31*st December*, 1856, *have been in the Asylum.*

Time.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	19	12	31
,, 6 ,,	13	10	23
,, 9 ,,	15	8	23
,, 1 Year	8	10	18
,, 2 ,,	28	37	65
,, 3 ,,	40	30	70
,, 4 ,,	19	24	43
,, 5 ,,	12	21	33
,, 6 ,,	38	50	88
,, 7 ,,	17	17	34
,, 8 ,,	12	16	28
,, 9 ,,	11	16	27
,, 10 ,,	7	12	19
,, 11 ,,	6	9	15
,, 12 ,,	13	14	27
,, 13 ,,	16	21	37
,, 14 ,,	12	18	30
,, 15 ,,	14	26	40
,, 16 ,,	14	23	37
,, 17 ,,	13	13	26
,, 18 ,,	13	26	39
,, 19 ,,	20	61	81
,, 20 ,,	5	8	13
,, 21 ,,	13	8	21
,, 22 ,,	9	10	19
,, 23 ,,	4	7	11
,, 24 ,,	11	18	29
,, 25 ,,	18	36	54
,, 26 ,,	19	22	41
Total.....	439	584	1023

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, IN GENERAL SESSION ASSEMBLED.

THE FORTY-THIRD REPORT OF MESSRS. ALLEN, of Carlisle Street, Soho Square, Attorneys-at-Law.

Messrs. Allen have to Report, that during the year 1856, the settlements of Five Criminal Lunatics confined in the County Asylums under Warrants from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, were discovered and adjudicated;—that one of such Lunatics belonged to the Parish of Streatley, in the County of Berks, and that upon the hearing (on the 10th instant) of an Appeal against the order adjudicating the settlement, the order was affirmed. They also in the last year discovered the settlement of another Criminal Lunatic, and the same has been adjudicated in the present month.

They have likewise attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers, and made enquiries, relative to seventy-two other Lunatics, in consequence of Notices given (under the 98th Section of the Act of 16 and 17 Victoria, Cap. 97) to the Clerk of the Peace by Parish Officers of their intention to apply for orders charging the County with the Lunatics' maintenance. In thirteen of those cases the applications were abandoned by the Parish

Officers, or orders upon the County Treasurer were refused to be made by the Magistrates, in consequence of information received by Messrs. Allen. In the remaining fifty-nine cases the Paupers were deemed chargeable to the County,—fifty-one of them being natives of Ireland or Scotland, or being Foreigners.

The expences incurred in the before mentioned seventy-eight cases, and for correspondence, attendances and enquiries in three other cases with the view of protecting the interests of the County, including payments to Country Agents and Witnesses, amount to the sum of £275 16s. 7d.

Messrs. Allen have to observe, that if the making of orders on the County Treasurer in the thirteen cases had not been successfully opposed, the County Rate would not only have been charged with the expence of the maintenance of those Lunatics incurred within the previous twelve months, but would also, according to the present weekly rates charged at the County and Private Asylums, have been liable to the payment of about £338 a-year for the Patients' future maintenance, so long as they remained in the County or Private Asylums. And that the expence of maintaining the six Lunatics whose settlements have been discovered and adjudged would have amounted to about £156 a year. In addition to which, the sum of £21 16s. 3d. has been ordered to be repaid to the County in respect of fees paid to Surgeons for examining those Lunatics and for expences incurred in removing them to the County Asylums.

All of which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. and J. ALLEN and SONS.

15*th January*, 1857.

APPENDIX.

Total number of Cases inquired into from the 2d of January 1856, to the 1st of January 1857			81
Adjudged to Parishes before the 1st of January 1857 (Criminal Lunatics)	5		
Settlement discovered before the 1st of January, and since adjudged (Criminal Lunatic) ..	1		
Applications to charge the County abandoned in	13		
		19	
Adjudged chargeable to the County		59	
Fruitless correspondence and inquiries made in.....		3	
			81

	£	s.	d.
The annual sum saved to the Lunatic Asylum rate in the 19 cases, in addition to past maintenance is (according to the present rate) about	494	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Amount ordered to be repaid to the County in the six cases in which Settlements have been adjudged	21	16	3