

The fifteenth report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell : January quarter session, 1860 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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THE

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Coleridge
FIFTEENTH REPORT

Hanwell
OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

1860-62
OF THE

County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1860.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

1860.

THE

REPORT

OF

THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LANDS

AND

WATERS

OF THE

STATE

OF

NEW YORK

FOR THE

YEAR

1881

AND

FOR THE

YEAR

1882

AND

FOR THE

YEAR

1883

AND

FOR THE

Middlesex.

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

*THE FIFTEENTH REPORT of the COM-
MITTEE of VISITORS of the LUNATIC
ASYLUM for the County of Middlesex, situate at
Hanwell, being the Ninety-second since the com-
mencement of the Asylum.*

It is gratifying to the Committee to have again, at the termination of another year, to report to the Court that, throughout the last twelve months, the health and condition of the large number of Patients under their care have been, upon the whole, satisfactory. The deaths have been fewer than in 1858, although the numbers in the Asylum, Male and Female, have been somewhat larger. They are able, at the same time, to state that, notwithstanding the occasional inconvenience in the Wards, arising out of the progress of the new Works, the condition of the Dormitories, Day Rooms, and Galleries, has been throughout the year highly creditable to all the parties engaged in the interior management of the Asylum.

The Reports to the Committee, by those members of it by whom the Statutory Bi-monthly Visitations have been made,

by personal inspection of every part of the Building, and by seeing every patient on such occasions, which visits are made at entirely unexpected times, have always shown, in the clearest manner, that the attention bestowed upon cleanliness, ventilation, and proper care of the Patients, is continuous and unremitting as a general rule.

The Asylum, which had been closed against the receiving of additional Patients, in August, 1858, in consequence of the then state of the works, was partially reopened in the beginning of 1859. In the course of the year, 81 Males, and 114 Females, were admitted; 20 Males and 22 Females were discharged cured, and 4 Males and 1 Female relieved; 2 Males not improved. During the same period, 7 Males and 13 Females were removed to other Asylums, of whom 2 Males and 3 Females were relieved, and 5 Males and 10 Females not improved. There have died, 34 Males and 29 Females, and on 31st December, 1859, there continued in the Asylum 430 Male, and 637 Female Patients, being 14 Males and 49 Females more than on 31st December, 1858.

The Committee lament to report that a sad accident occurred in the month of February, 1859. John Brady, a Patient at work in the lower field within the walls of the Asylum, was suddenly, and without provocation on his part, struck violently several blows on the side of the head with a trenching fork by another Patient named Roberts, also at work, and died almost immediately after he was carried into the Asylum, notwithstanding every care on the part of the Resident Medical Officer.

Roberts is a man subject to epileptic fits, and is generally very violent when such fits are coming on, of which notice is

thus given, although comparatively quiet after the fit has passed off. The usual symptoms of the coming on of a fit having shown themselves, he had been withdrawn from work in the field, as a measure of precaution on the part of the Attendants, and had been detained for several days in the Ward. The symptoms on account of which Roberts had been kept within the Asylum having, apparently, passed away, and both the Attendant in the Ward and the Garden Attendant, under whose care the Patients work in the open field, being of opinion that he had entirely recovered the condition in which he was usually permitted to go out to work, he had that very morning been taken out with the other Patients, and unfortunately very soon afterwards struck the Patient Brady, against whom he does not appear to have had any animosity, in the manner, [and with the consequences, above stated.

The Committee that very day fully investigated the case, and were clearly of opinion that no blame was fairly attributable to the Attendants for want of care. Roberts had not been seen that morning by Dr. Begley, the Resident Medical Superintendant on the Male side, but was seen and examined by him immediately after the accident. The result was that Dr. Begley gave it as his opinion, that there was nothing in the Patient's condition at that time which would have led him to think that the man was in an unfit state to go out to work.

Upon the whole, the Committee could only come to the conclusion, that, deeply as the accident was to be lamented, it was still one of those things which no care will render entirely inevitable.

Roberts was committed by Magistrates unconnected with the Asylum, to Newgate, to be tried for murder. When arraigned, the Jury, under the direction of the Lord Chief Baron, found him to be a Lunatic incapable of pleading, and he was subsequently removed to Bethlem Hospital

It is with regret that the Committee have to state that 3 Female Nurses, and 1 Male Attendant, have been dismissed for misconduct in their treatment of Patients during the past year. It would be most unjust if the Committee did not most readily admit that these are very rare cases. The general state and condition, indeed, of the Asylum, as already referred to, satisfactorily establishes the fact that they are so, and that the Attendants Male and Female are, generally, humane and kind under circumstances very often very trying and difficult. No Patients are ever discharged as cured, and, therefore, sane, without the question being put by the Committee as to the manner in which they have been treated by Attendants and Nurses during the time of their residence, and the Committee have almost invariably received the same satisfactory assurance. It cannot be denied, however, that exceptional cases do occur; the truth is, that it is rather matter of surprise they are so rare. But it is the constant endeavour of the Committee to make them as few as possible, by anxious care on their own part, by never overlooking such cases when they unfortunately occur; by encouraging and enforcing the greatest vigilance on the part of all who exercise authority or superintendence under them; and, finally, by taking every means in their power to reward and promote the meritorious and well deserving.

The considerably greater number of Patients who will be admitted when the additional Buildings are completed, ren-

dered it necessary, as was reported last year, very much to enlarge the burial-ground. The new burial-ground was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 31st March last.

In the Report of last year it was stated to the Court that the Committee had been obliged in August, 1858, as above referred to, partially to close the Asylum against the reception of Patients. The progress subsequently made in the new Buildings, as has already been stated in an earlier part of this Report, again enabled the Committee to receive Patients early in 1859, but in small numbers only. It is to be regretted that even yet the whole of the Buildings are not in a condition, notwithstanding the efforts of the Architect, to be entirely thrown open. The Committee are glad to say, however, that all are now coming very rapidly to a conclusion—that what remains to be done is comparatively trifling in character and amount, and that the whole of the Buildings will, at an early period, be thrown entirely open to receive those Pauper Lunatics, for whose sole advantage so large an expenditure has been incurred by the County.

Many of the Patients received at Colney Hatch when that Asylum was entirely opened in 1859 are chargeable, the Committee believe, to districts in the more immediate neighbourhood of this Asylum. The first duty of this Committee will, therefore, be to consult with their colleagues at Colney Hatch, with a view to removal to this Asylum of all such Patients, in order that their relations and friends may have more easy means of visiting them, and then to receive Patients indiscriminately from all parts of the County, if there be any from the Colney Hatch District for whom there is no room in that Asylum.

The strike which took place last year in the Building Trade, and the very general stoppage of all works throughout the Metropolitan District, was at first the cause of considerable anxiety to the Committee. Any cessation of the Works at the Asylum would have been most injurious, and it was impossible, therefore, for the Committee to permit the consequence of that state of things, to extend to the Asylum if they could prevent it. Under their orders, therefore, the Architect, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the contract, carried on the works by workmen engaged and paid by him, at the charge of the Contractor. There was thus very little delay or inconvenience at the Asylum in consequence of the cessation from work which prevailed so long and to so great an extent throughout the Metropolitan District.

The present state of the whole of these Works will be found fully set forth in the Architect's Report, which is given in Appendix No. 1.

Having in view the great increase of labour and responsibility which would be thrown on many of the Officers of the Asylum, by the large addition to the number of Patients and the great extension of the Buildings, the Committee had to consider what augmentation should be made in numbers, and where augmentation should take place in salaries, in order at the same time to secure economy and efficiency.

It had been desired in conjunction with the Committee of Visitors of the Colney Hatch Asylum, to assimilate, as much as possible, the establishments of both the County Asylums to each other. The circumstances of the two are, however, different, and it was found that serious inconvenience might arise in both, if each Committee were to be restrained from exercising an independent action in that matter.

This Committee, after the fullest and most careful consideration, deemed it right that two Assistant Medical Officers only should be appointed, to act in entire subordination to, and under the control and superintendence of, the the principal Resident Medical Officers, each with a salary of £150; to be boarded and lodged in the Asylum. That a second Assistant Matron, a second Head Attendant on both sides, and a second Night Attendant, also on both sides, should be added to the establishment. To all these last-named Officers and Servants, the Committee assigned the same Salaries as were payable to persons already on the establishment in corresponding ranks, being of opinion that the increase in numbers rendered any increase in the existing Salaries entirely unnecessary. On the other hand, as the duties of the Chaplain, the Engineer, the Clerk of the Asylum, and his Clerks, the Apothecary, the Superintendent of the Laundry, and the Storekeeper, would, in like manner, be considerably increased, it was considered better to compensate those officers for the performance of such additional duties by some small increase of salary, as an arrangement far more economical than an increase of numbers, which was not so absolutely necessary. The new Salaries, as compared with the old, will be found set forth in Appendix No. 2.

In dealing with the case of the principal Resident Medical Officers the Committee had some difficulty.

While it was obviously most objectionable to divide their authority, and weaken their usefulness by appointing other officers of co-ordinate rank in the Asylum, not in any degree responsible to them, it was nevertheless quite clear that, in appointing Medical Officers subordinate to them, while their labor would not be diminished, their responsibility would be

undoubtedly increased. It appeared, therefore, to be absolutely necessary to increase their Salaries; but the Committee thought, at the same time, that, as they now occupy residences apart from the main Building, it would be more convenient and agreeable to them to receive a fixed money-payment, in the same manner as the principal Medical Officers at Colney Hatch, in lieu of supplies in kind from the Asylum, and that while the Salaries should be raised to £300 per annum, the sum of £200 a-year should be granted to each, as an equivalent for the supplies to be discontinued; thus fixing the remuneration in money at £500 a-year, in addition to a furnished residence free of all charge for repairs, rates and taxes, and with a supply of water, gas, and coals, from the Asylum.

The Medical Officers, however, were of opinion that £200 a-year was altogether an inadequate compensation for the advantages they drew from the existing arrangement, from which it was clear that they estimated the value of that arrangement at an amount greater than £200 a-year, and the Committee was unwilling to insist on the alteration they had suggested in that respect.

The salary has been fixed, therefore, at £300, all the supplies they have heretofore received being continued; and it is established, therefore, on the very best evidence, that the remuneration of the Principal Resident Medical Officers, in this Asylum, is equivalent to more than £500 a-year, in addition to a House furnished, free of all charge for repairs, rates and taxes, with a supply of gas and coals, which cannot be estimated at less than £150 a-year, being equal at least to £650 a-year, irrespective of the great advantage of a superannuation allowance when unable, from illness, to

continue in discharge of their functions—an amount of compensation which the Committee consider to be amply sufficient to secure the whole time and service of highly qualified persons for the office of Principal Resident Medical Officer at this County Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

The duty imposed upon the Matron, and the nature of the responsibility cast upon her, appeared to the Committee entirely to justify their raising her salary from £200 to £300 a-year, no increase to her salary having been made since 1843.

Having determined to appoint two Assistant Medical Officers, the Committee proceeded to select two Gentlemen to fill those offices. The selection was made after public advertisement, that such offices were open to candidates.

Mr. Dowling was selected for the Male side, and Mr. Ellis for the Female.

The latter has entered upon his duties. Mr. Dowling requested permission to resign before his services were called for, on the ground that an opportunity had offered itself to him of engaging in private practice more agreeable and advantageous to himself. The Committee have not yet appointed a successor to that gentleman.

The retirement of Miss Fryer, and the appointment of a second Assistant Matron gave the Committee an opportunity of holding out encouragement to good conduct by enabling them to promote the Workwoman, Miss Duce, to be an Assistant Matron.

In the Month of November four Members of the Board of Lunacy Commissioners visited the Asylum. They were oc-

cupied the whole of two days, and the greater part of a third, in their examination of every part of the Establishment, and recorded the result of that examination in a series of suggestions, remarks, and recommendations in the Visiting Book of the Asylum, copy of which will be found in Appendix No. 3.

The Court, on reading that Appendix, will not be surprised to learn that the Committee found it impossible to suffer the recommendations, suggestions, and remarks thus put on record in their own Visiting Book, to remain without observation, and that no time therefore was lost in communicating to the Commissioners in Lunacy copy of the Minute made by the Committee upon the subject, after full and careful consideration. Copy of that Minute will be found in Appendix No. 4.

In the course of an examination before a select Committee of the House of Commons, last year, it was stated by a considerable authority that, in the opinion of the Lunacy Commissioners, it would be highly advantageous if it were made imperative by Legislative enactment, that the remarks and observations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, on their visits to County Asylums, should be read in open Court at Quarter Sessions, anticipating, it would seem, great advantage in the management of those Asylums from such a publication of the opinions of the Commissioners in Lunacy. It has not been the ordinary practice of this Committee to append such observations *in extenso* to the Report annually made to the Court, but it is needless to say, that in following this course they have only desired to avoid unnecessarily encumbering their Report with much detail with which they considered it to be entirely useless to trouble the Court.

When the Committee have considered it advisable for the well-being of the Patients to consult their Medical Officers, or to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioners in Lunacy, they have always done so. Where, on the other hand, the Committee does not require advice or assistance from the Medical Officers, or consider it right to adopt the recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, they do not consult the one, or act upon the suggestions of the other. These suggestions are, however, never put aside without having been very carefully weighed and considered; but, as it is the Committee, and not the Commissioners in Lunacy, or the Medical Officers who are really responsible for the good management of the Asylum, for the trust is confided by Law and by the Court to the Committee, it will not be expected that they shall deliberately abdicate their functions and simply record the opinions and views of any other authority whatever.

Upon this occasion, however, they lay before the Court the whole of these papers, and the Court will thus be enabled to determine upon the exact value of the observations and recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and of the propriety of the course taken by the Committee.

For details of considerable interest, the Committee refer to the Reports in the Appendix from the Resident Medical Officers, the Chaplain, the Matron, the Engineer, and the Storekeeper.

The death of Mr. Townend deprived the Committee, during last year, of a highly respected colleague.

The Members of the Committee who retire at the close of

the year, in order to complete the six vacancies required by the Order of the Court, are—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Dunnington Fletcher, Mr. Glossop, and Mr. Harvey Lewis.

In conclusion, the Committee desire to state that it will be their happiness to hand over the Asylum to their successors in a condition highly creditable to the County of Middlesex, and that they believe the Committee now to be appointed will, at an early period, be in a position to make a special and satisfactory Report of the final completion of the whole work of alterations and additions to the Asylum.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman*.

19th January, 1860.

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INCREASE OF SALARIES TO OFFICERS.

Referred to in page 9 of Report.

	Old Salary.	New Salary.
The two Principal Medical Officers ..	£200	£300
The Apothecary	80	100
The Chaplain	300	350
The Matron.....	200	300
The Clerk of the Asylum	300	350
Assistant ditto	70	100
2nd ditto	85	95
The Storekeeper.....	100	150
Storekeeper's Clerk	50	60
The Engineer	150	200
The Superintendent of the Laundry..	25	30
The Bakeress	20	23

CHARLES WRIGHT,

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN,

IN accordance with your directions referring to the Alterations and Additions, I beg to report that the new Central Offices, comprising Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Larders, Dairy, Bakehouse and Store Room are all occupied and in use; the steam has also been turned on to the apparatus in the Brewhouse, and all appears to be sound and perfect. The adjacent large Dining Halls and Dormitories, as well as the four Residences for the Assistant Medical Officers, and others, have also been occupied for some months past.

The new Washhouses and Drying Rooms, and the new Laundry, are now in operation, and the large Dormitories over the new and old Laundries afford accommodation for the greater number of the Patients, Servants and Officers employed in that department.

The Wards on the sites of the old Store Room, Brewhouse

and Bakehouse are provided with the necessary Water Closets, Lavatories and Scullery, are perfectly dry, and may be occupied at any time.

The whole of the raised Story is completed, and the greater part is occupied by Patients, but the other parts over the Old Kitchen and Female Infirmary are not yet sufficiently dry for the reception of Patients.

Several rooms in the Eastern Tower are now in use as Dormitories, and the other rooms are equally dry and fit for occupation. The Western Tower is also completed, but as yet is not sufficiently dry for occupation. The two large cast iron Tanks in the upper parts of the Eastern and Western Towers—each containing 30,000 gallons of water, which answer as feeders to all smaller tanks, cisterns and services—are both in use, and have connections on the several floors which will answer as fire plugs in case of necessity.

The General Bath Room on the Female side is now completed and in operation, and that on the Male side is, with the exception of the curtains in front of each bath, quite ready for use.

The small Ward built on the site of the old West Laundry will be ready for occupation by the time the Airing Court is levelled; this is now in hand, and will be completed in the course of three or four weeks.

The lower part of the old Kitchen is at present used as a temporary Carpenters' Shop for the workmen engaged upon the fittings connected with the new Works.

The Contractor having sold the remainder of his surplus materials on Tuesday last, the premises are now being cleared and Mr. Hill's contract may be said to be fulfilled, a few small matters only, chiefly painting, remaining to be done.

Workmen in the pay of the Magistrates are now employed in laying out and draining the Airing Courts, but this work has been very much delayed by the unfavourable state of the weather.

Several other workmen, as Carpenters and Painters, are also employed upon various fittings and finishings not included in the contract, but it is confidently anticipated that the whole of these works will be completed by the end of March next.

The Road for the conveyance of goods to the Offices at the back part of the Asylum has been sunk considerably below the level of the field. The fence wall has, consequently, been so far lowered as not to interfere with the prospect in that direction from the Ward windows.

JAMES HARRIS,

Architect.

Hanwell, 26th January, 1860.

The first of these is the question of the
nature of the evidence. The evidence is of two
kinds: the first is the evidence of the
fact and the second is the evidence of the
cause.

The second of these is the question of the
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The sixth of these is the question of the
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fact and the second is the evidence of the
cause.

ENTRY MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

IN THE
VISITING BOOK OF THE ASYLUM.

HANWELL COUNTY ASYLUM,

19th November, 1859.

ON the 14th, 15th, and this day, we have officially visited this Asylum, and have examined every part of the premises.

We have also seen and spoken to every Patient.

The numbers are as follows:—

Males	431
Females	627
	<hr/>
Total	1,058

Including 1 Male and 2 Females, absent on trial.

Since our last visit 68 Males and 95 Females have been admitted; 28 Males and 32 Females discharged, of whom 33 were recovered; and 29 Males and 28 Females have died. Of the deaths three only appear to call for special remark. The one case, a Male Patient was killed by another whilst working in the field. The second case was that of an Epileptic

Male Patient found dead in a padded room. The third was a woman who was found on the floor of her room with a compound fracture of her leg. This Patient died 18 days after the amputation, which was considered necessary. In the last we are surprised to find that no inquest was held.

The bodily health of the Patients appears to be good at present, and only 37 men and 21 women are under medical treatment.

We found the men generally quiet and orderly; many of the women, were noisy and excited, and in our opinion not in a satisfactory state; a condition which may be attributed in a great measure, to the confusion caused by the building operations which, for so long a time have been, and still are, a source of much disturbance; and also to the deprivation of their usual means for unrestricted exercise, by reason of their airing courts being still occupied by workmen, and filled with rubbish and building materials.

The clothing was clean, but open to the objections which we have before urged, viz., the number of strong ticken dresses with straps and locks, used for both sexes, and the want of variety in the dresses of the Male Patients. We are glad to find that the men change their shirts twice a-week, but we think that it would be very desirable if they could have clean shirts on Sunday, instead of Saturday, as at present.

The beds and bedding were clean throughout. We observe, however, that a large number of the Patients still sleep on canvass stretchers, without mattrasses. These are Patients who are habitually wet or dirty at night.

With reference to the occupation of the Patients, we are of opinion that this most valuable means of treatment is far from being carried to the extent to which it is capable. Not only should those Patients be employed who are acquainted with trades, but a considerable number of the men might readily be taught tailoring, shoe-making, mat-making, weaving matting, basket-making, gardening, &c., &c. The women also should have more means of occupation supplied to them in every Ward; and needle-work, knitting, &c., should not be so exclusively confined to the general work-room.

With reference to the employment of the men, we think that the Medical Officer should have unlimited authority to direct which Patients should be employed, and in what manner, and that he should be the sole judge of the propriety of the employment.

The means of amusement are throughout insufficient, especially on the women's side, and the supply of books and periodicals very inadequate.

Some of the old galleries are made gloomy by the new Day Rooms, and we think that every effort should be made, by decoration and otherwise, to compensate for this defect.

Divine Service is performed as usual. As we expected, the Chapel is found to be inadequate in size, and the Chaplain, in order to obviate this difficulty, intends in future to give three services on Sunday. Mr. May informs us that for the last six months there has been no Organist, and consequently no singing. It is much to be regretted that a practice in which Patients usually take so great an interest,

and which in an Asylum forms so important a part of the service, should have been so long discontinued.

We saw the dinner served to the Patients, and tasted the food, which was good and well cooked. If, however, a more expeditious mode of serving could be adopted, it would be desirable, as, in the Laundry Dining Room and other large Wards, the dinners were cold before the Patients commenced them.

The baked bread is of very excellent quality, and in our opinion far preferable to the boiled bread or dumplings which are given at dinner five times a week.

We are glad to find that some ordinary Washstands have been placed in the Dormitories over the Laundry ; they are, however, hardly large or numerous enough. It would be very desirable if this species of provision for personal cleanliness were greatly extended, and the expensive fixed lavatories gradually abandoned. The supply of towels, combs, hair brushes, &c., is still quite inadequate.

Additional furniture of an ordinary and comfortable kind should be supplied at once, especially on the Female side ; and we would strongly urge that the furniture for the new Wards should be procured forthwith, so that when the Wards are completed they may be rendered fit for occupation without delay. There is generally a want of seats, wardrobes, cupboards, &c., in the Dormitories.

The number of wet and dirty beds continues to be very large, and we repeat the recommendation we have already made on several occasions, viz., that there should be a greater

amount of supervision and attention during the night, and better records kept of the wet and dirty cases.

Connected with the system of night attendance, it is most essential that the Night Attendants should have the most direct and expeditious means of communicating with the Medical Officers in cases of emergency.

The necessity for this has been strongly illustrated by the case to which we have already alluded, of the Patient found dead in the padded room. On that occasion, owing to the want of proper means of communication, half-an-hour elapsed before the Night Attendant could make the case known to Dr. Begley. This suggestion demands immediate attention.

The Attendants and Nurses appeared to us to be attentive to their duties; we regret to hear, however, that three of the nurses were lately discharged, within one month, for ill-treating and abusing different Patients. We think that if women were appointed to assist the Attendants on the Male side, as has been done in other Asylums, it would be found very beneficial.

The new Kitchen Offices, Laundry and adjacent accommodation for Patients, are now finished and occupied.

The new Washhouse is not yet completed.

Buildings for the Assistant Medical Officers and Sub-Officers have been erected on each side. These houses have no kitchens or other domestic offices.

The old Workshops on the Male side have been formed

into three large apartments, with Attendants rooms, sculleries, &c.

A new Ward, on the Female side, containing twelve single rooms and a day room, is nearly fit for occupation.

On the Male side the alterations in the Tower are nearly completed.

On the Women's side, less progress has been made, and the Tower is still in course of alteration. The new projecting day-rooms are still unfinished.

The general Bath-rooms are incomplete.

We are assured by Mr. Harris that all the Works will be finished by Christmas, and we hope that all necessary steps will be taken by the Committee to cause this to be done.

With respect to the New Buildings, we think that the Attendant's rooms, attached to the large dormitories near the kitchen, are badly situated, and are not provided with fire-places.

On the Female side, the dormitory should have cross ventilation, by means of windows, as on the Male side.

The Water-closets in this department, and in other parts of the Building, are imperfectly ventilated; and the wire cord, used for flushing, offers ready means for suicide. Some of the gas burners, also, are fixed in such a manner as to be dangerous for the same reason.

In the rooms which have been formed out of the old Workshop, the windows are of the same faulty construction as elsewhere, opening only at the top. The window-sills are high and over-splayed at the lower part.

We recommend that a door should be broken out into the garden from the sitting-room, with a porch; and that windows should be made on the south side of one of the dormitories.

The Attendant's rooms here, as in other parts of the Building, should have fire-places, and glazed-doors opening into the dormitories, which would, we think, be far more useful than the small openings which have been made.

The means of warming the new Ward for 12 Patients on the Female side are quite insufficient, and this objection applies also to the new Building, in other parts of the premises.

The *general Bath-rooms* are constructed without any dressing-rooms; these, we think, should be added, and should be properly warmed and furnished.

The Brickwork in many of the rooms is very rough, and none of the Walls are plastered. The staircases are steep, and as yet unprovided with handrails.

The Walls below the windows in the new Buildings are all splayed contrary to the instructions contained in the printed paper of suggestions to Architects.

Chimney-pieces appear to have been entirely omitted.

The Airing-courts, which at the date of our last visit, were given up to the workmen, are still in confusion, and cannot be used by the Patients. We think it of the utmost importance that these should be cleared without any delay; that generally all the Airing-courts should be much enlarged, properly planted and laid out, and summer-houses erected in them.

The portion of land best adapted to Airing-courts for Men is at present occupied by a foul linen Wash-house. We recommend that this block of building be removed. The present Kitchen Garden should be made available for the exercise and recreation of the Patients, under the direction of the Medical Officers.

We learn with satisfaction that the salaries of the Medical Officers have lately been increased.

An Assistant Medical Officer on the Female side has just taken up his residence, but no regulations have been made for his guidance, nor have the Committee given Dr. Sankey any authority to point out to him his duties. A gentleman was also some months since elected as Assistant on the Male side, but great delay having taken place in calling for his services, he retired.

We are strongly of opinion that one Assistant Medical Officer on each side will be quite insufficient properly to carry on the Medical service of this Institution, and to keep the Case Books, which for a length of time have necessarily been neglected.

We think that immediate steps should be taken to appoint

one or more Assistant Medical Officers on the Male side, and that every consideration should be given to the opinions of the present Medical Officers in the selection of colleagues with whom they will necessarily be thrown much in contact. We are also of opinion that the Assistant Medical Officers should be under the entire control and direction of the Medical Officers, who should be required to draw up general rules for their guidance.

The association of these gentlemen at dinner with the Storekeeper's Clerk appears to us to be highly objectionable, and we think that arrangements should be made to give them a separate table.

We are fully aware that it is not open to us now to reiterate the strong objections which we have throughout entertained and expressed to the extension of this Asylum, and the congregation in one Institution of such large numbers as the Buildings are intended ultimately to accommodate. It is, however, in our opinion, incumbent upon us to state that our opinions upon the subject have been materially strengthened and confirmed by our present visit, and we now feel most desirous to press upon the Visitors the necessity of adopting all practicable means for diminishing and compensating for the great evils attendant upon an unwieldy Establishment, and an excessive population. Under other circumstances, we should be disposed to suggest the disuse altogether of the Basement Wards, which, in a sanitary view, and otherwise, are very unsuited for occupation by Patients. We trust that this matter will, at some future time, receive attention.

We are anxious to impress upon the Committee the great

importance of investing the Medical Superintendents with paramount authority, and full power to direct and carry into effect all measures which they may deem best for the medical and moral treatment of the Patients, their employment, and otherwise.

With this view, we think it most essential that they should be consulted upon all matters affecting the Patients, and the arrangements of the Asylum externally and internally, and generally in reference to the Institution and its management, for the efficient and beneficial working of which they are mainly responsible.

(Signed)

S. GASKELL,
JAMES WILKES,
W. G. CAMPBELL,
R. W. S. LUTWIDGE.

MINUTE ON COMMISSIONERS' ENTRY IN VISITING BOOK.

THE Committee of Visitors have read with great care, and with all the respect which is due to the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Entries made by the four Commissioners who visited the Asylum on the 14th, 15th, and 19th November last.

In this paper the Commissioners write, at considerable length, their observations upon the state and progress of the Works, and make various suggestions and recommendations in relation thereto, and to the general management of the Asylum.

Upon all that part of the observations of the Commissioners in Lunacy which relates to the state and progress of the Works, the Committee have to remark, that, constant as they are themselves in their visits at the Asylum, they have not been unobservant of the progress of the Works, nor neglectful of their duty: everything has been pressed forward so far as it was in their power to do so—the Architect has given unwearied personal attendance, and when the builders' strike took place, the Committee did not suffer the Works to be stopped, or in any way postponed. Great, no doubt, the inconvenience has been and still is, but that inconvenience has been inevitable; and it always has been, and still is, the

constant endeavour of the Committee to make that inconvenience as little felt, and to bring it to a termination as soon as possible. They believe their endeavours to have been so far successful, and the orders already given to be such as to render it entirely unnecessary for them to give any further directions to the Architect upon the subject: and here, perhaps, the Commissioners in Lunacy will not be unprepared for an expression of the surprise of the Committee that, under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Commissioners should have thought it necessary to call the attention of the Committee to what the Commissioners must have been aware, is, to a great extent, a most temporary state of things rapidly coming to a conclusion.

The Committee have always been quite aware of the opinions and views of the Commissioners in Lunacy with respect to the enlargement of the Asylum, and have, therefore, no reason to be surprised that they continue to be of that opinion. The Committee of Visitors have certainly never felt any wish to re-open a controversy which they considered, so far as the Visitors are concerned, to be at an end; and would have thought it entirely out of place to have remarked upon any observation of the Commissioners, in that respect, not addressed to the Committee. But when they find in the visiting book of this Asylum the entries made in the two last paragraphs, but two of the observations of the Commissioners, it is due to this Committee at once to state that their own views upon the subject are entirely unchanged, that it continues to be their firm conviction that the arrangement proposed by them and finally sanctioned after long and anxious consideration by the Secretary of State, notwithstanding all the arguments adduced to him by the Commissioners in Lunacy against the proposed enlargement, is far

preferable to that suggested by the Commissioners, and is the best which could have been adopted ; and, are bound to state, that there is nothing in the present remarks of the Commissioners to shake that conviction or to give the Committee any apprehension that this Asylum when completed, large as it will be, cannot be admirably well managed if the Medical Officers and all the Officers shall give to the Committee that cordial co-operation, each in his own place, which the Committee have a right to expect, and will take care to enforce. No institution, large or small, can be well managed unless that is so. The Committee do not doubt that they will find such cordial co-operation from each and from all who are under their direction and superintendence. Should it, however, unhappily, at any time, be otherwise, the Committee of Visitors, responsible for such good management, have the remedy in their own power ; and will, no doubt, take care to make proper use of it.

The Committee concur with the Commissioners in Lunacy in some of their suggestions of detail, and differ from them in others. Where they concur by far the larger part had already been under consideration, and orders had been already made before these observations came under the notice of the Committee. Where that has not already been the case, they will take care that such arrangements shall be made as shall, in their judgment, be proper. The Commissioners in Lunacy will, however, not expect, as to any matter whatever, that the Committee should surrender their own deliberate convictions. They will always carefully reconsider and review those opinions when they find themselves in opposition to the Commissioners ; but the ultimate decision must depend upon their own view of what is right. It is the Committee of Visitors, and not the Commissioners

in Lunacy, who are responsible for the management of this Asylum.

The Committee do not admit that the Medical Superintendents are mainly responsible for the efficient and beneficial working of the Establishment and its management. With the measures which the Medical Superintendents may deem best for the Medical and Moral treatment of the Patients, the Committee do not interfere; as little do they interfere with, or attempt to control, the Medical Officers as to the arrangements by which Patients capable of, and willing to work, are employed in the Grounds, Workshops, and other parts of the Establishment; and in respect to Diet, they leave them the most unrestricted liberty in every case in which they think it right to vary it.

Neither of the present Medical Officers will deny that they have been urged, on more occasions than one, to have no difficulty, no hesitation, in suggesting whatever may appear to them to be deserving of adoption. Without scruple such suggestions when made have been, and will be, adopted whenever the Committee have been, or shall be satisfied that that was, and will be, the right course. But the Committees of Visitors of this Asylum never have, and the present Committee trust that no future Committee ever will, surrender their own just authority or their own convictions on matters on which the Committee, and not the Medical Officers, are responsible. They will never interfere with the just responsibilities of the Medical Officers, but, on the other hand, they will never suffer the Medical Officers to consider themselves responsible for the entire management of the Asylum, and to have a consequent right to follow such course as they themselves shall

think proper, irrespective of the general authority of the Committee.

If this were to be the rule, the Committee, responsible as they really are to the Court and to the County, would become responsible for all the varying and changing views of the different Medical Superintendents who might from time to time become Officers in the Asylum, and would, indeed, have no security that the same principle was governing both sides of it.

The responsibility of selecting all the Medical Officers rests upon the Committee; the recommendation of the Commissioners in Lunacy, that the Assistant Medical Officers should be selected by the Medical Superintendents, which the Committee understand to be meant by the suggestion in these observations, would be simply a devolution of that duty on parties not so entirely disinterested in the matter as the Committee itself, and would at once narrow the field of choice in a manner which the Committee think would be prejudicial to the Asylum, and to which, therefore, they cannot consent.

The Commissioners express their opinion that the Assistant Medical Officers should be entirely under the control and direction of the Principal Medical Officers, who should be required to draw up general Rules for their guidance.

So long ago as the 6th January, 1859, the Committee resolved that, the Assistant Medical Officers when appointed, should act under the superintendence and direction of the Principal Medical Officers; that such Assistant Medical Officers should each respectively act for the other during the absence of his

Colleague, and should also take the whole charge of his own side of the Asylum during the occasional absences of his own immediate Superior, but always in such case under the superintendence and direction of the Principal Medical Officer on the other side ; and repeated communications in reference thereto, and to the adoption of more specific regulations for their government, took place between the Principal Medical Officers and the Committee, who, however, failed in obtaining much assistance from them in the formation of such regulations. The present Medical Officers are, therefore, quite aware that the Assistant Medical Officers are, and are intended to be, expressly under their control and directions.

In neither case did either Medical Officer fulfil the expectations of the Committee in that respect, and the Committee have had, therefore, for some time under consideration a set of regulations drawn up by the Committee itself. Before they are finally adopted and issued, the Principal Medical Officers will again be consulted.

The Committee have felt it right to enter into this statement, because it seems to be implied in the observations of the Commissioners in Lunacy—1st. That the position of the Assistant Medical Officers is at present undefined, and, 2nd. That nothing has been done towards the issue of regulations for the guidance of such Officers.

With respect to the addition of a third Medical Officer on each side, the Committee can only say, that they see no present necessity for it, and cannot undertake, therefore, the responsibility of making such an augmentation of the Medical Staff.

No objection has been addressed to the Committee by the Assistant Medical Officer, in respect to the regulations under which he is boarded in the Asylum. The arrangement in force was explained to him before he accepted the appointment; no difficulty was made at the time; the Committee do not think it "highly objectionable," and cannot undertake to increase the expenditure by unnecessarily multiplying the number of separate Tables.

The Houses referred to are supplied from the general Kitchen, and it is entirely unnecessary, and would, therefore, be a wasteful expenditure, to increase the accommodation already found there.

The Committee are, of course, not aware of the authority on which the Commissioners in Lunacy have inserted in their observations a paragraph, implying that the Gentleman who had been selected for the place of Assistant Medical Officer on the Male side, had retired in consequence of great delay in calling for his services. This is the first time such a statement has come before the Committee; they do not believe it to be true, because it is in direct contradiction to his own letter to the Chairman, which was in the following words, viz. :—

"CHEW MAGNA, BRISTOL,

" *Sept. 16th, 1859.*

"SIR,

"Since you did me the honor of electing me Assistant Medical Officer to the Hanwell Asylum in June last, events have transpired which will most probably alter my course in life. An opening has occurred to me which will lead to my settling in practice most agreeably to my inclinations. I must, therefore, beg that you will kindly allow me to resign my appointment, feeling sure that you would not

wish, by retaining my services, under the circumstances, to damage my future prospects in life. I am sorry that this did not occur before, and hope that you will not be inconvenienced in filling my place before the time at which you would have required my services.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"FRANCIS JOSEPH DOWLING."

*"The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors to the
Middlesex County Asylum, Hanwell."*

With this letter before them, the Commissioners in Lunacy will, probably, think it necessary to require some explanation from the person on whose authority that paragraph in their observations was inserted.

It does not appear necessary that the Committee should here make any remarks on the other observations which they find before them. They are, as they always have been, most desirous for the cure and well being of the Patients as already stated; they are, as they always have been, most ready to consider every suggestion made to them by the Commissioners in Lunacy, or by their own Medical Officers, and to adopt every arrangement so suggested to them when satisfied themselves that such arrangements are practicable and useful; but they must reserve to themselves, and to their successors, the absolute right of dealing with all such matters according to their own conscientious convictions; and they are entirely satisfied that by the course they have adopted, and intend to follow, they best consult the good of the Patients, the well being of the Asylum, and the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them by the Court and the County of Middlesex.

The Committee direct that a copy of this Minute be inserted next immediately following the observations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in the Visiting book ; and that a copy be transmitted to the Commissioners by the clerk.

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REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
THE MALE DEPARTMENT.

THERE were four hundred and sixteen Male Patients on the books of the Asylum at the close of the year 1858, including one out on probation; eighty-one were admitted during the year 1859; twenty have been discharged recovered; six as improved; seven as not improved, and thirty-four have died: four hundred and thirty remained at the commencement of the present year.

The disease in the Patients admitted assumed the form of Mania in fifty-one cases; that of Melancholia in fourteen and of Imbecility in fifteen: there was one case of Idiocy.

General Paralysis was combined with Mania in ten instances; with Melancholia in one and with Imbecility in eight. Epilepsy was associated with the mental malady—in eight cases of Mania, and in two of Imbecility. There was a double combination of Paralysis and Epilepsy in one case, and that one a case of Imbecility.

A disposition to Suicide existed in ten cases—four of them being of Mania, five of Melancholia and one Imbecility. General Paralysis was complicated with one of the Suicidal cases of Mania and Epilepsy with another of them.

The causes of the disorder, as far as they have been ascertained, were chiefly of the class denominated "moral," viz., anxiety about business, fretting at losses, at the want of employment, grief at the death of relatives, at disappointments, &c. In some cases the causes were clearly of a physical nature, such as over work, want of rest, injury of the head, injury of the spine, exposure to excessive heat. In others, hereditary disposition to the disease was the only cause that could be assigned for the attack; intemperance as a sole cause, could be traced in three cases only, whereas in several this was combined with hereditary disposition and with causes of a moral kind; in some of these, however, it was, at most, an excitant, and probably the mind was already disturbed before the individual gave way to the habit. In considering the histories of cases of Insanity narrated by the relatives of the Patients (the only reliable source of obtaining correct information respecting them), it is often difficult to determine whether intemperance be not rather a symptom than a cause of mental derangement.

Fourteen of the Patients who left the Asylum recovered, had been under treatment for periods varying from six weeks to ten months—two between twelve months and two years; two, three years each: one, five years, and one, eight years.

Most of those discharged as improved and not improved, not being chargeable to Middlesex, were removed to the Asylums of the counties to which they were respectively adjudicated; others were taken away at the request of friends, and two were sent to workhouses in exchange for Patients said to be curable, but thought here not to be so.

Thirteen of the deaths were attributable to general Para-

lysis, Apoplexy, and Epilepsy; Eleven to Pulmonary Consumption and other diseases of the respiratory organs; Six to general Debility and Exhaustion after Mania; one to Rheumatism; One to Scrofulous Abscess; and One to Inflammation of the Peritoneum and perforation of an intestine, occurring after the reduction of an incarcerated inguinal Hernia, the rupture had been of many years' standing; unhappily there was one also from Homicide. The Patient, J. B., was taken out with a party of eighteen others at nine o'clock in the morning of the 10th of February, to their customary occupation, that of Spade Husbandry, under the care of one Attendant instead of two as usual; in less than an hour afterwards, whilst at work, he was struck suddenly and without provocation by one of the party, W. R., on the head and face, with a trenching fork, causing severe injuries, of which he died almost immediately; the assailant, an epileptic, who was subject to paroxysms of excitement previous to the recurrence of his fits, but not generally after them, had been kept under observation and prevented from going to work, in consequence of this state, for a week before this event; but having had an epileptic seizure the day before it, the Attendant of his Ward thought him sufficiently well to be employed again, and the out-door Attendant concurring in this opinion, the man was taken into the field to labour. The inspector of police in the village having heard of the calamity, came to the Asylum the following day, and asked that the Patient might be given up to him for the purpose of being brought before a magistrate on the charge of murder; the application was refused, and the circumstance communicated to the Chairman of the Committee, with a request to be informed, if the constable should come again (as he said he would) with a warrant to apprehend the aggressor, he should be allowed to do so;

upon the receipt of a reply in the affirmative, the officer on coming the next day and producing a warrant, was permitted to arrest the Patient, and take him into the Committee Room before two Magistrates of the County, not members of the Committee, but who were deputed by the Justices assembled in Sessions at Brentford to come to the Asylum and hear the case. These gentlemen, after receiving evidence, issued an order for the committal of the Patient to Newgate. He was then conducted into another room, in which the Coroner and Jury were assembled to enquire into the cause of death of the deceased; the verdict returned was—"Wounds and other injuries of the head and face inflicted by W. R., a lunatic patient, causing death by misadventure." At the conclusion of the inquest the Patient was conveyed to Newgate, and was brought to trial at the Central Criminal Court on the 2nd of March. On being arraigned, he appeared to be incompetent to plead; the jury impannelled to try this issue declared, by their verdict, that he was of unsound mind; whereupon the Judge directed that he should be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure, and he was sometime afterwards removed to the part of Bethlehem Hospital appropriated to the reception of Criminal Lunatics.

W. R. had been fourteen years in this Asylum, and had occasionally manifested violence during the paroxysms of excitement which preceded his epileptic attacks, and had once inflicted a severe injury on a Patient in one of these, but had not committed any such act for three years before the one which terminated thus fatally.

It will be seen by the appended tables, carefully drawn up by Mr. Willson, that several of the Patients who died during the last year were far advanced in age, and had been long

resident in the Asylum, and that some of them had been insane many years before admission.

The severe weather which ushered in the winter affected injuriously the old, the feeble, the paralysed, the epileptic, and many others have suffered from Rheumatism and Pulmonary Complaints.

Seclusion was adopted in the cases of thirty-seven Patients as compared with twenty-eight in the preceding year; the instances were one hundred and eight in number, exactly the same as in the year 1858. The duration of the seclusion ranged from four minutes to twelve hours, and the whole period passed in seclusion was comprehended in eighty-four hours and six minutes, as compared with ninety-nine hours and fifty minutes of the year before; the average to each being forty-six minutes and a few seconds, as compared with fifty-five minutes and twenty-seven seconds of the year 1858.

First Quarter ..	16 instances.	Duration 11 hours	7 minutes.
Second „ ..	45 „	Duration 32 „	57 „
Third „ ..	35 „	Duration 29 „	25 „
Fourth „ ..	12 „	Duration 10 „	37 „
— — — — —		— — — — —	
108 instances.		Duration 84 hours	6 minutes.

Employment and recreation continue as hitherto. Sixty-six Patients made little excursions beyond the boundaries ninety-six times during the year, dressed and accompanied as heretofore; there have also been parties to Kew and Hampton Court; a new walk, too, made round the lower field at the suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, has been much resorted to for exercise by many Patients, chiefly from the Refractory Wards, and with advantage.

Mr. R. H. Heurtley Sankey, some years Assistant at the Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Oxford and Berks, had charge of the Male Department of this Institution in the month of September last, during the absence of the Medical Officer, and performed the duties that devolved upon him with zeal and ability.

W. C. BEGLEY.

Hanwell, January 12th, 1860.

R E P O R T
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

ONE hundred and fourteen Female Patients were admitted into the Asylum in the year 1859; 112 of whom were received since the month of May.

Of the total number 63 were affected with Mania, 25 with Melancholia, and 25 with Imbecility. Twelve of those with Mania were reported to be suicidal, 2 of them were affected with symptoms of General Paralysis, 2 with Epilepsy, and in one of these latter, the case was also complicated by suicidal propensity.

Of the 25 Patients, whose form of disease on admission was Melancholia, seven were reported to be suicidal, and one had symptoms of General Paralysis.

Of the cases of Imbecility, in nearly a fourth the mental weakness resulted from Epilepsy. One was a case of Congenital Idiocy, and 3 were the result of age, or Senile Imbecility.

One Patient was admitted in a dying state, the form of her disease was not ascertained. But of the rest, 113 in

number, the cases of the following admit of no hope of recovery, viz. :—5 Complicated with symptoms of General Paralysis, 8 with Epilepsy, 1 Congenital and 3 Senile Imbecility, making a total of 17 Patients who may be deemed incurable. Besides which, there are 12 others, in whom the mind is in an imbecile state; a condition only very rarely admitting of any improvement.

Of the gross number there are only 83 Patients admitted during the past year who are affected with a curable form of disease, and in many of these the malady has already passed into a chronic state; having existed from periods varying from 2 to 9 years.

The most favourable estimate that can be made, will not give more than one half of the 83 cases (or 42) as probably curable, and of this number 15 have already terminated in recovery.

Of the total number of Patients admitted during the past year, it may be fairly calculated therefrom that 71 will be added to the list of inmates of the Asylum for life; and the experience gathered from statistics of the Institution, goes to prove that 15 per cent. of these will be alive 25 years hence.

With respect to Patients admitted into the Asylums of the County of Middlesex, it should be always borne in mind that in many instances they have been inmates of other similar establishments, and have been discharged from them as incurables; for, in the Metropolitan districts, there exist, besides the large public institutions of Bethlehem and St. Luke's Hospital, numerous private establishments for the treatment of the insane.

During the past year as many as 15 Patients are known to have been under treatment in other Asylums previous to their admission here.

Cures.—Twenty-two Patients have been discharged cured ; fifteen of whom, as has already been stated, were admitted during the past year. Three were admitted in 1858, 2 in 1857, 1 in 1856, and 1 had been four years under treatment.

The form of the disease was Mania in 14, and Melancholia in 8 cases of the Patients discharged cured ; and since the proportion of the cases of Mania and Melancholia is as 7 of the former to 2 of the latter, it appears that the cases of Melancholia have terminated favourably more frequently during the past year than those of Mania.

No less than 8 of the 22 Patients discharged cured, had suffered from former attacks of insanity, and these are therefore especially prone to a recurrence of the malady.

The proportion of discharges by recovery, during 1859, is at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average number under treatment throughout the year.

Besides the above-named, there were 14 Patients removed to other Asylums, of whom 6 were improved, and 8 not improved at the date of their discharge.

Deaths.—During the past year 29 Patients died, or at the rate of 4.83 per cent. on the average residents. Among them there were several very aged persons, who had been in the Asylum many years ; 4 had been resident more than 26 years, 9 more than 16 years.

On the other hand, 10 of the Patients had been less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ year under treatment, and 8 of these 10 had been admitted in the previous year. No less than three Patients did not survive the 3rd day after their arrival.

The immediate causes of death in those dying during 1859, may be arranged under two heads, viz., from diseases directly connected with insanity, as General Paralysis, General Debility, Epilepsy ; and death resulting from diseases having no such immediate relation with the mental disorder, as Consumption, Pneumonia, Accidents, &c.

In the former class death occurred by General Paralysis in three cases, and by General Debility in nine instances.

Among the causes of death in the second division there occurred one by accident, which requires particular mention. The following is from the description of the circumstances made at the time of their occurrence.

C. T., a feeble, epileptic Patient, who was confined to her bed in the Infirmary on account of a paroxysm of Epilepsy, was discovered to-day (March 5) out of bed and sitting on a chair in her bedroom, with a large wound just above her ancle. The Patient occupied a single room opening into the gallery of the Ward ; the Nurse had passed down the Ward, and had seen the Patient lying in her bed a little after three in the afternoon, and she was found in the above described state about half-past three. On examination of the injury it was discovered that there was a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula of the left leg, with extensive contusions of the soft parts from the ancle nearly as high as to the knee.

The Patient appeared quite unconscious of the accident, having been for some months previously in a very demented condition. She occupied what is called a crib bedstead, which is constructed with high sides in order to prevent such fatuous Patients from falling out of the bed and injuring themselves when locked in during the night.

It is probable that during the restlessness produced by the paroxysm of Epilepsy, the Patient had attempted to leave her bed and had fallen in the attempt; and being a somewhat heavy person, broke her leg by falling upon it, and that she further increased the mischief by attempting to walk about on the fractured limb before her condition was discovered.

In consultation with Mr. Lane, of St. Mary's Hospital, it was decided that the limb should be removed, and this was done without delay, with such promptitude indeed, that the Patient was in bed again with the operation completed by six o'clock, or within three hours of the discovery of the injury. The wound, however, did not progress favourably, and it was frequently much disturbed by severe epileptic seizures; the Patient gradually sunk and died on 22nd March, or seventeen days after the accident.

With respect to the treatment and general management of the Asylum, little can be reported for the past year.

The extensive alterations in the building during the whole of the year have necessarily disturbed the usual routine. The builders have been more or less occupied in ten out of the fourteen Female Wards of the Asylum. In many instances the Ward has been entirely given up, and the

Patients wholly removed, and accommodated elsewhere in the best way that could be devised.

Two of the most frequented and extensive Airing Courts have also been wholly thrown out of use for the same period. It can be readily believed, therefore, that the management of the Patients must have been of unusual difficulty to all concerned. Inconveniences of other kinds, which it is not necessary to detail, have interfered to mar the efficiency of the Asylum as a curative establishment ; they are now, it is believed, all drawing to a close, and long before the next Annual Report is called for, it is hoped that the entire department will be in its former order.

The tranquillity or the contrary condition of the Patients generally, is perhaps well elucidated by the frequency of the necessity of employing seclusion. During the first three quarters of the year there were only 51 instances of seclusion in the Female department, the number of Patients being above 600. In the first quarter there were 23 seclusions, in the second 18, in the third 13 ; but in the last quarter the number of seclusions greatly augmented, and amounted to 46. The cause of this increase is due to several circumstances combined : in the first place there were many new Patients admitted, the weather prevented out-door exercise so frequently, as customary, and the Airing Courts were not all available ; lastly, the opening of new Wards, and the unfortunate necessity that occurred for discharging some of the Nurses, rendered a large importation of new Nurses necessary, who, of course, were not at first so apt in managing and soothing the excited as those who had had more teaching and more practice.

It is also my duty this year to make mention of 2 Escapes on the Female side; and it is the first occasion in 5 years that this has had to be recorded. Both Escapes were owing to the negligence of the builders in leaving the means of egress, by which the escape was made.

The first escape occurred on the 23rd October, the Patient quitted the Wards by a doorway left totally unguarded and open by the Contractors' workmen, near the Laundry. This Patient was brought back in the course of one hour and a half.

The other Patient, E. R., escaped on the evening of the 20th December, about 5 o'clock in the evening, and was brought back at half-past 12 of the same night.

This Patient was a young married woman who had made already one or two suicidal attempts. She had also endeavoured to secrete herself in Linen Chests, and in similar places. She belonged to No. 5 Ward. The day room of this Ward was in the hands of the Contractors, and not in occupation by the patients; but the Nurses and Patients, going to Chapel or the Kitchen, were obliged to pass through it. It is most probable that E. R., first secreted herself in this room, and the workmen having left work, she was unobserved. From this she probably passed with the next party of Patients into the West Tower. In order to convert a part of this Tower into a passage from the back Wards to the Kitchen, a hoarding had been placed across it, dividing a portion of the tower into a part accessible from without for the Builder's workmen, and a passage only connected with Wards within.

On this occasion some of the workmen had removed one board of the hoarding in order to connect a part of the gas pipe on one side of the hoarding with that on the inner side. The Patient availed herself of this opening, and made her escape.

Though the night was very boisterous and the ground covered with snow, the Patient was not affected, even with a cold, and returned none the worse, apparently, for her ramble.

W. H. O. SANKEY.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

TO THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

31st December, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

I am happy to be able to inform you that during the year now ended, nothing has occurred to prevent the regular celebration of Divine Service and the performance of my other duties as the Chaplain to this Institution.

The Services in the Chapel, as also the Quarterly administration of the Holy Communion, have been attended by orderly and devout congregations, and, I have reason to believe, to the edification and comfort of very many of my afflicted charge.

It will be remembered that at the end of the last year the number of Patients attending Divine service had fallen off in consequence of the temporary cessation of the admission of Patients. The numbers at the beginning of the year were about 110 Men, and 230 Women. Since the reception of

Patients has recommenced, the number of Men at each service has increased to about 150. The number of the Females, however, has not increased in a corresponding manner. On the contrary, there is a slight average decrease discernible, and this, moreover, though a very large proportion of the recently admitted Patients have attended the Sunday services. Of the cause of this anomaly I am not able to give a satisfactory account.

The number of Communicants at the four celebrations of the Holy Communion during the year was respectively 57, 63, 60 and 62. These numbers include a few to whom the administration was private. The whole number of Patients who attended the ordinance during the year was 87, some of whom died, and others were discharged cured. It has been to my mind a most gratifying sight to witness these poor exiles from the world assembled around their Lord's table, and to mark their reverence and devout demeanour. I have felt it a privilege to break bread with these little ones of the flock.

My visits to the Wards and Infirmarys have been made as usual. I trust that to many of the sick and dying I was instrumental in conveying the knowledge or the consolations of the Gospel; many were unconscious for some time before their death; among these were some of the Patients recently admitted, who died shortly after they came to the Asylum; but there were others who were sensible to the last.

Of the 63 Patients who died during the year, 56 were buried in the Asylum ground. This is a larger proportion than usual. It was probably owing in part to the circum-

stance that some of the deceased had been a great many years in the Asylum, and had either survived their relatives or been forgotten by them; and in part to the alteration of the rules of Burying Clubs; the compulsory expenditure of the grants wholly on the funerals, deterring many from becoming subscribers to them. I received, with much satisfaction on several occasions, from the friends of Patients when attending funerals, testimony to the comfort, and hope which their relatives had derived from the various means of grace to which they had access while here. A similar testimony also from several of those discharged, has caused me to hope that they had departed to their homes, not only in their right mind, but participators of that cure which the Saviour alone can bestow.

The portion of ground which your Committee had set apart and enclosed as an addition to the Burial-ground of the Asylum, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on the 31st of March. The occasion was one of solemn, yet pleasing interest, and the result fully answered the pains and trouble which your Committee had taken to render the arrangements complete. An act of considerate kindness on the part of his Lordship, added an unexpected interest to the proceedings of the day. After evening prayers had been said in the Chapel, where about 200 of the Patients were assembled, his Lordship ascended the pulpit, and addressed to the congregation, from Matt. xi. 28, a short discourse, which was felt by all present, both Patients and Visitors, most appropriate and well timed. The Patients listened with profound attention, as his Lordship directed our minds to the only source of peace in time, in death, and in eternity. The psalm appointed to be sung in the burial ground had been carefully practised by a selected few of the Male

Patients, who discharged their duty exceedingly well, and received afterwards the kind commendations of the Bishop. His Lordship's kindness in endeavouring to render the occasion profitable, as well as his impressive discourse, were long remembered and spoken of by the Patients with gratification. It may be interesting to state what the Patients thought of the occasion of the solemnity. Very few, perhaps, regarded the ground as the place of their own interment, though some, I know, did so. To these latter, as well as to some others who spoke to me about it, it was a source of satisfaction that everything was provided as orderly and securely for the mortal remains of those who shall be buried here, as in "a churchyard;" for by this word of hallowed memories they usually speak of our burial ground.

I should greatly exceed the limits of a Report were I to attempt a description of the various cases brought under my care during the year. I will, however, offer a few observations upon a class of Patients, who, it will be believed, possess more than an ordinary interest to a Minister of the Gospel—I mean some of those cases of Melancholia in which religious topics are involved. One division of these cases has struck me as very peculiar. I cannot, however, think that it has any necessary connection with Insanity, though it gives evidence of a weak mind, and seems the effect of ignorance or confused ideas of the meaning of Scriptural terms. I could name several instances of this peculiarity. These persons despond, not on account of the depth of their guilt before God, but on account of their inability to *come to Christ*. They will tell me that they are truly sorry for sin, and desire in all things to live holily; that they believe all that is said by God of the person and offices of Christ, and that He is able and willing to save even them. Nevertheless they

are in great distress, because, as they add, they cannot come to Christ. In vain to tell them that "they have undoubtedly come to Christ;" for they are under the delusion that coming to Christ is some mysterious process, or state of feeling altogether distinct from a reception by faith of God's promises in His Son. Many of the other cases of Melancholia, in connection with religion, except such as spring from remorse, may be traced, I think, to similarly defective notions. When the mind has been, by whatever cause, upset, the indistinctness of their view of doctrine, and of the grounds of a Christian hope, are perceived; truths taken for granted before, now require explanation, and the weakened brain magnifies difficulties until it sinks under the contemplation. The mind had, however, given way before the wholesome diet of religious truth produced such painful consequences.

JOHN MAY, *Chaplain.*

MATRON'S REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
FOR HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE year having arrived at its close, I beg leave to lay my annual Report before you; and I trust the state of the Female Department of the Asylum is such as you will be pleased to regard as satisfactory. The Patients are healthy and cheerful; the Assistant Officers intelligent and pains-taking; the number of the Attendants is now complete; and they form as a whole a most respectable and efficient body of subordinates.

The most prominent events of the past year have been comprised in organising and occupying several of the New Wards, and the larger Domestic Offices of the Asylum.

Early in March, as the Committee are aware, Three new Wards, after having been duly seasoned and aired, were taken possession of by those Female Patients who had formerly occupied the West Tower. These Wards are particularly light, cheerful, and comfortable; two of them forming the larger portion of the raised storey over the Old Buildings; but the third occupies an entirely new site, near the new Kitchens, &c. In this Ward are placed the Helper

Patients employed in the Kitchens, Bakehouse, and Dairy, as being convenient of access to and from their sphere of labour. It consists of a large and lofty Hall, well lighted, and opening both into the internal corridor and out upon one of the best Airing Courts, and is capable of dining comfortably upwards of 200 Patients; and of a Dormitory above of the same dimensions, with a lofty arched roof, and is provided with Attendants' rooms, lavatories, &c. Later in the year, the new Kitchens, Bakehouse, Dairy, Store-Rooms, Larders, &c., were brought into operation; and, making some little allowance for the newness of machinery, that large and important Department works well and satisfactorily.

A roomy and light Corridor connects the Kitchens and other domestic offices with the Wards on each side of the House; and by this means the Food, when dished up at meal time, is conveyed hot and direct from the Kitchen into the Wards. This was not the case formerly; on the Female side, the cooked Provisions being hitherto conveyed in heated metal boxes from the kitchen to an apartment appropriated for the purpose, in a tolerably central position, whence they were distributed under the superintendence of a Matron's Assistant to the respective Female Wards. A considerable saving of time and labour is thus effected, besides the more important advantages that the Patients' meals are served hot and punctually, and the domestic arrangements confined to their proper sphere.

The extensive additions and alterations connected with the Laundry are now all completed, and that Department is in full operation. The four large Dormitories constructed over the Ironing Rooms, contain beds for the accommodation

of between eighty and ninety of the Patients employed in the various sections of this field of labour; they are light, well ventilated, roomy, and cheerful; and present, with their pleasant fire-places, well-arranged beds, and neat, new furniture, an aspect of great comfort. Apartments for all the Laundresses, and the Superintendent, are also most conveniently arranged, having the walls nicely papered, and all, except two, contain fire-places. The Superintendent of the Work Room also occupies a Sleeping Room in this part of the Building, the Female Store Room and Work Rooms being immediately contiguous.

The General Bath Room for the Female side, appropriately situated on the Ground Floor, near the West Centre, and containing twelve Porcelain Baths, is also in operation, and is in every respect convenient and satisfactory. The supply of both hot and cold water is most abundant, and the Baths are easily and rapidly filled and emptied. Each Bath occupies a separate compartment, furnished with stools and matting, and enclosed with moreen curtains. The Bath Room is roomy and well lighted.

The election of a Housekeeper took place by advertisement early in April. This office had been to a considerable extent in abeyance from the death of Mrs. Clift in 1856. Many highly respectable candidates came forward, and the number having been ultimately reduced to two individuals, the choice of the Committee fell upon Mrs. Caroline Gardener, as the person best qualified to undertake the onerous duties of the appointment.

In order to meet the increased duties consequent upon an enlargement of the Asylum, the Committee were pleased to

add, in June, to the staff of Officers more immediately connected with the Wards, by appointing a second Matron's Assistant, in the person of Miss M. A. Duce, who had been more than eight and a-half years in the service of the Asylum; and who had held, during more than a year previously, the responsible office of Superintendent of the Work Room.

The Committee were also pleased to select from candidates who applied in answer to advertisements an additional Head Attendant, and an additional Night Watch; and also to appoint Miss Rebecca M. Duce, who had been many years in the service of the Asylum, to succeed her sister as Superintendent of the Work Room.

These new appointments conduce very materially to the effectual supervision of the Wards and to the efficient carrying out of the Committee's instructions for the kind and intelligent management of the Female Department.

In July, Miss Jane Fryer, who had held the office of Matron's Assistant between four and five years, resigned her appointment on being elected Matron of the County Asylum at Leicester, the Committee appointing in her place Miss Halliley, a lady of good family from a northern county.

In July, also, Mrs. Henrietta Newman, the senior Head Attendant, resigned her situation, having been elected Matron of the Orphan Asylum at Clapham.

Mrs. Newman was succeeded by Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, who, after a few months' trial, found the duties too fatiguing for her health, which was rather delicate. The Committee

having elected Mrs. Elizabeth Burton from amongst a number of candidates for the vacant office, she entered upon her duties in December.

The addition so considerably made by the Committee to the wages of such Attendants as have charge of a Ward, and which come into operation in June, is truly appreciated by the recipients, and has, in more than one instance, been followed by marked improvement in the discharge of their duties.

The Bakeress, Ann Goodgame, upwards of ten years in the service of the Asylum, has also been much encouraged in her arduous labours by the thoughtful kindness of the Committee in augmenting her wages.

The Ward Attendants have, as a body, performed their duties well, and, notwithstanding some unavoidable inconveniences, cheerfully; but there have been, unhappily, some exceptions to this satisfactory state of things. Two senior Attendants, who had been in charge of their respective Wards some years, and one Supernumary Nurse, were proved to have been guilty of using unkind language to their Patients, and of roughly treating several of them in one of the Airing Courts in the latter end of the summer. All three were instantly dismissed by the Committee.

Some changes have occurred amongst the Attendants, and amongst the Domestic Servants. Maria Huntley, the Cook, after eight years service, resigned her situation early in the autumn. A loss was sustained in another domestic department, in February, by the somewhat sudden death of M. D., to whom the Committee were pleased to give a situation on her recovery and discharge from the Asylum in 1858, after

having been an inmate ten years. M. D. was trustworthy and industrious, and gentle and conciliatory in her manner; she was much beloved by the Patients, and respected by her fellow-servants, and followed to the grave by a large number of both, as well as by several of the Officers.

In the month of February Miss Emma Phillips, who had been during three and a-half years Superintendent of Bazaar, and Organist, resigned her appointment and left the Asylum on her marriage.

The consecration of the new portion of the Burial Ground by the Bishop of London took place on the 31st March. 105 Female Patients attended the service in the Chapel, and, accompanied by eleven attendants, afterwards walked in procession down to the Burial Ground, returning at the conclusion of the ceremony, in which they appeared to take great interest, in the most orderly manner to the Wards.

The Female side of the Asylum has been healthy throughout the year. The admissions of Patients during the last eight months were very numerous. The recoveries have been rather above the average, and the deaths fewer in number than those of last year. Some very interesting cases occurred amongst those Patients who recovered. One young woman who had been an inmate three years, was, during the greater part of the time so apparently imbecile, so utterly incapable of making any healthful or intelligent exertion, that her recovery was almost considered to be hopeless. However, the gradual progress of her convalescence was not once interrupted; and when she left the Asylum, finally discharged, after having been absent two months upon probation, it was to embark on a voyage to Australia at the invitation of two

affectionate sisters, whose own emigration had preceded her illness, and who, happily married, offered her a home in Adelaide. By the last Australian Mail a letter has been received at the Asylum from her, giving an account of her quick and pleasant passage, good health, and affectionate reception by her sisters, and containing an acknowledgement of her gratitude to the Committee for the substantial benefits she received from the Adelaide Fund, as well as her cordial thanks and remembrances to many of the Officers. Another happy recovery was that of a very young woman, a native of the North of Scotland, but who had lived some time as a domestic servant in London. She was when admitted in a state of depression and despondency, and had delusions of a painful nature, chiefly religious. J. was, however, comparatively docile, and, after the lapse of a few days, was induced to occupy herself with some light work in the Kitchen. Her recovery took place very rapidly. Her mother had journeyed up to London to see J. previous to her admission to Hanwell, and returned home almost in despair, the state of the Patient appearing to her to be so hopeless. When informed of J.'s convalescence, the poor woman again came up to receive her child, and the expressions of her joy and gratitude were almost boundless. A kind grant made by the Committee from the Adelaide Fund enabled both mother and daughter to return by 3rd class per Great Northern Railway, otherwise they must have encountered the perils of a boisterous sea—they left Hanwell on the very night in which the "Royal Charter" was lost.

Another most encouraging recovery was that of a respectable married woman, who had a family of several children. When admitted, she was silent and morose, and could only be induced to take food and exercise with great difficulty. She continued in this state during several weeks. Very

gradually she began to take an interest in what was passing around her, and was, after some months, discharged upon probation. But the site of her house was an extremely unhealthy one, and she returned to it to find her little ones ill, two of whom died of Diptheria ere the month of her probation was expired. Through the mercy of God, her complete recovery was not retarded by this severe trial; and she has been discharged, and assisted from the Adelaide fund with the means to procure nourishment and clothing. Several other mothers of young children happily recovered; as well as a considerable number of interesting young women, who had formerly been respectable domestic servants.

A fine infant was born in September, the son of a respectable married woman. The little fellow is healthy and thriving, and a great source of interest to Patients of all ages. His mother nurses him, and as she is now improving, it is to be hoped that her recovery will take place at no distant date.

A Male Idiotic child of 7 years was admitted in September. He was an interesting and affectionate little creature, but helpless in the extreme, and in a pitiable state of illness. God mercifully called him hence ere his residence in the Asylum had reached a month,

An elderly woman died on the 1st of May, who had been one of the earliest Patients admitted. She was rather above the middle height, and always well and tastefully clad; although her dress was of the same material with many of the others, it appeared better than any; her personal appearance was quaint, yet her dignified carriage, and her fine old face, formed an attractive whole, always welcome to the eye.

Her history was sad, but she was happily unconscious that it was so. Anne had been chief nurse in a nobleman's family, saved some money, and married a respectable tradesman, who failed in business, and died, leaving her with one child, a little boy. She had been insane, and an inmate of another Asylum, several years previously to her admission at Hanwell. She had not seen her son from his infancy, until, he called upon her for the first time, a few years ago. In vain did he attempt to convince her of his identity. "No, no, *my* Billy is a little boy in frock and petticoats; a little fair-haired boy, only *so* high! God bless you! You are a nice young man, but not my Billy—when *he* grows up to be a man, he will be like you, because you are like my Billy's Father!" And such was the greeting every time he came, yet she was always pleased to see him. But he paid his last unsatisfactory visit to his Mother one late Autumn-day. A week or two afterwards, the poor man was found drowned in the Canal, near Paddington; and a wound in his throat was stated to have been inflicted by himself; it was also stated, that he was out of work, had a dying wife and three little ones to support, and that his mind, never strong, had given way under his trials. All knowledge of the event was carefully concealed from his Mother, who smiled and talked and curtsied to the flowers in the Front Grounds, as long as she was capable of walking about. One of the Officers of the Asylum, brought to her from Paris, some years since, a little brooch, containing a portrait of the juvenile Comte de Paris, then a fair-haired, blooming child. She declared it was the picture of her Billy; and she cherished it until the day of her death as her most precious possession.

The small Pleasure Gardens are still patronised as warmly as ever; their number has been increased during the year;

and a few of them presented a singular contrast to the brilliancy of the rest, owing to their having been planted by their more practical owners with culinary vegetables. Potatoes, peas, beans, onions, parsley, and even Jerusalem artichokes flourished and attained maturity in the warm sunshine of 1859; and that the watering-pot had been duly in exercise, was evidenced by the size and abundance of the foliage. One or two beds were sown with wheat and oats, which grew to an unusual height, and really formed a pleasing variety amidst the multifarious productions of the broad border under cultivation.

The amusements of the Patients, and their exercises, have been attended to, as in former years. Excursions have been made to Hampton Court and elsewhere; walking parties to easy distances, &c. The Monday evening meetings for dancing and other amusements take place as usual, and one evening a few weeks since, Mr. L., a gentleman amateur, kindly entertained the Patients assembled in the Recreation Room, with a selection of Readings from *Dombey and Son*, and a few scenes from *Martin Chuzzlewit*. The different characters were individualized very effectively; and both the pathetic and the humorous passages elicited frequent marks of appreciation on the part of the gratified auditory. The reading occupied about two hours, and not once did the attention and interest of the Patients give way. The Chaplain and all the Resident Officers were present.

On the afternoon and evening of the 29th December, the Male and Female Patients enjoyed their annual winter entertainments. The greater number assembled in the Recreation Room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, chiefly by the Female Patients, with flowers of

their own manufacture, mingled with some bright evergreens. But the fine engravings and coloured prints which adorn the walls of this noble room—the munificent gifts acknowledged in former reports—render extra decoration an affair of easy adjustment now. Those Patients who were not capable of leaving their respective wards, and a few who preferred more passive pleasures, enjoyed their share of the holiday fare at home, and appeared pleased and gay in their holiday attire. A small, but excellent Band occupied the Orchestra, and dancing was well sustained throughout the evening. Many of the Magistrates and some of their friends honoured the party with their presence. The Chaplain and his children, and all the Resident Officers remained all the evening. When the Male Patients retired at half-past seven to a more substantial supper, the Female Patients were regaled with hot spiced Beer, Plum Cake, and Fruit. They afterwards danced quadrilles until the return of the gentlemen, when country dances were resumed. At a quarter to ten the Queen's Anthem was sung, and followed by three cheers, when the gratified party took leave of each other, and quietly retired.

On the following evening, by the kind permission of the Committee, after the Patients had retired, the Male and Female Attendants met in the Recreation Room for the enjoyment of a dance. They were joined by Messrs. Martin, Ellis, Willson, and Dwelly, and by the Housekeeper and the rest of the subordinate Female Officers. Other officers visited the room from time to time during the evening, and the party broke up at half-past one; the conduct and demeanour of each individual composing it having been such as the Committee would approve and expect.

It now remains to me to acknowledge most gratefully my sense of the great kindness of the Magistrates to me at all times; but more particularly when, in the month of June last, the Committee were pleased to intimate that my salary should be increased. The kind manner in which the communication of that intention was made to me enhanced the value of the increase immeasurably. I have passed the prime of my life at the Asylum, my responsibilities are great, and my exertions constant; but both are rendered comparatively light by the knowledge that my labours are acceptable to those whom I feel it an honour to serve—the Committee of Visitors.

I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

CATHERINE M. E. MACFIE.

Matron.

31st December, 1859.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT

OF THE

FARM AND GARDEN COMMITTEE.

Garden.—The produce of last year consists of 1,461 bushels Potatoes, 5,189 bushels Cabbage, 539 bushels Turnips, 501 bushels Carrots, 172 bushels Parsnips, 124 bushels Onions, 316 bushels Peas and Beans.

The other produce of Farm consists of 175 lbs. Bacon, 1,582 lbs. Beef, 1,316 lbs. Veal, 16,030 lbs. Pork, 2,776 lbs. Butter, 13,604 gallons Milk, and 80 dozen Eggs.

The Stock consists of 20 Cows, 1 Bull, 4 Heifers, 4 Calves, 84 Pigs, and 7 Horses.

The Mangold Wurzel has been this year very fine, having freely used liquid manure; the produce is 100 tons, and got in tolerably free from frost. We have also produced 12 Loads Hay.

The Walks round the New Field and also round the Old Field are now finished.

The average number of Patients employed on the Farm and in the Garden is 95 daily.

H. W. R. W. HALSEY,
Chairman of the Farm and Garden Committee.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the pleasure to lay before you an Account of the Works executed during the past year in my department.

The alterations and additions necessary to complete the Gas Works mentioned in my last year's Report have been carried out, and the whole being now entirely completed, acts most effectively and economically, in proof of which I may refer to my Account now before you of the Cost of Gas for the last year, in comparison with former years. It will there be seen that the Cost of supplying the Asylum with Gas for the past year, including all Repairs necessary to keep the Works in an efficient state, Stoker's Wages, and other Incidental Expenses connected with the manufacture, (but not including Interest on Plant, or Capital expended in the erection of Works,) has been 1s. 4½d. per 1,000 cubic feet. The number of Burners lighted nightly is now 820.

The Cost of Repairs has, been small this year, owing to the recent erection of the Works, but a large saving has been effected by the use of a better class of Coals,

the making use of the Tar made in the Works under the Retorts (otherwise valueless here), the enlarging the Benches of the Retorts, and other improvements that have been made in the general construction of the Works.

Two out of the three Boilers reported by me last year as defective have been replaced by new ones, and there remains but one now to supply, to render the Boiler power perfectly satisfactory and complete for some years to come ; and taking into consideration the large number of additional Boilers that have been set to work during the past year, I think the small amount expended for Coals will be a sufficient guarantee that every attention has been paid with a view to economy in their construction and management.

The Water Supply from the Artesian Well remains as reported last year, no further diminution or increase having taken place in the supply therefrom. In the commencement of the past year, new 4-inch Mains were laid down from the Pumps in Engine-House to meet New Mains to East and West Tower Tanks, and on the removal of the Old 3-inch Mains the necessity for so doing was apparent, they having become so corroded and otherwise stopped up by bad joint-making, that in many parts the bore of the Pipe was scarcely one inch in diameter. The Water Service is now laid on through 4-inch Mains to the New Tanks on top of East and West Towers, and the whole of the Water required for use on the first and second Floors throughout the Asylum is supplied from these 2 Tanks. The Basement and Ground Floors being supplied from the Cistern over Engine-House into which the Water flows from the Artesian Well when the Pumping Tank in Laundry Yard is full. A great saving in fuel and labor is effected by

this system, the Water being pumped through a large Pipe instead of through a number of small apertures of constantly varying dimensions, (as was the case with the Old Cisterns and Ball Cocks,) the Engine could work but slowly, and, consequently, was obliged to work a greater number of hours. We are now able to Pump a much larger quantity of Water, in less hours, with the same amount of Fuel.

The General Repairs of the Asylum have not been neglected, so far as they could be done without interfering with the new Works being carried out. Many things have been left undone until these are completed, and which it is hoped we shall soon now be enabled to finish.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

HENRY MARTIN.

January, 1860.

This system, the 3) method of payment, through a large number
 instead of through a number of small payments of interest,
 paying dividends (as was the case with the Old Company
 and the Cocks) in the future could work for the good and
 consequently, we do not need to work a large number of shares.
 We are now able to buy a much larger quantity of shares
 in less time, with the same amount of money.

The General Board of the London and Lancashire
 Railway, as they could be done with the same
 with the new 3) method being used, and they have
 been very much more than one hundred, and which is
 done we shall soon now be enabled to do.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Yours Obedient Servant,
 HENRY MARTIN

London 15th Dec 1844

WORKS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	£	s.	d.
To laying York Stone Paving in No. 1 Male Airing Court.....	46	15	10
To making and fixing a Gas Station Meter ...	87	3	6
To alterations to Drainage in Cow Yard, removing Old Pipes and laying down new ones of a larger diameter.....	17	13	2
To alterations to Drainage in Pig Yard, removing old Pipes and laying down new ones of a larger diameter, making a new Main Drain distinct from Cow Yard Drains, and re-laying Brick on edge paving	41	14	6
To making Roads in Cow Yard,.....	22	14	8
To laying down Channel Tiles to Pig Styes to carry the surface Drainage across Paths ..	8	10	2
To laying down an Overflow Pipe from Manure Tank in Orchard, also Surface Drains to Roadway adjoining	17	16	7
To Constructing a Verandah in No. 6 Female Airing Court.....	32	9	3
To laying Granite Paving in Cow and Pig Yards and Entrance Gate to Laundry	53	15	0
To constructing and fixing a Bath in No. 13 Female Ward with Hot and Cold Water Supplies, &c., &c.....	26	3	2
To building a Manure Tank in Orchard	59	1	4
Carried forward.....	£413	17	2

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	413	17	2
To constructing a Portable Pump, &c., for Manure Tank	21	0	6
To providing and fixing Galvanized Iron Cattle Troughs in Farm Yard	5	12	0
To constructing and fixing a new set of Dry Lime Purifiers in Gas Works, including all necessary Pipes, Cocks, &c., &c.....	100	5	1
To Removing Old Hot Water Boiler under Female Infirmary, and Providing and Fixing a New One	114	4	7
To Laying down a New 4-inch Cast-Iron Main from Pumps in Engine-House.....	16	6	6
To Alterations and Additions to Engineer's House	260	0	0
To Removing Two Steamers from Old Kit- chen; Providing new Cast-Iron Jackets, Front Plates, Brass Cocks, and Levers, and refixing complete	77	15	0
To Alterations and Additions to Deputy Ma- tron's Sitting Room	64	18	0
To Removing Old Hot Water Boiler under East Tower, and providing and fixing a New One, and forming New Staircase to Boiler House	51	13	7
	<hr/>		
	£1,125	12	5
	<hr/>		

HENRY MARTIN,

Engineer.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Return of Patients Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1859, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

ADMITTED.				TOTAL.									Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1859.		
				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	80	104	184	17	21	38
1832	188	234	422	35	54	89	14	18	32	124	136	260	15	26	41
1833	90	113	203	26	33	59	5	2	7	51	62	113	8	16	24
1834	70	52	122	17	17	34	6	4	10	44	25	69	3	6	9
1835	78	63	141	15	20	35	6	4	10	50	33	83	7	6	13
1836	67	46	113	19	15	34	2	3	5	37	22	59	9	6	15
1837	36	27	63	9	6	15	7	2	9	16	12	28	4	7	11
1838	139	186	325	37	34	71	11	14	25	73	80	153	18	58	76
1839	123	95	218	39	24	63	8	7	15	64	48	112	12	16	28
1840	100	51	151	25	13	38	11	2	13	53	25	78	11	11	22
1841	102	122	224	26	34	60	8	20	28	57	49	106	11	19	30
1842	92	91	183	26	24	50	7	10	17	47	32	79	12	25	37
1843	74	86	160	24	25	49	16	12	28	24	34	58	10	15	25
1844	61	57	118	10	13	23	11	6	17	26	18	44	14	20	34
1845	56	48	104	10	12	22	4	8	12	32	15	47	10	13	23
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	26	11	37	6	9	15
1848	64	41	105	18	19	37	16	3	19	20	10	30	10	9	19
1849	67	46	113	22	18	40	9	5	14	26	9	35	10	14	24
1850	74	50	124	17	18	35	12	4	16	30	11	41	15	17	32
1851	88	102	190	13	21	34	8	16	24	36	22	58	31	43	74
1852	57	63	120	11	22	33	11	6	17	25	14	39	10	21	31
1853	64	63	127	18	17	35	5	11	16	27	17	44	14	18	32
1854	87	82	169	23	20	43	10	7	17	37	27	64	17	28	45
1855	73	78	151	20	21	41	11	10	21	23	20	43	19	27	46
1856	80	60	140	26	28	54	9	3	12	20	9	29	25	20	45
1857	57	81	138	17	22	39	3	10	13	14	12	26	23	37	60
1858	55	60	115	14	15	29	2	7	9	16	9	25	23	29	52
1859	81	114	195	11	13	24	5	1	6	5	8	13	60	92	152
2374 2350 4724				593	623	1216	237	207	444	1114	883	1997	430	637	1067

18th January, 1860.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

EMPLOYMENT.

1859.

	Mar. 31st.	June 30th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 31st.
MALES.				
In Front Grounds	9	8	8	10
Garden, Orchard, Farm Grounds, &c.	58	75	53	44
Cow House and Piggery	8	7	8	6
As Coal Porters and Wood Chopping	4	4	4	3
Bricklayers, Whitewashers, &c.	1	—	2	1
In Tinman's Shop	1	1	1	1
Carpenter's Shop	6	8	8	9
Painter's and Plumber's Shop	—	—	1	1
Smith's Shop	2	1	2	5
Gas House, Engine House, and Boilers .. }				
Store Room	1	1	1	1
Tailor's Shop	10	9	8	11
Shoemaker's Shop	7	6	5	4
Printing and Bookbinding	1	1	2	2
Upholsterer's Shop and Picking Coir	49	34	24	21
Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Bakehouse, and }				
preparing Cocoa	7	6	5	5
Foul Linen House	4	4	4	4
As Helpers in the Wards	41	39	39	38
Stonemason	—	—	—	1
Employed	209	204	175	167
Unemployed	157	182	233	215
Sick	35	36	26	48
Total in Asylum	401	422	434	430
FEMALES.				
At Needlework in the Wards	114	123	113	127
Ditto in the Bazaar and Workroom ..	56	46	42	8
In Bakehouse, Kitchen, and Dairy	20	18	19	29
As Helpers in the Wards	83	91	89	98
At Officers' Apartments	9	9	8	9
In Laundries and Distribution Room	101	112	103	105
Employed	383	399	374	376
Unemployed	175	181	225	239
Sick	22	23	19	22
Total in Asylum	580	603	618	637
Total Patients in Asylum	981	1,025	1,052	1,067

18th Jan., 1860.

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

THE ESTABLISHMENT, 31st December, 1859.

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
1 Medical Officer and Superintendent, Male Department	£300 0	1 Storekeeper	£150 0
1 Ditto Female Department	300 0	1 Storekeeper's Clerk	60 0
1 Assistant to ditto	150 0	1† Engineer	200 0
1 Apothecary	100 0	1 Matron	300 0
1* Chaplain	350 0	2 Assistant ditto, £40 each ..	80 0
1* Clerk to Committee of Visitors	150 0	1 Superintendent of Work-room	25 0
1* Clerk of the Asylum	350 0	1 Ditto of Laundry	30 0
2* Assistant Clerks,—£100 and £95	195 0	1 Housekeeper	40 0
		18	£2,780 0

SERVANTS—MALES.

2 Head Attendants	£52 0	per ann. each	£104 0
2 Attendants	40 0	ditto each ..	80 0
7 Ditto	35 0	ditto each ..	245 0
1 Ditto	34 0	ditto	34 0
1 Ditto	33 0	ditto	33 0
2 Ditto (Night) £34 &	26 0	ditto	60 0
1 Ditto	31 0	ditto	31 0
2 Ditto	29 0	ditto each ..	58 0
1 Ditto	26 0	ditto	26 0
5 Ditto	24 0	ditto each ..	120 0
3 Ditto	22 0	ditto each ..	66 0
10 Ditto	21 0	ditto each ..	210 0
2* Ditto (Garden)	1 2	per week each	114 8
2* Tailors	£1 7 &	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	ditto	72 16
1* Brewer	1 7	ditto	70 4
1* Stoker	1 1	ditto	54 12
1* Ditto	1 0	ditto	52 0
2* Ditto	0 18	ditto each	93 12
1* Gas Maker	0 18	ditto	46 16
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	30 0	per annum	30 0
1* House Labourer	0 18	per week	46 16
2* Foul Linen Washers ..	0 18	ditto each	93 12
64			£2,495 16

SERVANTS—FEMALES.

2 Head Attendants	£21 0	per annum each	£42 0
2 Night ditto	£24 &	ditto each	45 0
1 Attendant	25 0	ditto	25 0
3 Ditto	23 0	ditto each	69 0
3 Ditto	22 0	ditto each	66 0
1 Ditto	21 0	ditto	21 0
1 Ditto	20 0	ditto	20 0
5 Ditto	19 0	ditto each	95 0
1 Ditto	18 0	ditto	18 0
1 Ditto	16 0	ditto	16 0
24 Ditto	15 0	ditto each	360 0
1 Housemaid	15 0	ditto	15 0
1 Ditto	14 0	ditto	14 0
1 Ditto	13 10	ditto	13 10
2 Ditto	11 10	ditto each	23 0
2 Domestic Supernumrs.	10 10	ditto each	21 0
1 Laundry Maid	17 0	ditto	17 0
5 Ditto	16 0	ditto each	80 0
3 Ditto	15 0	ditto each	45 0
1 Ditto	13 0	ditto	13 0
2 Cooks	15 0	ditto each	30 0
1 Bakeress	23 0	ditto	23 0
2 Kitchen Maids	12 0	ditto each	24 0
1 Dairy Maid	12 0	ditto	12 0
67 Females			£1,107 10
64 Males			2,495 16
18 Officers			2,780 0
149 Total			£6,383 6

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† Lodged only.

18th January, 1860.

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, 1859.—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 4	.	0	7 4	.	0	7 4	0	6 10
Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks, or inside suet)	per stone	0	7 4	.	0	7 4	.	0	7 4	0	6 10
Beef and Mutton Suet	per stone	0	7 4	.	0	7 4	.	0	7 4	0	6 10
Flour	per sack	1	11 0	.	1	10 0	.	1	10 0	1	12 9
Malt	per quarter	3	6 0	.	3	6 0	.	3	6 0	3	5 0
Cheese	per cwt.	2	18 0	.	2	16 0	.	2	16 0	3	0 0
Butter	per cwt.	4	18 0	.	4	12 0	.	4	12 0	4	18 0
Sugar (raw)	per cwt.	2	4 0	.	2	4 0	.	2	4 0	2	2 0
Sugar (refined)	per cwt.	2	15 0	.	2	15 0	.	2	15 0	2	10 0
Coals (Merthyr)	per ton	1	0 4	.	Not		.	contracted		for.	

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

1st January, 1860.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Average Number of OFFICERS, &c., boarded at the Expense of the Establishment during the Year ending 31st December, 1859.

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING 31st December.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers	8	9	11	12	10
Families of ditto	4	5	8	8	6
Servants of ditto	6	6	7	8	7
Attendants { Male.....	33	33	37	37	35
{ Female..	39	40	41	40	40
Servants.. { Male
{ Female..	17	17	18	18	18
Patients.. { Male.....	408	405	430	432	419
{ Female..	584	586	611	629	602
Total	1,099	1,101	1,163	1,184	1,137

18th January, 1860.

J. MORRISON,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Handwritten: *Handwritten*

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1859.

<p>1859.</p> <p>Dec. 31 To balance of Cash this day (see Account Current) .. £ s. d. " " To amount due for Maintenance, &c., of Patients, viz.:— From Parishes in the County..... £ s. d. Do. other Counties.. 6,387 15 0 Do. County Treasurer 185 12 0 838 0 7</p> <hr/> <p>To amount due for Funerals, viz.:— From Parishes in the County..... 10 4 0 Do. other Counties.. 0 0 0 Do. County Treasurer 2 11 0</p> <hr/> <p>To amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum, under Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 38 12 15 0</p> <hr/> <p>£ 7,424 2 7</p>	<p>By amount due to sundry Tradesmen, on account of Maintenance, &c., of Patients this day £ s. d. By ditto to ditto, on account of ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum, from 1st of October to ditto . 5,041 8 11 Surplus 598 12 9 4,271 12 6</p>
<hr/>	
<p><i>Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 19th January, 1860.</i></p>	
<p><i>Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 17th January, 1860.</i></p>	
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<p>£9,911 14 2</p>	

*Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,
19th January, 1860.*

A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

*Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
17th January, 1860.*

J. S. BROOKING, Chairman.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, from 1st January to 31st December, 1859.

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.								
HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	TOTAL.	DATE.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure	
	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.					31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.			
FROM WEEKLY RATE.							1859. Dec. 31.	FROM WEEKLY RATE.							£ s. d.
From Parishes in Middlesex.								Provisions.							
To Cash received for Maintenance.....	5,592 2 1	5,663 19 7	5,497 3 8	5 2 1	17,688 7 5		By Meat.....	1,087 12 11	1,071 16 4	1,155 11 3	1,049 5 7	4,363 6 1			
Ditto due ditto.....		6 12 2	2 19 0	5 6,142 1 19	6,87 15 0		Flour.....	488 9 0	435 8 0	405 10 0	509 7 6	1,938 14 6			
Total.....	5,592 2 1	5,670 12 4	5,956 4 1	6,147 3 11	23,476 2 5	23,476 2 5	Oatmeal, Peas, &c.....	193 14 4	194 1 4	203 13 7	210 12 2	801 1 5			
From Parishes in other Counties.								Sugar and Treacle.....	149 12 2	179 1 9	132 1 0	116 2 6	578 17 5		
To Cash received for Maintenance.....	173 8 2	145 17 0	132 8 0		451 13 2		Sundry Groceries.....	32 13 8	32 19 3	36 19 11	49 4 4	152 17 2			
Ditto due ditto.....			1 0 0	184 12 0	185 12 0		Tobacco and Snuff.....	52 3 9	54 19 0	62 4 5	54 9 0	223 16 2			
Total.....	173 8 2	145 17 0	133 8 0	184 12 0	637 5 2	637 5 2	Butter.....	127 14 1	106 15 11	95 8 6	104 0 7	433 19 1			
From County Treasurer.								Cheese, Eggs, &c.....	257 5 5	116 9 4	203 12 10	329 11 1	899 18 10		
To Cash received for Maintenance.....	794 8 6	801 5 7	825 18 6		2,421 12 7		Milk.....	419 4 0	442 9 2	504 6 8	311 3 1	1,597 2 11			
Ditto due ditto.....				838 0 7	838 0 7		Potatoes and other Vegetables.....		75 7 6	108 16 0	28 12 0	63 12 0	276 7 6		
Total.....	794 8 6	801 5 7	825 18 6	838 0 7	3,259 13 2	3,259 13 2	Farm (see Farm Returns).....	257 16 11	230 14 0	310 0 9	391 2 10	1,369 14 6			
For Funerals.								Board of Officers.....	42 0 0	30 0 0			72 0 0		
To Cash received.....	12 15 0	11 1 0	11 1 0		34 17 0		Total.....	3,254 13 9	3,191 14 3	3,269 8 0	3,282 17 4	13,058 13 4	13,058 13 4		
Ditto due.....				12 15 0	12 15 0		House & other Expenses.								
Total.....	12 15 0	11 1 0	12 1 0	12 15 0	47 12 0	47 12 0	By Coals, &c.....	368 19 9	267 2 4	211 16 2	455 11 3	1,243 9 6			
Total Income from Weekly Rate, &c.								Soup.....	72 4 8	82 4 0	45 16 0	90 4 0	291 8 8		
	6,372 13 9	6,628 15 11	7,036 11 7	7,162 11 7	27,420 12 9	27,420 12 9	Starch, Soda, &c.....	14 5 1	13 1 4	18 17 11	15 19 4	61 8 8			
FROM COUNTY RATE.								Oil, Candles, &c.....	18 14 7	12 0 0	10 17 5	20 4 4	61 16 4		
Repairs.								Furniture, Bedding, and Linen.....	313 7 6	266 2 11	340 19 5	218 9 0	1,118 18 10		
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5		3,410 14 9		Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.....	19 17 8	25 14 10	43 6 6	35 2 8	124 1 8			
Ditto due.....				615 8 3	615 8 3		Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c.....	25 15 11	44 6 9	71 10 6	76 9 11	228 3 1			
Total.....	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	Earth-ware and Glass.....	8 9 9	49 6 4	34 2 9	44 3 4	127 2 2			
Lands and Buildings.								Rates and Taxes.....	19 13 9		11 18 1	18 8 10	50 2 8		
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Postage and Stationery, &c.....	45 10 4	32 9 8	61 11 4	71 1 4	249 12 8			
Ditto due.....							Printing, Advertisements, &c.....	64 13 9	56 4 7	37 19 10	40 13 6	193 11 8			
Total.....							Freight and Carriage.....	27 16 9	24 6 7	28 14 8	2 0 0	82 18 0			
Total Income from County Rate.....								Retaking Patients.....	2 17 4		1 13 1	0 15 6	5 1 1		
	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	Patients on Trial.....	10 14 5	12 8 9	24 2 6	21 0 8	69 3 4			
Repairs.								Law Expenses.....		24 0 8		24 0 8			
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Funeral Expenses.....					12 14 0			
Ditto due.....							Bazaar.....	3 8 0				3 8 0			
Total.....							Total.....	1,045 12 3	839 4 9	947 0 2	1,114 3 8	3,947 0 10	3,947 0 10		
Lands and Buildings.								By Clothing.....	427 18 0	402 10 4	483 13 8	461 15 11	1,888 17 11	1,888 17 11	
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Salaries and Wages.								
Ditto due.....							By Salaries of Officers.....	491 5 9	502 1 0	618 7 1	605 19 6	2,217 13 4			
Total.....							Wages of Servants.....	872 6 9	811 8 3	882 12 2	905 0 10	3,541 8 0			
Total Income from County Rate.....								Total.....	1,370 12 6	1,313 9 3	1,540 19 3	1,564 0 4	5,869 1 4	5,869 1 4	
	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	Medicine, &c.								
Repairs.								By Drugs, Leeches, Trusses, &c.....	36 12 10	26 4 5	41 13 3	11 10 2	116 0 8		
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Wine and Spirits.....	145 16 2	109 14 0	187 18 5	198 6 6	701 15 1			
Ditto due.....							Parties.....	85 0 6	107 3 0	113 16 9	149 6 4	455 6 7			
Total.....							Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.....	70 7 4	67 19 9	52 12 0	70 10 2	261 9 3			
Total Income from County Rate.....								Total.....	337 16 10	271 1 2	390 0 5	429 13 2	1,534 11 7	1,534 11 7	
	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	By Incidentals.....	49 10 11	62 13 2	49 13 5	55 14 11	211 12 5	211 12 5		
Total Income from County Rate.....								Total Expenditure from Weekly Rate.....	6,507 4 3	6,180 12 11	6,577 14 11	7,071 5 4	26,489 17 5	26,489 17 5	
	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	Repairs.								
Repairs.								By Labour.....	285 12 11	475 6 3	696 18 6	224 18 2	1,720 15 10		
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Building and other Materials, viz.....								
Ditto due.....							Bricks, Stones, &c.....	57 3 3	105 13 4	237 2 4		399 18 11			
Total.....							Timber, &c.....	213 13 4	41 17 3	155 5 6	27 3 9	598 2 0			
Lands and Buildings.								Iron, Lead, Zinc, &c.....	340 5 2	360 2 4	257 0 5	241 19 7	1,199 10 6		
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Glass.....			4 14 7	7 16 2	12 10 9			
Ditto due.....							Paint, &c.....	11 17 1	16 13 9	7 14 7	25 15 8	62 1 11			
Total.....							Sundries.....	6 18 8	12 10 0	45 9 6	27 14 11	93 13 1			
Total Income from County Rate.....								Insurance.....					7 10 0		
	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0	Total.....	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0		
Lands and Buildings.								By Land.....							
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							Buildings.....								
Ditto due.....							Total.....								
Total.....							Total Expenditure from County Rate.....	1,045 13 3	1,012 6 1	1,352 15 5	615 8 3	4,026 3 0	4,026 3 0		
Total Income from County Rate.....								Total Expenditure ..	7,602 17 6	7,192 19 0	8,030 10 4	7,686 13 7	30,516 0 5	30,516 0 5	
	7,618 7 0	7,641 2 0	8,389 7 0	7,797 19 9	31,445 15 9	31,445 15 9						Balance..	4,271 12 6		
Total Income													34,717 12 11		

* This includes for Additions and Alterations, £100

Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.

	QUARTERS ENDING				For the Year 1859.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Provisions.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House and other Expenses.....	0 5 1	0 4 11	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 10
Salaries and Wages.....	0 1 7	0 1 3	0 1 4	0 1 7	0 1 5
Medicine and Incidentals.....	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8
Total.....	0 7 7	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 7 4	0 7 1
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year, Middlesex Parishes	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 10 2
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, 19th January, 1860.

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, CHAIRMAN.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 17th January, 1860.

(Signed) J. S. BROOKING, CHAIRMAN.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 24th June, 1835, to 31st December, 1859.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

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, 19th January, 1860.
Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 17th January, 1860.
A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.
J. S. BROOKING, Chairman.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

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

		A.	R.	P.
Site of the Asylum and Building.....	about	3	2	17
Shubberies	about	3	3	0
West Front Airing Grounds, Females	about	5	3	20
East do. do. Males	about	6	0	0
Airing Courts, Male Side.....	about	3	0	0
Do. Female Side.....	about	3	0	20
Burial Ground	about	2	0	2
Farm Buildings	about	1	0	25

UNDER CULTIVATION.

Garden	about	3	3	30
Orchard.....	about	1	3	0
Old Field by Brent Side	about	17	1	0
New Field	about	19	0	0
Brent Meadow		6	0	0
Total.....		76	1	34

The original measurement was 83 acres 1 rood 19 poles ; the difference of 6 acres 3 roods 25 poles, arises from ground taken up by Alterations and new Buildings.

JOHN W. CLIFT,
Storekeeper.

#

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Average Number of Male Patients Daily Employed in each Month of the Year, and its estimated Value of Labor of the Patients in each Department for the Year 1859.

1859.	Number on Farm.	Number in Shops.	Number in Wards.
January	76	61	41
February	68	63	42
March	74	62	41
April	74	56	40
May	71	60	41
June	77	65	42
July	79	64	41
August	78	63	42
September	77	62	42
October	78	64	42
November	72	66	42
December	66	67	42
VALUE	£450 0 0	£750 0 0	£150 0 0

JOHN W. CLIFT,

(Storekeeper.)

January, 1860.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Employment of Female Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31st December, 1859.

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£ s. d.
206	Needlework { Bazaar Workroom Wards }	670 0 0
26	Kitchen and Dairy	78 0 0
14	Bakehouse	65 0 0
110	Laundries	575 0 0
100	Helpers in Wards	175 0 0
14	Helpers in Officers' House	23 0 0
470		£1,586 0 0

CATHERINE M. E. MACFIE,
Matron.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients, &c.
from the 1st January to 31st December, 1859.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Bolsters	181	Aprons	450
Mattresses	335	Bedgowns	232
Strong Rugs	178	Boot and Shoe Uppers ..	144
Ticken and other Frocks..	59	Flannel Jackets	329
Coats and Jackets	186	Flannel Drawers	68
Waistcoats	197	Handkerchiefs	688
Trousers	198	Neckerchiefs	614
Men's Capes	33	Petticoats	372
Men's Caps	476	Pillowcases	901
Men's Leather Boots and Shoes	161	Shawls	116
Women's ditto....ditto..		Sheets	895
Men's Cloth Boots and Shoes	1,374	Shifts	217
Women's ditto .. ditto		Shirts	653
Coir Mats Bound	229	Shrouds and Caps	48
Boot and Shoe Uppers ..	1,535	Table Covers	97
Bed Sackings	484	Towels	365
Window Curtains	2	Women's Gowns	1,658
Sets of Bed Furniture....	3	Women's Caps	2,790
Boots and Shoes Repaired	1,858	Window Curtains	33
Jackets, Waistcoats, and Trousers ditto	6,855	Bed Curtains	—
Mattresses, Bolsters ditto	1,818	Men's Caps	288
Braces	150	Harden Stays	76
Macintosh Aprons	76	House Flannel	2,814

The Fancy Work made and sold in the Bazaar is not included in the above statement.

The whole of the Repairs, &c., are done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of Leather Boots and Shoes.

The washing for the Establishment, consisting, on the 31st December, 1859, of 1,191, is also performed by the Patients, with the superintendence and assistance of 7 Laundresses.

The whole of the Cooking, Baking, and Dairy department is done by the Housekeeper and 7 Servants, with the assistance of 20 Female Patients.

JOHN W. CLIFT,
Storekeeper.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing and Bedding delivered out from the 1st January,
to 31st December, 1859.*

	No. of Articles.
Coats and Jackets	176
Waistcoats	190
Trousers	192
Shirts	780
Men's Leather and Cloth Boots	1,008
Men's do. do. Shoes	564
Women's Leather and Cloth Boots	1,003
Women's do. do. Shoes	661
Men's Hose	1,236
Women's Hose	1,076
Men's Capes	30
Women's Shawls	36
Men's Gloves	72
Women's Gloves	144
Gowns	1,882
Aprons	1,060
Neckerchiefs	720
Handkerchiefs	1,400
Hats and Caps	1,248
Petticoats	600
Shifts	720
Flannel Jackets	336

Flannel Drawers	320
Women's Caps	1,800
Women's Stays	560
Bedgowns	100
Bonnets	792
<hr/>	
Blankets	350
Rugs	100
Sheets	1,100
Pillow Cases	780
Towels	720

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hamwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN of Clothing, &c. in Store on the 1st January, 1859, and the 1st January, 1860.

1st January, 1859.					1st January, 1860.						
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
554 Aprons	0	9	20	15	6	107 Aprons.....	0	9	4	0	3
118 Bedgowns	3	0	17	14	0	-- Bedgowns	0	0	0	0	0
2 Men's Leather Boots	6	6	0	13	0	24 Men's Leather Boots	6	6	7	16	0
5 Ditto do. Shoes	4	6	1	2	6	12 Ditto do. Shoes	4	6	2	14	0
126 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4	6	18	7	0	26 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4	6	5	17	0
-- Ditto do. Shoes ..	1	6	0	0	0	20 Ditto do. Shoes ..	1	6	1	10	0
11 Women's Leather } Boots	4	0	2	4	0	37 Women's Leather } Boots.....	4	0	7	8	0
94 Ditto do. Shoes ..	3	0	14	2	0	20 Ditto do. Shoes	3	0	3	0	0
56 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4	3	11	18	0	12 Ditto Cloth Boots .	4	3	2	11	0
257 Ditto do. Shoes ..	1	6	19	5	6	107 Ditto do. Shoes....	1	6	8	0	6
124 Coats & Jackets. ..	7	6	46	10	0	28 Coats & Jackets ..	7	6	10	10	0
107 Waistcoats	3	6	18	14	6	47 Waistcoats.....	3	6	8	4	6
12 Trousers	7	6	4	10	0	33 Trousers.....	7	6	14	5	0
31 Men's Day Caps....	1	0	1	11	0	240 Men's Day Caps ..	1	0	12	0	0
174 Women's Day Caps	1	0	8	14	0	-- Women's Day Caps	1	0	0	0	0
804 Men's Night Caps..	0	3	10	1	0	642 Men's Night Caps	0	3	10	14	0
98 Flannel Jackets....	3	6	17	3	0	58 Flannel Jackets....	3	6	10	3	0
301 Ditto Drawers	3	6	52	13	6	57 Ditto Drawers	3	0	8	11	0
456 Handkerchiefs	0	3	5	14	0	360 Handkerchiefs	0	4	6	0	0
240 Neckerchiefs	0	6	6	0	0	144 Neckerchiefs	0	6	3	12	0
586 Braces	0	3	7	6	6	148 Braces	0	3	1	17	0
220 Gloves	0	9	8	5	0	48 Gloves	0	9	1	16	0
39 Men's Frocks	6	0	11	14	0	6 Men's Frocks	6	0	1	16	0
181 Petticoats	4	6	40	14	6	-- Petticoats	4	6	0	0	0
44 Shifts	3	0	6	12	0	-- Shifts	0	0	0	0	0
118 Shirts ..	3	6	20	13	0	160 Shirts	3	6	28	0	0
22 Jean Stays	1	6	1	13	0	37 Stays, Jean.....	1	8	3	1	8
4 Harden Stays	0	6	0	2	0	-- Stays, Harden	0	6	0	0	0
228 Stockings	1	4	15	4	0	98 Stockings	1	4	6	9	4
24 Men's Capes	5	0	6	0	0	12 Men's Capes	5	0	3	0	0
38 Women's Bonnets .	1	2	2	4	4	89 Women's Bonnets .	1	4	5	18	8
160 Women's Gowns ..	5	0	40	0	0	-- Women's Gowns ..	5	0	0	0	0
70 Women's Shawls ..	7	6	26	5	0	3 Women's Shawls ..	7	6	1	2	6
-- Men's Stocks.....	0	0	0	0	0	-- Men's Stocks.....	0	0	0	0	0
170½ Yrds. Men's Cloth	4	11½	42	6	7½	104 Yrds. Men's Cloth.	4	11½	25	15	8
63½ „ Linsey	2	10	9	16	11	-- „ Linsey	2	10	0	6	0
-- „ Check	0	0	0	0	0	-- „ Check	0	0	0	0	0
288½ „ Flannel....	0	11½	13	16	5½	45 „ Flannel	0	11½	2	3	1½
683½ „ Prints	0	4½	12	16	4¾	50 „ Prints.....	0	4½	0	18	9
90 „ Merino	1	8	7	14	7	40 „ Merino	1	8	3	6	8
472½ „ Calico	0	4½	9	7	1¾	-- „ Calico	0	0	0	0	0
19½ „ Velvet	1	0	0	19	9	-- „ Velvet	0	0	0	0	0
110½ „ Shirting	0	8½	3	15	9½	-- „ Shirting	0	0	0	0	0
44 „ Stay Jean..	0	10	1	16	8	42 „ Stay Jean ..	0	10	1	15	0
119 „ Sheetng ..	1	1	6	8	11	150 „ Sheetng	1	1	8	2	6
21½ „ Shoe Cloth	1	9	1	17	2½	-- „ Shoe Cloth ..	0	0	0	0	0
495½ „ Hessen....	0	4	8	5	1	171 „ Hessen	0	4	2	17	0
1063½ „ Ticken	0	8½	37	15	3¾	804 „ Ticken	0	9	30	4	0
214 lbs. Leather	1	4	14	5	4	150 lbs. Leather	1	4	10	0	0
£635 8 0					£264 19 13						

Amount of Clothing purchased 1858	£
" " 1859	

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number of Patients	1858 ..	435 ..	599 ..	1,034
"	" " 1859 ..	419 ..	602 ..	1,021

January, 1860.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1859.

Number of Officers and Servants.....	125
Ditto Male Patients.....	430
Ditto Female Patients.....	636
Total.....	1,191
<hr/>	
Meat—Bacon	5,492 lbs.
,, Beef and Mutton	164,224 lbs.
,, Pork	16,476 lbs.
Beer.....	67,858 gals.
Bread	346,350 lbs.
Butter	12,802 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese.....	27,122 lbs.
Cocoa	8,760 lbs.
Coffee	586 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Eggs	24,094 No.
Flour	332,164 lbs.
Potatoes	4,431 bus.
Other Vegetables	7,334 bus.
Sugar	20,281 lbs.
Tea	4,272 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Treacle	21,900 lbs.
Milk.....	13,604 gals.
Wine	52,069 glss.
Brandy.....	3,217 glss.
Gin	8,148 glss.
Porter and Ale	51,938 pints.
Fish (Soles).....	10,289 No.
Oranges	4,070 No.

JOHN W. CLIFT,

(Storekeeper.)

January, 1860.

Danwell Lunatic Asylum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1859.

MALE SIDE.

	Meat Dinners.	Minced Meat.	Mutton Chops.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Fish.	Rice Puddings.	Batter Puddings.	Bread and Butter Pudding.	Currant Pudding.	Fruit Pudding.	Light Pudding.	Sago Pudding.	Eggs.	Butter in lieu of Cheese.	Cheese on Fridays.	Small Loaves.	Vegetables.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Strong Beer Tea.	Barley Water.	Arrow Root.	Gruel.	Milk.	Tea in the Morning.	Coffee.	Biscuits.	Oranges and Lemons.	Fruit.	Strawberries.	Figs.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	T. bacco.	Snuff.
31st January	2	1	4	..	2	7	6	10	1	56	2	48	9	2	4	3	5	5	6	1	1	7	4	..	1	57	10	51	3	8	..	1	..
28th February	2	1	4	..	2	7	5	10	1	57	2	52	9	2	4	1	4	4	8	1	1	7	4	1	1	56	10	58	3	8
31st March	3	1	4	1	1	5	5	8	1	9	56	..	2	53	9	2	4	3	7	4	7	1	1	7	4	1	1	54	11	50	2	8
30th April	25	1	3	..	1	15	11	10	16	52	..	2	52	9	2	4	2	4	3	6	1	1	8	5	1	1	54	11	50	2	7	..	1	1
31st May	3	1	1	..	2	4	7	9	..	1	9	53	..	2	55	9	2	4	6	5	3	5	1	1	7	5	1	1	51	11	51	2	6	..	1	1
30th June	2	..	1	1	1	5	6	8	1	1	13	56	..	3	53	9	4	7	3	6	1	1	7	1	5	1	1	51	11	50	1	6	..	3	1
31st July	3	2	..	5	13	1	1	11	65	..	3	54	10	..	4	5	8	3	6	1	1	7	..	5	1	..	53	9	52	1	4	..	4	1
31st August	33	7	..	2	2	26	8	20	18	57	..	3	50	10	..	4	4	8	3	5	1	1	..	7	..	5	2	1	53	7	54	2	5	..	3	..	
30th September	3	..	1	..	2	12	7	7	9	53	..	2	47	10	..	4	4	8	5	6	1	1	..	4	5	2	1	57	7	50	1	7	..	2	..
31st October	3	..	1	..	3	9	6	8	11	66	..	2	48	10	..	4	4	6	7	7	1	1	..	6	5	2	1	58	7	51	2	7	..	1	..
30th November	36	7	..	2	2	23	7	18	18	57	42	9	..	4	4	6	7	7	1	2	..	6	5	2	1	58	7	49	3	7	1	2	..
31st December	30	2	4	..	2	18	9	8	18	58	..	2	53	9	..	4	3	7	5	6	1	2	8	5	2	1	58	9	53	3	6	1	2	..

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.

Handwell Lunatic Asylum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1859.

FEMALE SIDE.

	Meat Linners.	Minced Meat.	Mutton Chops.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Fish.	Rice Puddings.	Batter Puddings.	Bread and Butter Pudding.	Curant Pudding.	Fruit Puddings.	Light Puddings.	Sago Pudding.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Small Loaves.	Vegetables.	Onions.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Strong Beef Tea.	Barley Water.	Arrow Root.	Gruel.	Milk.	Cream.	Tea.	Biscuits.	Oranges and Lemons.	Fruit.	Strawberries.	Figs.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Cyder.	Whiskey.	Orange Wine.	
31st January	9	..	9	2	3	18	9	6	29	52	40	3	20	12	4	1	4	3	27	3	9	22	7	5	81	12	73	8	14	1	1	..
28th February	7	2	2	17	9	7	15	56	38	2	10	8	4	1	4	4	27	2	10	23	2	4	63	11	66	5	12	1	
31st March	6	..	4	13	11	7	3	..	15	8	27	2	17	12	4	1	4	4	27	2	10	23	2	3	61	14	69	5	14	
30th April	40	..	15	..	5	27	5	1	3	..	16	8	38	..	1	..	3	17	12	4	1	4	3	27	2	9	26	4	3	61	12	75	9	13	
31st May	..	30	7	..	4	13	17	8	1	..	18	16	40	2	20	12	4	..	4	2	28	2	9	26	2	2	64	12	78	6	15	
30th June	..	30	10	..	3	12	15	7	1	..	17	8	45	2	19	12	..	4	4	2	26	..	1	2	7	..	1	26	4	2	63	12	79	6	15	
31st July	10	..	2	..	17	8	2	22	8	45	2	19	12	4	1	4	2	27	2	..	7	..	25	4	3	69	13	74	6	15	1	
30th August	47	..	11	..	4	29	19	15	2	23	8	45	..	1	..	2	18	12	4	..	4	1	29	2	1	5	..	22	2	3	70	10	72	5	15	1	
30th September	..	36	3	1	2	19	19	5	25	8	35	3	18	12	4	1	4	1	29	1	..	1	..	2	..	21	2	3	72	11	69	6	15	1	
31st October	..	30	9	1	2	13	17	5	24	52	46	1	3	18	12	4	1	4	1	29	2	..	3	..	21	2	2	73	11	68	5	16	1	
30th November	63	..	15	1	4	25	19	17	125	8	46	..	4	..	3	18	13	4	1	6	2	27	3	1	2	..	23	3	3	79	11	79	7	20	
31st December	57	..	19	..	3	25	22	9	122	..	51	5	1	20	15	4	..	4	2	25	2	3	23	3	3	83	13	79	7	22	2	

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.

MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 195 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA	31	46	77
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	2	15	17
——— with Epilepsy	7	—	7
——— General Paralysis	9	1	10
——— Suicidal	1	—	1
——— with Epilepsy, Suicidal	1	1	2
——— alternating with ME- LANCHOLIA }	—	—	—
MELANCHOLIA	8	18	26
——— with General Pa- ralysis. }	1	2	3
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	5	6	11
——— with General Pa- ralysis, Suicidal }	—	—	—
IMBECILITY	4	12	16
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	—	1
——— with Epilepsy	2	6	8
——— and General Paralysis }	1	—	1
——— with General Paralysis	7	3	10
SENILE IMBECILITY	—	3	3
IDIOCY	1	—	1
MORIBUND ON ADMISSION	—	1	1
Total	81	114	195

TABLE II.

Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy in 18 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

	M.	F.	Total.
With Mania	7	1	8
„ „ Suicidal	1	—	1
„ Imbecility	2	6	8
„ „ and General Paralysis, } Suicidal	1	—	1
Total	11	7	18

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 195 Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	7	22	29
„ 2 „	5	2	7
„ 3 „	5	1	6
„ 4 „	2	5	7
„ 5 „	—	1	1
„ 6 „	5	4	9
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	1	1
„ 9 „	—	1	1
„ 1 Year	4	1	5
„ 2 „	9	9	18
„ 3 „	3	1	4
„ 4 „	3	—	3
„ 5 „	2	—	2
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	1	1
„ 9 „	—	1	1
„ 12 „	—	1	1
„ 15 „	1	—	1
„ 17 „	—	—	—
„ 18 „	—	—	—
„ 19 „	—	—	—
„ 20 „	—	—	—
„ 25 „	1	—	1
„ 35 „	1	—	1
From Infancy	2	2	4
Not Ascertained	31	61	92
Total	81	114	195

TABLE IV.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 195 Patients admitted during the
Year ending December 31st, 1859.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
MORAL.		MORAL.	
Want of Employment	3	Solitary Abode	1
Death of Relatives	2	Grief	3
Domestic and other Troubles..	1	Pecuniary Losses and } ..	5
Disappointed Affection	1	Difficulties	
Loss of Sight	1	Domestic and other Troubles,	3
Pecuniary and other Losses ..	5	Fear	1
Disappointments	2	Enlistment of Sons	2
Fright at a Thunder-storm ...	1	Anxiety	2
Over-anxiety on Religious } ..	1	Suicide of Husband	1
Subjects		Quarrels with neighbours } ..	3
Misconduct of his Wife	1	and others	
Fright	1	Family Trials.....	2
Remorse	1	Disappointed Affection... ..	1
Over-anxiety about their em- } ..	2	Over-anxiety on Religious } ..	3
ployment		Subjects	
	22	Desertion by her Husband ..	1
		Marriage	1
			29
PHYSICAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Intemperance	13	Intemperance.....	3
Over-work and want of rest ..	2	Pregnancy	1
Injury of the Head	2	Childbirth	1
Epilepsy	2	Superlactation	2
Injury of the Spine by a fall ..	1	Former Attacks.....	11
Rheumatism	1	Congenital	3
Paralysis	1	Injury of the Head	1
Congenital Idiocy	1	Typhus Fever	1
Bad State of Health	1	Epilepsy.....	1
Exposure to the intense heat } ..	1		
of the Sun.....			
Disease of the Heart	1		
Scalded by Steam	1		
	27		
Hereditary Pre-disposition	15		24
	64	Hereditary Pre-disposition ..	12
Deduct repetitions from com- } ..	11		55
bined causes.....			
	53	Not ascertained	59
Not ascertained	28		114
	81		

TABLE V.

*Station or Occupation of the 195 Patients admitted during the
Year ending December 31st, 1859.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Labourers.....	5	Domestic Servants	10
Omnibus Conductor	1	Book Folder	1
Carpenters	3	Cook	1
Boot and Shoe Makers	6	Boot Closer	1
Sadler	1	Housekeeper	1
Grooms and Persons employed about Horses	7	Needlewomen	2
Corn Porter.....	1	Nurse Maid.....	1
House Painters	2	Governess	1
Clerks	2	Pew Opener.....	1
Gardeners	4	Dealer in Old Clothes.....	1
Domestic Servants	2	Confectioner	1
Plasterer	1	Charwoman	1
Coal Heaver	1	Shopkeeper	1
Blacksmith	1	Brushdrawer	1
Cork Binder	1	No occupation, or not ascer- tained	90
Linguist	1		
Publican	1	Total	114
Dyer.....	1		
Draper's Assistant	1		
Brick Maker	1		
Potter	1		
Book Hawker	1		
Discharged Soldier.....	1		
Copper Plate Printer	1		
Rope Maker	1		
Bricklayers	2		
Milkman	1		
Watch Maker	1		
Errand Boy.....	1		
Parish Clerk and Sexton	1		
Print Seller	1		
Tailors	3		
No occupation, or not ascer- tained	24		
Total	81		

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 195 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated..	2	3	5
Plainly Educated	7	1	8
Can Read & Write	44	46	90
Can Read	—	9	9
Cannot Read } nor Write.. }	7	6	13
Not ascertained	21	49	70
Total.....	81	114	195

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers, of the 195 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

	M.	F.	Total.
Single	18	30	48
Married	34	37	71
Widows	—	9	9
Widowers	3	—	3
Not ascertained..	26	38	64
Total.....	81	114	195

TABLE VIII.

Religion of the 195 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	44	55	99
Roman Catholic..	4	8	12
Independent	2	—	2
Wesleyan	1	3	4
Baptist	4	3	7
Presbyterian	—	1	1
Jewish	2	4	6
Not ascertained ..	54	40	94
Total.....	81	114	195

TABLES IX and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 195 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

AGE.	First Attack.			Admission.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
From 5 to 10 Years . . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ 10 to 15 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „ . . .	5	8	13	5	9	14
„ 20 to 25 „ . . .	3	4	7	1	5	6
„ 25 to 30 „ . . .	6	10	16	7	10	17
„ 30 to 35 „ . . .	10	4	14	13	7	20
„ 35 to 40 „ . . .	3	10	13	4	10	14
„ 40 to 45 „ . . .	8	5	13	8	9	17
„ 45 to 50 „ . . .	6	3	9	8	2	10
„ 50 to 55 „ . . .	4	4	8	5	4	9
„ 55 to 60 „ . . .	1	1	2	1	—	1
„ 60 to 65 „ . . .	2	4	6	2	7	9
„ 65 to 70 „ . . .	1	1	2	2	3	5
„ 70 to 75 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 75 to 80 „ . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ 80 to 85 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Birth	2	1	3	—	—	—
Not ascertained	29	58	87	24	48	72
Total	81	114	195	81	114	195

TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 42 Cases Discharged Cured,
during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
Distress	1	Domestic and other quarrels ..	3
Death of child	1	Religious excitement	1
Exposure to the intense heat of the sun	1	Pecuniary losses	1
Domestic unhappiness	1	Grief	2
Misconduct of wife	1	Fear and jealousy	1
		Dissipated life	2
		Domestic troubles	2
	5		12
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Intemperance.. .. .	7	Former attacks	7
Infantile convulsions	1	Abortion	1
		Bodily illness	1
		Superlactation	1
		Intemperance	3
			13
		Hereditary predisposition ..	1
	8		26
Hereditary predisposition ..	3	Deduct repetitions for com- bined causes	4
Not ascertained	4		
	20		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 42 Patients discharged Cured, during the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	16	10	26
—Suicidal.....	—	4	4
—with Incipient General Paralysis }	—	—	—
—alternating with Melancholia.. }	—	—	—
Melancholia.....	2	5	7
—Suicidal.....	1	3	4
Imbecility.....	1	—	1
Total	20	22	42

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years ..	3	2	5
„ 20 to 25	2	2	4
„ 25 to 30	3	5	8
„ 30 to 35	1	3	4
„ 35 to 40	3	3	6
„ 40 to 45	4	1	5
„ 45 to 50	1	2	3
„ 50 to 55	—	2	2
„ 55 to 60	—	1	1
„ 60 to 65	—	1	1
„ 65 to 70	1	—	1
Not ascertained	2	—	2
Total	20	22	42

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	9	16	25
„ 3 „	1	—	1
„ 6 „	2	3	5
„ 1 Year...	—	—	—
„ 2 „	—	2	2
„ 3 „	—	—	—
„ 4 „	1	—	1
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	1	—	1
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
„ 13 „	—	—	—
„ 35 „	1	—	1
From Childhood.....	1	—	1
Not ascertained	4	1	5
Total	20	22	42

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	—	—	—
„ 2 Months	2	3	5
„ 3 „	1	6	7
„ 6 „	8	3	11
„ 8 „	1	2	3
„ 9 „	1	—	1
„ 1 Year..	1	1	2
„ 2 „	2	3	5
„ 3 „	1	3	4
„ 4 „	1	1	2
„ 5 „	1	—	1
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	1	—	1
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
Total	20	22	42

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

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 63 Patients who have Died in the Year ending December 31st, 1859.

TABLE XVI.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA.....	14	10	24
— Suicidal	—	—	—
— with Epilepsy	—	2	2
— Suicidal.....	1	—	1
— with General Paralysis.....	2	1	3
MELANCHOLIA	—	3	3
— with General Paralysis	1	—	1
INCOHERENCE ..	—	—	—
— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
IMBECILITY.....	6	7	13
— with General Paralysis	4	—	4
— and Epilepsy	—	—	—
— with Epilepsy	3	—	3
— Senile	—	1	1
DEMENTIA	—	3	3
— with General Paralysis..	2	—	2
EPILEPSY	—	—	—
Idiotcy	1	1	2
Moribund on admission	—	1	1
Total	34	29	63

TABLE XVIII.

AGE.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years....	1	—	1
" 12 to 15 "	1	—	1
" 15 to 20 "	—	2	2
" 20 to 25 "	1	2	3
" 25 to 30 "	3	1	4
" 30 to 35 "	4	1	5
" 35 to 40 "	2	1	3
" 40 to 45 "	3	2	5
" 45 to 50 "	2	5	7
" 50 to 55 "	3	5	8
" 55 to 60 "	3	1	4
" 60 to 65 "	2	—	2
" 65 to 70 "	1	4	5
" 70 to 75 "	—	1	1
" 75 to 80 "	—	1	1
" 80 to 85 "	1	—	1
" 85 to 90 "	—	—	—
" 95 to 100 "	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	8	2	10
Total	34	29	63

TABLE XVII.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
From Childhood	1	—	1
Not exceeding 3 Months.....	—	4	4
" 6 "	—	2	2
" 9 "	—	—	—
" 1 Year.....	—	1	1
" 2 "	4	4	8
" 3 "	4	2	6
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 5 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	1	—	1
" 7 "	—	—	—
" 8 "	1	2	3
" 9 "	—	—	—
" 10 "	—	—	—
" 11 "	1	1	2
" 12 "	—	—	—
" 13 "	—	—	—
" 14 "	—	—	—
" 15 "	—	—	—
" 16 "	—	—	—
" 17 "	2	—	2
" 18 "	1	—	1
" 19 "	—	1	1
" 20 "	1	—	1
" 21 "	1	2	3
" 22 "	—	1	1
" 23 "	—	2	2
" 26 "	1	1	2
" 27 "	—	2	2
" 28 "	—	—	—
" 32 "	1	—	1
" 34 "	—	—	—
" 41 "	—	—	—
" 47 "	—	—	—
Not ascertained	11	2	13
Total	34	29	63

TABLE XIX.

Time under Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Week....	1	2	3
" 1 Fortnight	3	2	5
" 1 Month ..	—	—	—
" 3 "	—	1	1
" 6 "	—	1	1
" 9 "	1	—	1
" 1 Year	2	3	5
" 2 "	10	3	13
" 3 "	1	3	4
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 5 "	2	1	3
" 6 "	1	—	1
" 7 "	—	1	1
" 8 "	2	1	3
" 9 "	2	—	2
" 10 "	—	—	—
" 11 "	—	1	1
" 12 "	—	—	—
" 13 "	—	—	—
" 14 "	—	—	—
" 15 "	—	—	—
" 16 "	—	—	—
" 17 "	1	—	1
" 18 "	1	—	1
" 19 "	—	2	2
" 20 "	1	—	1
" 21 "	2	1	3
" 22 "	—	1	1
" 23 "	—	1	1
" 24 "	1	1	2
" 25 "	—	—	—
" 26 "	1	1	2
" 27 "	1	2	3
" 28 "	—	—	—
Total	34	29	63

TABLE XX.

Length of Time that the 1,997 Patients who have Died, from the opening of the Institution to the 31st December, 1859, had been under Treatment in the Asylum.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Week.	9	9	18
„ 1 Fortnight.	41	22	63
„ 1 Month.	58	26	84
„ 3 „	112	64	175
„ 6 „	109	65	174
„ 9 „	84	59	143
„ 1 Year.	69	41	110
„ 2 „	163	100	263
„ 3 „	88	81	169
„ 4 „	82	48	130
„ 5 „	49	41	90
„ 6 „	31	36	67
„ 7 „	32	34	66
„ 8 „	25	26	51
„ 9 „	20	29	49
„ 10 „	23	32	55
„ 11 „	11	20	31
„ 12 „	8	23	31
„ 13 „	10	17	27
„ 14 „	22	14	36
„ 15 „	12	11	23
„ 16 „	7	16	23
„ 17 „	5	15	20
„ 18 „	10	9	19
„ 19 „	6	6	12
„ 20 „	2	11	13
„ 21 „	9	4	13
„ 22 „	3	6	9
„ 23 „	6	4	10
„ 24 „	5	1	6
„ 25 „	1	3	4
„ 26 „	1	6	7
„ 27 „	1	3	4
„ 28 „	1	1	2
Total	1,114	883	1,997

TABLE XXI.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1859.

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
1857	1033	55	5.32	60	5.80
1858	1034	45	4.35	70	6.76
1859	1021	42	4.11	63	6.17
Total		1,217	5.15	1,997	8.80

TABLE XXII.

*Causes of the 63 Deaths in the Year ending December
31st, 1859.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Apoplexy	2	—	2
Exhaustion after Mania	2	1	3
Epilepsy	1	—	1
General Paralysis	10	4	14
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Phthisis	6	3	9
General Debility	4	8	12
Debility and Rheumatism	1	—	1
Peritonitis	—	2	2
Typhoid Fever	—	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	1	1
Pyæmia	—	1	1
Inflammation and Perforation of the Bowel, con- sequent upon Strangulated Hernia. (The Hernia was reduced.)	1	—	1
Compound Fracture of the Left Tibia and Fibula. Amputation. Death in 17 days	—	1	1
Exhaustion from long refusal of Food	—	1	1
Old Age	—	1	1
Moribund on Admission	—	1	1
<i>Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.</i>			
" Wounds and other injuries of the Head and Face inflicted by another Lunatic, causing death by Misadventure"	1	—	1
" Accidentally Suffocated while in a Fit"	1	—	1
Total	34	29	63

TABLE XXIII.

FORM of DISEASE in the Cases of the 1167 Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st December, 1859.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	148	224	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	20	30	
— with Epilepsy	29	8	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	3	4	
— with General Paralysis	14	1	
—, and Epilepsy	—	—	
— with Incipient General Paralysis	—	—	
— with Delusions	—	17	
— with Hysteria	—	2	
— alternating with Melancholia	2	—	
	216	286	602
MELANCHOLIA	28	74	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	35	38	
—, with Epilepsy	1	2	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	3	
—, with General Paralysis	1	4	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	—	
	66	121	187
INCOHERENCE	20	70	
— with Epilepsy	—	—	
— with Paralysis	1	—	
— with occasional Violence	—	7	
	21	77	98
IMBECILITY	69	70	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	1	
— with Epilepsy	19	18	
— with Paralysis	—	4	
—, Congenital	—	—	
— with General Paralysis	10	—	
— with Paralysis and Epilepsy	—	—	
— with occasional Violence	—	4	
—, Senile	—	5	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	—	
	99	102	201
DEMENTIA	18	39	
— with Epilepsy	4	—	
— with Paralysis	—	—	
— with General Paralysis	—	2	
— with occasional Violence	—	6	
	22	47	69
IDIOTCY	5	3	
— with Epilepsy	1	1	
	6	4	10
Total	430	637	1167

TABLE XXIV.

*Duration of the Insanity in the Cases
of the 1,067 Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st December, 1859.*

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	1	3	4
" 6 "	2	7	9
" 9 "	11	10	21
" 1 Year	10	10	20
" 2 "	18	19	37
" 3 "	11	19	30
" 4 "	10	8	18
" 5 "	12	7	19
" 6 "	13	4	17
" 7 "	11	6	17
" 8 "	7	11	18
" 9 "	6	10	16
" 10 "	5	14	19
" 11 "	8	13	21
" 12 "	7	15	22
" 13 "	9	16	25
" 14 "	10	14	24
" 15 "	10	16	26
" 16 "	9	14	23
" 17 "	10	19	29
" 18 "	7	10	17
" 19 "	8	20	28
" 20 "	8	16	24
" 21 "	10	5	15
" 22 "	7	11	18
" 23 "	7	14	21
" 24 "	6	14	20
" 25 "	6	15	21
" 26 "	10	15	25
" 27 "	4	14	18
" 28 "	3	6	9
" 29 "	8	6	14
" 30 "	3	10	13
" 31 "	4	9	13
" 32 "	3	2	5
" 33 "	3	3	6
" 34 "	3	2	5
" 35 "	2	4	6
" 36 "	1	5	6
" 37 "	2	3	5
" 38 "	2	6	8
" 39 "	1	5	6
" 40 "	2	2	4
" 41 "	—	4	4
" 42 "	—	1	1
" 43 "	—	—	—
" 44 "	1	1	2
" 45 "	1	—	1
" 52 "	1	1	2
From Birth.....	15	16	31
Not ascertained.....	155	183	339
Total.....	430	637	1067

TABLE XXV.

*Ages of the 1,067 Patients remaining in
the Asylum on the 31st December,
1859.*

AGES.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years....	—	—	—
" 10 to 15 " 	—	—	—
" 15 to 20 " 	11	16	27
" 20 to 25 " 	12	28	40
" 25 to 30 " 	30	42	72
" 30 to 35 " 	50	43	93
" 35 to 40 " 	35	76	111
" 40 to 45 " 	63	91	154
" 45 to 50 " 	60	73	133
" 50 to 55 " 	54	71	125
" 55 to 60 " 	25	63	88
" 60 to 65 " 	16	40	56
" 70 to 75 " 	8	8	16
" 75 to 80 " 	4	1	5
" 80 to 85 " 	2	1	3
" 85 to 90 " 	—	—	—
" 90 to 95 " 	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	60	84	144
Total	430	637	1067

TABLE XXVI.

*Length of Time that the 1067 Patients
remaining on the 31st December,
1859, have been in the Asylum.*

TIME.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	36	63	99
" 6 "	22	28	50
" 9 "	—	—	—
" 1 Year	2	1	3
" 2 "	23	29	52
" 3 "	23	37	60
" 4 "	25	20	45
" 5 "	19	27	46
" 6 "	17	28	45
" 7 "	14	18	32
" 8 "	10	21	31
" 9 "	31	43	74
" 10 "	15	17	32
" 11 "	10	14	24
" 12 "	10	9	19
" 13 "	6	9	15
" 14 "	6	8	14
" 15 "	10	13	23
" 16 "	14	20	34
" 17 "	10	15	25
" 18 "	12	15	27
" 19 "	11	19	30
" 20 "	11	11	22
" 21 "	12	16	28
" 22 "	18	58	76
" 23 "	4	7	11
" 24 "	9	6	15
" 25 "	7	6	13
" 26 "	3	6	9
" 27 "	8	16	24
" 28 "	15	36	51
" 29 "	17	21	38
Total.....	430	637	1067

Middlesex.

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

*The FORTY-SIXTH REPORT of MESSRS.
ALLEN, of Carlisle Street, Soho Square,
Attornies at Law.*

MESSRS. ALLEN have to report, that during the year 1859 the Settlements of 7 Criminal Lunatics confined in the County Asylums at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, under Warrants of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department were discovered and adjudicated, and that one of such Lunatics belonged to a Parish in the City of London, and another to a Parish in the County of Somerset.

They have inquired into the cases of 4 other Criminal Lunatics, but without having been able to discover settlements.

In February last they obtained an order adjudging the Settlement of a Lunatic Pauper to be in the Parish of All Saints, Poplar. The Overseers of that Parish having appealed against the Order, the late Assistant Judge decided that the Lunatic was settled in All Saints—at the same time granting

them a Case for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench upon a point of Law of great importance to the County ; which case has not yet been argued. If the decision of the question should be in favour of the County, the Overseers of Poplar will be liable to repay to the County Treasurer the sum of £38 4s. 1d., together with the Lunatic's maintenance from the 8th of February last.

Messrs. Allen have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers, and made inquiries relative to 79 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 Lunatic's maintenance. In 16 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 obtained by Messrs. Allen. In the remaining 63 cases the Paupers were deemed chargeable to the County—51 of them being Natives of Ireland or Scotland, or being Foreigners.

The expenses incurred in the 91 cases, and for correspondence, attendances, and inquiries in 3 other cases, with the view of protecting the interests of the County, including payments to Country Agents and Witnesses, amount to the sum of £328 16s. 2d.

Messrs. Allen have to observe that if the making of Orders on the County Treasurer in the 16 Cases had not been successfully opposed, the County Rate would not only have been charged with the expense of the maintenance of those Lunatics incurred within the previous twelve months, but

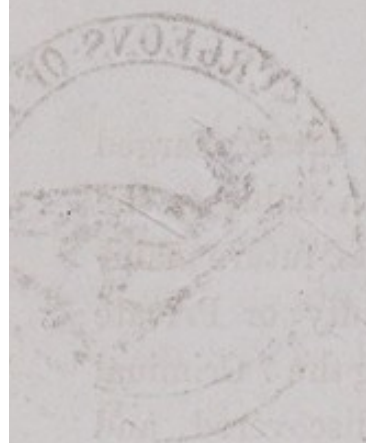
would also, according to the present weekly rates charged at the County and Private Asylums, have been liable to the payment of about £420 a year for the Patients' future maintenance, so long as they remained in the County or Private Asylums; and that the expence of maintaining the 7 Criminal Lunatics whose settlements have been discovered and adjudged would have amounted to about £180 a year.

C. and J. ALLEN and SON.

18th January, 1860.

APPENDIX.

Total number of cases enquired into from 1st } January 1859 to 1st January 1860	}	94
Adjudged to parishes (the above } mentioned Criminal Lunatics) }	7	
Applications to charge the County } abandoned, or orders refused in }	16	
	—	23
Enquiries in the cases of 4 Criminal Lunatics whose settlements have not been discovered	4	
Adjudged to All Saints, Poplar.....	1	
Adjudged chargeable to the County....	63	
Correspondence and enquiries made in..	3	
	—	94



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