

The eighteenth report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell : January quarter session, 1863 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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Middlesex.



Hanwell
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THE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

1863-65
OF THE

County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

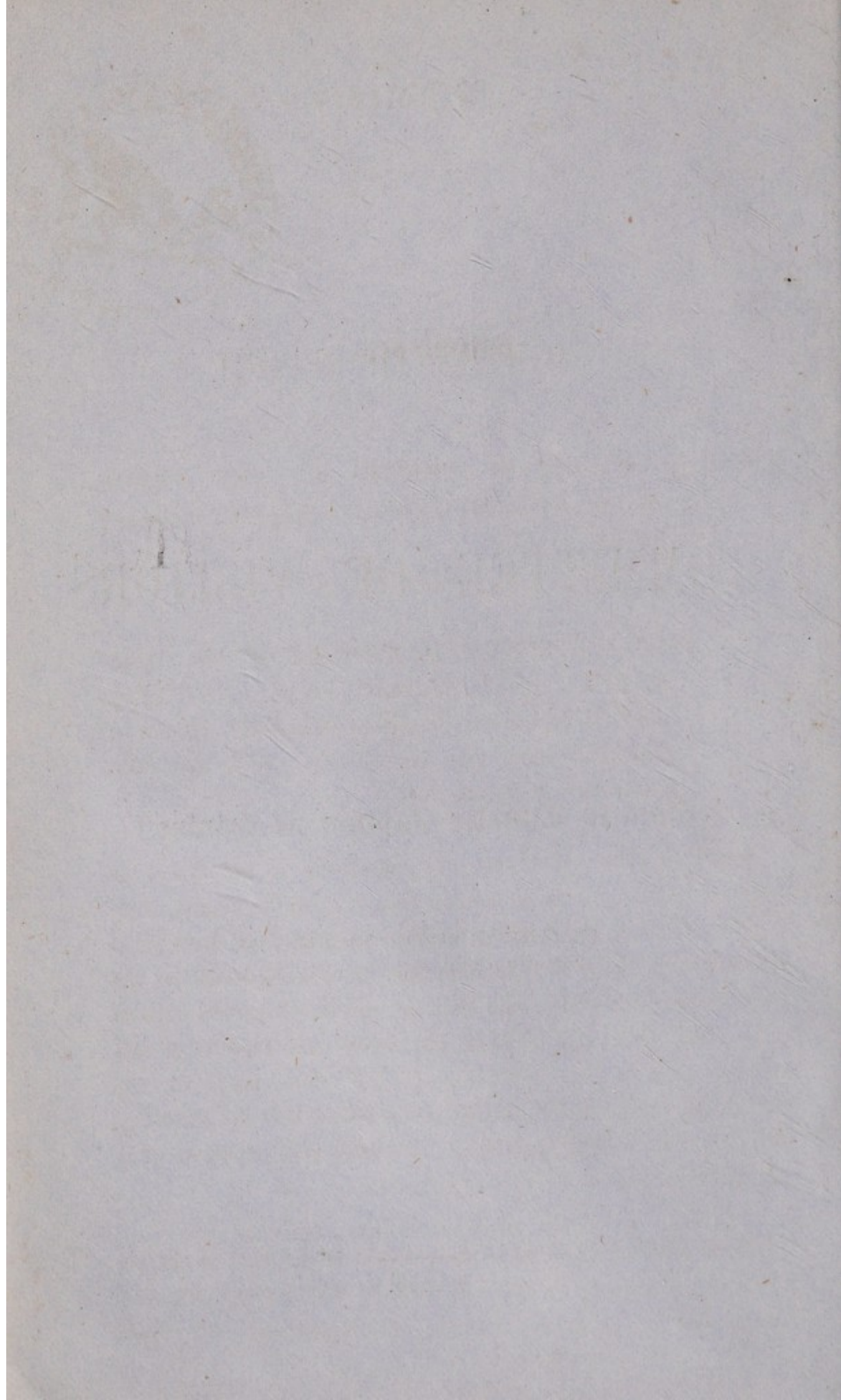
JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1863.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE STREET.

1863.



Middlesex.

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

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

THE Committee of Visitors in submitting to the Court, as required by law, the usual Annual Report upon the general state and condition of the Asylum during the past year, have great satisfaction in being able to state that the general health of the Patients has been good; and that the continued attention given to the diet, care, and personal cleanliness and comfort of this afflicted class in this Asylum, with the efforts made for the cure or alleviation of the malady under which they are suffering, have, in their results, proved as successful and beneficial as in any previous year.

The number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December 1861, as mentioned in the last Report, was 1,446, viz., 527 Males, and 919 Females. On the 31st December, 1862, there

were 563 Males, and 939 Females, making a total of 1,502; an increase, therefore, of 56 beyond the number in the Asylum on 31st December, 1861.

As regards the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, the Committee will not embody in their Report particulars and details which will be found in the Reports from the Medical Officers, and in the Tables prepared with great care by the Apothecary, which are laid before the Court in the accompanying Appendix; but will merely state the total numbers admitted and discharged, cured, or otherwise, together with the total numbers who have died during the year.

Those numbers have been as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted	171	217	388
Discharged cured.....	37	75	112
„ Improved	14	20	34
„ Unimproved	13	4	17
Died	71	94	165

The Court will observe that the number of Deaths is somewhat greater in proportion to the number in the Asylum than during the year 1861. On the other hand, the number of Patients discharged cured is also larger than in last year.

Deaths have occurred in greater proportion than heretofore, among Patients only for short periods in the Asylum, and who were sent from the Workhouses in a state and condition of health giving no great prospect of any other result. The deaths of many also of the old Patients who have been long resident, has contributed to swell the number.

On the other hand, many cases have been admitted in which the Insanity had not been of very long duration, and it is well known that these are the cases which give the largest hope of successful result from medical treatment.

In the early part of the year the pressure for the admission of Females became so heavy, while, at the same time, the number of vacant Beds on the Male side was so considerable, that the Committee felt it necessary to review the arrangement under which 784 Beds had been appropriated for Males and 959 for Females. The probable necessity of such revision was alluded to in the Report of last year.

It was obviously proper when the necessity was proved, to enlarge the number of Beds on the Female side, so far as it could be done without taking from the Male side Beds which might be required for Male Patients, in order to fulfil the intention with which the Asylum was erected and enlarged, that is, to make it really available for the greatest number of Patients, whether Male or Female, who could properly be accommodated within the walls; and as there were at that time no less than 200 unoccupied Beds on the Male side, the Committee appropriated two Wards on the upper floor of the Male side running from the centre Tower east, together with some rooms on the upper floor of the centre Tower, for the reception of Female Patients. By this arrangement an addition of 64 Beds was given to the Female side, while there still remained on the Male side 150 Beds, into which Patients could be received in addition to the number then in the Asylum.

The separation between the Males and Females within the Building still remains complete, and if, at any future time, the

numbers of Females should decrease, and the Wards now occupied by Females be required for the Males, the original arrangement might easily be reverted to.

The Committee have again, to their great regret, to report that many Patients continue to be sent to the Asylum from various Parishes, with bruises on their persons—some also in restraint. The condition of the Patients admitted in 1862 is, indeed, more unfavourable than of those admitted in 1861. In the year 1861, 401 were admitted, and of these 103 had bruises on their persons; in the year 1862, 388 were admitted, and of this number no less than 192 had bruises and other injuries upon their persons,

The Committee do not mean to convey the impression that in all these cases the injuries were of a serious nature, and still less, that they were inflicted in the Workhouses from which the Patients are brought to the Asylum. They are aware from the explanations given that, in many cases, the bruises were found upon the person of the Patient when received into the Workhouse; but there are also many cases in which such explanation is not given. They are aware also that cases may, and do, possibly occur, in which no amount of care will entirely prevent the Patient from injuring himself; but they feel it necessary, nevertheless, to call attention to the fact when they find so marked an increase in one year as compared with another; in cases of this description they think it right to add, that some part of this increase in number, as reported to the Committee, may be attributable to the fact, that at the present time the Committee require that every case in which a Patient is received with bruises, however slight upon the person, shall be certified to them, whereas formerly it was not considered necessary to bring cases considered to be of trifling importance under their notice.

There is one case of very recent admission to the Asylum which appears to the Committee to deserve special notice. It is that of a Patient of the name of Jeremiah Francis, received from St. Margaret's, Westminster, on the 2nd instant. This Patient is 88 years of age. On arrival at the Asylum it was found that he had a black eye, bruises on the left temple, on the neck and ear, and on the trunk, and also a fracture of the radius (smaller bone) of the left arm just below the elbow.

When Dr. Begley brought the case of this Patient before the Committee on the 8th instant he added, that in his opinion the death of the Patient was rapidly approaching. As a matter of course the facts of the case as here stated were, by order of the Committee, according to their usual practice, brought to the attention of the Board of Guardians.

The Committee naturally supposed that there must have been very strong grounds indeed to justify the Parish Officers in removing a Pauper of this great age, and in this condition, during the winter, from the Workhouse to the Asylum. Upon reference however to the Admission Paper they found only the following alleged grounds of Insanity, as certified by Mr. John Lavies and Mr. Frederick Dover, viz. :—

“ Demented, childish, rambling in his conversation, uses filthy
 “ and blasphemous language, is dirty in his habits—will eat
 “ his own excrement if not prevented—quite incoherent in
 “ his conversation, is quite imbecile, fancies he has money,
 “ has sudden paroxysms of excitement, does not sleep ;”

and nothing whatever to show that he was a Lunatic dangerous to others, and necessary to be removed for their protection.

Moreover, it appears that in the Asylum he has not shewn dirty habits, nor been heard to make use of blasphemous expressions.

The Court will probably concur in the opinion of the Committee that under these circumstances it was unjustifiable to send such a Patient at such an age, and in such a bodily condition from a Workhouse in London to an Asylum distant ten miles from the Workhouse.*

The Committee have also to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that Patients continue to be brought to the Asylum—even Patients known to be suicidal—with instruments in their pockets which would enable them to do mischief to themselves or to others. A Patient was received from Paddington who had a pair of scissors in his possession; one from Chiswick and one from the Liberty of the Rolls who had, each, a knife in his pocket. One from the Fulham Union who, although reported to be suicidal, was in possession of a rope. Such cases are invariably reported to the respective Boards of Guardians. Those here referred to are probably instances of gross neglect on the part of the subordinate Authorities; but the Committee feel it necessary to endeavour to impress by means of this Report upon the Superior Parochial Authorities and Boards of Guardians throughout the county, how important it is that the utmost care should be taken that no insane person in their charge should be suffered to retain possession of any instrument with which he may do mischief to himself or others.

The Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the past year, which are required by law to be presented to the Court, have been carefully examined, and audited, and will be found in the Appendix.

* This Patient is since Dead.

The first and most important duty of the Committee is to take care that all proper means shall be provided for securing the health and comfort of the Patients, and be likely to contribute to their restoration to sanity, while their next duty is to do this with the utmost economy. It will be satisfactory to the Court to learn that while the Committee believe they have very fully secured the first of those objects, they have on the other hand been able, during the past year, to reduce the rate of maintenance from 10s. 2½*d.* per week to 9s. 11*d.* This reduction in the charge of maintenance took place 1st July, 1862, and will, to that extent, be a relief to the several Parishes who have Patients in the Asylum.

In the month of July, 1861, the Court, on the application of the Committee, authorized the expenditure of £6,000, to be employed in the erection of a Boundary Wall on the south and west sides of the Asylum ; in the construction of a new Laundry, with Drying Rooms, Engine and Boiler Houses ; in the construction of a new Ward for refractory Patients on the Male Side, and a new Staircase at the east end of the Male Side of the Asylum.

In the month of July, 1862, the Court, upon further application of the Committee, made another grant of £1,000, to enable the Committee to erect additional Gas Works, those already existing not being sufficiently large and powerful to supply the quantity required.

The whole of these Works have been completed under the immediate personal directions of the Engineer, Mr. Martin, upon Plans prepared by himself and sanctioned by the Committee, in the most satisfactory manner ; and the Court will be glad to

learn from his Report which is in the Appendix, that in both cases the Works have been completed within the sums granted by the Court.

The expenditure upon the first has been £386 15*s.* 4*d.* less than the sum granted, and upon the second, £151 7*s.* 4*d.* less. The Committee are bound in justice to Mr. Martin to say that these satisfactory results are due to the care with which all the arrangements were made by him for carrying on the Works, and to his constant and vigilant superintendence during their progress.

In consequence of the confirmed sickness and infirmity of Edward Duncan, an Attendant who had charge of the Patients employed in the Tailor's Shop, and who had been twenty-five years in the service of the Asylum, the Committee on 27th January last, granted him a retiring allowance of £30 a year from the 1st of that month.

The Court is aware that subsequently to that day, the Act (25th and 26th Vict., cap. 111,) was passed by the Legislature, which enacts that thenceforth no such Grant shall be valid unless confirmed by the Court, and it will, therefore, be the duty of the Committee to bring all such cases in future before the Court for confirmation.

Every facility has been afforded by the Committee during the past year for providing the means of amusing and entertaining the Patients both within the walls and in the grounds of the Asylum, and also in excursions in the adjacent country districts. The Court will find some interesting remarks upon this subject in the Report of the Matron.

Acting on the advice of their Medical Officers, the Committees of the two County Asylums have occasionally sanctioned exchanges of Patients from one to the other in cases in which change of scene might be considered, on medical grounds, likely to prove beneficial to the Patients; and it may be worthy of consideration whether such exchanges might not beneficially be carried out more extensively.

In addition to the regular meetings of the Committee and House Committee, the law requires, as the Court is aware, a special inspection of the whole of the Asylum and of its inmates every two months. These Inspections have been made accordingly, at unexpected times, and have shewn that the Asylum was always found on those occasions in a satisfactory condition.

The Committee have pleasure in stating to the Court, that with some few exceptions among the Nurses and Attendants, the whole of the Officers and Servants have continued to perform the duties devolving upon them attentively and faithfully.

The Committee take this opportunity of calling the attention of the Court to the Lunacy Law Amendment Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, which contains some provisions relating to Lunatics in Workhouses, of considerable importance.

It is well understood that in many instances, Lunatic Patients who are suffering under recent attack, are kept in the Workhouse when they might be sent to the Asylum; and it is certain that in many instances Chronic Patients might be safely removed from Asylums to Workhouses, if due and proper provision in every respect were made in such Workhouses. It is also true that if arrangements are made of a proper character in

Workhouses, to receive such a class of Patients, the extent to which they are removed will increase the accommodation within the Asylum for the other class, to whom admission is, in many cases, of vital importance.

Power is now given by the Act to the Commissioners in Lunacy, if they shall find proper subjects for an Asylum in a Workhouse or elsewhere, to order their removal to an Asylum, and this power will no doubt, be exercised with great benefit to the Patients so transferred.

On the other hand, with respect to Chronic Cases, power is given to Committees of Asylums and Boards of Guardians, *if they shall respectively think fit*, to enter into arrangements, with the sanction of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the approval of the Poor Law Board, for the removal to Workhouses of Chronic cases, to be selected by the Superintendent of the Asylum and certified by him to be fit and proper to be so removed.

To such removals from this Asylum to Workhouses this Committee have invariably refused to consent, on the ground that the Patient could not be so well taken care of in the Workhouse; but assuming that proper arrangements will be made under the authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy and Poor Law Board, then the objections hitherto felt to such removal, would no longer continue to exist, whereby a larger amount of room for Acute Cases would be found in the Asylum, should it be required.

The Committee further desire to draw the attention of the Court to the Statute recently passed relating to Criminal Lunatics. It is highly desirable to remove Lunatics of this character from County Asylums, now that a special Asylum for Criminal Lunatics has been provided by Parliament. An

enquiry has lately been made by the Commissioners in Lunacy into the cases of Criminal Lunatics in this Asylum, and the Committee will rejoice to find, that all such cases are to be removed to the more appropriate care of an Asylum in which Criminal Lunatics only are received. The Court will probably consider whether it will not be advisable to recommend to the Visiting Justices of the Prisons of the County, when Criminals are found to be Lunatic, that, in certifying such Lunacy to the Secretary of State, they should recommend his or her removal to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, on Bagshot Heath, and not, as at present, to one or other of the County Asylums.

The Commissioners in Lunacy made their annual Visitation in the month of December last. A Copy of the Report made by them on that occasion, will be found in the Appendix, together with a Copy of the Minute of the Committee thereupon.

The Committee have had to regret the loss during the year of a highly respected colleague—the late Dr. Burnes—who died in the month of September last, and in addition to the vacancy thus created, the following five Members of the Committee who retire to complete the number of vacancies required under the Order of the Court, are—Mr. Halsey, Mr. Halswell, Mr. Miller, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Lyall.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman.*

Sessions House, Clerkenwell,

Jan. 15, 1863.

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ENTRY MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

IN THE VISITING BOOK OF THE ASYLUM.

HANWELL ASYLUM,
20th December, 1862.

WE have on this and the two preceding days visited the Asylum, inspected its several Wards, Workshops, Offices, and premises, and with the exception of three women absent on trial, seen all the Patients.

Since the last Commissioners' visit (20th July, 1861,) the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted	234	329	563
Discharged and removed	81	153	234
„ of whom recovered	45	105	150
Died	96	123	219

With the exception of three cases (in the Male Division) viz., (1) Suffocation from drowning; (2) Hæmorrhage from a wound of the throat; and (3) Fracture of several ribs, all of which were duly reported, the assigned causes of death do not appear to us to call for any special observation. There has been no disease of an epidemic character: in the Male Division, 24, and in the Female, 25 deaths were attributed immediately to General Paralysis.

The Patients now on the Books are 1509 in number, viz., 570 Males and 939 Females.

Of the former 21, and of the latter 25, total 46, belong to Unions and Parishes not in the County of Middlesex; the weekly charge for them is 14*s.*, that for Middlesex Patients being 9*s.* 11*d.*

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory; the numbers last registered as under Medical treatment for bodily ailments being, 49 on the Male side, and 90 on the Female.

In reference to attendance at Divine Service, we have been furnished by the Reverend Mr. May, the Chaplain, with the following particulars, which we think it desirable on many accounts to record in the present Report:—

Attendance at Chapel services—

	M.	F.	Total.
Sunday, December 14th.....	212	290	502
Week days	90	100	190
Numbers of Patients in Asylum...	572	938	1510

The condition of the Chapel Sitzings on Sundays, on the average, is as follows:—

Patients	510	
Attendants	30	(who sit with the Patients)
Officers' seats	60	
	<hr/>	
Total	600	
	<hr/>	

36 Sitzings on the Male side are allotted to the Females. Men require more room than Women in the proportion of 10 to 12.

Considering the very inadequate amount of the accommodation in the present Chapel, and with a view to the comfort and benefit of the Patients unable, on that and other accounts, to attend, we think that it would be very desirable if arrangements could be made for the performance of Divine Service in some of the Wards for this purpose. A Schoolmaster might be of great assistance, who would, of course, act under the directions of the Chaplain, who is very active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

The employments provided for the Patients, and the numbers engaged in them, have undergone no material change.

The following is a general summary:—

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Spade Husbandry	36	Needlework and Knitting	170
Gardens, Farm, & Ground	44	Wash-house and Laundry	126
Workshops	27	Wards, &c.	126
In Wards	59	Officers' Departments ..	12
Miscellaneous	55		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	221	Total	434
	<hr/>		<hr/>

The records—which are carefully kept and duly entered in the Medical Journal—of Seclusion since the last visit, a period of seventeen months, show the following results :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Patients secluded.....	58	136	294
Instances of Seclusion.....	154	733	887

The duration of the Seclusion appears to have varied from five minutes to about twelve hours, and to have averaged rather more than two hours.

At the time of our visit, one Male and two Female Patients were in Seclusion on account of their Maniacal excitement. One of the latter, a case of Acute Mania, is stated to have been secluded since the last visit 196 times. We mention this as an exceptional case. The Female Patient referred to is an Epileptic.

At the time of our visit the Male Patients generally were quiet and orderly. In the Female Division many were excited and noisy.

We allude especially to Wards 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13.

Much of this excitement was, we think, attributable to the circumstance of an unusual number of the Female Patients being confined to their Wards, on account of the bad weather.

The want of order and comfort in some of the Female Wards appears to arise in great measure, from their inconvenient position and arrangements, causing much traffic through them. The

last observation applies specially to the Infirmary Ward, which is a thoroughfare (on the ground floor) to the Kitchen, and also to the Servants' Dining-room and Centre Building.

Amongst other improvements, since the last visit, we have to report the following :—

1. The completion of the Walk round the boundary of a portion of the estate.

2. The furnishing and preparation for occupation of a Ward on the ground floor for twelve of the worst class of Male Patients, which will in some degree provide a substitute for No. 15 on the third floor.

3. The appropriation of the Male Ward No. 12, on the second floor, as Ward No. 22, to Female Patients, of whom it will accommodate about 70.

4. The conversion of the visiting-room on the Female side into an extra day-room, and the formation of a new Ward, No. 21.

In reference to the last and previous Reports we again submit to the Committee of Visitors the following recommendations, viz. :—

1. The introduction, in the Male Division, of a greater variety of occupations, *e.g.*, Mat and Basket Making, &c.

2. The substitution generally of boarded floors for those of bricks, tiles, and flags.

3. The diminution of the number of beds in the Dormitories, now over crowded.

4. The introduction of blinds to the windows of the Dormitories generally, and curtains to the windows of those occupied by the Female Patients occupied in the Laundry Department.

The windows of the large Dormitories last referred to, and containing altogether 90 Patients, being large and excessive in number, must render those rooms very cold in Winter.

5. Better means of ventilation where now defective in several Wards, as an instance of which we may refer especially to Dormitory 19, in Female Ward No. 2.

6. Some arrangement for properly warming, amongst others, the Dormitory containing 25 Beds on the Female side, appropriated to the aged and infirm, some of whom keep their beds during the day. At the time of our visit the temperature of this room was only 55°, although the day was warm.

7. A further diminution in number of the sacking stretchers without mattresses or other beds, and more care in keeping them in proper order, and in a due state of tension.

8. A greater variety, as to material and color, in the dress of the Male Patients.

Visiting, as we did, many of the Wards after dark, we were pleased to find them well lighted and comfortable in aspect.

The dinners which we saw were abundant in quantity, of the

best quality, and well served. There appears to be a liberal allowance of extras, as Fish, Chops, &c.

Several of the men expressed a strong desire for a little butter to their bread with the Cocoa at breakfast. The Committee will judge as to the reasonableness of this wish.

We learned with satisfaction that the men all have clean shirts twice weekly.

We must not omit to notice, with approbation, that a Male Patient named Malone, conducts a class for elementary instruction in his division.

In conclusion, we desire to suggest to the Committee of Visitors the following improved arrangements, viz. :—

1. Better means of warming the large Day-room, No. 1 Ward, on the Female side, in lieu of the present objectionable Gas stove.

2. Proper means of washing in the Female Wards, Nos. 5 and 6, in addition to the tubs and two or three basins now in use.

3. The entire disuse of the unsightly ticken dresses still worn by a few Patients.

4. The organization of a School in the Female Division.

5. More out-door exercise beyond the Airing Courts and Grounds, in reference to which we learnt, upon enquiry, that in Female Ward No. 5, no one of the Patients, 22 in number, had gone beyond their Court for three months and upwards.

6. The further planting of all the Airing Courts with trees and shrubs.

7. More means and encouragement of occupation in every Ward, and more instruction in handicraft trades.

8. A larger supply and regular distribution in the Wards appropriated to the most exciteable Patients, of entertaining and illustrated periodicals.

9. More attention as to the furnishing and decoration of the Wards occupied by impulsive and apathetic Patients, so as to assimilate them to those of the more intelligent class.

As respects the important subject of warming and ventilation, we would suggest that instructions be given to the Engineer carefully to inspect and report upon the condition of all the Wards and Rooms throughout the Asylum, and give a brief description of the means and result in each case.

We cannot avoid again urging upon the Visitors the expediency of increasing the Medical Staff of this large Institution, and we are the more induced to press this matter upon their attention by the conviction we feel that the present Medical Superintendents and their Assistants exert themselves to the utmost to surmount the difficulties incident to the charge of an Asylum of such magnitude.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE.

S. GASKILL.

COPY MINUTE
MADE BY THE COMMITTEE
ON READING THE FOREGOING ENTRY IN THE
VISITING BOOK.

8th January, 1863.

THAT the Clerk be directed to address a Letter to the Commissioners in Lunacy, expressing the gratification of the Committee in perceiving that the Asylum was found to be in the satisfactory state described in the Entry made by the Commissioners on their Visit to the Asylum on the 20th of December last, and two preceding days, and informing them that the Committee will not fail to give full consideration to the various suggestions and recommendations made by them on the occasion of that Visit.

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OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
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THE
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OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
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1901

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

ONE hundred and seventy-one Patients were admitted at the Male Side of the Asylum during the year 1862, which number, added to five hundred and twenty-seven remaining at the close of the year 1861, made six hundred and ninety-eight; thirty-seven were discharged recovered, fourteen improved, thirteen not improved, and seventy-one died, leaving five hundred and sixty-three under care at the commencement of this year.

The average number resident during the last year was five hundred and fifty-one.

Admissions.—The condition of the Patients received during 1862 was even more unfavourable than that of those admitted in 1861, and which was described in the Report for that year as applying to one-third of the whole number brought, whereas in the last year, it involved fully one-half.

The mental malady assumed the form of Mania in eighty-six cases, of Melancholia in thirty-seven, of Imbecility in forty-five, and of Idiotey in three. It was complicated with General

Paralysis in thirty-six, with Epilepsy in seventeen, and there was a double complication of Paralysis and Epilepsy in six. Disposition to Suicide was stated to exist in twenty cases; this tendency is often found to be groundlessly imputed to Patients by their affrighted relatives and friends; some, however, of those admitted last year, with this proneness attributed to them, presented, on their arrival, self-inflicted wounds.

Six of the admitted Patients had been previously under treatment in the Asylum; one having been exchanged some time ago at the desire of the Authorities of his Parish for another deemed by them to be curable, became intractable in the Workhouse and was re-admitted: four were discharged recovered and remained away earning their livelihood; one for four years, another two years and a half, a third two years, and one nearly two; the sixth was discharged at the request of friends and not improved, the relatives giving the usual undertaking that he should be properly attended, but on the twentieth day after leaving the Asylum he was brought back in a state of great excitement, and having threatened violence towards his mother.

The ages of the Patients, causes of the disorder, its duration and other particulars, will be found in the Statistical Tables appended.

Discharges.—Seventeen of the Patients who left the Asylum recovered, had been under treatment for periods varying from three to six months; eight, from six to twelve months; seven, from twelve to eighteen months; three, between eighteen months and three years; one, between three and four years; and one, nine years. Eighteen of those discharged improved and not improved having been adjudicated to other counties were re-

moved to their respective Asylums, and nine were entrusted to their friends on their entering into an engagement to take proper care of them.

Deaths.—Thirty-six patients died from General Paralysis, Apoplexy and Epilepsy; eleven from Pulmonary Disease, resulting in one case from Fractured Ribs; eleven from General Debility; seven from Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia; one from Inflammation of the Stomach; one from Inflammation of the Bladder; one from Intussusception; one from Drowning; one from Strangulation; and one from Congestion of the Brain and Erysipelas of the Arm.

The case of death from Pulmonary Disease resulting from Fractured Ribs, occurred in a Patient thirteen days after admission, and who then had a black eye, also many bruises and abrasions on his trunk and limbs; it was suspected from examination on his arrival that a rib was fractured, but this was not positively ascertained until the day before his decease, when the fifth rib on the right side was found to be broken; after death however, that rib and four others at the same side were discovered to be fractured; the pleura wounded, sero-purulent fluid effused in large quantity within the chest, and extending thence among the pectoral and intercostal muscles. An Inquest was holden at which it transpired that the injuries took place before admission, and the Jury accordingly returned a Verdict to that effect.

One of the deaths from Exhaustion after Mania was that of a Patient who died eight weeks after admission, and in whom a fractured rib was discovered on examination at his arrival; he was in a state of great excitement during the whole time of his

residence here, tore off bandages and all appliances put on the chest for the purpose of keeping the fractured ends of the rib in apposition in order to favor their union; after death it was discovered that seven ribs on the right side were fractured, two of them in two places, and three ribs on the left side: union of a ligamentous character existed in all these, except the one discovered on admission, in which no attempt at repair had been set up; the lungs and pleuræ were uninjured.

The death from Drowning occurred on the fourth day after admission of the Patient, who, while exercising in the front grounds, bounded over a hedge which separates them from the lower field, across which he ran to the paling at the side of the river Brent, climbed over, and got into the water, it is supposed for the purpose of making his escape; but was overpowered by the strength of the current, being already nearly exhausted by the quickness of his flight from the Attendants who were in close pursuit.

The death from Strangulation was that of a man who had been nearly thirty years an inmate of the Asylum; he occupied a room at night with three others, one of these called an Attendant into the apartment who chanced to be passing through the Ward a few hours after they had retired to bed, and desired him to notice the deceased, upon whose neck there were observable recent scratches and marks of pressure, as of the thumb and fingers of another. At the autopsy the muscles were found to be bruised in a situation corresponding to that of the external impressions; also the right cornu of the thyroid cartilage was disconnected from its body, the lining membranes of the larynx and trachea were congested, the heart distended with fluid blood, brain and lungs engorged. Two of the occupants of the room

are so demented as to be incapable of giving an account of anything that occurred; the manner of the third was such as to lead to the belief that he was the aggressor, but no quarrel or misunderstanding was ever known to have taken place between them or any of them.

The Patient who died from congestion of the Brain and Erysipelas of the Arm, had been seventeen days in the Asylum; he was affected with Mania complicated with General Paralysis, and evinced much restlessness and excitement at times; on the eleventh day after admission he lay down at full length on a walk in one of the Airing Courts, another Patient kicked him about the head and shoulders while in that position, causing black eyes and a swelling of the right arm, upon which Erysipelas supervened, and led to a fatal termination six days after the receipt of the injuries. On examination of the body after death, eight ribs were found to be fractured; all of them from the extent to which the process of repair had advanced, seemed to have occurred before the admission of the deceased into this Asylum; two eminent authorities in surgery subsequently inspected them, one of whom said that in his opinion six of the fractures must have occurred at least one month before the death of the Patient, and that the remaining two appeared to be of somewhat more recent date. The other gentleman expressed his conviction that all the fractures except two, occurred certainly not less than a month before the death of the Patient, and probably were of longer duration; that the excepted two bore appearances of being more recent; but he could not satisfy himself as to whether they really were so, or occurred contemporaneously with the rest, the appearance of recency being due to the reparative process having advanced less in them than in those about the duration of which no doubt is

entertained. Besides these ununited fractures there were others perfectly united in the ribs of this man. He was brought to this Institution from another in which he had resided for about six months; the relatives attended at the Inquest, and declared that to their knowledge, he never sustained any injury whatever; but they admitted that he had been insane for about eighteen months before he was sent from home, and was often so violent that he was with difficulty controlled; perhaps in these struggles the fractures took place which were found on examining the body to be united.

Hurts to the Insane cannot be judged by the same rules as those which apply to lesions occurring to persons of sound mind; the latter complain of pain, point to its seat, and if on investigation, it is found to arise from a fractured rib, rest is peremptorily enjoined and strictly adopted, bandages are applied, and the utmost quiet preserved. Under such treatment breaches of continuity in bones soon fill up; but those of unsound mind make no complaint, indulge in violent exercise, assume all sorts of attitudes, throw themselves into various postures, perform extraordinary feats, sing, shout, laugh, whistle, and scold; hence their injuries frequently pass undetected, and when the healing process does set in, it must necessarily proceed very slowly.

Besides the Deaths thus particularised, such was the advanced stage of disease of many other Patients received during the Year, that seven died shortly after admission; one on the second, one on the third day after arrival, one on the sixth, one on the seventh, and one on the ninth day, one on the thirteenth, and one on the fourteenth; some also within a few weeks.

The records of the Asylum show that thirteen hundred and seven Deaths have taken place in the Male Department since the opening of the Institution in the year 1831, more than one-half of these (six hundred and seventy-seven) resulted from affections of the Nervous System—Paralysis, Apoplexy, and Epilepsy, singly or in combination. Two hundred and twenty-two were caused by Diseases of the Respiratory and Circulating Systems. Pulmonary Consumption, amounting to one hundred and seventy-eight of that number; one hundred and fifty-four were attributed to General Debility and Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia. There were five Deaths from Suicide, and one from Homicide, some from Cancer, others from Erysipelas, and many from Disorders of the Abdominal and Pelvic Viscera.

The registers disclose the fact, that Diarrhœa and Dysentery often prevailed, and occasionally Cholera, and that they proved fatal to several; these Diseases have happily disappeared, owing, doubtless, to the improvements in the Dietary which have been made from time to time; also, to the frequent change of Under-Clothing and Bedding, and to the cleanliness, personal, and domiciliary, observed.

The erection of a new Staircase during the year, at the eastern extremity of the building, is attended with much advantage to the Patients inhabiting that part of the Asylum. It is light, airy, and cheerful, easy of ascent, the landings being broad, the steps wide and low. The Old Stairs at this point were dark, steep, narrow, winding, and dangerous. Near to this new one, an additional Bath-room has been constructed, by means of which, with the one established about two years ago in the neighbourhood of the Attendants' Dining-hall, and those already existing in the Wards, every Patient now has a separate

bath of clean water once a week, and some more frequently—a wise provision, one highly calculated to promote and preserve health, also tending to inculcate good habits, and to the cultivation of the feeling of self respect.

W. C. BEGLEY.

HANWELL,
Jan. 13th, 1863.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF

THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE following summary of admissions and discharges that have taken place in the Female Department of the Asylum affords at a glance an insight into the operations of the past year:—

Patients remaining in the Asylum at the close of 1861	919
Admitted during the past year	217
	<hr/>
Total under treatment.....	1136
	<hr/> <hr/>

The results are thus epitomized:—

Discharged cured	79
Removed to other Asylums, or to their friends' care	24
Died	94
Remain under treatment on January 1st, 1863	939
	<hr/>
Total	1136
	<hr/> <hr/>

Admissions.—The number of Patients admitted coincides in a very remarkable manner to the admissions in the two previous years. In 1860 and 1861 however, the number of Patients received was augmented by the transfer of Patients from the Colney Hatch Asylum; but omitting those, the Patients received in 1860, amounted to 211; in 1861, to 216; and during the past year, to 217.

The increase in the number of Patients resident has however not maintained the same ratio as that of former years, which is owing obviously to the increase of the discharges, both by recovery and death, as will be shown hereafter. The increase of the number resident in 1861, was 77, or rather more than 6 per month; in 1862, the ratio of increase was 38, and nearly half that of the former year.

These facts are especially interesting in connection with the question of Asylum accommodation; it must not be forgotten however that this is not a constant law, but varies according to the condition of the Patients admitted, and the duration of the malady in those remaining.

The number of discharges by recovery or death is one element affecting the question of Asylum accommodation, the number of applicants for admission is the other element, and this latter has appeared to have remained stationary, or nearly so, for the last three years. It would appear from this that the number of attacks or new cases has not been on the increase. So far as the Western District of Middlesex is concerned there is no proof of the disease having become more prevalent; but distinct from this question is another which is often confounded with it, viz.:—that the number of Insane persons is greater than

formerly, and increases yearly, which is quite compatible with the fact that the number of attacks has not increased; for if the Patients do not die so frequently as formerly, or are not cured in such large proportion, the number of Insane persons will increase by accumulation. Nor does it follow that the improvement of medical means, including all care and treatment, will necessarily diminish the number, because such improved means would, while it restored more to health, rescue as many from an immediate fatal termination who would remain in the wards of the Asylum.

The number of Patients discharged cured during the past year, was 79; in 1861, it was 59; in 1860, 39; or,
at the rate of 8·55 per cent. in 1862.

„	6·99	„	1861.
„	5·85	„	1860.

Deaths.—Ninety-four Patients died during the past year. In the year preceding the number was 76, and in 1860, 54. The number has not only been greater, but the ratio higher, for in 1859 the rate of mortality was 7·3 per cent.

1860	„	„	..... 7·5	„
1861	„	„	..... 8·5	„
1862	„	„	..... 10·19	„

The Committee observing this increase, called for a Report from the Medical Officers on the subject at an early period of the past year. The increase of the rate of mortality being at all times a matter of moment, I examined into all the matters likely to be in operation in bringing about such a result. The conclusions arrived at by such an examination were as follows:—

In examining the statistical records of the Asylum for a series of years, it became apparent that there was no cause in operation which could have a tendency to augment the rate of mortality, with regard to what might be classified as casual or accidental circumstances; that is to say, the Patients were not received in a worse condition, at a different epoch of the disease, nor were the Patients older or more weakly, nor the disease of severer character than usual. The operating cause, in fine, was not of an extraordinary character; the result was clearly due to ordinary causes acting in the ordinary manner. It appeared that the nature of the malady is to terminate either by cure or death at a certain epoch; that, in fact, the activity of the morbid processes wear themselves out, more or less, in a period of three years. It was found that in about one-half of the Patients who had died in the Asylum from its first establishment, death had occurred in the first three years of residence, and one-half subsequent to that period (*See Table XX. in Appendix*).

It further became manifest that the relative proportion of Patients who had been resident three years, and who had been resident more than three years, had lately undergone a great change. Formerly, or in the six years from 1853 to 1859, out of one hundred Patients, twenty had been resident less than three years, and eighty, more than three years. But lately, that is, since the enlargement of the Asylum, and the consequent large influx of Patients, in every one hundred Patients, fifty had been resident under three years, and fifty more than three years. At least, such was found to be the ratio in March last. The proportion must have still further progressed in the same direction. Now, since the mortality differs for different periods of residence, it became a question whether the increase of the mortality was not due to a larger

number of Patients resident for the shorter period. The ratio, however, was not only altered, but the actual numbers were increased, owing to the increased accommodation; in fact, it is obvious that such increase over the former number of Patients must all go to the category of those resident for the shorter period. From the years 1853 to 1859, there was, on the average, one hundred and seventeen patients resident less than three years, and four hundred and fifty-three more than three years. In 1861 the number resident more than three years was found to be four hundred and fifty-four; if we assume that number to remain the same, then since the average number resident during 1862 was nine hundred and twenty-two, there must have been four hundred and seventy-eight Patients resident less than three years, that is to say, about four times as many.

But assuming for the greater simplicity of calculation, that the numbers resident in the two epochs were equal, by Table XX., already referred to, we find that out of 1,017 Female Patients who had died since the opening of the Asylum, that 555 died before the expiration of three years' of residence, and 462 after a longer residence. Supposing, therefore, the gross mortality of the previous years be represented by 9, then the mortality of the first period would be as 5, and the latter as 4; and since the number of Patients resident for the latter period has remained stationary—viz.: 454, the mortality would be the same, or 4; but since the numbers resident for the shorter period have increased four fold (4×5), the mortality for this period will be as 20, or the gross mortality for both epochs should be now as 24 (20×4), in contrast to 9 in former years. Now, the average number of deaths on the Female Side, during the years from 1853 to 1859, amounted to 34 per annum; this number should, in the present year, be increased according to

the above circumstance in the ratio of 9 to 24; and as 9 is to 24, so is 34 to 90.66; the actual number of deaths being 94.

I have dwelt upon this matter, not only because the number of deaths in the Female Department has undergone an apparently inordinate increase; but also because it illustrates well the different circumstances in which the whole of the Department is now placed in regard to its internal operations. Not only has the increase in numbers occurred, but the character of the disease, the epoch of the Malady in which the Patients now resident are suffering under, has very materially changed. Instead of the Asylum being, as it was to a great extent for many years, the receptacle for Chronic and Incurable Patients, whose malady presented little change from month to month, or even from year to year, the Asylum now contains a very large proportion of Patients in the acute Stage. No less than 97, (Table III.), were received during the past year, within the first six months of the attack; and 80 cases of an equal early period were received during the former year; and, in fine, there are upwards of 400 Females in the active stage of the Disease now under treatment.

Cures.—It follows naturally, for the reasons given above, to account for the number of Patients dying, that the same cause must also operate in altering the number of recoveries; and such has been the case, and thus tends to prove the truth of the reasons assigned for the increased mortality. The number of Patients discharged cured during the past year, on the Female side, was 79, against 59 in 1861; 39 in 1860; and 22 in 1859.

The form of the disease in the Patients was of a very unfavourable character in 79 of the cases received last year, being

complicated with advanced stages of Mental Imbecility, Paralysis, or Epilepsy, or Idiocy. The disease was uncomplicated in 106 cases.

Three Children were born in the Asylum during 1862. Two to single women, and one to a married, all of whom were admitted in an advanced stage of pregnancy; one of them required instrumental assistance. One of the children died shortly after its birth from syphilitic disease.

Among the deaths there were four which occurred accidentally or suddenly. On two the Coroner deemed it necessary to hold an Inquest. The two on whom no Inquest was held were found dead in bed, having died during the night in an epileptic fit, to which they were both subject. One of these Patients slept in a Dormitory with sixteen other Patients, and the Dormitory was visited several times in the course of the night by the Nurses. The death, however, occurred so tranquilly, the Patient was supposed to be sleeping, and the reality was not discovered until an attempt was made to awake the Patient in the morning.

In one of the cases in which an Inquest was held, the Verdict returned was, "Death by natural causes." The Verdict on the other case was, "Death by violence." The circumstances, however, were as follows:—The Patient who died was a very feeble aged person, in a state of senile dementia, and an inmate of the Infirmary. She was restless, and given to wander up and down the gallery. The circumstance took place in the presence of the Nurse in charge of the Ward. She saw the aged woman approaching her, and was watching her movements, to go to her aid if she should need it. While thus observing the old woman she saw another Patient, a young woman lately admitted, coming

down the gallery in the same direction, and therefore behind the elder Patient. The younger woman was endeavouring to walk in a straight line, exactly on the edge of the matting; by the time she had reached the older Patient, the latter had swerved somewhat from the middle of the gallery, and had left barely sufficient room for the younger one to pass without stepping off the central matting, and she therefore endeavoured quite gently and carefully to pass by, but in doing so she touched the old woman who was very tottering, and too demented to make room, and fell on the floor of the gallery. She fell without attempt to save herself upon her elbow, and caused a fracture of one of the condyles. The bone broke the more readily on account of her age. She suffered no pain. When asked which arm was hurt, she used the injured limb to indicate the opposite elbow. Her age, together with her restless condition, tended to prevent the fracture from doing well, and she died on the 15th day after the injury.

During the past year a death by suicide occurred, under the following circumstances, in a case while absent from the Asylum on probation. The Patient was admitted in June, 1861. She was forty-one years of age; single; had been a domestic servant all her life. On admission it was stated that she had been ill about a month. She had complained of pain, and weight in her head, and struck her head with a poker, purposely. She had also threatened to injure herself, and took a razor, but was prevented from using it. On admission she was found to be much out of health, but soon improved under medical treatment. She began to be more cheerful, was perfectly rational in conversation, and quiet and orderly in conduct; and the utmost that was observable by the end of August was a slight sadness of expression. She was at this period evidently depressed after a con-

versation relative to her improvement and probable speedy fitness for discharge. Nothing, however, was observed to occasion any apprehension, when on the 18th September, she, apparently without much premeditation, endeavoured to strangle herself with a handkerchief. She was immediately detected. In fact, the act took place at four o'clock in the afternoon, but the attempt was nearly fatal at that time. She recovered, however, in a day. Her depression appeared to be due to neglect of her bodily health, which, being attended to, she again quickly rallied, and, indeed, appeared to be much better than prior to the attempt. She gradually became much more cheerful, and gained strength and flesh. She was visited by her mother, an aged person, living in Hertfordshire. She made a strong appeal to her parent to take her from the Asylum, and the mother was very desirous of acceding to her wishes. By the end of October, that is, six weeks after the attempt, her state was again so much improved that she was employed in the Bakehouse, and worked regularly and daily from the 28th October to the 19th December. A second application was then made for the Patient to go and reside with her mother, the brothers, who were in comfortable circumstances, undertaking to support her. Consent was given, partly because it was evident that the refusal of the mother's request would have a bad effect on the Patient. It was very evident, also, that the parent, a person very advanced in years, was suffering in her health on account of the Patient's retention in the Asylum, and in her opinion, no doubt, wrongful detention, since in conversation, in memory, the Patient was quite rational and correct, and was now cheerful and natural in spirits.

The relatives backed their application by appeal for a consideration for the mother's health, and also by a promise and

assurance that the Patient herself should never be left. She was to sleep with her mother, and have some one to be with her constantly by day. All these precautions, doubtless, were fully maintained; nevertheless, on the 3rd of January, on the fifteenth day of absence, she managed to elude the mother's vigilance, and she hung herself in her mother's bed room.

The health of the old Inmates of the Asylum has been good, but out of 94 deaths (Table XIX.) 8 occurred in Patients who had been resident more than 20 years, which is about the average of the deaths occurring among this class in previous years. The number of the sick, and of those requiring daily attention, has been large on account of the large number of new Patients in the acute stage of Insanity.

Among the alterations that have occurred in the Female Department, is the conversion of the room originally intended for a Visiting-room into a Day-room, in order to enlarge the Day-room accommodation which was found, as the Asylum filled, to be inconveniently small. This alteration was made in March last. The Visitors are now received in the room in which the Attendants dine, the hour of visiting terminating in the Female Department at one o'clock. In August last the vacant beds on the Female side being very few, while the Male side was not equally pressed for room, a Ward originally intended for Males was added to the Female Department, and forms now No. 22 Female Ward.

By the addition of this the Female Department has accommodation for 982 Patients, and there were vacancies at the close of the year for 43.

W. H. O. SANKEY.

January, 1863.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

TO THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

GENTLEMEN,

Although the circumstances of the Asylum presented an immense amount of clerical duty of every kind during the past year, I am happy to be able to state that no part of my ministrations, whether of the more public or the more private description, has not been regularly performed, and, I believe, in many instances with much benefit to those entrusted to my care, as Chaplain to this Institution.

The occasional duty, as it is styled, has been exceedingly onerous. This will be readily supposed, when it is known that no less than 1,834 Patients have been under treatment at the Asylum during the year. It is true, that not more than 1,500 have been in the Institution at any one period; but the admissions, deaths, and discharges furnish the largest proportion of cases needing, and capable of receiving, personal and individual ministerial attention; and these have together amounted to more than 700; the admissions being 388; discharges, 167; deaths, 165. The sick list has been a very heavy one, and the funerals during about six months of the year were almost of daily occurrence. Omitting from consideration that

very large number who are incapable of benefiting by instruction,—the *lost* Patients,—there still remains a charge, furnishing a greater amount of duty than a very large parish.

Nothing has occurred to prevent the regular celebration of Divine service, which I have performed myself, except on four Sundays when I was absent, and the duty was taken by the Rev. J. Back, of Hanwell. The congregations have been as usual, quiet, and remarkably attentive.

The numbers remain much the same as during the past year, about 300 females and 210 men: this could not be otherwise, as the Chapel is usually quite full. It is true that several times I have noticed that the attendance fell below the average, and on inquiry, I found it was thus to be accounted for. The persons attending are nearly the same at all the services, certainly not more than 560; and when any of these regular attendants are kept away by sickness or other cause, their places are unoccupied; for although there may be many others fit to go to Chapel, they have not been accustomed to do so, and cannot be induced to go, with the probability of there not being room on the following Sunday.

Miss Emmings, the Organist, having married one of the Resident Officers, was (as Mrs. Dwelly) reappointed to the same post, and the musical part of our Services have since been regularly conducted by her. On the whole I think there is improvement manifested. A meeting for practising singing on Saturday evenings is likely to conduce to that end, and is regarded by the Patients as an agreeable recreation.

The Communicants actually present at the four quarterly

celebrations were respectively 65, 69, 74, and 66. More were on my list on each occasion, but it seldom happens that several are not kept away by fits or indisposition. The above numbers do not include the bedridden, &c., for whom a private administration is arranged. Owing to changes from death and recovery I find that 101 persons attended the Holy Communion during the year.

My Bible Classes have been more numerously attended than usual this season, especially by the men. From remarks made to me by the Patients, I am assured that these simple and familiar lectures constitute a means of grace, which, through God, have been blessed to many.

Death has removed many of our older and well-known Patients. From several I had the most pleasing testimony that their hope was a good one, and received grateful expressions for the spiritual advantages here accorded to them. I would gladly detail the history of several of these, but the limits of a report forbid me to do so. Nor is it only in such instances as those who have attended the means of grace for years that the words spoken have been blessed ; in others, also, whose peculiar delusions have kept them away from Church, good has resulted from the kind words spoken, or the books which have been lent. P. O., a most excellent worker of fancy work, was always in expectation of her father, who was coming to take her away. Hope deferred seemed not to make her heart sick, for after eighteen years she as fully expected her father as at the first moment of her arrival. "She could not come to Church," she said, "for her father would arrive, and could not wait for her." Nothing could alter her belief, but I induced her to read books, and tracts, and a Testament, and she was led into a happier

state of mind than at her admission. She was taken ill in January last, and removed to the Infirmary. After the short service which I hold there on the Sunday, to which she had paid marked attention, she raised herself in bed, thanked me, and added, it would seem with reference to my repeated attempts to induce her to attend our Chapel services, "I expect my father to fetch me away in a carriage to-day, and I assure you I will attend my own Church regularly." She was fetched that day, but not by an earthly parent. Let us hope it was to go to the House above of her Father in Heaven.

There is a class of Patients who give way to outbursts of uncontrolled violence, quite distinct from maniacal attacks, for they know what they do, though they are unable to resist the impulse: they are generally of a weak intellect, approaching to, and registered as, Imbecility. Out of doors their relatives have treated them injudiciously, either fostering the temper by yielding to them, or hardening them by severity. To several Patients of this description I have paid much attention, and I am happy to say with a good deal of success. The remedy for such cases—I do not speak of mental cure, but moral improvement—is encouragement; to shew them how they may become better and happier. An afflicted Girl, an orphan, brought up in a Work-house, and passed backwards and forwards thence to prison, considered as incorrigible, came to us, and knowing her case, I conversed with her and induced her to promise to try to be good by the help of God. She had one or two outbursts of passion, which some of the older Patients in the Infirmary by kind advice helped her to get over; but on her removal to another Ward, I one day was told by the Nurse that she had been very violent to a Patient who had annoyed her, and in fact was getting beyond the Nurse's management in that quiet Ward, yet she

thought I might do something with her, as she was afraid when she heard that I was come into the Ward. I found her sullen, and at first unwilling to notice me or answer any questions. At length she said "It's no use, they told me at the Union that I was bad, and I'm bad, and I shall go to ———; it's of no use trying, I can't help myself." I took her by the hand and told her I had not given her up, and I was sure God had not. I asked her if she really wished to be good, and was sorry, and spoke of Christ's love. She was softened and shed tears, and asked "O, Mr. May, do you think I shall ever be better?" After some advice and encouragement, I left her; and although she has had many severe trials, to one of which she gave way, and in consequence became desponding again, yet she has gradually gained more self control, and goes about her work cheerfully. She affords a pleasing instance of the excellency of our Saviour's example "Who broke not the bruised reed, nor quenched the smoking flax."

The admission list presents rather more than the average number of, so termed, religious cases. Some few were probably connected with remorse: failure of health, or trouble seems to have had more to do with the Insanity in others, than any religious or moral cause; very few had regularly attended any place of worship. One poor man who came in a state of great weakness, produced by the loss of blood in attempting suicide, was at first very coherent, and expressed deep contrition for his act, for which he then saw no reason, as he had lived morally and industriously. He however became gradually weaker, and at last sank. As his strength failed, his mind became weaker, and despondency and delusions returned. Probably his mind relapsed into the same state in which it was when he committed

his unfortunate act, from which the shock had for a little while roused him.

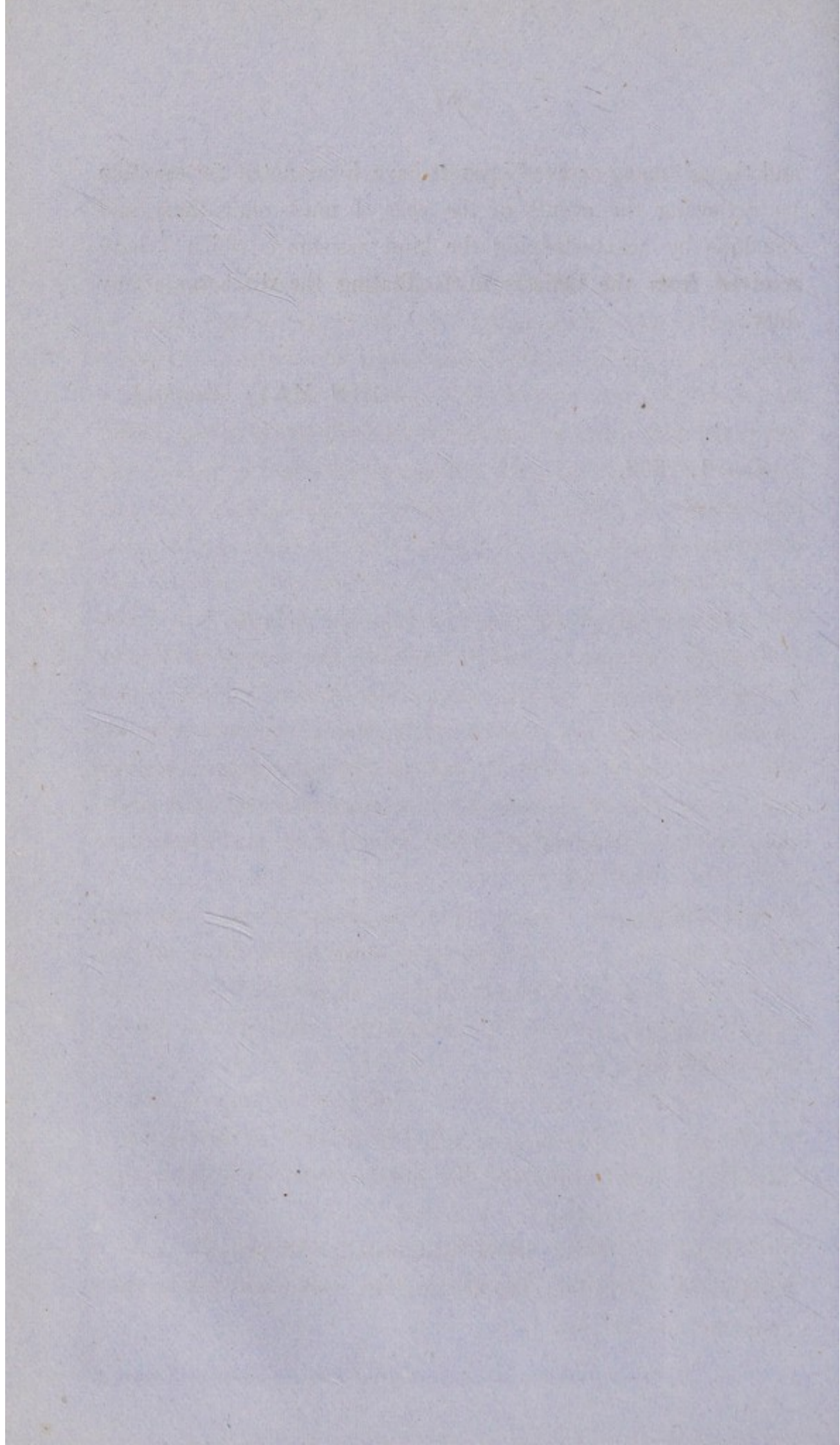
A case of much interest was that of W. H. P. He had been in a respectable line of life, and subsequently, though not himself given to excess, he signed the Teetotal pledge and became a Lecturer on the subject. The fatigue and excitement of public speaking impaired his health and he took a small quantity of beer to renew his strength. He, however, became worse, and his conscience upbraided him with breaking his pledge and being a hypocrite. Unable to bear the reproaches of conscience and the torture of remorse, he rushed into intemperance. His mind was affected: he thought himself Antichrist, and was brought here in a state of despondency. I saw him soon afterwards, and he became penitent and hopeful, and often talked of the great mistake he had fallen into in making the pledge his strength and dependance, instead of only a means under God of keeping from a certain sin. "I think," he once said, "that total abstinence is the only thing for thousands of people, and is perhaps good for every one; but I see now that I have been putting it in the place of God's grace. Teetotalism is often taught, as if it were no matter what a man is, so that he takes and keeps the pledge. I see now why those who break the pledge always become drunkards, and why so many who keep the pledge are scoffers at religion. The pledge and the religion of Christ must go together." I offer no remark upon P's view of Teetotalism, but rejoice that he learned, while here, the meaning of our Lord's words, "Without me ye can do nothing."

The pleasing and grateful testimony which I have received from others who have been discharged has been encouraging,

and though many cases of interest have been noted for mention on reviewing the events of the year, I must omit them, and conclude by acknowledging the kind assistance which I have received from the Officers in facilitating the discharge of my duty.

JOHN MAY, *Chaplain.*

Jan. 1, 1863.



MATRON'S REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
FOR HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Arrived at the close of 1862, I have the happiness to report to you that the year has passed tranquilly throughout the Female Wards, which have been peculiarly healthy and cheerful. It is true that one or two disturbing incidents have occurred; but these were brief and local, and chiefly emanating from one individual, a stranger, and who is now awaiting removal to her own county, and not affecting the general peace and comfort.

The Attendants, with three unhappy exceptions, have conducted themselves exceedingly well throughout the year; and it is a matter of thankfulness, that of the three Attendants dismissed from the service by the Committee, one only was accused of Unkindness to Patients.

The case of Unkindness was that of Mary Ann Stroud, Senior Attendant in a Ward where the inmates were all Imbecile, and many of them Epileptic, who was detected in appropriating both Wine and Porter which had been prescribed for some of her more feeble Patients, to her own use. She was peremptorily dismissed on the 25th July.

Ann McKay and Mary Ann Bartlett, Attendants belonging to the same Ward, quarrelled with each other about some trifle wholly unconnected with their duties, and from words proceeded to blows, actually knocking each other down in the presence of all their Patients. The Nurses were immediately suspended until the Meeting of the Committee, when the Magistrates summarily dismissed them. This is the first instance of such a disgraceful occurrence in the annals of the Asylum. McKay and Bartlett left the Asylum on the 29th May.

Ellen Flynn and Mary Prior, Laundresses, brought a Workman into the Laundry at the dinner hour, when, besides his breach of the Rules in going into the Female Department, he ought not to have been upon the premises at all, and the two women neglected their duty to gossip with him, when they should have been in attendance upon the Patients at dinner. After a full investigation of the circumstances, the Committee discharged Flynn and Prior (and the Workman also) on the 3rd instant.

In the Kitchen and other sections of the Female Department the Servants have behaved well, and the few changes which have occurred amongst the subordinates were from choice, not dismissal.

Some changes have occurred amongst the Female Officers.

Early in the year Miss Emmins, Superintendent of Bazaar and Organist, gave notice of her wish to resign her situation, being about to retire into private life. She was a good musician, an efficient Officer in every respect, and had peculiar tact in managing Patients, and gaining their confidence. The Com-

mittee were pleased to direct that Miss Emmins should continue to hold the appointment of Organist after she became Mrs. Dwelly.

As successor to Miss Emmins in the Superintendentship of the Bazaar, the Committee were pleased to elect Mrs. Jane Mott, the widow of an artist of considerable merit, who entered upon the discharge of her duties in the month of April.

In May, Miss R. M. Duce, Superintendent of Work-room—a situation which she had held for some years with credit to herself and advantage to the Asylum—resigned her appointment upon being appointed Matron of the County Lunatic Asylum at Durham.

The immediate successor to Miss Duce was a lady who had applied, with other candidates, for another situation a short time previously, but whose abilities, although respectable, were found not to be suited to the onerous and active duties devolving upon the Superintendent of Work-Room; and she retired at the close of the year.

Mrs. Mary Ann Turner entered upon duty at the commencement of the year as Superintendent of Laundry and successor to Miss Motson, but, after many months' trial, resigned her situation at the beginning of December.

The Committee have been pleased to elect, as successor to Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Maria L. Shepherd, who is now upon duty on probation.

In February last the Committee directed an alteration to be

made in the occupation of the Wards contained in the West Tower. By the first arrangement, after the reconstruction of that part of the Building, it contained three Wards only, of 68 Patients each. The Day-Rooms of each Ward were situated upon the Ground Floor; the First and Second and Basement only containing Dormitories. The fourth large apartment upon the Ground Floor was devoted to the purposes of a Visiting-Room. This plan was found to involve an inconveniently crowded state of the Galleries on the Ground Floor during the day. The new arrangements consist of the division of the *three* Wards into *four*. Two of the Day-Rooms on the Ground Floor have, therefore, been converted into Dormitories, and one Dormitory upon each of the First and Second Floors appropriated as a Day-Room for the Patients in each respective Ward.

The Visiting-Room having thus become a Day-Room for the Patients in one of the Wards of the West Tower, No. 21, the visits of Patients' Friends now take place in an apartment in the Centre Tower. The new arrangements have now been in operation ten months, and are found to be, in every respect, satisfactory.

In the month of August, when the admission of Female Patients appeared to be rapidly on the increase, the Committee were pleased to direct that the large Ward running eastward from the Centre Tower on the Second Floor, containing a capacious Day-Room and sleeping accommodation for 64 Patients, with an appropriate number of Attendants, should be occupied by Female Patients. Light, airy, and cheerful, with its varied and extensive views, embracing Kew, the Crystal Palace, Osterly Park, Richmond, the River Brent, and the village of Hanwell, No. 22 is, both by Patients and Attendants, a coveted location.

As at present authorized by the Committee, the Female side of the Asylum contains accommodation for 1,010 Patients.

The industrial avocations of the Female Patients have not been lessened during the year. The Vegetable Room continues to attract its usual number of volunteers from amongst a class for whom formerly not any useful occupation could be devised.

The complete recovery and discharge from the Asylum of 77 Female Patients, has been one of the most cheering features of 1862. The list included all grades of intellect, every variety of character, and strange diversities of social position. To many a necessitous and grateful recipient the Adelaide Fund dispensed its blessed dole—indeed, a few only of the large number leaving the Asylum were in circumstances to dispense with its aid. One energetic native of Stettin was enabled by its means to reach her far-away home, and her expressions of joy and gratitude were not the less touching, that they were poured forth in disjointed sentences, half English, half German.

The usual routine in the Wards has been varied by the births of two Infant Girls who are both healthy and promising. A baby Boy was also born in the summer, whom his mother watched and nursed with zealous care and self-denying affection; but Johnny was a sad sufferer, and when at three months old he expired upon her lap; she would scarcely be induced to part with the wasted remains.

Notwithstanding the healthy condition of the Patients throughout the year, the deaths have reached the unprecedented number of 91. Many occurred in newly-admitted cases, whilst many who departed were amongst the earliest Patients of the Asylum.

The means of exercise and amusements have been pursued with as much alacrity and benefit as in any former year.

Not less than one hundred Patients were partakers of pic-nics in Bushy Park, and visits to Hampton Court Palace and Gardens. They were associated, with great care in the selection, in parties of ten, and under the care of an Officer; and, judging from their apparent happiness and expressions of gratitude on their return home, this favourite excursion has lost none of its attractions in their estimation.

On the 10th of November (the 9th falling on Sunday) the Patients of both Sides had a special entertainment provided for them by order of the Committee, in celebration of the Prince of Wales' birth-day; and it is questioned whether so large an amount of good humour, good feeling, and thorough enjoyment, pervaded many more pretentious assemblies on the occasion.

Extracts from Diary.

“ November 20, 1862.

“By the kind permission of the Committee, Mr. Bland, of King-street, Bloomsbury-square, gave his magical entertainment in the Recreation Room this evening. Many of the Magistrates, and nearly all the Officers of the Asylum were present. 224 Female Patients, and perhaps an equal number of Male Patients, attended, all of whom gave their undivided attention to the performances, and evinced an intelligent appreciation of Mr. Bland's efforts to surprise as well as to please them. The entertainment occupied an hour and a half.

"Christmas Day, 1862.

"The Patients throughout the House enjoyed their plentiful and excellent Christmas Fare to-day, with their accustomed zest. The day was beautifully fine and sunny—the walks in excellent order, and the parties taking exercise in the grounds both forenoon (after service in the chapel) and afternoon were unusually numerous. The Wards were well warmed, and contentment and cheerfulness prevailed everywhere."

"1st January, 1863.

"The Winter Entertainment for both Sides of the House took place this afternoon and evening. As far as possible, the festival was made general throughout the Female Wards, which were all decorated for the occasion. The Patients assumed their holiday dresses, employments were all laid aside, and every available means of amusement were resorted to. Coffee and cakes and fruit were served liberally to all, and partaken of with cheerful and full appreciation. Soon after 5 o'clock a large party of Male and Female Patients assembled in the Recreation Room, which was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers of many hues, the latter having occupied many busy fingers for several days past very pleasantly. The popular amusement of the evening soon commenced to the music of a good and numerous Band. At intervals, between the Country Dances and the amusing (and fatiguing) Circassian Circle, some very good Quadrilles were danced, the greater number of performers being Patients, assisted by some of their

Officers. It was an encouraging subject of remark, that although some newly admitted Patients were present, and others whose tempers are not always equable, with a considerable number who are subject to Epileptic seizures, not a single removal from the room was necessary throughout the evening.

“Fewer Visitors than usual graced the Entertainment, owing to the circumstance that it has been held this year on New Year’s Day, when so many family reunions take place, and other imperative engagements claim the presence of several of our friends.

“As usual, the Male Patients retired about 7 o’clock to take supper, and the Female Patients remaining in the Room were served with refreshments of a different kind, and lighter it is true; but apparently, from the zest with which they were partaken, very satisfactory in their nature.

“A considerable number of the Male Patients returned after supper, and dancing was cheerfully kept up until within a few minutes of 10 o’clock, when the Band commenced to play the Queen’s Anthem, and the loyal assemblage united heartily in singing the well-known words. The large and gratified company of Patients then retired, wishing each other, as well as all around, ‘Many happy returns of the Season.’”

Each succeeding year the beneficial effects of these Entertainments upon the Insane, appears more and more to confirm the wisdom of providing them. Any pleasurable anticipation which can occupy the mind—any unexpected pleasure experienced—leaving fresh and pure ideas, remembrances of sweet and gentle courtesies received from the benevolent, the beautiful, and the

gifted, confer benefits, and afford in after hours consolation, of which the untried, the prosperous, and the happy, can scarcely form an idea.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

CATHERINE M.E. MACFIE.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

For the County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell.

REPORT

OF THE

FARM AND GARDEN COMMITTEE.

THE produce of the Farm during the past year consisted of 4,323 lbs. Beef, 22,730 lbs. Pork, 384 lbs. Bacon, 19,106 gallons Milk, 1,893 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Butter, 3,390 Eggs, 6,054 bushels Cabbage, 1,828 bushels Potatoes, 1,170 bushels Carrots and Parsnips, 385 bushels Turnips, 212 bushels Onions, 411 bushels Peas and Beans.

The Stock consists of 21 Cows, 5 Heifers, 5 Calves, 1 Bull, 2 Boars, 10 Sows, 97 Pigs, 5 Horses.

During the past year the Walk round the *Old Field*, 792 yards in length by 3 feet wide, has been re-gravelled and raised on the east side, to prevent the freshets from the Brent flooding the land.

In accordance with the directions of the General Committee, and in compliance with the suggestions of the Commissioners in Lunacy, a broad Terrace Walk has been constructed entirely round the *New Field*, 980 yards in length by 13 feet 6 inches in width; the whole is thoroughly gravelled, rolled hard, and the Slopes made easy, giving 9 feet clear of the wall by a depth

of 7 feet 6 inches. A spacious Summer House has been erected at the south-east corner, 36 Trees and various Shrubs have been planted round it, and 100 Sycamores and 95 Elms have been planted at the side of this walk, which have all, with very little exception, taken to the ground, and are in a thriving state. The whole have been carefully staked and the bark protected from chafing.

Forty-seven Elms and 46 Sycamores have been planted round the Boundary of, and 16 on the top of the Cross Walk of the Cemetery, together with Yews and other Evergreens on the Side Walks.

The Laundry Yard on the Female, and the Airing Court for the Refractory Patients on the Male Side, have been re-gravelled in addition to the various Airing Courts, the Cemetery, and the Cow House.

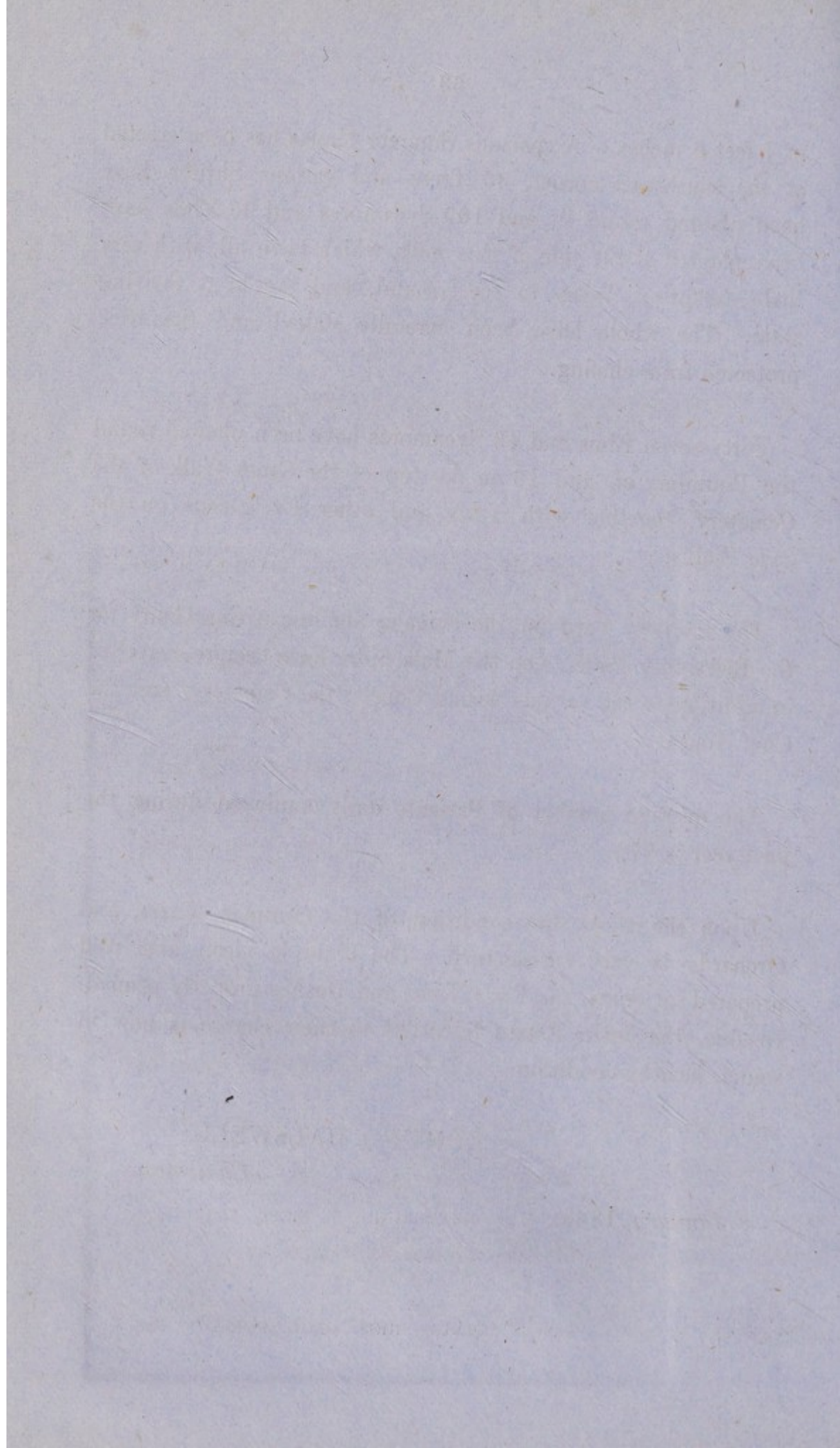
The average number of Patients daily employed during the past year is $87\frac{1}{3}$.

Upon the whole, the condition of the Grounds, Farm, and Orchards is very satisfactory. The Land is clean and well prepared for crops, the Fruit Trees and Bushes properly pruned. In fine, the entire Estate intrusted to their charge is now in sound, healthy condition.

EDMUND HALSWELL,

Chairman.

8 *January*, 1863.



ENGINEER'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE
HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

The close of another year again gives me the pleasure to lay before you a short statement of some of the most important Works executed during the last twelve months under my superintendence.

The new Works for which the sum of £6,000 was granted by the Court in July 1861, and which were in progress when my last yearly Report was laid before you, are now entirely completed, and I hope have given you satisfaction. No pains have been spared on my part to make them as perfect as circumstances would permit in every respect.

During the progress of these Works, I received many valuable suggestions from Dr. Begley, and for which I beg leave to tender him my thanks.

The total cost of the Works I have given at the end of this Report, and you will see with satisfaction, I trust, that they have been completed within the estimate laid before you.

The New Laundry is still working most satisfactorily: the

whole of the machinery is in good condition, and has worked on without intermission for any purpose 12 hours daily on every working day since it started on the 4th November 1861.

The Water Supply to the Asylum is still ample, but it is now necessary to keep pumping for fifteen hours daily, in consequence of the largely increased demand for all purposes, and the small supply that is given from the Spring to the Low Pressure Service, the greater part of this Service having to be pumped up which formerly rose from the Spring direct in sufficient quantity.

The quantity of Water now used daily, exclusive of the Rain Water supplied to the Laundry, is nearly Seventy Gallons per head for the whole Establishment.

The Low Service Reservoir has just been Roofed over, and this will be found of considerable advantage to the purity of the Water from this supply.

In July last the Court granted a sum of £1,000 for the extension of the Gas Works, which had become necessary in consequence of the increasing demand for Gas, as well for lighting as other purposes, far beyond the power of the Works as then in existence to supply.

These Works have been completed, and I am glad to say are in operation, and answering their purpose most satisfactorily.

The cost of these Works, also, will be found at the end of this Report, and they have been completed within the Estimate given in for them.

The number of Gas Burners now in existence is 1,144, an increase of 61 during the past year.

The cost of Gas Supply for the year, including all necessary Repairs and replacing Benches of Retorts burnt out, Wages, Lime, &c., &c., but exclusive of interest on Capital or depreciation of Works, was under 1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

The total cost being £334 6*s.* 4*d.*, and the quantity of Gas supplied 4,462,520 Cubic Feet.

Thanking you for your continued favours,

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY MARTIN.

HANWELL ASYLUM,

Jan. 11, 1863.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR NEW WORKS
FOR WHICH THE SUM OF £6,000 WAS GRANTED
BY THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, IN
JULY, 1861.

	£	s.	d.
To constructing a Boundary Wall on the South and West Sides of the Asylum	1,127	3	8
To constructing a New Laundry, with Drying Rooms, Engine, and Boiler Houses	1,097	14	1
To constructing and fixing Machinery for Washing and Wringing by Steam Power, including Steam Engine and Boiler, Steam Pipes in Drying Rooms, and other fittings	822	13	6
To constructing a New Stone Staircase, New Ward for Male Patients, Covered Way leading thereto, a General Bath Room, Waiting Room, and Closets, New Wall to enclose Airing Court, New Boiler House, with all necessary fittings for Hot and Cold Water Supply to Baths and Sinks	2,565	13	5
	£5,613	4	8

EXTENSION OF THE GAS WORKS, FOR WHICH
THE SUM OF £1,000 WAS GRANTED IN JULY,
1862.

	£	s.	d.
To removing Old Walls and Closets adjoining Retort House, and erecting a New Retort House, with Wrought Iron Roof slated, and Iron Ventilator	343	17	8
To erecting Three Benches of Retorts, with all the necessary Iron Work, Hydraulic Main and Pipes, and connecting to Old Works	445	11	0
To altering Purifiers and re-arranging, fixing New Covers, &c.	59	4	0
	<hr/>		
	£848	12	8
	<hr/>		

WORKS EXECUTED DURING THE YEAR 1862.

	£	s.	d.
To taking down the old Vegetable Washing House, erecting new Washing House in Orchard, new Machine and other fittings for Stores	80	5	0
To erecting a Sun Shade in New Field.....	22	0	0
To erecting a Steam Oven for Vegetables in Kitchen.....	56	0	0
To erecting a Hot Water Vessel in East Tower for increased supply of Hot Water to Baths...	28	13	2
To erecting Cupboards in Housekeeper's Store Room	34	10	0
To alterations at top of Centre Tower, converting small rooms into two Dormitories, and altering No. 12 Male Ward for use of Female Patients	54	14	9
To closing over the open Area in Male Infirmary Airing Court	23	6	4
To erecting Wrought Iron Roof over Low Pressure Water Cistern.....	26	10	0
To alterations in Females' General Bath-Room	11	19	0
To erecting Sinks with Hot and Cold Water Supply in Female Wards 9 and 14	6	17	0
To erecting Steam Stove in General Scullery, Male Side, for Warming	4	5	0
To Hose for Manure Pumps.....	31	11	11

HENRY MARTIN,

Engineer.

Handwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

				QUARTERS ENDING												YEAR ENDING		
				31st March.			30th June.			30th September.			31st December.			31st December.		
				Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, per previous Return				527	919	1,446	528	906	1,434	543	927	1,470	565	930	1,495	527	919	1,446
ADMISSIONS.....				39	43	82	42	61	103	47	42	89	37	53	90	165	199	364
RE-ADMISSIONS.....				..	2	2	1	7	8	1	3	4	4	6	10	6	18	24
Total.....				566	964	1,530	571	974	1,545	591	972	1,563	606	989	1,595	698	1,136	1,834
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.																		
		Cured.	Relieved or not Improved.	Died.														
Males....	7	6	25	} 38														
Females..	21	6	31															
Males....	7	9	12	} ..														
Females..	19	7	21															
Males....	7	8	11	} ..														
Females..	21	8	13															
Males....	16	4	23	} ..														
Females..	18	3	29															
Males..	37	27	71	} ..														
Females..	79	24	94															
REMAINING in the Asylum				528	906	1,434	543	927	1,470	565	930	1,495	563	939	1,502	563	939	1,502
													135	197	332			

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Return of Patients Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16th May 1831, to the 31st December, 1862, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

ADMITTED.				TOTAL.									Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1862.		
				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	83	108	191	14	17	31
1832	188	234	422	35	54	89	14	19	33	131	138	269	8	23	31
1833	90	113	203	26	33	59	5	3	8	53	63	116	6	14	20
1834	70	52	122	17	17	34	6	4	10	44	27	71	3	4	7
1835	78	63	141	15	20	35	6	4	10	50	33	83	7	6	13
1836	67	46	113	19	15	34	3	3	6	37	22	59	8	6	14
1837	36	27	63	9	6	15	7	2	9	17	14	31	3	5	8
1838	139	186	325	37	34	71	11	20	31	78	92	170	13	40	53
1839	123	95	218	39	24	63	8	9	17	67	52	119	9	10	19
1840	100	51	151	25	13	38	11	2	13	53	26	79	11	10	21
1841	102	122	224	26	34	60	9	22	31	59	51	110	8	15	23
1842	92	91	183	26	24	50	7	12	19	49	35	84	10	20	30
1843	74	86	160	24	25	49	16	13	29	25	36	61	9	12	21
1844	61	57	118	10	13	23	13	6	19	27	20	47	11	18	29
1845	56	48	104	10	12	22	5	9	14	34	17	51	7	10	17
1846	59	36	95	16	14	30	7	6	13	32	11	43	4	5	9
1847	56	44	100	15	21	36	9	3	12	27	13	40	5	7	12
1848	64	41	105	18	19	37	19	3	22	21	11	32	6	8	14
1849	67	46	113	22	18	40	10	6	16	27	11	38	8	11	19
1850	74	50	124	18	18	36	14	6	20	35	12	47	7	14	21
1851	88	102	190	14	21	35	10	18	28	36	28	64	28	35	63
1852	57	63	120	11	22	33	11	7	18	26	17	43	9	17	26
1853	64	63	127	19	17	36	5	12	17	29	22	51	11	12	23
1854	87	82	169	24	20	44	13	11	24	39	31	70	11	20	31
1855	73	78	151	21	21	42	11	17	28	26	22	48	15	18	33
1856	80	60	140	26	30	56	15	3	18	21	9	30	18	18	36
1857	57	81	138	17	25	42	6	15	21	19	17	36	15	24	39
1858	55	60	115	16	17	33	4	9	13	22	14	36	13	20	33
1859	81	114	195	18	31	49	18	15	33	24	33	57	21	35	56
1860	175	357	532	30	57	87	20	33	53	53	69	122	72	198	270
1861	155	246	401	21	68	89	21	23	44	40	29	69	73	126	199
1862	171	217	388	16	27	43	11	5	16	24	24	48	120	161	281
	2875	3170	6045	674	800	1474	330	324	654	1308	1107	2415	563	939	1502

1st January, 1863.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Dartwell Lunatic Asylum.

EMPLOYMENT.

1862.

	Mar. 31st.	June 30th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 31st.
MALES.				
In Front Grounds, &c.	16	15	13	19
Garden, Orchard, Farm Grounds, &c.	48	60	62	60
Cow House and Piggery	8	8	9	9
As Coal Porters and Wood Chopping	4	4	2	6
Bricklayers, Whitewashers, &c.	1	1	1	0
In Tinman's Shop	2	1	1	1
Carpenter's Shop	9	6	7	7
Painter's and Plumber's Shop	3	3	0	0
Smith's Shop, Gas House, Engine House, } and Boilers	1	0	0	2
Store Room	2	3	3	2
Tailor's Shop	12	12	11	10
Shoemaker's Shop	12	10	6	7
Printing and Bookbinding	1	2	1	1
Upholsterer's Shop and Picking Coir	39	26	31	34
Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Bakehouse, and } preparing Cocoa	8	8	8	7
As Helpers in the Wards	54	61	62	65
Stonemason	1	1	1	1
Employed	221	221	218	231
Unemployed	259	274	302	279
Sick	48	48	45	53
Total in Asylum	528	543	565	563
FEMALES.				
At Needlework in the Wards, Bazaar, and } Work-room	164	167	174	153
In Bakehouse, Kitchen, and Dairy	63	65	64	60
As Helpers in the Wards	126	124	130	124
At Officers' Apartments	14	14	15	14
In Laundries and Distribution Room	124	127	129	124
Employed	491	497	512	475
Unemployed	334	343	337	384
Sick	81	87	81	80
Total in Asylum	906	927	930	939
Total Patients in Asylum	1,434	1,470	1,495	1,502

1st Jan., 1863.

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

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	80 0
2 Assistant Medical Officers, £150 each	300 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 the Committee of Visitors	150 0	1 Superintendent of Work-room	25 0
1* Clerk of the Asylum	350 0	1 Ditto Bazaar	25 0
2* Assistant Clerks,—£120 and £95	215 0	1 Ditto Laundry	30 0
1* Junior ditto.....	80 0	1 Housekeeper	45 0
		1 Organist	20 0
		22	£3,100 0

SERVANTS—MALES.

2 Inspectors	£52 0 0	per ann. each	£104 0 0
2 Attendants	40 0 0	ditto each ..	80 0 0
11 Ditto	35 0 0	ditto each ..	385 0 0
1 Ditto	33 0 0	ditto	33 0 0
1 Ditto	31 0 0	ditto	31 0 0
3 Ditto	26 0 0	ditto each ..	And a Suit of 78 0 0
3 Ditto	24 0 0	ditto each ..	Uniform every 72 0 0
8 Ditto	22 0 0	ditto each ..	8 months. 176 0 0
15 Ditto	21 0 0	ditto each ..	315 0 0
2 Ditto (Night) .. £40 & 28	0 0	ditto	63 0 0
2* Ditto (Garden)	1 2 0	per week each	114 8 0
1* Tailor	1 7 0	ditto	70 4 0
3* Ditto.....	1 1 0	ditto each	163 16 0
1* Upholsterer	1 7 0	ditto	70 4 0
2* Shoemakers .. £1 7 & 1	0 0	ditto	122 4 0
1* Tinman	1 8 0	ditto	72 16 0
1* Brewer	1 7 0	ditto	70 4 0
1* Stoker	1 1 0	ditto	54 12 0
1* Ditto	1 0 0	ditto	52 0 0
1* Ditto.....	0 18 0	ditto	46 16 0
2* Ditto.....	0 16 0	ditto each	83 4 0
2* Gas Maker.....	0 18 0	ditto each	93 12 0
1* Gardener.....	2 2 0	ditto	109 4 0
1† Cowman and Pigman ..	1 1 0	ditto	54 12 0
1* Assistant to ditto.....	0 16 0	ditto	41 12 0
1* Carter	0 16 0	ditto	41 12 0
3* Farm & Garden Labourers	0 16 0	ditto each	124 16 0
1† Porter at Lodge.....	1 1 0	ditto	54 12 0
1 House Porter.....	30 0 0	per annum	30 0 0
1* House Labourer	0 18 0	per week	46 16 0
1* Laundry Man	1 2 6	ditto.....	58 10 0
77			£2,917 14 0

SERVANTS—FEMALES.

2 Head Attendants	£21 0	per annum each	£42 0
2 Night ditto..... £25 & 23	0	ditto	48 0
1 Attendant	25 0	ditto	25 0
3 Ditto.....	23 0	ditto each	69 0
1 Ditto.....	21 0	ditto	21 0
4 Ditto.....	20 0	ditto each	80 0
10 Ditto.....	19 0	ditto each	190 0
2 Ditto.....	18 0	ditto each	36 0
2 Ditto.....	17 0	ditto each	34 0
17 Ditto.....	16 0	ditto each	272 0
19 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto each	285 0
1 Housemaid.....	18 0	ditto	18 0
1 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto	15 0
1 Ditto.....	12 10	ditto	12 10
2 Ditto	10 10	ditto each	21 0
2 Domestic Supernumrs.	11 10	ditto each	23 0
3 Ditto.....	10 10	ditto each	31 10
1 Laundry Maid	19 0	ditto	19 0
1 Ditto.....	17 0	ditto	17 0
3 Ditto.....	16 0	ditto each	48 0
3 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto each	45 0
1 Cook.....	25 0	ditto	25 0
2 Assistant ditto.. £16 & 15	0	ditto	31 0
1 Bakeress	18 0	ditto	18 0
1 Kitchen Maid	12 0	ditto	12 0
1 Scullery ditto	14 0	ditto	14 0
1 Dairy Maid	13 0	ditto	13 0

88 Females	£1,465 0
77 Males	2,917 14
22 Officers	3,100 0
187	£7,482 14

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† Lodged only.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption for the Four Quarters of the Year ending
31st December, 1862.—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 8	0	7 1	0	7 1	0	6 4
Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks, or inside suet)	per stone	0	7 8	0	7 1	0	7 1	0	6 4
Beef and Mutton Suet	per stone	0	7 8	0	7 1	0	7 1	0	6 4
Flour	per sack	2	3 3	2	1 0	2	1 0	1	14 6
Malt	per quarter	3	2 0	3	2 0	3	2 0	3	2 0
Cheese	per cwt.	2	16 0	2	14 0	2	14 0	2	13 0
Butter	per cwt.	4	10 0	4	12 0	4	12 0	4	8 0
Sugar (raw)	per cwt.	2	1 0	2	1 0	2	1 0	1	19 0
Sugar (refined)	per cwt.	2	10 0	2	10 0	2	10 0	2	8 0
Coals (Steam)	per ton	0	19 9	0	19 9	0	19 3	0	19 3

CHARLES WRIGHT, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

1st January, 1863.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Average Number of OFFICERS, &c., boarded at the Expense of the Establishment during the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING			YEAR ENDING 31st December.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.
Officers	14	14	15	15
Families of ditto	9	10	9	9
Servants of ditto	7	7	7	7
Attendants { Male.....	48	47	48	48
{ Female..	58	57	58	59
Servants.. { Male....	1	1	1	1
{ Female..	21	22	22	21
Patients.. { Male.....	535	539	554	551
{ Female..	909	919	926	922
Total	1,602	1,616	1,640	1,633

1st January, 1863.

J. MORRISON,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Manuel Matric. unius Splum.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

1862.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	To balance of Cash this day (see Account Current) ..	888	16 2
"	To amount due for Maintenance, &c., of Patients, viz.:—		
	From Parishes in the County	£	s. d.
	Do. other Counties ..	8,548	12 8
	Do. County Treasurer	470	8 4
		1,115	5 5
		<u>10,134</u>	6 5
"	To amount due for Funerals, viz.:—		
	From Parishes in the County	30	12 0
	Do. other Counties ..	0	0 0
	Do. County Treasurer	3	8 0
		<u>34</u>	0 0
"	To amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum, under Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 38	10,168	6 5
		<u>1,007</u>	11 5
		<u>£12,064</u>	14 0

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,
15th January, 1863.

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

1862.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By amount due to sundry Tradesmen, on account of Maintenance, &c., of Patients this day	7,406	8 1
	By ditto to ditto, on account of ordinary Repairs, &c., of the Asylum, from 1st of October to ditto ..	472	9 7
	By Balance in Hand, on Account of Land's and Buildings	86	15 5
	By Surplus	<u>4,099</u>	0 11

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
14th January, 1863.

(Signed) WM. ELSEY, Chairman.

*Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,
15th January, 1863.*

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, Chairman of the Committee.

*Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
14th January, 1863.*

(Signed)

WM. ELSEY, Chairman.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, *from 1st January to 31st December, 1862.*

Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.

(Signed)

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 15th January, 1863.

(Signed) A. Y. SPEARMAN, CHAIRMAN.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 14th January, 1863.

(Signed) WM. ELSEY, CHAIRMAN.

HANWELL

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME									
Year ending 31st Dec.	QUARTERS ENDING				HEADS OF INCOME				
	31st Dec.	30th Sept.	30th June	31st March	From Partners in	From Partners in	From Partners in	From Partners in	From Partners in
FROM WEEKLY RATE									
1900					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1901					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1902					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1903					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1904					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1905					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1906					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1907					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1908					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1909					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1910					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1911					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1912					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1913					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1914					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1915					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1916					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1917					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1918					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1919					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1920					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1921					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1922					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1923					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1924					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1925					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1926					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1927					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1928					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1929					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1930					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1931					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1932					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1933					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1934					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1935					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1936					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1937					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1938					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1939					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1940					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1941					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1942					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1943					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1944					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1945					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1946					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1947					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1948					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1949					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1950					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1951					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1952					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1953					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				
1954					To Cash received for				
					Maintenance				

QUEEN ADELAIDE FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 24th June, 1835, to 31st December, 1862.

		1861.		1862.		1863.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	To amount of Subscriptions, and Benefactions from the establishment of the Fund to this date.....	5,831	12 4				
"	To ditto of Dividends on amounts of Stock invested to same date	6,557	16 7				
"	To ditto Fines for neglect of duty.....	33	4 0				
Jan. 8.	To Half-year's Dividend on £13,000 Consols, due January 1862	£187	13 9				
April 9.	To Half-year's ditto on £2,500. Reduced, due April 1862	37	10 0				
July 9.	To Half-year's ditto on £13,000 Consols, due July 1862	187	13 9				
Oct. 14	To Half-year's ditto on £2,500. Reduced, due October 1862	37	10 0				
Dec. 31.	To amount of Subscriptions from 1st January to this date	450	7 6				
"	To ditto, Fines for neglect of duty	7	0 0				
"		5	14 4				
		<u>£12,885 14 9</u>					

Dec. 31.	By sundry purchases of Stock, from the establishment of the Fund to this date, amounting to £6,905 2s. 10d. Consols, and £363 14s. 10d. Reduced.....	6,687	4 6
"	By relief afforded to sundry Patients during the same period	£3,377	14 0
"	By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum, in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," to this date.....	1,800	0 0
"	By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other expenses	5,177	14 0
1862.		460	14 11
Dec. 31.	By relief afforded to sundry Patients from 1st January to this date.....	233	5 3
"	By amount paid to Colney Hatch Asylum in aid of "The Queen Victoria Fund," ditto	200	0 0
"	By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other expenses	0	0 0
"	By Balance	126	16 1
		<u>£12,885 14 9</u>	

Handwell Lunatic Asylum.

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

	A.	R.	P.
Site of the Asylum and Building.....	3	2	17
Shrubberies	3	3	0
East Front Airing Grounds, Males	6	0	0
West do. do. do. Females	5	3	20
Airing Courts, Males	3	0	0
Do. do. Females	3	0	20
Farm Buildings	1	0	23
Burial Ground.....	2	0	0

UNDER CULTIVATION.

	A.	R.	P.
Kitchen Garden.....	3	3	0
Orchard.....	1	3	0
Old Field	17	0	0
New Field.....	20	0	0
Brent Meadow	6	0	0
	48	2	0
Total ...	77	0	0

JOHN W. CLIFT.

January 13, 1863.

Danwell Lunatic Asylum.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS,
From the 1st January, 1862, to the 31st December, 1862.

Abstract of Receipts and Payments on Farm Account.

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
By Purchase of—	£	s. d.	To Sale of—	£	s. d.
6 Cows and Calves	140	0 0	2 Cows and 2 Heifers	45	0 0
1 Bull	14	0 0	8 Calves	13	0 0
Hay and Straw	527	7 1½	3 Pigs	10	10 0
Corn and Provender	64	19 0	4 Hides & Offal	5	17 5½
Sharps and Bran	129	18 6	1 Cow Carcase	1	0 0
Potatoes and other Seeds	120	6 6	1 Horse Carcase	1	0 0
Farriery	18	10 1			
Harness	9	5 8			76 7 5½
Implements	32	12 6			
Sundries	7	9 0			
Wages as per Book	306	8 2	Balance from Maintenance	1,295	9 1
	<u>£1,371</u>	<u>16 6½</u>		<u>£1,371</u>	<u>16 6½</u>

Estimated Value of Stock on Farm.

1st January, 1862.	£	s. d.	1st January, 1863.	£	s. d.
6 Horses	100	0 0	5 Horses	75	0 0
22 Cows	440	0 0	21 Cows	435	0 0
1 Bull	15	0 0	1 Bull	15	0 0
4 Heifers	60	0 0	5 Heifers	60	0 0
4 Calves	20	0 0	5 Calves	25	0 0
100 Pigs	250	0 0	109 Pigs	326	10 0
Sundry Fowls and Pigeons	10	0 0	Sundry Fowls and Pigeons	10	10 0
Implements and Dead Stock	130	0 0	Implements and Dead Stock	150	0 0
	<u>£1,025</u>	<u>0 0</u>		<u>£1,097</u>	<u>0 0</u>

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE.			PRODUCE AND VALUE.		
To	£	s. d.	By	£	s. d.
Balance of Cash brought down	1,295	9 1	4323 lbs. Beef, at 6d. per lb.	108	1 6
Rent of 56 Acres Land, at 50s. per Acre	140	0 0	22730 „ Pork, at 6½d. per lb.	615	12 1
Estimated Rates and Taxes	32	0 0	384 „ Bacon, at 7d. per lb.	11	4 0
For 667 qrs. Grains (Home produce)	66	14 0	19106 gals. Milk, at 9d. per gal.	716	9 6
Estimated Value of Patients' Labour	527	4 3	1893½ lbs. Butter at 1s. per lb.	94	13 3
Balance in favour of Farm	486	16 8	3393 No. Eggs, at 1d. each	14	2 9
			6054 bus. Cabbages, at 13½d. bu.	340	10 9
			1828 „ Potatoes, at 3/0 „	274	4 0
			1170 „ Carrots & Parsnips, at 14½d. per bus.	70	13 9
			535 „ Turnips, at 16½d. bus.	36	15 7½
			212 „ Onions, at 3/3 „	34	9 0
			411 „ Peas and Beans, at 2/10 per bus.	58	4 6
			Salads and Herbs	76	5 5
			Fruit and Rhubarb	89	11 10½
			Poultry during the year	7	6 0
	<u>£2,548</u>	<u>4 0</u>		<u>£2,548</u>	<u>4 0</u>

The Italian Rye Grass and Lucerne produced and consumed during the Year is not included in the above Return. 60 Tons Wurzel (55 Tons of which we have in Store) has been produced during the Year, but not charged for.

13th January, 1863.

JOHN W. CLIFT.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Average Number of Male Patients Daily Employed in each Month of the Year, and its estimated Value of Labour of the Patients in each Department, for the Year 1862.

1862.	Number at Spade Husbandry.	Number in Cowhouse, Piggeries, &c.	Number in Grounds.	Number in Shops.	Number in Wards.
January	27	12	55	77	54
February	42	12	37	76	53
March	42	12	32	82	57
April	35	12	36	84	65
May	36	12	40	67	74
June	30	12	40	67	75
July	30	12	37	75	75
August	30	12	40	72	75
September	33	13	45	70	76
October	36	14	41	77	76
November	37	14	41	67	76
December	37	14	38	71	73
VALUE ..	£ s. d. 393 0 9	£ s. d. 144 3 6	£ s. d. 230 18 10½	£ s. d. 845 1 6	£ s. d. 273 1 6

JOHN W. CLIFT,

Storekeeper.

13th January, 1863.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Employment of Female Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31st December, 1862.

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£	s.	d.
240	Needlework { Bazaar Wards Workroom }	700	0	0
30	Kitchen and Dairy	80	0	0
10	Bakehouse	60	0	0
28	Preparing Vegetables	54	0	0
125	Laundries	700	0	0
125	Helpers in Wards	230	0	0
12	Helpers in Officers' Houses	25	0	0
570		£1,849	0	0

19th January, 1863.

C. M. E. MACFIE,
Matron.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients, &c.
from the 1st January to 31st December, 1862.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Mattresses	146	Aprons and Pinafores ..	1,207
Bolsters	80	Bedgowns	18
Strong Rugs.....	326	Flannel Jackets	472
Canvass Bed Sackings....	204	Flannel Drawers	277
Bedside Mats	76	Handkerchiefs	
Mattings for Wards	265	Neckerchiefs	862
Ticken Frocks & Trousers .	40	Petticoats	864
Canvass Frocks & Trousers	87	Shawls.....	222
Macintosh Aprons	69	Shifts	925
Macintosh Sheets	160	Shirts	408
Coats and Jackets	385	Shrouds and Caps	93
Waistcoats	381	Gowns	1,315
Trousers	543	Women's Caps	920
Men's Capes	57	Men's Caps.....	894
Men's Caps	6	Harden Stays	
Braces	726	House Flannels	976
Men's Leather Boots and } Shoes	6	Table Covers	121
Women's ditto....ditto..	163	Towels	793
Men's Cloth Boots and } Shoes	1,010	Sheets	578
Women's ditto .. ditto..	350	Pillow-cases	48
Boot and Shoe Uppers....	762	Boot and Shoe Uppers ..	787
Repairs in Tailor's Shop	10,583	Repairs in Bazaar	
Do. in Shoemaker's do. ..	2,127	Do. in Workroom	
Do. in Upholsterer's do...	3,070	Do. in Wards.....	

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

The whole of the Repairs, are done by the Patients in the Tailor's, Shoemaker's, and Upholsterer's Shops.

The washing for the Establishment, consisting, on the 31st December, 1862, of 1,669, is also performed by the Patients, with the superintendence and assistance of 12 Laundresses.

The whole of the Cooking, Baking, and Dairy Department is done by the Housekeeper and 7 Servants, with the assistance of 41 Female Patients.

JOHN W. CLIFT,

Storekeeper.

January 13, 1863.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing, Bedding, &c., delivered out, from the 1st January
to the 31st December, 1862.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Jackets and Coats	495	Aprons and Pinafores	1,207
Waistcoats	474	Bedgowns.....	18
Trousers	660	Shifts	925
Shirts	942	Hose	2,524
Hose	1,318	Flannel Jackets	8
Flannel Jackets	489	Handkerchiefs	174
Flannel Drawers	361	Neckerchiefs.....	576
Handkerchiefs	250	Gowns	1,315
Neckerchiefs.....	1,941	Petticoats	864
Men's Capes	26	Shawls	222
Hats and Caps.....	1,196	Bonnets	209
Braces	584	Caps	920
Gloves	72	Gloves	228
Ticken Frocks	13	Stays.....	1,044
Canvass Frocks	—	Canvass Frocks	11
Canvass Trousers	65	Ticken Frocks	—
Ticken Trousers	—	Macintosh Aprons	69
Leather Boots	215	Leather Boots	1,359
Do. Shoes	324	Do. Shoes	79
Cloth Boots	1,013	Cloth Boots	1,380
Do. Shoes	—	Do. Shoes	223
Mattresses		Mattresses	106
Bolsters		Bolsters	59
Strong Rugs.....		Strong Rugs	244
Blankets		Blankets	355
Rugs		Rugs	156
Sheets		Sheets	—
Pillow-cases		Pillow-cases	—
Macintosh Sheets.....		Macintosh Sheets.....	120
Canvass Bed Sackings....		Canvass Bed Sackings....	377
Towels		Towels	793
Coir Mats.....		Coir Mats.....	96
Carpets.....		Carpets.....	40

JOHN W. CLIFT,
Storekeeper.

January 13, 1863.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*A RETURN of Clothing in Store on the 1st January 1862, and the
1st January 1863, and its value.*

1st January, 1862.					1st January, 1863.						
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
87 Aprons.....	0	9	3	5	3	30 Aprons	0	9	1	2	6
88 Men's Leather Boots	6	6	28	12	0	91 Men's Leather Boots	6	6	29	11	6
22 Ditto do. Shoes	4	6	4	19	0	88 Ditto do. Shoes	4	6	19	16	0
48 Ditto Cloth Boots	4	5	10	12	0	77 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4	0	15	8	0
12 Ditto do. Shoes	1	6	0	18	0	20 Ditto do. Shoes..	1	6	1	10	0
347 Women's Leather } Boots.....}	4	0	69	8	0	23 Women's Leather } Boots	4	0	4	12	0
220 Ditto do. Shoes	3	0	30	0	0	308 Ditto do. Shoes..	3	0	46	4	0
96 Ditto Cloth Boots	4	0	19	4	0	226 Ditto Cloth Boots..	3	6	39	11	0
216 Ditto do. Shoes....	1	6	16	4	0	218 Ditto do. Shoes..	1	6	16	7	0
45 Jackets and Coats	8	6	19	2	6	45 Jackets and Coats..	8	6	19	2	6
146 Waistcoats.....	4	0	29	4	0	43 Waistcoats	4	0	8	12	0
162 Trousers.....	8	6	68	17	0	45 Trousers.....	8	6	19	2	6
82 Men's Capes	7	6	30	15	0	153 Men's Capes	7	6	57	7	6
12 Do. Ticken Frocks	6	0	3	12	0	27 Do. Ticken Frocks	6	0	8	2	0
7 Strong Canvas } Frocks}	25	0	8	15	0	6 Strong Canvas } Frocks	25	0	7	10	0
4 Do. Do. Trousers..	10	0	2	0	0	12 Do. Do. Trousers..	10	0	6	0	0
231 Shirts	3	6	40	8	6	5 Shirts	3	6	0	17	6
98 Flannel Jackets....	3	6	17	3	0	73 Flannel Jackets....	3	6	12	15	6
181 Ditto Drawers	3	6	31	13	6	85 Ditto Drawers	3	6	14	17	6
348 Stockings	1	3	21	15	0	386 Stockings	1	3	24	2	6
403 Handkerchiefs	0	6	10	1	6	144 Neckerchiefs	0	6	3	12	0
24 Neckerchiefs.....	0	4	0	8	0	72 Handkerchiefs	0	4	1	4	0
348 Braces.....	0	6	8	14	0	324 Braces.....	0	6	8	2	0
48 Gloves	0	9	1	16	0	204 Gloves	0	9	7	13	0
10 Men's Blk. Hats ..	4	0	2	0	0	11 Men's Black Hats..	4	0	2	4	0
29 Do. Epileptic Do.	3	6	5	1	6	42 Do. Epileptic Do..	3	6	7	7	0
84 Do. Day Caps	1	0	4	4	0	468 Do. Day Caps.....	1	0	23	8	0
276 Do. Night Caps ..	0	3	3	9	0	260 Do. Night Caps....	0	3	3	5	0
36 Women's Stays ..	1	8	3	0	0	120 Women's Stays....	2	7½	15	15	0
283 lbs. Leather	1	6	21	4	6	364 lbs. Leather	1	6	27	6	0
20 Yrds. Men's Cloth	4	6½	4	11	3	— Yrds. Men's Cloth	0	0	0	0	0
96 „ Flannel	1	0½	5	2	0	48 „ Flannel....	1	0½	2	10	0
100 „ Calico	0	5	2	1	8	258 „ Calico	0	8½	8	17	4½
— „ Macintosh ..	0	0	0	0	0	28 „ Macintosh..	4	9	6	13	0
£549 16 7					£470 7 10½						

Amount of Clothing purchased 1861	£2,729 14 6
„ „ „ 1862	2,893 6 2

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Number of Patients 1861 ..	507	884	1,391
„ „ „ 1862 ..	551	922	1,473

13th January, 1863.

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.

Number of Officers and Servants.....	162
Ditto Male Patients.....	568
Ditto Female Patients.....	939
Total.....	1,669
Meat—Bacon	5,911 lbs.
,, Beef and Mutton	259,523 lbs.
,, Pork	22,750 lbs.
Beer.....	84,278 gals.
Bread	519,518 lbs.
Butter	21,133 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Cheese.....	34,771 lbs.
Cocoa	12,376 lbs.
Coffee	955 $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.
Eggs	46,946 No.
Flour	467,880 lbs.
Potatoes	9,084 bus.
Other Vegetables	9,059 bus.
Oatmeal	1,106 lbs.
Rice.....	6,923 lbs.
Arrowroot	482 lbs.
Sugar	31,130 lbs.
Tea	6,152 lbs.
Treacle	30,783 lbs.
Milk	19,182 gals.
Malt	5,336 bus.
Hops	4,649 lbs.
Porter and Ale	103,688 pints.
Wine	97,170 gls.
Brandy	4,182 gls.
Gin	15,286 gls.
Fish.....	21,751 No.
Oranges.....	2,310 No.

JOHN W. CLIFT,
Storekeeper,

January 13, 1863.

Manwell Lunatic Asylum.

ORDINARY DIET.

(For Extras, see Summaries of Sick Lists).

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.										DINNER.										SUPPER.						REMARKS.
	MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.			FEMALES.			
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.			
Sunday . . .	oz. 6	pt. 1	oz. 5	pt. 1	pt. 1 1/2	oz. 6	oz. 5	oz. 4	oz. .	oz. 12	pt. 1 1/2	oz. 6	oz. 5	oz. 4	oz. .	oz. 10	oz. .	oz. 12	pt. 1 1/2	oz. 6	oz. 2	pt. 1	oz. 5	oz. 1 1/2			
Monday . . .	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	12	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	10	.	12	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Tuesday . . .	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	12	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	10	.	12	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Wednesday . .	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	1 1/2	.	4	4	1 1/2	6	5	.	4	10	.	4	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Thursday . .	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	12	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	10	.	12	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Friday	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	12	1 1/2	6	5	4	.	10	.	12	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Saturday . . .	6	1	5	1	1 1/2	6	1 1/2	.	14	.	.	6	1 1/2	.	.	.	14	.	1 1/2	6	2	1	5	1 1/2			
Total	42	7	35	7	3 1/2	6	28	20	10	14	64	3 1/2	6	28	20	10	14	64	3 1/2	42	14	7	35	3 1/2			

N.B.—Cocoa in the following proportions, viz.:—For 1 Pint—1/2 oz. Cocoa, 1 oz. Treacle, 1/2 pint Milk.

1/2 Pint Tea and 2 oz. Bread for each Male Patient at 1/2 past 5 p.m. daily.

Stew for 1350 Patients (the liquor of the Meat cooked the previous day), 168 lbs. Meat, 840 lbs. Potatoes, 180 lbs. Onions, Salt and Pepper.

Current Dumplings are occasionally given in lieu of Stew—12 oz. to the Males and 11 oz. to the Female Patients.

Fruit and Rhubarb Pies are given in lieu of Meat Pies in the season.—Mustard given whenever Salt Meat or Roast Pork is for Dinner.

1/2 pint Beer at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., for Male Patients employed in Grounds and Shops, and for Female Patients employed in Laundry, Bakehouse, and Kitchen.

Tobacco and Snuff given as indulgences to the Patients who are employed in the Grounds, Shops, Wards, &c.

13th January, 1863.

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.

Manwell Lumar Asplum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1862.

MALE SIDE.

	Number of Patients.	Meat Dinners.	Minced Meat.	Mutton Chops.	Pork Chops.	Bacon.	Fowl.	Fish.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Extra Strong Beef Tea.	Sago and Brandy.	Arrow Root.	Milk.	Rice Milk.	Gruel.	Barley Water.	Batter Pudding.	Rice Pudding.	Bread and Butter Pudding.	Custard Pudding.	Apple Pudding.	Butter in lieu of Cheese.	Biscuits.	Potatoes.	Tea in the Morning.	Coffee in the Morning.	Oranges.	Lemons.	Fruit.	Tobacco.	Soda Water.	Lemonade.	Ginger Beer.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Port Wine.	Sherry Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.	Orange Wine.
31st January ..	541 60	6	1	1	1	1	1	13 10	49 23	4	7	..	5	..	15 12	82	2	1 15	3	3	7	5	2	..	85	9 65	1	4	..
28th February .	542 61	6	1	1	1	1	1	16 10	53 24	3	11	..	4	..	16 12	87	2	1 15	4	5	8	5	3	..	92	11 67	1	4	..		
31st March	528 60	6	2	1	1	1	1	10 11	54 21	2	9	..	5	..	16 12	..	1	85	1	1 14	5	10	3	9	3	1	3	9	3	1	89	15 60	1	4	..
30th April	535 39	7	3	1	1	1	1	23 19	64 21	1	9	..	4	..	16 13	..	1	87	1	1 14	4	10	3	9	3	3	1	88	19 63	1	4	..	
31st May	542 56	7	5	1	1	1	1	23 17	68 20	5	2	8	..	5	..	20 17	..	1	84	1	..	14	5	2	1	4	2	14	3	2	1	90	22 70	2	4	..
30th June	542 56	7	2	9 14	63 22	1	1	7	..	4	..	13 12	80	1	1 16	5	4	2	1 17	1	3	1	84	18 63	4	4	..	
31st July	547 56	8	1	6 10	68 24	2	12	..	4	..	13 13	1	..	83	1	1 14	5	1	2	14	1	2	..	86	15 63	3	4	..			
31st August	556 56	8	1	1	5 10	69 23	4	3	11	..	4	1	13 12	2	..	84	1	1 16	4	2	..	1	1	1	14	1	2	1	94	15 71	3	4	..		
30th September	560 59	8	1	5 10	64 22	2	2	9	..	4	..	12 13	..	1	86	1	1 15	3	1	1	1	14	1	3	1	94	13 59	2	4	..		
31st October ..	578 60	6	1	..	1	11 14	71 21	3	2	10	..	5	1	6 12	..	1	89	1	1 17	4	1	..	1	1	17	1	3	2	104	14 59	1	4	..			
30th November	574 8	1	1	1	1	1	..	5 13	75 23	5	1	5	1	5	9	..	4	..	14 15	85	..	1 15	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	12	1	3	1	108	14 67	1	5	..		
31st December .	564 57	6	1	..	1	29 16	71 25	4	2	7	10	..	4	..	4	..	19 16	85	..	1 15	4	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	103	14 61	2	4	..			

13th January, 1863.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Handel's unaccompanied Asylum.

TOTALS OF SUMMARIES OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS FOR THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR 1862.

FEMALE SIDE.

[illegible]

January 13, 1863.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

MEDICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA	55	72	127
„ Suicidal	6	8	14
„ with General Paralysis	9	4	13
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal }	—	1	1
„ with Epilepsy	10	4	14
„ „ „ Suicidal	2	1	3
„ with General Paralysis and } Epilepsy }	1	—	1
„ Puerperal	—	3	3
„ Hysterical	—	3	3
„ with Incipient General Pa- } ralysis }	1	—	1
MELANCHOLIA	23	34	57
„ Suicidal	11	8	19
„ with General Paralysis . .	3	—	3
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal }	—	—	—
„ Puerperal	—	1	1
IMBECILITY	11	37	48
„ with General Paralysis . .	22	4	26
„ with General Paralysis, } Suicidal }	—	—	—
„ Epilepsy	5	8	13
„ „ Suicidal	—	2	2
„ General Paralysis and } Epilepsy }	5	—	5
„ General Paralysis and } Epilepsy, Suicidal . }	—	—	—
„ Incipient General Pa- } ralysis }	1	—	1
„ Senile	—	3	3
„ Suicidal	1	3	4
DEMENTIA	—	11	11
„ with General Paralysis . .	—	—	—
„ with Epilepsy	—	—	—
„ „ Suicidal	—	—	—
„ Suicidal	—	1	1
IDIOTCY	3	3	6
INCOHERENCE	—	3	3
Convalescent on Admission	—	3	3
Total	171	217	388

TABLE II.

Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy in 28 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	M.	F.	Total.
With Mania	10	4	15
„ „ Suicidal	2	1	3
„ „ General Paralysis	1	—	1
„ „ Imbecility	5	8	13
„ „ Suicidal	—	2	2
„ „ and General Paralysis	5	—	5
Total	23	15	28

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 388 Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	11	63	74
„ 2 „	7	11	18
„ 3 „	16	6	22
„ 4 „	4	6	10
„ 5 „	1	4	5
„ 6 „	11	7	18
„ 7 „	—	1	1
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	1	3	4
„ 1 Year	8	12	20
„ 2 „	15	17	32
„ 3 „	14	4	18
„ 4 „	6	6	12
„ 5 „	4	2	6
„ 6 „	3	2	5
„ 7 „	1	—	1
„ 8 „	1	—	1
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	1	—	1
„ 15 „	—	—	—
„ 17 „	—	—	—
„ 18 „	2	—	2
„ 19 „	—	—	—
„ 20 „	1	—	1
„ 25 „	—	—	—
From Infancy	2	5	7
Not Ascertained	62	68	130
Total	171	217	388

TABLE IV.

Causes of the Disorder in the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
MORAL.		MORAL.	
Want of Employment.....	4	Reading Religious Works....	1
Anxiety	1	Fright.....	3
Disappointments and Losses ..	6	Losses.....	4
Disappointment in Love.....	1	Long attendance on the Insane	1
Death of Relatives	5	Death of Relatives.....	5
Failure in Business.....	8	Family and other Quarrels ..	3
Loss of Situation	2	Religion	5
Fretting at the Insanity of		Loss of Situation	1
one Sister and the miscon-		Desertion of Husband or }	
duct of another.....	1	Paramours	3
Fretting at having accidentally		Solitary Life	1
caused the Death of a Child }		Ill-treated by Husband	1
by driving over it.....	1	Reverses.....	7
Domestic unhappiness.....	1	Over-study	1
	—	Poverty	2
	30	Anxiety	3
		Pecuniary Difficulties	1
		Remorse	4
		Unfortunate marriage	1
		Trouble	1
			—
			48
PHYSICAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Injury of the Head	8	Epilepsy.....	11
Paralysis	3	Age.....	6
Congenital Defect	2	Previous Attacks	35
Intemperance	17	Bad State of Health	2
Headaches	5	Injury of the Head	2
Struck by Lightning.....	1	Intemperance.....	12
Fever	1	Lactation	1
Epilepsy	12	Congenital	4
Insufficient Food	1	Puerperal	11
Bad State of Health	15	Overwork	3
Dissipation.....	1	Injury to Foot	1
Over-work in hot rooms ..	1	Rheumatic Fever	1
Want of Rest	2	Exposure to Heat	1
Sunstrokes	3		—
Close Confinement to the }			138
House.....	1		—
Neglected 'Syphilis, and }			24
abuse of Mercury	1		—
	— 74		162
Hereditary Predisposition	27		9
	—		—
	131		153
Deduct repetitions for com- }			64
bined causes.....	20		—
	—		—
	111		217
Not ascertained	60		—
	—		—
Total	171		—

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	M.	F.	To al.
Well Educated..	—	6	6
Plainly Educated	25	2	27
Can Read & Write	57	90	147
Can Read	3	18	21
Cannot Read } or Write .. }	14	17	31
Not ascertained	72	84	156
Total.....	171	217	388

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers, of the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	M.	F.	Total.
Single	44	81	125
Married	75	58	133
Widows	—	9	9
Widowers	9	—	9
Not ascertained..	43	69	112
Total.....	171	217	388

TABLE VIII.

Religion of the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	95	105	200
Roman Catholic..	8	23	31
Wesleyan	2	2	4
Independents ...	1	10	11
Presbyterian	—	2	2
Baptist	1	3	4
Unitarian	—	—	—
Jews.....	1	1	2
Not ascertained ..	63	71	134
Total.....	171	217	388

TABLES IX. and X.

Age at the time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 388 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

AGE.	First Attack.			Admission.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
From 5 to 10 Years . . .	1	1	2	2	1	3
„ 10 to 15 „ . . .	1	4	5	1	6	7
„ 15 to 20 „ . . .	6	11	17	10	16	26
„ 20 to 25 „ . . .	7	26	33	12	25	37
„ 25 to 30 „ . . .	11	17	28	8	21	29
„ 30 to 35 „ . . .	10	23	33	11	28	39
„ 35 to 40 „ . . .	17	16	33	27	18	45
„ 40 to 45 „ . . .	15	18	33	16	16	32
„ 45 to 50 „ . . .	8	12	20	7	17	24
„ 50 to 55 „ . . .	6	10	16	10	8	18
„ 55 to 60 „ . . .	5	3	8	4	5	9
„ 60 to 65 „ . . .	1	6	7	3	6	9
„ 65 to 70 „ . . .	—	1	1	2	2	4
„ 70 to 75 „ . . .	1	1	2	1	3	4
„ 75 to 80 „ . . .	1	1	2	1	2	3
„ 80 to 85 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Birth	2	4	6	—	—	—
Not ascertained	79	153	232	56	133	189
Total	171	217	388	171	217	388

TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 116 Cases discharged Cured
during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.*

MALES.				FEMALES.			
<i>Moral.</i>				<i>Moral.</i>			
Death and illness of relatives	..	4		Fright	.. .. .	5	
Want of employment	.. ..	3		Remorse	.. .. .	2	
Failure in business	.. ..	2		Destitution	.. .. .	2	
Reverses	.. .. .	1		Death of relatives	.. .. .	3	
		—		Family quarrels	.. .. .	1	
		10		Long attendance on the insane		1	
				Grief	.. .. .	1	
				Disappointed affection	.. ..	1	
				Reverses	.. .. .	1	
				Solitary life	.. .. .	1	
				Anxiety	.. .. .	1	
				Religion	.. .. .	1	
						—	20
<i>Physical.</i>				<i>Physical.</i>			
Bad state of health	.. ..	3		Previous attacks	.. ..	19	
Intemperance	.. .. .	11		Intemperance	.. .. .	2	
Rheumatism	.. .. .	2		Fever	.. .. .	1	
Headaches	.. .. .	1		Age	.. .. .	1	
Injury of the head	.. ..	1		Rheumatic fever	.. ..	1	
Overwork	.. .. .	1		Overwork	.. .. .	2	
Paralysis	.. .. .	1		Puerperal	.. .. .	1	
Want of rest	.. .. .	1				—	27
		—	31				—
Hereditary predisposition	..	8					47
			39	Hereditary predisposition	..	7	
						—	54
Deduct repetitions for com- bined causes	.. .. .	2		Not ascertained	.. .. .	25	
		—				—	
Total	..	37		Total	..	59	

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 116 Patients discharged Cured during the Year ending December 31st, 1862.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	20	44	64
——Suicidal.....	1	6	7
——with Epilepsy....	2	1	3
——with Incipient } General Paralysis }	1	—	1
——Puerperal	—	1	1
Melancholia	6	17	23
——with Epilepsy ..	—	1	1
——Suicidal..	3	2	5
Imbecility.....	4	5	9
Convalescent on Ad- } mission	—	2	2
Total	37	79	116

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	6	30	36
„ 3 Months	10	7	17
„ 6 „	3	5	8
„ 1 Year...	2	2	4
„ 2 Years.	2	5	7
„ 3 „	—	3	3
„ 4 „	—	—	—
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	1	—	1
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
„ 13 „	—	—	—
„ 20 „	—	—	—
Not ascertained	13	27	40
Total	37	79	116

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years ..	1	7	8
„ 20 to 25	4	9	13
„ 25 to 30	4	9	13
„ 30 to 35	8	6	14
„ 35 to 40	2	8	10
„ 40 to 45	5	5	10
„ 45 to 50	2	4	6
„ 50 to 55	2	3	5
„ 55 to 60	2	1	3
„ 60 to 65	1	2	3
„ 65 to 70	—	1	1
„ 70 to 75	—	1	1
Not ascertained	6	23	29
Total	37	79	116

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	—	—	—
„ 2 Months	—	5	5
„ 3 „	—	6	6
„ 6 „	18	26	44
„ 8 „	6	8	14
„ 9 „	—	3	3
„ 1 Year..	4	7	11
„ 2 Years.	5	18	23
„ 3 „	2	3	5
„ 4 „	1	2	3
„ 5 „	—	1	1
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	1	—	1
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
Total	37	79	116

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

*Similar Tables in the Cases of the 165 Patients who have Died in the Year ending
31st December, 1862.*

TABLE XVI.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA.....	13	52	65
— Suicidal	—	—	—
— with Epilepsy	5	1	6
— Suicidal.....	—	—	—
— with General Paralysis.....	6	5	11
MELANCHOLIA	8	6	14
— Suicidal	2	1	3
— with General Paralysis	2	—	2
INCOHERENCE	—	3	3
— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
IMBECILITY.....	10	16	26
— with General Paralysis	12	1	13
— and Epilepsy	6	—	6
— with Epilepsy	4	3	7
— Senile	—	1	1
DEMENTIA	1	5	6
— with General Paralysis..	1	—	1
— Epilepsy	1	—	1
Total	71	94	165

TABLE XVIII.

AGE.	M.	F.	Total.
From 12 to 15 years....	—	—	—
" 15 to 20 "	2	—	2
" 20 to 25 "	—	4	4
" 25 to 30 "	4	3	7
" 30 to 35 "	9	4	13
" 35 to 40 "	9	9	38
" 40 to 45 "	13	7	20
" 45 to 50 "	6	6	12
" 50 to 55 "	4	5	9
" 55 to 60 "	7	10	17
" 60 to 65 "	2	6	8
" 65 to 70 "	3	4	7
" 70 to 75 "	3	5	8
" 75 to 80 "	1	1	2
" 80 to 85 "	—	2	2
" 85 to 90 "	1	1	2
" 95 to 100 "	—	—	—
Not ascertained.....	7	27	34
Total	71	94	165

TABLE XVII.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
From Childhood	—	1	1
Not exceeding 3 Months.....	3	14	17
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 9 "	—	1	1
" 1 Year	5	1	6
" 2 Years	17	14	31
" 3 "	6	7	13
" 4 "	5	4	9
" 5 "	1	3	4
" 6 "	3	1	4
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 8 "	—	2	2
" 9 "	—	4	4
" 10 "	—	1	1
" 11 "	1	3	4
" 12 "	1	1	2
" 13 "	1	1	2
" 14 "	—	—	—
" 15 "	—	—	—
" 16 "	1	1	2
" 17 "	—	—	—
" 18 "	—	2	2
" 19 "	1	2	3
" 20 "	1	3	4
" 21 "	—	—	—
" 22 "	2	—	2
" 25 "	—	1	1
" 26 "	—	1	1
" 28 "	1	1	2
" 28 "	—	1	1
" 33 "	1	—	1
" 35 "	—	2	2
" 37 "	1	—	1
" 38 "	1	—	1
" 39 "	1	—	1
" 48 "	—	1	1
" 56 "	—	1	1
Not ascertained	16	18	34
Total	71	94	165

TABLE XIX.

Time under Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Week....	4	6	10
" 1 Fortnight	4	3	7
" 1 Month	2	5	7
" 3 Months..	13	9	22
" 6 "	4	2	6
" 9 "	8	5	13
" 1 Year	4	2	6
" 2 Years ..	12	28	40
" 3 "	4	8	12
" 4 "	2	2	4
" 5 "	1	2	3
" 6 "	—	—	—
" 7 "	1	—	1
" 8 "	—	2	2
" 9 "	—	2	2
" 10 "	—	1	1
" 11 "	1	4	5
" 12 "	—	2	2
" 13 "	2	—	2
" 14 "	—	—	—
" 15 "	—	—	—
" 16 "	1	—	1
" 17 "	2	1	3
" 18 "	—	2	2
" 19 "	—	—	—
" 20 "	2	1	3
" 21 "	—	1	1
" 22 "	—	—	—
" 23 "	—	—	—
" 24 "	1	2	2
" 25 "	—	1	1
" 26 "	—	—	—
" 27 "	—	—	—
" 28 "	—	1	1
" 29 "	—	—	—
" 30 "	2	1	3
" 31 "	1	1	2
Total	71	94	165

TABLE XX.

Length of Time that the 2,415 Patients who have Died, from the opening of the Institution to the 31st December, 1862, had been under Treatment in the Asylum.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Week.	20	20	40
„ 1 Fortnight.	51	32	83
„ 1 Month.	69	34	103
„ 3 Months.	127	90	217
„ 6 „	160	81	241
„ 9 „	100	78	178
„ 1 Year.	81	57	138
„ 2 Years.	179	133	312
„ 3 „	91	92	183
„ 4 „	88	53	141
„ 5 „	52	43	95
„ 6 „	33	41	74
„ 7 „	36	35	71
„ 8 „	26	30	50
„ 9 „	20	37	57
„ 10 „	25	34	59
„ 11 „	12	24	36
„ 12 „	9	26	35
„ 13 „	13	19	32
„ 14 „	24	16	30
„ 15 „	15	14	29
„ 16 „	8	16	24
„ 17 „	8	16	24
„ 18 „	10	12	22
„ 19 „	7	7	14
„ 20 „	5	14	19
„ 21 „	10	9	19
„ 22 „	9	9	18
„ 23 „	7	6	13
„ 24 „	6	5	11
„ 25 „	1	4	5
„ 26 „	1	6	7
„ 27 „	2	4	6
„ 28 „	3	5	8
„ 29 „	3	1	4
„ 30 „	3	2	5
„ 31 „	1	1	2
Total	1,308	1,107	2,415

TABLE XXI.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1862.

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	6.63
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
1860	1181	57	4.82	112	9.48
1861	1391	85	6.11	141	10.13
1862	1473	116	7.87	165	11.20
Total.....		1475	5.17	2,415	8.46

TABLE XXII.

*Causes of the 165 Deaths in the Year ending December
31st, 1862.*

	M.	F.	Total.
General Paralysis	16	16	32
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Acute Senile Mania	—	1	1
Epilepsy	6	7	13
Softening of Brain	—	1	1
Acute Mania	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Mania	6	2	8
Mania	—	3	3
Epilepsy with General Paralysis	4	2	6
„ „ General Debility	—	1	1
Disease of Cerebellum	—	1	1
Cerebellar Inflammation	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Melancholia	1	1	2
Acute Dementia	—	1	1
Debility after Epilepsy	4	—	4
Pericarditis	1	—	1
Disease of Mitral Valves	—	1	1
Phthisis	4	10	14
„ with General Paralysis	—	2	2
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Acute Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Gangrene of the Lung	—	1	1
Suffocation	—	1	1
Rupture of Aneurism of Aorta	—	1	1
Hydrothorax	2	—	2
„ supervening upon General Paralysis	1	—	1
Femoral Hernia	—	1	1
Carried forward	49	61	110

TABLE XXII—*continued.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Brought Forward	49	61	110
Peritonitis	—	1	1
Intussusception	1	—	1
Cancer of Pylorus	—	1	1
Chronic Dysentery	—	2	2
Gastritis	1	—	1
Chronic Cystitis.....	1	—	1
Morbus Brightii	—	3	3
Anasarca .....	..	1	1
Pelvic Abscess	—	1	1
Kidney Disease	—	1	1
„ „ with Epilepsy	—	1	1
Fracture of Humerus	—	1	1
General Debility.....	11	13	24
„ Decay	—	8	8
<i>Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.</i>			
“Accidental Suffocation”	1	—	1
“Death from Fractured Ribs and other injuries } received before admission into the Asylum” .. }	1	—	1
“Suffocation, by Drowning in the River Brent, into } which he had fallen after escaping from the } Asylum”..... }	1	—	1
“Found Dead in a Water-closet. Death produced } by Natural Causes”	1	—	1
“Found Dead. Death occasioned by Congestion of } Brain and Lungs, produced by external violence. } Whether caused by himself or others, no evidence } before the Jurors to prove”	1	—	1
“Disease of the Brain”	1	—	1
“Disease of the Lungs accelerated by Bed Sores and } a Fractured Leg”	1	—	1
“Congestion of the Brain”	1	—	1
Total	71	94	165

TABLE XXIII.

*Form of Disease in the Cases of the 1,502 Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	173	346	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	29	102	
— with Epilepsy	29	22	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	10	7	
— with General Paralysis	24	12	
—, and Epilepsy.....	4	—	
— with Delusions	—	12	
— with Hysteria	—	8	
— alternating with Melancholia	—	—	
— Puerperal.....	—	3	
	269	512	781
MELANCHOLIA	30	108	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	45	70	
—, with Epilepsy	2	4	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	3	
—, with General Paralysis	8	2	
— <i>Suicidal</i>	3	—	
	89	187	276
INCOHERENCE.....	12	34	
— with occasional Violence	—	2	
	12	36	48
IMBECILITY	89	86	
— <i>Suicidal</i>	30	7	
— with Epilepsy	2	28	
— with General Paralysis	44	7	
— with Paralysis and Epilepsy.....	5	—	
— with incipient General Paralysis	1	—	
	170	128	298
DEMENTIA	11	54	
— with Epilepsy	3	4	
— with General Paralysis	—	4	
— with occasional Violence	—	1	
	14	63	77
IDIOCY	8	11	
— with Epilepsy	1	2	
	9	13	22
Total	563	939	1502

TABLE XXIV.

*Duration of the Insanity in the Cases
of the 1,502 Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st December, 1862.*

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	1	19	20
" 6 "	4	25	29
" 9 "	3	13	16
" 1 Year	5	24	29
" 2 Years	22	25	47
" 3 "	30	25	55
" 4 "	35	28	63
" 5 "	30	30	60
" 6 "	23	32	55
" 7 "	19	14	33
" 8 "	19	15	34
" 9 "	14	14	28
" 10 "	11	11	22
" 11 "	10	13	23
" 12 "	5	16	21
" 13 "	10	14	24
" 14 "	8	14	22
" 15 "	7	15	22
" 16 "	11	16	27
" 17 "	9	13	22
" 18 "	11	17	28
" 19 "	9	16	25
" 20 "	10	9	19
" 21 "	8	10	18
" 22 "	9	18	27
" 23 "	9	16	25
" 24 "	10	7	17
" 25 "	5	11	16
" 26 "	6	12	18
" 27 "	7	14	21
" 28 "	4	13	17
" 29 "	11	14	25
" 30 "	5	15	20
" 31 "	3	5	8
" 32 "	9	7	16
" 33 "	1	11	12
" 34 "	1	8	9
" 35 "	3	1	4
" 36 "	2	2	4
" 37 "	4	2	6
" 38 "	3	3	6
" 39 "	1	4	5
" 40 "	2	5	7
" 41 "	2	7	9
" 42 "	—	3	3
" 43 "	2	3	5
" 44 "	—	4	4
" 47 "	1	—	—
" 55 "	1	1	2
From birth	23	21	44
Not ascertained	125	304	429
Total	563	939	1502

TABLE XXV.

*Ages of the 1,502 Patients remaining in
the Asylum on the 31st December
1862.*

AGES.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years....	3	1	4
" 10 to 15 "	2	6	8
" 15 to 20 "	30	29	59
" 20 to 25 "	30	63	93
" 25 to 30 "	56	73	129
" 30 to 35 "	70	96	166
" 35 to 40 "	58	91	149
" 40 to 45 "	41	110	151
" 45 to 50 "	53	98	151
" 50 to 55 "	62	93	155
" 55 to 60 "	22	79	101
" 60 to 65 "	21	39	60
" 70 to 75 "	10	10	20
" 75 to 80 "	1	2	3
" 80 to 85 "	—	—	—
" 85 to 90 "	—	—	—
" 90 to 95 "	104	149	253
Not ascertained.....	—	—	—
Total	563	939	1502

TABLE XXVI.

*Length of Time that the 1,502 Patients
remaining on the 31st December,
1862, have been in the Asylum.*

TIME.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	36	51	87
" 6 "	35	42	77
" 9 "	28	38	66
" 1 Year	21	30	51
" 2 Years	73	126	199
" 3 "	72	198	270
" 4 "	20	35	56
" 5 "	13	20	33
" 6 "	15	24	39
" 7 "	18	18	36
" 8 "	15	18	33
" 9 "	11	20	31
" 10 "	11	12	23
" 11 "	9	17	26
" 12 "	28	35	63
" 13 "	7	14	21
" 14 "	8	11	19
" 15 "	6	8	14
" 16 "	5	7	12
" 17 "	4	5	9
" 18 "	7	10	17
" 19 "	11	18	29
" 20 "	9	12	21
" 21 "	10	20	30
" 22 "	8	15	23
" 23 "	11	10	21
" 24 "	9	10	19
" 25 "	13	40	53
" 26 "	3	5	8
" 27 "	8	6	14
" 28 "	7	6	13
" 29 "	3	4	7
" 30 "	6	14	20
" 31 "	8	23	31
" 32 "	14	17	31

Middlesex.

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

*THE 49th REPORT of Messrs. ALLEN, of
Carlisle Street, Soho Square, ATTORNIES-
AT-LAW.*

Messrs. Allen have to report that during the year 1862, the Settlements of Six 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 by them and adjudicated (one of such Lunatics belonging to a parish in Gloucestershire and one to a parish in Bedfordshire) and that the sum of £11 ls. 8d. has been, or will be, received by the County Treasurer for expenses incurred in the medical examination and removal of those Lunatics to the Asylums.

Messrs. Allen have likewise enquired into the cases of four other Criminal Lunatics, but without being able to discover Settlements. They have, however, succeeded in arranging with the relations and friends of two of those Lunatics for their past and future maintenance at Colney Hatch and Hanwell respectively.

An order has been made upon the Parish of St. Marylebone for the past and future maintenance of a Lunatic not under proper care and control, who had been sent to the Asylum at Hanwell on the 15th of January 1862, from the Police Court in Bow Street, and whose maintenance had been charged to the County.

Messrs. Allen have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions and on different Parish Officers, and made enquiries, relative to 90 other Lunatics, in consequence of Notices, given (under the 98th Section of the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97) to the Clerk of the Peace by Parish Officers, of their intention to apply for Orders charging the County with the Lunatics' maintenance. In 22 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 68 cases the Paupers were deemed chargeable to the County, 52 of them being natives of Ireland or Scotland, or being foreigners.

Messrs. Allen have likewise received and paid to the County Treasurer the Pensions of two Pauper Lunatics who have been chargeable to the County for several years, and of a Pauper Lunatic who was adjudged chargeable to the County during the year 1862, amounting together to the further sum of £28 3s. 5d.

The expenses incurred in the several cases before mentioned, and for correspondence, attendances and enquiries in three other cases, with the view of protecting the interests of the County,

including travelling expenses and payments to Country Agents, amount to £270 5s. 5d.

Messrs. Allen have to observe, that, if the making of Orders on the County Treasurer in the 22 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 £572 a year for the Patients' future maintenance, so long as they remained in the County or Private Asylums; and that the expense of maintaining the 6 Criminal Lunatics whose settlements have been discovered and adjudged, of the 2 Lunatics about whom arrangements have been made with their relations, and of the Lunatic not under proper care and control, would have amounted to a further annual charge of £234.

All which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. & J. ALLEN & SON.

January, 1863.

APPENDIX.

Total number of Cases from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	106
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Adjudged to Parishes:—

Criminal Lunatics	6	
A Lunatic not under proper care and control	1	
	—	7
Arrangements made with Relations for the past and future maintenance of Criminal Lunatics	2	
Applications to charge the County abandoned, or Orders refused in	22	
	—	31
Enquiries made in the cases of Criminal and wan- dering Lunatics in which settlements could not be discovered.....	2	
Adjudged chargeable to the County including one of the three Pensioners.....	68	
Pensions received in the cases of other Pauper Luna- tics who had been for several years chargeable to the County	2	
Attendances, Correspondence, and Enquiries in other cases	3	
	—	106

APPENDIX.



Total number of Cases from Jan. 1st to Jan. 1st, 1868

Indigents to Prisoners

Criminal Lunatics

A. Lunatics not under proper care

and control

Applications to change the County

or Orders referred to

21

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

2

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

22

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

23

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

24

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

25

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

26

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

27

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

28

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

29

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

30

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

31

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

32

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

33

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics

34

Expenditures made in the cases of Criminals and Lunatics