

**Report of the Committee of Visitors, report of the Medical Superintendent,
and other papers relating to the asylum : printed by order of the Court of
Quarter Session, January, 1860 / Essex Lunatic Asylum.**

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ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
REPORT OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE ASYLUM.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF QUARTER
SESSION, JANUARY, 1860.

GIBSON, { CLERK OF THE
PEACE.

CHELMSFORD :

PRINTED BY J. SHEARCROFT, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCLX.

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

CHARLES GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN AND
TREASURER,

THOMAS WM. BRAMSTON, ESQUIRE, M.P.

THOMAS BURCH WESTERN, ESQUIRE,

THE REV. JOHN HEATLEY LEWIS, CLERK

MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.

THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.

JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,

JOHN DAVIS, ESQUIRE,

THE REV. JOHN PEARSON, CLERK,

NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE,

SIR RICHARD DIGBY NEAVE, BART.

JOHN WATLINGTON PERRY WATLINGTON,
ESQUIRE, M.P.

CAPTAIN PELLY, R.N.

RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,

SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BART.

For the County.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, M.D.

JOSEPH COOKE, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Colchester.*

JOHN PAYNE, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Maldon.*

THOMAS SMITH, ESQUIRE,

HENRY BURROWS, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Saffron Walden.*

JAMES PARKER, Clerk to the Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE

For the Year 1860.

THE REV. JOHN HEATLEY LEWIS, CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS WILLIAM BRAMSTON, ESQUIRE, M.P.

THE REV. JOHN PEARSON,

THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.

JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,

NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE

RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,

SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BART.

OFFICERS.

D. C. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE, M.D.	...	...	<i>Resident Medical Superintendent.</i>
A. R. HARRISON, ESQUIRE	...	...	<i>Medical Assistant.</i>
THE REV. JOSEPH SOWTER .	...	...	<i>Chaplain.</i>
MR. CHARLES RAYNER	...	...	<i>Steward and Clerk of the Asylum.</i>
MRS. CRABB	...	...	<i>Matron.</i>
MRS. SMITH...	...	...	<i>Sub-Matron</i>

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

*To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Session assembled, at Chelmsford,
in and for the County of Essex, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, 1860.*

The Justices elected at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden on the 4th day of January, 1859, as a Committee on behalf of the County of Essex, during the year next ensuing, for the purposes of the Asylum, erected for the Pauper Lunatics of the said County and the united Boroughs of Colchester and Maldon, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 8th and 9th Vict. c. 126, present this, their Annual Report, conformably with the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, s. 62.

The Committee desire to bring again under the notice of the Court, the gradual increase in the number of Patients.

There were in the Asylum

On the 25th December, 1854—	Males 124—	Females 183—	Total 307
“ “ 1855—	“ 139—	“ 195—	“ 334
“ “ 1856—	“ 156—	“ 214—	“ 370
“ “ 1857—	“ 166—	“ 233—	“ 399
“ “ 1858—	“ 168—	“ 238—	“ 406
“ “ 1859—	“ 177—	“ 242—	“ 419

The following are the general results of the year, 1859:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1858	168	238	406
Admitted during the year	66	72	138
Under treatment during the year	234	310	544

Removed, &c. during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Recovered	25	41	66	}	57	68
Improved	5	2	7			
Unimproved	1	5	6			
Died	26	20	46			
Remaining in the Asylum, 25th Dec. 1859...	177	242	419			

In 1855 the discharges upon recovery were	50
„ 1856 „ „ „	52
„ 1857 „ „ „	60
„ 1858 „ „ „	75
„ 1859 „ „ „	66

In the course of the last year, 1513 persons have come to the Asylum for the purpose of seeing their relations and friends.

The Committee having found by experience that the admission of lunatics resident within the County and Boroughs, not paupers, but who, in the opinion of the Committee, might be proper objects to be received into the Asylum under the powers and provisions of sec. 43 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, was inconvenient and inconsistent with the quiet and with the good management of the great body of pauper lunatics, at their Meeting of the 21st June, with the concurrence of Dr. Campbell, rescinded their former resolutions upon this subject, and determined to receive no more patients of that character.

From the Subscriptions which they have received, and particularly from a munificent Donation of £50, presented by the Society for the Relief of Small Debtors, the Committee have been enabled to make a considerable addition to the Benevolent Trust Fund. The Stock invested upon that Trust amounts now to £300, three per cent. consols. In the course of the year 43 poor Patients, upon their discharge, received the sum of £48. 10s. 6d. in Donations from the Fund, varying from 10s. to £5.

At their Meeting, on the 14th November, the Committee unanimously resolved to make an addition of £100 a year to Dr. Campbell's salary. The augmentation was, in their opinion, no more than an act of justice to Dr. Campbell, and a proper mark of respect for his high reputation and his eminent professional attainments. At their Meeting, on the 19th December, the Committee, with the like unanimity, increased the salary of the Chaplain from £210 to £230 a year.

In the month of August two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum, and made the following observations in the book kept for that purpose:—

"ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM,
2nd AUG., 1859.

"The changes in the Patients since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 10th December, 1858, have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	47	47	94
Discharged ...	20	30	50
Of whom recovered.....	15	27	42
Died	16	11	27

"The assigned causes of death call for no special observation, about one-half of the whole number having been from paralysis, ordinary or general, and epilepsy.

"There has not been in the Asylum any disease of an epidemic character.

"The Patients, all of whom we have seen, are at present—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	3	6	9
Pauper	177	236	413
Total.....	180	242	422

"The general bodily health of the Patients is apparently good. The number registered as under medical treatment is 26; viz., 12 men and 14 women.

"The numbers attending chapel, according to the latest returns, were—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunday	106	122	228
Week days ...	52	48	100

"According to the last Ward returns, the Patients employed are as follows:—

Men 81 Women 114 Total 195

"Of the former, 53 are employed in the garden and upon the farm, and 15 as artisans. Of the latter, 28 are occupied in the laundry department, and 48 in needlework and knitting.

"Besides the above, 33 Patients of each sex are engaged in household work.

"The Male Patients, at the time of our visit, were remarkably tranquil and orderly. Some of the Female Patients were excited. The general condition of the patients of both sexes, as to personal cleanliness and demeanour, was very satisfactory and creditable to the Attendants and those under whose orders they act. The Attendants

on both sides continue to be of a very respectable class. Much care is taken by Dr. Campbell in the selection of properly qualified and well-educated persons, who are encouraged and retained in the service by liberal treatment. We were especially pleased by the neat appearance and kind manner of the Nurses.

"The system of night attendance is reported to work most satisfactorily. During the night before our visit the numbers of wet and dirty Patients, including paralytics and epileptics, were 10 on the male and 7 on the female side. Total 17.

"We noticed with satisfaction the variety in colour and material of the clothing of the patients of both sexes.

"We found the wards and rooms, beds and bedding, and the Asylum throughout clean and comfortable, and in the best order.

"We suggest the introduction of more curtains to the windows with a southern aspect.

"There appeared to be a deficiency of seats in the airing courts appropriated to the patients of the worst class.

"In reference to the entry of the last Visiting Commissioners we have to report as follows:—

"1. In the ward No. 1, on the female side, known as the Epileptic Ward, a boarded floor has been substituted for tiles.

"2. The windows of the sitting-rooms in the infirmaries, towards the south, are about immediately to be lowered, orders having been given for the purpose.

"3. The poverty of the classes to which the Patients for the most part belong, is assigned as the reason for so few being visited by their relatives.

"We regret at the same time to report that, as we are informed by Dr. Campbell, only two Boards of Guardians, those of Billericay and Romford, have, since the opening of the Asylum, availed themselves of the provision of the Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 97, sec. 65, applicable to visits to the Asylum.

"Since the last visit three of the corridors on the male and five on the female side, and the day rooms and recesses in connection with them, have been papered, which gives them a very cheerful aspect. We are glad to learn that it is intended to repeat and continue occasional excursions to Purfleet and elsewhere, which cannot but

prove highly beneficial, and the source of much enjoyment to the Patients.

“In conclusion, we have pleasure in recording our opinion, that the condition and management of the Asylum are very creditable to the Medical Superintendent and other officers.

“R. W. S. LUTWIDGE, } COMMISSIONERS
“ROBERT NAVINE, } IN LUNACY.”

In the month of October, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and four Guardians of the Chelmsford Union, visited the Asylum. A few days afterwards, Mr. Bartlett, their Clerk, transmitted to Dr. Campbell the following Report, which may not be without interest in the eyes of the Court, and also of the Guardians of other Unions in the County.—

“CHELMSFORD UNION,

“We, the undersigned, as a Deputation from the Board of Guardians, (accompanied by Mr. Bartlett, the Clerk,) visited the Asylum, at Brentwood, on Tuesday last, the 25th instant, and beg to present to the Board the following Report of our visit:—

“Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of the Asylum, received us most courteously, and accompanied us over every portion of the Establishment. He invited the closest inspection, and most readily and cheerfully answered the most minute enquiries as to the management of the Institution, and the state and condition of the Inmates.

“In reference to the general management, we were much struck by the total disuse and entire disappearance of all those instruments and appliances, which in years gone by, were deemed necessary in institutions of this kind, for the purpose of coercion and restraint; and in the place of severity and harshness of manner, we found that the Attendants and subordinate Officers of the Establishment universally manifested a cheerful and kind, as well as a familiar and encouraging manner, towards the Inmates.

“The immediate object of our visit being to see and to judge of the state of the 16 Male and 15 Female Inmates belonging to different parishes in this Union, we had every one of these individuals before us:—we saw, conversed with, and put such questions as we deemed requisite to each of them in succession, and we can confidently assure their relations and friends that every care and attention is bestowed on them. It is unnecessary for us to go into a detail of particulars,

but we may remark, that there appeared to be abundance of the best of all kinds of food, and throughout the whole Establishment we found everything that could tend to the cleanliness, health and comfort of the Inmates.

"Some of the men were employed in the handicraft trades of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, &c.; others as labourers in agricultural and farming operations; and the females were employed in needlework and other suitable domestic work, whilst occupation and amusement seemed to be ready for all, according to the varying disposition and inclination of each.

"The result and effect of all this was shown in the entirely unrestrained manner and cheerful appearance of the Inmates; insomuch, that for the time we almost forgot that we were visiting an institution designed for the care and confinement of those unfortunate beings, whose unsoundness of mind and want of self-control had rendered them dangerous to themselves or others.

"In conclusion, we may perhaps be allowed to express a hope, that other Guardians and persons interested in the welfare and comfort of the Pauper Lunatics confined in that Asylum, adopting the suggestion of Dr. Campbell, given in his last very interesting Report on the state of the 'Essex Lunatic Asylum,' will avail themselves of the authority given by Act of Parliament, 'and visit the Inmates.' We venture to say in the words of Dr. Campbell, 'such visits would effectually remove the erroneous ideas regarding the internal economy of Asylums still so current;' and what is not less important, they would, we think, serve to convince all persons of the essential advantage it is, that no unnecessary or preventible delay should be permitted in procuring for every pauper afflicted with insanity, an early admission into such an Asylum.

"W. SEABROOK, CHAIRMAN.
 "JAMES CHRISTY, JUN., VICE-CHAIRMAN.
 "JOHN HASLER,
 "HENRY COPLAND,
 "CHARLES BUTLER, } GUARDIANS.
 "FRED. WELLS.

"*Chelmsford, 31st Oct., 1859.*"

CHARLES G. ROUND, CHAIRMAN.

J. H. LEWIS.

N. C. BARNARDISTON.

T. B. WESTERN.

JOHN DAVIS.

J. W. PERRY WATLINGTON.

T. W. BRAMSTON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VISITORS OF THE ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In taking a retrospective view of the events of the past year, I have every reason to feel thankful for the general prosperity of the Institution over which you preside as Governors, and for the measure of success that has attended my endeavours for the relief of the afflicted Inmates.

I have to record, as on all former occasions, a gradual increase in the number of Patients.

The average number resident in the house was 419, the greatest number having been on the 24th October, when, for a short time, there were 431 Patients, and the lowest on the 17th of February last, when there were 404 Patients.

At the date of my last Report, there were in the Establishment 168 Males and 238 Females; and there have been admitted since, 138 Patients, viz., 66 Males and 72 Females, making 544 who have received the benefits of the Asylum during the past twelve months. Of these 66 were discharged recovered; 7 were removed improved; 6 unimproved; and 46 died. There now remain in the Establishment 177 Males and 242 Females—Total 419.

Two of the Patients discharged recovered, having relapsed, are again inmates of the Asylum.

The number of admissions rather exceeds that of last year, and

though owing to the chronic nature of many of the cases admitted, a smaller number have been restored to the blessings of sound intellect than in the previous twelve months; yet, the treatment pursued has been the means of greatly improving the mental and physical state of many sufferers, whom disease had long removed far beyond the reach of complete recovery.

The system of deception frequently practised in bringing Patients to the Asylum who are not apprised of their true condition until they find themselves within its walls, cannot be too strongly reprobated. In no case should deception be used, when such Patients are ushered into the Asylum with the irritability and excitement incidental to their malady, exasperated by finding they have been deceived by those in whom they confided; they at once imagine themselves the victims of treachery—the dupes of others, and consequently, injured men. This leads them to regard with suspicion the Officers and all who are connected with their place of confinement, and greatly impairs our influence in conducting the treatment. From the first, they should be told the nature and design of the Institution, that they are to be placed in the Asylum from no motive, but the desire of improving their health, that they will one day take a different view of the circumstances, that they will be treated with every consideration, and not detained longer than necessary. If thus managed, they will be more cheerful, more confiding, and more willing to submit to any course of treatment which they are told will result in their own welfare.

The obituary speaks so distinctly for itself, as almost to require no comment. In no fewer than 24 of the deaths, the mental disorder was complicated with paralysis or epilepsy, certainly the most fatal of all the complications of insanity; 7 laboured under pulmonary consumption, and fell victims to that hopeless malady; and I regret to say, some were in a sinking state when brought to the Asylum, and died soon after admission.

The Institution has been free from any epidemic, which is fairly attributable to the healthy situation of the grounds, the attention which is directed to the ventilation, to the clothing and bedding of the Patients, to the regular distribution of a good and generous diet, to their exercise in the open air, and to their regular hours of rest and retirement.

In conducting the treatment of the cases that have come under my notice, there is little which I need particularly allude to, save that the experience of each successive year tends to confirm me in the opinion, now so generally entertained among Medical Men, of the beneficial effects of a tonic and sedative mode of treatment in promoting recovery among the curable, and in improving the condition of the incurable. In the cases of several admitted, so weak were they from poverty and want, that the change from their former mode of life to well ventilated apartments and a liberal diet partaken of at regular hours, produced in a short time, the most marked beneficial effects.

Kind treatment, soothing conversation, and consolatory counsel, inspiring confidence and friendship—the exercise of the mental, moral and physical powers, contributing to health of body and tranquility of mind, are measures practised towards every Inmate of the Institution.

In no case has mechanical restraint been adopted, nor has it ever been found necessary.

Various improvements have been made, such as additions to the furniture, papering several of the galleries, increasing the number and variety of the amusements,—all of which, although in themselves of little importance, are calculated to give the house a cheerful aspect.

There have, as usual, been several attempts at escape made in different ways, but none of them were permanently successful.

In providing for the general comfort of the Patients, as much regard is had to the incurable, as to the curable; for while the latter require the most assiduous and active treatment, and occasion most anxiety, it must never be forgotten that our duties do not end there, but must extend, though in a somewhat different sphere, to the former also; very few of whom are not capable of being improved, or otherwise, according as they are treated with attention or neglect. In contemplating too exclusively the more striking results of treatment among the curable class, the same error is committed that has been so justly censured, and yet so prevalent in the education of youth, of bestowing the whole attention on the clever and talented, for whom nature has done most, to the neglect of the dull and inert, for whom she has done least, and for whom, therefore, art requires to do more.

During the past year a very large number of Patients have been

sent in, from their propensity to self-destruction, and although several suicides were attempted, I am glad to say, no accident of any kind took place. Of all the painful forms which insanity assumes, there is none more distressing than that in which the natural love of life is subverted, and the hand of the Patient is turned against himself; and there are no cases which cause more anxiety to the Officers and Attendants of an Hospital for the Insane. These cases require great delicacy and reserve in the treatment, lest on the one hand, we should compromise the comforts, the liberty and rational enjoyments of these unhappy people, by an overweaning anxiety for the preservation of their life,—or on the other hand, forfeit the confidence of the Public, by the occurrence of accidents which arise out of mis-placed indulgence, or an imprudent latitude of freedom. This difficulty is increased by the imposing manner, the artful bearing of some of these Patients, who try to lull into fatal security, those who have the care of them; and it is wonderful to observe with what patience and constancy of purpose, for a great length of time, some such people will watch their opportunity, and seize the unguarded moment for effecting the object of their fatal design. In some cases indeed, there is reason to believe, that with all the care that can be taken, and all the expedients that can be devised, a determined suicide will baffle the most refined ingenuity to prevent him.

Much depends on those who are employed as Attendants. If expert and faithful, they are servants of great value. Good qualities in an Attendant cannot be over estimated, and should always be enlisted by liberal compensation. They should be possessed of a nature kind, discretionary and firm, who undertake their duties, feeling an interest in the unfortunate around them, with the determination, so far as possible, to render them happier and more contented. The insane are not as some imagine, without the pale of such influences, but appreciate kind and frank demonstrations from their supervisors, and are easily inspired with confidence when convinced of their good wishes. In many cases of insanity, the feelings of the Patients, so far from being blunted, become even morbidly sensitive.

Year after year I have repeated the recommendation—that early application should be made for the admission of Patients into the house. The influence which a prompt resort to medical treatment

exerts in forwarding restoration, is a subject of too much importance, and one too frequently lost sight of, to be passed over lightly. Humanity requires that it should be seriously considered by those who hold in their hands the future destinies of their fellow creatures. The grave responsibility which attaches to the performance of their duty, should ever be borne in view, for on the intelligent or dilatory discharge of it, the recovery or permanent misery of a human being, rendered incapable by grievous affliction of judging and acting for himself, may solely depend.

If arguments were requisite to enforce the wisdom of an immediate recourse to those appropriate measures which an active spirit of philanthropy has placed within the reach of those who may require it, the most convincing might be deduced from the results in this Asylum. Motives purely mercenary, were the better feelings torpid, would urge the adoption of a procedure, which by expediting recovery, diminished the costliness of sickness, and by enhancing its proportions, reduced the onerous burthen of permanent disease; yet, how frequently have we to deplore that intellect, the more than life to a rational being, is irretrievably lost, through the temporizing policy of Parish officials.

A writer of great eminence states, "no impression perhaps, has been more detrimental, than the scholastic dogma that the mind being independent of the body, can simulate all its functions and actions, can sicken, be administered to, recover, and relapse, and consequently that all but moral remedies must be secondary, if not nearly useless, every other being incompatible with an immaterial essence like mind." But, he who relies simply on moral means, will be as surely disappointed, as he who resorts to the art of medicine only for the cure of insanity; for "we have incontrovertible evidence that success in the treatment of insanity may be principally ascribed, physically, to the Physician discriminating whether the aberrations of the mind arise from existing organic lesion; and morally, from the greatest attention to the employment of the intellectual faculties, as a concurrent means of cure."

When the opinion is generally received and acted on, that insanity originates in a corporeal cause, and that derangement of the intellectual faculties is the effect, we may hope to witness an anxiety to

adopt remedial measures in the early stages of the disease. Then, and not till then, will Lunatic Asylums become instruments of cure to the many, houses of detention to the few; and medical science not only allowed to confer those benefits, which its present state of advancement enables it to diffuse, but stimulated by the interesting nature and importance of its object, and encouraged by the facilities for treatment thus afforded, may be expected to acquire a vast increase of power and immeasurably to enhance its claims on the gratitude of the human race.

In further corroboration of the foregoing statements, on the advantages of early treatment, and the danger consequent on delay, I beg to quote the following extracts from the Commissioners in Lunacy's remarks, in their Report to the Lord Chancellor, dated 15th April, 1859.

"It now remains, that we should place before your Lordship, one of the principal causes which would seem to have operated in bringing about the present unsatisfactory state of Lunatic Paupers in Workhouses, in so far as this has arisen from the reception in such houses of inmates whose proper place was the County or Borough Asylum. The congregation and detention of large numbers of Lunatics in the Union Workhouses has, doubtless, been owing in a great measure to the quantity of chronic cases which now fill the County Asylums; converting them into refuges for incurables, instead of hospitals for cure of the disease. But another cause also exists, at least in some Unions, by which the disease itself is promoted and perpetuated, the amount of Lunacy greatly enlarged, and not a few of the evils produced, which we have attempted to describe.

"The law has wisely authorised the erection of fit establishments, in which the insane Patient may be placed at the commencement of his disease, and where, under skilful supervision and treatment, he may have a chance of ultimate cure. In providing for the erection of County and Borough Asylums, and directing that all Pauper Lunatics shall be placed therein at the outbreak of their malady, the law has wisely afforded every insane Patient the best possible chance of ultimate cure. But in order to carry into effect those wholesome provisions, certain duties were imposed upon the Officers of Parishes and Unions, upon the strict and proper performance of

which, their good results entirely depended, not alone to the Patient immediately affected by disease, but (in point of economy) to the Parishes and Unions also; and it is to the very serious evils springing from evasion of such duties, that we now propose to call your Lordship's attention.

“Neglect of the law directing Lunatics to be taken to Asylums.—

“The provisions above described, have been, and are still continually neglected and evaded, especially in the more populous districts. The law directs that every Pauper deemed to be lunatic and proper to be sent to an Asylum, shall be taken before a Justice, who upon being satisfied that he is a fit person to be taken charge of and detained, shall order his removal to the County Asylum. But instead of this course being adopted, it is now almost universally the custom to remove the Patient in the first instance to the Union Workhouse, where, if he appears to be quiet and harmless, he is suffered to remain.

“Instead of causing the Patient to be dealt with as directed by the 67 & 68 sections of the Lunatic Asylum's Act, 1853, and immediate steps to be taken for his direct removal to the Asylum, Workhouses have been to a great extent made use of, primarily as places for the reception, and (in many instances) for the detention of recent cases of insanity.

“The Workhouse is thus illegally made to supply the place of a Lunatic Establishment, and the Asylum, with its attendant comforts and means of cure, which the law has provided for the insane poor, is altogether disregarded, or it comes into operation only when the Patient, by long neglect, has become almost hopelessly incurable.

“By the 45th section of the Act 4 and 5, Wm. 4th, c. 76, ‘every person wilfully detaining in any Workhouse, any dangerous Lunatic, Insane Person, or Idiot for more than 14 days, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.’ And the 101st Article of the general consolidation order of the Poor Law Board directs, that no Pauper of unsound mind, who may be dangerous, or who may have been reported as such, by the Medical Officer, or who may require habitual or frequent restraint, shall be retained in the Workhouse for more than 14 days. The provisions are however, perpetually evaded; and it is obvious, that they are altogether inoperative, as regards a class of patients constantly met with in Workhouses; such as those labouring under

melancholia or other affections of the mind, unaccompanied by any disposition to violence. Patients of this character speedily lapse into a hopeless state under neglect and the want of proper treatment, although their early removal to an Asylum would in all human probability have been followed by restoration. So also with what are called troublesome Patients. These, quite unfit as they are to be kept in Workhouses, are yet continually met with there, as well as Patients who are dirty and degraded in their habits, and whose association with other paupers is unfit, and highly offensive. To these may be added, paralytics and epileptics, who require better watching, better nursing, and greater care than can be afforded them in a Workhouse, but who are habitually placed therein.

“Increase in Pauper Lunatics caused by such neglect.—

“These irregularities have not been suffered to pass without strong and frequent remonstrances. The especial injury and injustice to which Patients recently afflicted are thus subjected, has led the Medical Officers of some Asylums to comment strongly upon such proceedings on the part of the Relieving Officers. We, ourselves, in the course of our duty, have repeatedly had occasion to notice the impropriety, and to condemn the way in which Parish Officers in this, and other respects, have neglected the duties imposed upon them by the Lunacy Acts. The case is nevertheless, continually recurring, where a Relieving Officer or Overseer having knowledge of a Lunatic Pauper in his district fails to give the proper notice to a Justice, as prescribed by statute, and removes him instead to the Workhouse, where he is left without further interference, unless he should prove so troublesome or violent, as to render his removal indispensable. We cannot too strongly repeat, that this evasion of the statutory provisions for placing Patients under early treatment, and thus promoting their recovery, is one of the most fertile causes of the increase of Lunatic Paupers throughout the country. It is this that tends mainly to fill our County Asylums with hopeless chronic cases, and is most directly responsible for the heavy and permanent burdens upon the Parish Rates.

“Comparative cost of Lunatic in Workhouse and in Asylum.—

“Upon the last named subject of parochial expenditure, it may be expedient here to notice a prevailing misconception of some import-

ance in connection with Pauper Lunacy. It is generally supposed, that the expense of maintaining a Patient in an Asylum, greatly exceeds his cost in a Workhouse. This supposition however, is founded in error. In the mode of apportioning the cost of a Pauper in a Workhouse, several items are excluded from the maintenance account, which in Asylums, appear to render that account considerable. In the former case, food and clothing are generally the main items of outlay; whilst in the other, all salaries and many articles entitled 'necessaries,' are included. These latter expenses in parishes are passed over to the Union Fund, and paid from a different source. The ostensible cost therefore of the Patient's maintenance in a Workhouse, does not represent the same expenses, as his maintenance account in an Asylum. In addition to this, it is also to be observed, that the Inmates of the Workhouses, consist in a great measure, of children and aged persons, who are maintained at a small cost. Therefore, when an average of the entire outlay is struck, and an equal charge made for every occupant, whether expensive or otherwise, the actual cost of the Insane Patient (which far exceeds that of the rest) does not appear."

From a supplement to the same Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor, and embodying the results of visitations to the different Unions in England, it also appears, that at that date, no fewer than 136 persons of unsound mind were under care and treatment in the Workhouses in Essex, viz.:—

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Billericay .	...	...	...	1	0	1
Chelmsford	...	...	...	14	3	17
Colchester .	...	...	...	14	0	14
Epping ...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Ongar ...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Orsett ...	...	...	...	3	7	10
Rochford ...	...	...	...	0	5	5
Romford ...	...	...	...	5	10	15
West Ham	...	...	...	25	34	59
Witham ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
				<hr/> 70	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 136

If the spirit of philanthropy has now erected edifices in every County for the reception of the Insane, and adopted all the improve-

ments of modern science in ameliorating their condition and sweetening their cup of sorrow. If by having such institutions, the cloud of darkness which was for so long a time suspended over this unhappy class of our fellow mortals has been, in a great measure, dispelled. If in the yearly reports of every County Asylum it is stated that the recoveries effected in any Asylum are in proportion very much to the time the Patient has been subjected to the disease, and that the difficulty of cure increases with its duration; surely the Guardians of the Insane are incurring a heavy responsibility in retaining Patients so long in the Unions, where, if they become violent and a terror to the inmates, they must be subjected to close confinement or mechanical restraint; consequently, for the afflictions sent in the wisdom of God, they are punished by the hand of man; if harmless, they become the sport of children, the derision of the thoughtless, and in some cases, for the want of proper paid attendants, a disgusting spectacle of filthiness, from which the eye of modesty turns away.

No general description, it is obvious, can apply to the various Patients who are at present inmates of the Asylum. The malady with which they are afflicted appears in forms endlessly diversified, and is more or less inveterate, according to the cause which has produced it—the period of its duration, and the previous mode of treatment. Want of employment being in almost all cases prejudicial, every effort is made to prevail on the Patients to engage in some occupation, and although at first it is sometimes difficult to prevail on them to make the slightest exertion, or employ themselves in any way; by studying the peculiarities of their temper and disposition, it is generally possible to discover something that possesses a charm to occupy their attention.

Walking parties and more distant excursions into the country, are always looked forward to with the greatest interest, and during the past year were continued more frequently than formerly, and with the same happy effects.

It is pleasant to note the change that public opinion has lately undergone in reference to these and other arrangements, having for their object, the granting of increased personal freedom to the insane poor; for not many years back, in this district, such excursions were looked upon as strange and hazardous; whereas, I have now gratifying

evidence that the public mind is becoming familiarized with them in the little notice that is attracted by the party, as well as in the little attentions that are every now and then met with from the people. No attempt has ever been made by any of them to abuse the privilege, by endeavouring to escape; one proof among many others, which daily present themselves, how much confidence can be placed in the insane, if treated like persons of sound mind.

There is no doubt, that the occupations and amusements provided in this Asylum have increased the number of recoveries, ameliorated the condition of many Patients, and shortened the period of residence in the house. There are not a few who are now restored to their families and homes, happy in the consciousness of conferring benefits on others, who without these means, would have been still lingering here, sinking under the heavy burden of imaginary evil, or the pitiable victims of illusory hopes. Employment, exercise, social intercourse, amusements, and the absence of personal restraint, preserve the bodily health of the Patients, prevent the mind from brooding over its own disease, and are most useful associates to the other remedial measures usually adopted. Man is endowed with social affections, and solitude is not his proper element. He needs to be cheered and soothed. All his mental and physical powers are strengthened and improved by employment, exercise, amusement, and recreation, and point out to him a life of activity; he is consequently placed in an unhappy and unnatural state, when no scope is given to the different faculties with which he is endowed. Snatch a man away from his connexions in life—from those pursuits which had interested his social and moral feelings—place him under restraint—treat him with coldness and reserve, though not with cruelty, and will he not feel that you have inflicted on him the severest injury. Will not his spirit sink under the weight of disappointment; and if the light of reason be not totally extinguished, there is a misery that flows from distracted feeling from which it would be happy for him to be relieved, even by the illusions of insanity itself.

If these be the unhappy consequences of such treatment on a person of sound mind, its effects must be still more fatal and appalling on one who had not access to the same source of comfort and resignation. These views are confirmed by the experience of this

Asylum, for certainly the amusements, employment, and I must particularly mention, the excursions into the country, liberally granted by the Managers, give life to the Asylum, by breathing into it a spirit of contentment and happiness, and converts a place, too apt by the Insane to be considered one of confinement, into an arena of varied, useful, active and innocent pursuits.

In my last Report, I mentioned, that several Patients had been assisted from a Benevolent Fund, which was established for the relief of the destitute Insane on their discharge, and I again avail myself of the present opportunity of giving publicity to it, in a Report, which is circulated among many who have not yet subscribed. I have to return thanks for several liberal Subscriptions which have been sent by different parties; but in order to meet the many demands which must yearly be made upon the interest of the money, a considerably larger sum will be required. In proportion as the sum of human misery is lessened, and the weight of suffering alleviated, it will, I feel sure, interest public feeling and claim general approbation. The limits of this Report prevent my enumerating the many Patients, otherwise in poverty and want, on whom this year its benefits were bestowed. I shall, however, state the two following cases.

A Female Patient, aged 30, was admitted into this Asylum in September, 1853. She was brought from one of the large Metropolitan Private Asylums, where she had been an inmate for eight years. When she entered this Institution she was in a very low and depressed state, and refused to take nourishment. She seldom slept at night, constantly raved about the enormity of her sins, the fearful punishment she was to suffer, and her despair of salvation. She also required to be closely watched, as she had made several attempts at suicide. So rare is the occurrence of recovery in lunacy of long standing, that a cure was in this case unlooked for, and beyond hope. She was encouraged, and after some time, prevailed upon, to engage in work from which she soon derived evident benefit. By degrees, she improved both in her general health and in the tone of her mind, till at length reason was completely restored. As convalescence proceeded, she frequently expressed much anxiety regarding how she could live if discharged, and above all things said she wished to keep out of the Workhouse. When told she would receive some assist-

ance from the Benevolent Fund, she became cheerful, and left the Institution some months ago, after many years seclusion from the world. The few following extracts from a letter she wrote me, will explain her present position.

“SIR,

“I beg you will pardon me for the liberty I take in addressing a note to you, but I have now no other way of expressing my gratitude. I feel it my duty to return my most sincere thanks to the Committee and yourself, for your great kindness to me. I am quite well and very happy, as from the assistance I received, I have now a nicely furnished room to myself, at the house of a respectable person. Many of the ladies who reside near, are exceedingly kind and do all they can to procure me work.” This woman received a few pounds from the Benevolent Fund, and now supports herself by needlework.

A Female Patient, aged 34, was admitted into the Asylum early in September last. When brought here she was highly excited and full of delusions. She had some months before become the mother of a child, and her bodily health evidently betrayed a want of proper nourishment. With good diet and wine, she soon became well. This poor woman stated, that her husband an able-bodied man, received only seven shillings a week from his employer, out of which he paid £3 a year for house rent; that she had six children; that she seldom or ever saw butcher's meat, and that during the short time she was in the Asylum, she had consumed more than she had done since her marriage. She was also very poorly clothed, and stated, that although her home was near the church, which on every seventh day offers a cheap and accessible house of refuge to the poorest and humblest of the children of men, for want of clothes and shoes, she could not attend, adding, that when able to borrow for a Sunday her sister's things, she was enabled to receive the consolations of religion.

This woman received £1 in clothes, and £2 in money, from the Fund. Her last words, on leaving the Asylum were, “I return home with a light heart, feeling I can settle some small debts, which harassed me so much before my illness.”

Several other cases have been assisted of a very similar character.

Surely then I can, with confidence ask, where is a scheme of greater utility; where can donations be directed in a more beneficial

channel, than in assisting to prevent a relapse, sweetening the cup and lightening the burden of our most painfully afflicted fellow creatures. Many when discharged, labour under sad difficulties and discouragements of a peculiarly harassing nature, in their endeavours to obtain employment, and at a time too, when they are truly ill-able to contend against them; so that the urgent necessity for some means by which to afford them temporary assistance, is often much felt.

Placing due reliance on the benevolence of the Public, this appeal is again confidently made, in the assured hope, that in consideration of its benevolent object, and its great importance, viz., to assist the insane poor, on their restoration to sound mind, and on their first return to the busy haunts of man, benefactions will pour in from many quarters, and that within a short time, this Fund, the object of which the blessing of God has so far prospered, may be in a state to bestow still further its charity, and thus comfort the hearts of many of the most disconsolate of our race.

I should consider this Report imperfect, did I not acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from all the Officers of the Institution, as well as from a body of well conducted and respectable Attendants.

In conclusion, I beg to express to you my thanks for the support and consideration I have received in the discharge of duties, always anxious, and sometimes in no small degree, fatiguing to both body and mind.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. CAMPBELL, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

29th December, 1859.

TABLES.

TABLE, No. 1.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1858 .	168	238	406
Admitted during the year	66	72	138
Under Treatment during the year	234	310	544
Removed, &c., during the year, viz. :—			
	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Recovered	25	41	66
Improved	5	2	7
Unimproved	1	5	6
Died	26	20	46
	57	68	125
Remaining in the Asylum, 25th December, 1859	177	242	419

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
From 10 to 20 years	3	3	6
„ 20 to 30 „	12	11	23
„ 30 to 40 „	13	22	35
„ 40 to 50 „	10	15	25
„ 50 to 60 „	14	12	26
„ 60 to 70 „	7	7	14
„ 70 to 80 „	1	1	2
Not ascertained	6	1	7
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Single	26	34	60
Married	30	30	60
Widowed	5	8	13
Not ascertained	5		5
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE PATIENTS
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Church of England	46	52	98
Dissenters—Sect unknown.	3	7	10
Independent	4	3	7
Wesleyan	1	2	3
Baptist	1	4	5
Roman Catholic		2	2
Unknown	11	2	13
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED
BEFORE THEY WERE BROUGHT TO THE ASYLUM.

	Males	Females	Total
Not exceeding one month	19	18	37
Between 1 and 2 months	9	7	16
„ 2 and 3 „	5	9	14
„ 3 and 4 „	4	8	12
„ 4 and 5 „	1	1	2
„ 5 and 6 „			
„ 6 months and one year	7	4	11
„ 1 year and 2 years	5	7	12
„ 2 „ 3 „	7	3	10
„ 3 „ 4 „			
„ 4 „ 5 „	1	4	5
„ 5 „ 10 „		2	2
„ 10 „ 20 „	1	2	3
„ 20 „ 30 „		1	1
From birth	1	2	3
Unknown	6	4	10
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 6.

FORM OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Mania	26	31	57
Monomania	1		1
Melancholia	25	28	53
Dementia	13	11	24
Amentia	1	2	3
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 7.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of first attack	36	54	90
Cases of more than one attack	19	15	34
Cases not ascertained	11	3	14
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 8.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., DURING EACH MONTH
IN THE YEAR, AND DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER EACH MONTH.

1858.	Admissions		Discharges, Removals, &c.		Deaths		Daily Average		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL
December 25th to 31st .	2	2		1	1	1	168	237 $\frac{1}{6}$	405 $\frac{1}{6}$
1859.									
January.	2	3	1	2	3	1	166 $\frac{2}{3}$	238 $\frac{1}{3}$	405 $\frac{2}{3}$
February	2	6	2	2	1	1	167 $\frac{2}{3}$	238 $\frac{2}{3}$	406 $\frac{2}{3}$
March	9	7	2	3	4	2	168	241 $\frac{1}{3}$	409 $\frac{1}{3}$
April	9	9	2	4		2	174 $\frac{2}{3}$	245 $\frac{5}{6}$	420 $\frac{3}{6}$
May	8	6	2	6	3	1	178 $\frac{5}{31}$	246 $\frac{1}{31}$	424 $\frac{2}{31}$
June	5	7	5	2	1		178 $\frac{5}{30}$	248 $\frac{2}{30}$	427 $\frac{4}{30}$
July	6	3	3	8	3	3	179 $\frac{1}{31}$	246 $\frac{3}{31}$	425 $\frac{1}{31}$
August	4	6	6	2	2		175 $\frac{1}{31}$	245 $\frac{1}{31}$	421 $\frac{3}{31}$
September	5	8	3	2	2	2	172 $\frac{3}{30}$	248 $\frac{1}{30}$	420 $\frac{2}{30}$
October	6	8	2	6	1	3	175 $\frac{1}{31}$	251 $\frac{1}{31}$	426 $\frac{2}{31}$
November	6	5	1	7	1	4	179 $\frac{5}{30}$	243 $\frac{1}{30}$	422 $\frac{3}{30}$
December 25th	2	2	2	3	4	0	178 $\frac{8}{25}$	242 $\frac{1}{25}$	420 $\frac{2}{25}$
Total	66	72	31	48	26	20	174 $\frac{11}{365}$	244 $\frac{27}{365}$	419 $\frac{12}{365}$

Daily Average Number in 1855	321
Ditto 1856	353
Ditto 1857	388
Ditto 1858	395
Lowest Number during the Year 1859	404
Highest ditto	431

TABLE, No. 9.

OCCUPATION, OR STATIONS IN LIFE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Labourers, Wives and Widows of . . .	28	15	43
Servants	2	19	21
Sailors	6		6
Shoemakers	5		5
Housekeepers		2	2
Needlewomen		2	2
Farmers and Wives of	2	2	4
Carpenter and Wives of		2	2
Tailor and Wives of	1	2	3
Soldiers	2		2
Glazier and Plumber	1		1
Blacksmith and Wife of	2	1	3
Coal Carter	1		1
School Teacher	1		1
Wives of Hawkers		2	2
Charwomen		2	2
Gamekeeper	1		1
Coach Painter	1		1
Shopkeeper and Wives of		3	3
Fisherman	1		1
Dredger and Wife of	1	1	2
Silk Winders		2	2
Wheelwright	1		1
Wife of Chimney Sweep		1	1
Wife of Silk Weaver		1	1
Wife of Paper Hanger		1	1
Sawyer	1		1
Attorney's Clerk	1		1
Unknown, or No Occupation	8	14	22
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 10.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DISEASE IN THE CASES ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Hereditary	12	18	30
Intemperance	12	4	16
Epilepsy	4	4	8
Paralysis	4	3	7
Matrimonial Disappointment		2	2
Anxiety	3	2	5
Injury of Head	3		3
Religious Excitement	3	4	7
Over Nursing		2	2
Poverty and Want.	4	4	8
Death of Husband		1	1
Congenital.	1	2	3
Fever	2	1	3
Old Age	1		1
Pecuniary Losses	2		2
A Fright		1	1
Jealousy	1		1
Death of Child	1	1	2
Child Birth		3	3
Illegitimate Child and Desertion of Father		2	2
Loss of a Situation	1		1
A Quarrel	1		1
Bad Treatment of Husband		1	1
Death of Father		1	1
Unknown	11	16	27
Total	66	72	138

TABLE, No. 11.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN THE
CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males	Females	Total
One week	7	10	17
Under 2 weeks	6	4	10
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 4 "	2	6	8
" 2 months	1	6	7
" 3 "		4	4
" 6 "	5	3	8
" 9 "	1	1	2
" 18 "		2	2
" 2 years		1	1
" 3 "		1	1
" 4 "			
Six years and upwards		1	1
Unknown	2		2
Total.	25	41	66

TABLE, No. 12.

LENGTH OF TIME THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED
WERE UNDER TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM.

	Males	Females	Total
Under One month	1	1	2
Between 1 and 2 months	4	4	8
" 2 " 3 "	5	9	14
" 3 " 4 "	5	3	8
" 4 " 5 "	3	2	5
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	2
" 6 " 7 "	3	1	4
" 7 " 8 "		4	4
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	2
" 9 " 10 "		1	1
" 10 " 12 "	1	5	6
" 1 year and 18 months		3	3
" 18 months and 2 years		3	3
" 2 years and 3 years	1		1
" 4 " 5 "		1	1
Since opening of Asylum		2	2
Total.	25	41	66

TABLE, No. 13.

OBITUARY.

No.	Sex	Age	Form of Insanity	In the Asylum	Cause of Death	State on Admission	Union
1	M.	48	Mania	16 days	Maniacal exhaustion	In a weak state of health	Tendring
2	F.	74	Melancholia	33 months	Natural decay	Very helpless	Chelmsford
3	M.	45	Melancholia	7 months	Phthisis	In a very weak state of health	Halstead
4	M.	41	Dementia	6 months	Marasmus	In feeble health	Romford
5	M.	34	Dementia	22 months	General paralysis	Helpless from paralysis and epilepsy	Ware
6	F.	36	Mania	63 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits for many years	Epping
7	M.	8	Mania	6 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits but good general health	Maldon
8	F.	33	Mania	2 months	General paralysis	Symptoms of paralysis	Lexden and Winstree
9	M.	65	Melancholia	63 months	Natural decay	In feeble health	Chelmsford
10	F.	67	Mania	38 months	Disease of heart	Feeble health and much emaciated	West Ham
11	M.	21	Mania	46 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits	Saffron Walden
12	M.	36	Dementia	66 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits	Braintree
13	F.	47	Dementia	1 month	Dysentery	In a very weak state	Saffron Walden
14	M.	30	Mania	48 months	Phthisis	Good health	West Ham
15	F.	82	Dementia	2 years	Paralysis	Perfectly helpless from paralysis	Tendring
16	F.	65	Melancholia	20 months	Disease of heart	Good health	Halstead
17	M.	39	Dementia	7 months	General paralysis	Symptoms of paralysis	County
18	M.	40	Melancholia	1 month	Phthisis	Very weak, having refused food for 9 days	Chelmsford
19	M.	38	Mania	37 months	General paralysis	Good health	Witham
20	F.	79	Dementia	49 months	Paralysis	Feeble health	Colchester
21	M.	66	Mania	4 days	Maniacal exhaustion	In a sinking state	Witham
22	F.	66	Melancholia	1 month	Paralysis	Paralytic, bed sores, and much exhausted	Epping
23	F.	59	Mania	2 days	Maniacal exhaustion	Exhausted—in a dying state	Braintree
24	M.	39	Mania	7 months	Effusion in the Pericardium	Good health	Halstead
25	F.	33	Dementia	68 months	Phthisis	Good health	Colchester
26	M.	59	Mania	19 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Chelmsford
27	M.	60	Melancholia	16 weeks	General paralysis	In a very weak state	County
28	M.	38	Dementia	10 months	General paralysis	Very weak from paralysis	Chelmsford
29	M.	27	Mania	2 days	Apoplexy	Feeble health	Dunmow
30	M.	50	Dementia	3 months	General paralysis	Helpless from paralysis	Chelmsford
31	M.	63	Dementia	3 years	Gastritis	Feeble health	Halstead
32	F.	57	Melancholia	5 months	Paralysis	In a very exhausted state	Maldon
33	F.	40	Melancholia	6 months	Paralysis	In a very weak state	Bishop Stortford
34	F.	29	Dementia	17 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits for years	Maldon
35	F.	44	Dementia	6 years	Phthisis	Good health	Chelmsford
36	M.	17	Dementia	42 months	Ascites and Epilepsy	Subject to fits	Orsett

OBITUARY—CONTINUED.

No.	Sex	Age	Form of Insanity	In the Asylum	Cause of Death	State on Admission	Union
37	F.	34	Mania	55 months	Phthisis	Good health and blind	Maldon
38	F.	40	Melancholia	15 days	Erysipelas of head	In a very weak state—had refused food for 7 days	Colchester
39	F.	40	Dementia	5 months	General paralysis	In a very helpless state and blind	Ongar
40	F.	53	Mania	6 days	Maniacal exhaustion	In a dying state	West Ham
41	F.	78	Dementia	16 months	Paralysis	In feeble health	Sudbury
42	M.	32	Melancholia	16 months	Phthisis	In a very weak state	West Ham
43	M.	20	Mania	38 months	Epilepsy	Subject to fits for many years	Private
44	M.	66	Mania	6 weeks	Maniacal exhaustion	In a very exhausted state	Tendring
45	M.	67	Mania	7 weeks	General paralysis	In a very weak state	Witham
46	M.	71	Mania	6 weeks	Paralysis	In a perfectly helpless state	Halstead

TABLE, No. 14.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single ...	116	128	244
Married ...	42	81	123
Widowed ...	10	28	38
Unknown ...	9	5	14
Total ...	177	242	419

FORM OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ...	39	72	111
Monomania ...	1	1	2
Melancholia ...	26	35	61
Dementia ...	93	120	213
Amentia ...	18	14	32
Total ...	177	242	419

COMPLICATED WITH EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, AND CHOREA.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epileptics ...	37	26	63
Paralytics ...	17	16	33
Choreic... ...	1	2	3
Total ...	55	44	99

EMPLOYMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Capable of being Employed ...	134	138	272
Incapable ...	43	104	147
Able to attend Chapel ...	128	118	246
Total Number in Asylum, 25th December, 1859 ...	177	242	419

TABLE, No. 15.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS CHARGEABLE TO
EACH UNION.

Unions	In 25th December, 1858		Received since		Discharged, Removed, &c.		Died		Remaining 25th Dec. 1859		Total, Males and Females
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Braintree . . .	7	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	6	8	14
Bishops Stortford.	2	4		1	1			1	2	4	6
Billericay . . .	5	5		1	1				4	6	10
Chelmsford . . .	16	19	9	4	3	6	5	2	17	15	32
Colchester . . .	14	12	2	4	2	2		3	14	11	25
County	7	2	1				1		7	2	9
Dunmow	6	15	3	6	1	1	1		7	20	27
Edmonton	1	3							1	3	4
Epping	3	12	3	1	2	1		2	4	10	14
Halstead	8	5	4	5	2	2	4	1	6	7	13
Lexden and Winstree	9	16	3	1	1	1		1	11	15	26
Maldon	11	11	5	7	1	3	1	2	14	13	27
Ongar	3	6	2	2	2	2		1	3	5	8
Orsett	7	4	5	1	3	1	1		8	4	12
Risbridge		3	1						1	3	4
Rochford.	2	10				1			2	9	11
Romford	13	18	6	3	3	5	2		14	16	30
Sudbury	3	3	3	3	1			1	5	5	10
Saffron Walden . .	11	13	2	4	1	3	1	1	11	13	24
Tendring	10	16	5	5	1	2	2	1	12	18	30
West Ham	12	27	5	16	3	6	2	2	12	35	47
Witham	10	12	5	1			3	1	12	12	24
St. Saviour's. . . .	1	1			1					1	1
Poole		1								1	1
Ware.	2	1			1	1	1				
Stepney		1								1	1
Prescott	1								1		1
County of Middlesex		1								1	1
Shoreditch		3				3					
Bexley, Kent . . .				1		1					
Poplar		2				2					
Private Patients . .	4	6	1	2	1	4	1		3	4	7
Total	168	238	66	72	31	48	26	20	177	242	419

TABLE, No. 16.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

ARTICLES	MADE	REPD.	ARTICLES	MADE	REPD.
Night Caps.....	172	669	Pillow Cases	—	1328
Day Caps.....	83	739	Comb Bags.....	11	—
Ticking Dresses	8	—	Window Blinds	25	1
Print ditto	386	2031	Shrouds	22	—
Petticoats	160	1778	Iron Holders	107	—
Chemises.....	221	2113	Pillows re-made.....	31	—
Aprons	203	2294	House Cloths	78	—
Handkerchiefs	925	994	Flannel Waistcoats	29	444
Shirts	262	3596	„ Drawers.....	26	342
Bed Gowns	67	1553	Hose	—	6803
Bonnets Trimmed	8	—	Blankets	—	115
Mattress Cases	4	—	Stays	67	228
Ante-Macassa	1	—	Flannel Gowns	4	—
Towels.....	165	16	Mattresses Upholstered ...	67	—
Sheets	518	1030	Damask Curtains	4	—
Carpets Bound	21	—	Muslin ditto	4	—
Rugs	—	184	Waistcoats	25	—
Pinafores.....	54	150	Knitted Socks	3	—
Table Cloths	13	17	Mens' Caps	67	—
Dusters	1865	—	Trowsers	46	—
Knitted Curtains	45	—	Slops	3	—
Sofa Covers.....	10	10	Hoods	5	—
Chair ditto	7	2	Pudding Cloths	10	—
Table ditto	16	—	Hassocks.....	—	48

WORK DONE FOR BENEVOLENT FUND.

Shirts made	276	Articles Embroidered—	
Childrens' Bed Gowns and Shirts...	18	Jackets	2
Doily	2	Sleeves	6
Knitted Table Cover.....	1	Strips	111
Chemises.....	2	Collars.....	8
Drawers	9	Handkerchief	1
Wristbands and Fronts stitched ...	4	Child's Cape	1
Bed Gowns.....	5	„ Frocks	2
Window Blinds	4	Slips	2
Handkerchiefs	18		

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

Work by Tailors—		Work by Shoemakers—	
Jackets made	41	Male Leather Boots & Shoes made	91
Vests „	24	Female ditto	99
Trowsers „	93	Male Cloth Boots	17
Jackets repaired	469	Female ditto	65
Vests „	230	Male Canvass ditto.....	5
Trowsers „	851	Boots and Shoes repaired	740
Bed Sackings made	42		
Ditto repaired	46		
Matting and Carpet bound	75 pieces		

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES OF THE ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

In the Report of last year I touched briefly upon the question of "religious insanity," and endeavoured to show, that although religious delusions were often *the effect*, yet so far as my own experience went, religion was never *the cause* of any person's becoming insane. Still more abundant opportunity of investigating this subject has been afforded me during the past year; and as some of the cases that have come under my notice are of an interesting kind, and all of them add weight to the opinion above expressed, I beg to produce one or two of them for your consideration.

The first of these cases whose insanity was said to be caused by religious excitement, was brought to the Asylum at the beginning of the year. After his admission he was at times exceedingly violent; and then again he would be found kneeling with clasped hands, praying and weeping, utterly prostrate with terror, and imagining himself to be shut out for ever from the divine mercy. I questioned him repeatedly both at the time, and afterwards when he was recovering; and I found that his profound dread and depression of spirits came over him at the very time when he "had in his heart the sense of God's pardoning love." "I feel, Sir," said he, "I don't know how like: my mind just feels as if it was drawn in all directions." I asked if he experienced any comfort in reading the Bible, or in prayer, or in religious conversation. To this he replied, that his only comfort consisted in these things; but he could not rid himself of the impression, that something dreadful was about to happen to him. During the time of the attack, and preceding it, he told me that he often

passed sleepless nights; and that when he did sleep, he was disturbed with distressing dreams. As his bodily health improved, he became more tranquil in mind, and in a few months he was sent home recovered, to the bosom of his family. He retained his devotional habits up to the time of his departure; and I doubt not that he still retains them. From this it may be inferred, that the insanity of this man was not caused by religion. Indeed, religion was "his only comfort," during the time of his affliction—a comfort which often prevented his sinking into complete despair; and thus, by assisting to tranquillize his mind, no doubt aided in his recovery.

There is a second example of religious excitement in No. 5. The man is alternately melancholy and enthusiastic. I have seen him one morning kneeling and weeping in a state of the deepest dejection, and the next morning singing and shouting in a state of too exalted joy. His mother informed me, that from early childhood he had spent much of his time in reading the Bible and in exercises of devotion. It is quite natural, therefore, that on becoming insane, his mind should still retain the same habits. But the insanity is owing to quite another cause. He had a sun-stroke some years ago at Cadiz, and has ever since been subject to epilepsy. Many of the soldiers of the French empire in the wars in Spain became insane from the same cause. And although this man's insanity assumes a religious character, it was the sun-stroke that caused the affliction; and his religion has often been his main support and comfort under it. In consequence of repeated epileptic fits, he is fast sinking, I fear, into a state of dementia, in which he will probably experience but little consciousness either of joy, or sorrow, or hope, or despair.

There are two cases more, I wish to allude to, of persons who imagine that they have committed "the unpardonable sin." The first of these cannot be persuaded, by any inducements, to attend Divine Service. She has had an impression that she is to be shut up in a dark room amongst frogs, toads, rats, mice, &c. She has no dread of any *future* punishment for the unpardonable sin; indeed, how she got the notion of this sin into her mind, it is difficult to say. It certainly does not appear to have arisen from too much thinking on religious subjects, for of this she gives no evidence whatever. Her case is one most difficult to deal with. She is exceedingly dark

on the subject of religious knowledge, and is apparently too old to receive easily any new impressions. But however, trusting that God would bless His own word, I have frequently read some portions of Scripture to her; and I am glad to find that although she still refuses to come to chapel, she is willing and glad to be read to. Let us hope and pray that "the entrance of this word may give light," and that being engrafted in her heart, she may become "wise unto salvation."

The other person alluded to, had visions and revelations from above of fearful calamities coming upon the earth. It was necessary that these visions should be communicated to the Queen, in order that Her Majesty and the Kingdom of England might be saved from being involved in the said calamities. But she herself, was unable to make known the revelations, because she was undergoing punishment in the Asylum, in consequence of having committed the unpardonable sin. It appeared from the past history of this person, as given by herself, that she had been abandoned by her husband, who had left her and her family of young children in a state of destitution. In this condition, feeling her need of some divine consolation, now that all her hopes in this life were blighted, she fell in with some sect of enthusiasts, (I believe she called them "Latter Day Saints,") under whose instructions she professed to have been "made happy." Soon afterwards, she was favoured with visions, and shut up in an Asylum. Now in this case, it is tolerably evident that the woman became insane after having been violently excited on the subject of religion. But her mind, never strong, had been rendered still feebler by hopeless sorrow, and the depressing influence of abject poverty; and thus she had been left an easy prey to any emotional disturbance that might arise. Whether she might have been saved from this calamity, if religion had been presented to her mind in its more sober and true form, it is impossible to say,—perhaps not; but in any case, it seems *clear*, that religion, properly so called, was not the *cause* of her insanity.

I come now to speak of the Chapel Services. They have been attended by a good average number of worshippers. This is the more satisfactory, inasmuch, as the attendance is voluntary; and the more remarkable, inasmuch, as the slightest and strangest causes will frequently detain a Patient from divine worship, often for weeks together. One stayed away from Chapel, because "the fact of being surrounded

by so many poor irrational creatures, operated too powerfully upon his sympathy, and disturbed his attention." Another had made *a vow* not to come for six months. A third was persecuted by some invisible person, who chose the time of divine service for his most wicked assaults. After two months of persuasion, with much difficulty, the two last-named Patients were induced once more to come to Chapel; one of these, however, has again relapsed; the other still continues, in spite of many assaults from her unseen enemy, and professes to be greatly comforted and blessed. Such peculiarities will be readily understood by all those who come much in contact with the insane. It is not always easy to deal with such cases; still the influence of religious principles may frequently be brought to bear upon them with excellent effect. Indeed, in many ways, the faithful preaching of Christianity is calculated to operate powerfully and beneficially upon the insane mind; sometimes, as a restraining influence producing sorrow for sin, and purposes of amendment; sometimes, as a soothing, but mighty power, giving peace in the hour of sorrow, and leading the heart "to stay itself upon God." I have seen many examples which illustrate its good effects, during the past year. There was one, who for many weeks was so despairing, and whose sorrow seemed so fixed and hopeless, that it almost appeared as though death alone could become the healer of his desperate griefs; but words of healing out of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, visited his heart, and he from that time gradually recovered his serenity, and is now restored to reason and liberty. I found him frequently, after the time that he began to amend, employed in searching that Holy Word, "in whose pages so many tender and faithful souls have found comfort under calamity, and refuge and hope in affliction." Another, who had never seen the inside of a Church until he was brought to the Asylum, was so far influenced by his residence here, that he promised me faithfully on leaving us, last month, that he would no more neglect the duty of religious worship. A third, who during many weeks of his last sickness rejected all attempts to offer him religious instruction or comfort, under the impression that prayer only strengthened the spells of witchcraft that were killing him, at length changed. He seemed to wake up as out of a troubled dream, and for a time, there was a calm; he no longer refused to join in, or

to listen to, the voice of prayer; but when I knelt down by his bed side, he quietly folded his hands together upon his breast, and whispered, Amen. It was a brief interval of rest, in which he seemed for a moment to be seeking pardon and peace; and then he lost all consciousness, and died. But one dwells with pleasure on the recollection of that one lucid moment, in which he appeared to feel the blessed influence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. And there are others also, of whom I might most confidently write, "these died in the faith."

If in any respect my ministrations have been blessed to these afflicted souls committed to my charge, as I humbly trust they have, let the praise be given to Him, to whom alone all praise is due—"Our sufficiency is of God."

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH SOWTER,

CHAPLAIN.

Warley,

31st Dec., 1859.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, &c.

1859.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY CHARLES
Asylum, during

MAINTENANCE

Receipts.

1858. Dec. 31.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account				1,392	17	7

From Unions contributing to the Asylum for
four Quarters, ending 25th December,
1859, viz. :—

Braintree	355	18	9
Bishops Stortford	164	18	11
Billericay	246	3	4
Chelmsford	897	15	5
Colchester	641	14	11
Dunmow	594	17	1
Edmonton	101	13	4
Epping	361	17	7
Halstead	356	13	11
Lexden and Winstree	650	5	4
Maldon	600	2	10
Ongar	253	6	9
Orsett	321	4	0
Risbridge	94	10	6
Rochford	295	5	8
Romford	822	0	6
Sudbury	223	2	3
Saffron Walden	623	13	2
Tendring	674	1	8
West Ham	1131	9	11
Witham	596	2	1
	<hr/>		
	10,006	17	11

Carried forward	£10,006	17	11	1,392	17	7
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GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the Essex County Lunatic
the Year, 1859.

ACCOUNT.

Payments.

SALARIES AND WAGES.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Clerk to Visitors	100	0	0			
Officers	1110	0	0			
Male Attendants	420	7	8			
Female ditto	375	3	11			
Male Servants	143	9	4			
Female ditto	48	0	0			
	<hr/>			2,197	0	11

PROVISIONS.

Arrowroot and Sago, 546½ lbs.	15	8	3			
Brewer	47	16	0			
Butter, 9576 lbs.	428	6	9½			
Bacon, 14 lbs.	0	12	5			
Barley and Oatmeal, 686 lbs.	4	11	11			
Cheese, 7179½ lbs.	211	14	8			
Coffee, 11 lbs.	0	11	0			
Currants and Raisins, 350 lbs.	7	3	0			
Eggs	23	0	6			
Fish	8	10	4			
Flour, 500 sacks	825	0	0			
Fruit	9	11	0½			
Malt and Hops { Malt, 149½ qrs. }	593	13	4			
	{ Hops, 1653 lbs. }					
Meat { Boned Beef, 41,532 lbs.	2,087 16 5					
Milk, 6005 gallons	237	6	10			
Molasses, 308½ lbs.	1	19	4½			
Peas, 45 bushels	17	10	9			
Potatoes { 48 bushels	129 11 9					
	{ 987 ditto, see Farm Account }					
Carried forward	£4,650	4	4½	2,197	0	11

Receipts—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	10,006	17	11	1,392	17	7
From Unions, &c., not contributing—						
Poole	36	10	0			
Ware	11	16	0			
St. Saviour's	60	6	0			
Poplar	39	0	0			
Shoreditch	60	10	9			
County of Middlesex	36	10	0			
Prescott.	36	10	0			
St. Mary, Whitechapel	10	8	0			
Stepney.	7	16	0			
Bexley	4	11	9			
				303	18	6
From County Treasurer	219	7	5			
From Private Patients (13)	255	1	2			
				10,785	5	0
From Unions, &c., for Funeral Expences—						
Bishops Stortford	0	18	0			
Braintree	1	16	0			
Chelmsford	4	10	0			
Colchester	2	14	0			
Dunmow	0	18	0			
Epping	1	16	0			
Halstead	3	12	0			
Lexden and Winstree	0	18	0			
Maldon.	2	14	0			
Ongar	0	18	0			
Orsett	0	18	0			
Romford	1	16	0			
Saffron Walden	1	16	0			
Sudbury	0	18	0			
Tendring	2	14	0			
West Ham	3	12	0			
Witham	3	12	0			
Ware	0	18	0			
County Treasurer	0	18	0			
				37	16	0
Carried forward	£12,215	18	7			

Payments—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	4,650	4	4½	2,197	0	11
Poultry	5	8	6			
Rice, 574 lbs.	3	18	0			
Sugar, 10,794 lbs.	202	8	3½			
Salt, Spices, &c.. . . .	19	3	5½			
Tobacco and Snuff { Tobacco, 357 lbs. } .	74	15	1½			
{ Snuff 76 lbs. } .						
Tea, 2,683 lbs.	409	11	2			
Vegetables (see Farming Account)	167	19	3			
				5,533	8	2

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Coals and Coke { Wallsend, 271 tons } .	883	8	0			
{ Steam, 488 „ } .						
{ Skreenings, 188 „ } .						
{ Coke, 6½ chaldrons } .						
Candles (Stores 38 doz. and 20 lbs. Composite 7 doz.)	16	13	7½			
Gas, 711,600 feet	192	14	7			
Oil and Cotton	11	8	10			
				1,104	5	0½

WASHING.

Soap, Yellow . 10,416 lbs.	171	10	0			
Soft 22 firkins	17	17	6			
Soda 2,363 lbs.	8	0	6			
Starch and Blue { Starch, 1010½ lbs. } .	19	9	6			
{ Blue 38 lbs. } .						
Washerwomen	76	0	0			
				292	17	6

NECESSARIES.

Brushes, Mops, &c.	49	13	0			
Blacking, Black Lead, &c.	11	14	8½			
Combs and Hair Brushes	8	3	7			
House Flannel, Dusters, &c.	15	16	6			
Casks	9	0	0			
				94	7	9½

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs	60	3	4			
Wine	49	4	0			
Spirits	34	16	0			
Instruments	3	5	0			
				147	8	4

Carried forward £9,369 7 9

Receipts—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	12,215	18	7
PROVISIONS.			
Luncheons	3	10	4
Dripping	23	0	5
	<u>26</u>	10	9
FUEL AND LIGHTING.			
Coals	14	8	0
CLOTHING.			
Clothes	3	1	0
GARDEN AND FARM.			
Lambs	45	0	0
Pigs	55	14	0
Rhubarb	0	8	0
Beans	29	2	6
Value of Pork supplied to House	263	9	7
„ Potatoes	123	18	1
„ other Vegetables	167	19	3
	<u>685</u>	11	5
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Discount	9	4	1
Old Stores	15	2	11
	<u>24</u>	7	0
Carried forward	£12,969	16	9

Payments—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	9,369	7	9

CLOTHING.

Calico	26	19	4½
Leather, &c.	110	13	11
Bonnets and Ribbon.	9	12	9
Shawls	10	9	7
Hose, Male	12	0	0
Ditto, Female	5	6	3
Handkerchiefs, Female	2	16	0
Ditto Male	3	16	2
Flannel	20	16	0
Striped Linen	22	16	6
Print and Linsey for Dresses	68	3	8
Jean for Petticoats and Stays	18	8	9
Check for Aprons	4	6	11
Thread, Needles, &c.	44	15	2
Shoemaker	52	0	0
Tailor	52	0	0
Cloth, &c.	48	14	1
Braces	3	0	0
Shirting	27	10	8
Hats	2	10	2
	546	15	11½

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Crockery	22	4	10
Ironmongery	58	16	1
Matting	164	11	2½
Furniture	98	3	1½
Towelling	5	6	0
Sheeting.	124	18	10
Bed Tick	28	6	1
Strong Rugs	5	12	0
Blankets	89	12	8
Diaper for Table Cloths	8	4	0
Hair for Mattresses	48	0	6
	653	15	4

FUNERAL EXPENCES

	37	16	0
Carried forward	£10,607	15	0½

Receipts—continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	12,969	16	9

£12,969 16 9

Payments—continued.

£. s. d.

Brought forward . . . 10,607 15 0½

GARDEN AND FARM.

Implements and Repairs	25	12	2
Provender for Live Stock	206	2	6
Bailiff and Labourers	126	11	5
Seeds and Plants	39	17	2
Straw	36	9	6
Rates	6	11	6
Rent-Charge	18	4	5
Lambs	58	5	0
Sundries	11	5	0
	<hr/>		
	528	18	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements	11	10	4
Books and Periodicals	24	18	5
Stationery, Printing, and Account Books	43	12	4
Postage and Carriage of Goods, &c.	45	2	2
Petty Disbursements	102	1	3½
Rates	3	5	6
Allowance to Discharged Patients on Trial, (16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97, sec. 79.)	2	12	0
	<hr/>		
	233	2	0½
Balance	1,600	1	0

£12,969 16 9

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

1858.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 25th.	To balance of the last Account.....	774	11 11½
	Received for Timber.....	4	0 0

1859. To proportion of Expenses of Additions, Alterations and Improvements, viz.:—

County Treasurer	421	15	10
Borough of Colchester	23	11	7
" Saffron Walden	6	13	4
" Maldon	5	4	9
	457	5	6

To proportion of Expenses of ordinary Repairs, &c.:—

County Treasurer	740	17	6
Borough of Colchester	41	8	4
" Saffron Walden	11	14	3
" Maldon	9	4	1
	803	4	2

£2,039 1 7½

PAYMENTS.

1859. £. s. d.

Additions, Alterations and Improvements:—

Boarding No. 1, Female Ward, by Order of Court	198	0	0
Lawn Mower	9	0	0
Sewage Filter	205	2	6
Lowering Window, No. 7, Female Ward	11	5	0
Refrigerator	18	0	0
Pump	15	18	0
	457	5	6

Ordinary Repairs, &c.:—

Bricklayers' Wages, Bricks, Tiles, &c. .	217	8	6
Ironmongery, Engineering and Smiths' Work	293	11	0
Plumbing, Glazing, and Painting	94	10	9
Carpenters' Wages, Timber, &c.	84	19	5
Paper Hanging	34	1	6
Planting and Fencing	12	1	0
Insurance	49	12	0
Ratcatcher	10	0	0
Plans	7	0	0
	803	4	2

Balance..... 778 11 11½

£2,039 1 7½

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

<i>DR.</i>		<i>CR.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1858. Dec. 25th. Balance due	852 1 9	1859. March 9th. Cash, balance of last Account	852 1 9
1859. Dec. 25th. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	421 15 10	Sept. 7th. Ditto, by Order of Court	198 0 0
The like for ordinary Repairs	740 17 6	Oct. 18th. Ditto, by Order of Committee for Repairs ...	307 6 2
		Balance due	657 7 2
			<u>£2,014 15 1</u>

BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

1858. Dec. 25th. Balance due	53 1 8	1859. Balance due	118 1 7
1859. Dec. 25th. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	23 11 7		
The like for ordinary Repairs	41 8 4		
	<u>£118 1 7</u>		<u>£118 1 7</u>

BOROUGH OF SAFFRON WALDEN.

1858. Dec. 25th. Balance due	15 0 1	1859. July 9th. Cash, balance of last Account	15 0 1
1859. Dec. 25th. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	6 13 4	Nov. 7th. Ditto, by Order of Committee for Repairs	4 17 3
The like for ordinary Repairs	11 14 3	Balance due	13 10 4
	<u>£33 7 8</u>		<u>£33 7 8</u>

BOROUGH OF MALDON.

1858. Dec. 25th. Balance due	11 15 9	1859. Aug. 10th. Cash, balance of last Account	11 15 9
1859. Dec. 25th. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	5 4 9	1860. Feb. 8th. Ditto, by Order of Committee for Repairs ...	3 16 4
The like for ordinary Repairs	9 4 1	Balance due	10 12 6
	<u>£26 4 7</u>		<u>£26 4 7</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

1859.		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 25th.	Maintenance Account ... page 49.....	1,600	1	0
	Building Account ... page 50.....	778	11	11½
	Bills unpaid.....	10	19	3
		<hr/>		
		£2,389	12	2½
		<hr/>		
		1859.		
	Cash at Messrs. Sparrow's Bank	1,091	1	3
	Cash at Bank of England	6	2	3
	Balance in Steward's hands	39	19	11½
		<hr/>		
		ARREARS.		
	Unions	448	0	10
	Private Patients	4	16	4
	County Treasurer	657	7	2
	Borough of Colchester page 51.....	118	1	7
	" Saffron Walden	13	10	4
	" Maldon	10	12	6
		<hr/>		
		1,252	8	9
		<hr/>		
		£2,389	12	2½
		<hr/>		

CHARLES G. ROUND, { CHAIRMAN AND
TREASURER.
JOHN DAVIS, } AUDITORS.
N. C. BARNARDISTON, }

SUMMARY.

Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure	Average Cost per Head per Week	
	£. s. d.	s. d.	
Salaries and Wages. . .	2,197 0 11	2 0	80,564
Provisions (less receipts) . .	5,506 17 5	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	144,258
Fuel and Lighting . . .	1,089 17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	134,968
Washing . . .	292 17 6	0 3	132,672
Necessaries . . .	94 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1	22,482
Surgery and Dispensary . .	147 8 4	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,916
Clothing (less receipts) . .	543 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	136,044
Furniture . . .	653 15 4	0 7	110,600
Miscellaneous (less receipts) .	208 15 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,228
DEDUCT—	10,734 14 4	9 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,962
Garden and Farm (less payments) .	156 12 9	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	134,880
Total . . .	10,578 1 7	9 8	<div>114,036</div> <div>152,954</div>

FARMING ACCOUNT.

DR.

1858.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. Value of Live Stock.....	243	9	0			
" Dead Stock	186	5	0			
" Implements	120	0	0	549	14	0
1859.						
Dec. 31st. Implements, Repairs, &c.....	25	12	2			
Provender for Live Stock.....	206	2	6			
Bailliff and Labourers	126	11	5			
Seeds and Plants	39	17	2			
Straw	36	9	6			
Rates	6	11	6			
Rent-Charge	18	4	5			
Lambs.....	58	5	0			
Sundries.....	11	5	0	528	18	8
Balance in favor of Farm				176	15	9
				£1,255	8	5

CR.

1859.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. Value of Vegetables, &c., supplied to House, viz. :—						
Rhubarb, Fruit, &c.	11	18	2			
Herbs, Onions, &c.	9	3	10			
Celery, Salad, &c.	3	15	0			
Turnips	15	4	1			
Carrots, Parsnips, and Beet Root	29	12	10			
Peas and Beans	20	7	2			
Cabbages	77	18	2			
987 bushels of Potatoes	123	18	1	291	17	4
" 9,662 lbs. Pork and 8 Sucking Pigs .				263	9	7
" Labour done by Horses in Carting Timber, Gravel, &c.....				10	5	6
By Sale of Pigs				55	14	0
" Lambs				45	0	0
" Beans				29	10	6
Value of Live Stock	209	12	0			
" Dead Stock	239	19	6			
" Implements	110	0	0	559	11	6
				£1,255	8	5

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption.

Articles	DURING THE QUARTER ENDING			
	25th March, 1859	24th June, 1859	29th Sept. 1859	25th Dec. 1859
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arrow Root Per Cwt. ...	2 16 0	4 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0
Butter „ ...	4 18 0	No Contract	4 14 0	5 2 0
Coals, Wallsend Per Ton. ...	1 3 9	1 2 11	1 2 11	1 3 11
„ Screenings „ ...	0 13 3	0 13 2	0 13 2	0 13 3
„ Inland Steam . „ ...	0 18 3	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 0
Cheese Per Cwt. ...	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 8 0
Flour..... Per Sack ...	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 18 0	1 11 6
Meat, Boned Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs.	0 6 8½	0 6 9	0 7 7	0 7 0
„ Roasting ditto . „ ...	0 6 8½	0 7 6	0 7 7	0 7 0
„ Mutton „ ...	0 6 8½	0 6 9	0 7 7	0 7 0
„ Legs and Shins. „ ...	0 3 6	0 2 10	0 3 6	0 3 6
Milk Per Gallon...	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 10
Sugar Moist Per Cwt. ...	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	1 19 0
Soap, Yellow „ ...	1 14 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
„ Soft Per Firkin...	0 16 0	0 14 6	1 3 0	0 18 0
Starch Per Cwt. ...	2 2 0	1 14 0	2 2 0	1 18 0
Sago „ ...	1 12 0	1 2 0	1 12 0	1 1 0
Snuff..... Per lb. ...	0 3 9	0 3 10	0 3 9	0 3 8
Tobacco..... „ ...	0 3 6	0 3 3½	0 3 6	0 3 2½

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.—DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week	BREAKFAST						DINNER												SUPPER					
	Male			Female			Male						Female						Male			Female		
	Bread	Butter	Tea	Bread	Butter	Tea	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Suet Pudding	Potatoes	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Suet Pudding	Potatoes	Bread	Butter	Tea	
SUNDAY	Oz. 6	Oz. 1 1/2	Pt. 1	Oz. 5	Oz. 1/2	Pt. 1	Oz. 7	Oz. 5	Pt. 1/2				Oz. 12	Oz. 7	Oz. 4	Pt. 1/2				Oz. 12	Oz. 6	Oz. 1/2	Pt. 1	
MONDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	3	6	1/2	1 1/2				3	5	1/2	1 1/2				6	1 1/2	1	
TUESDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	7	5	1/2				12	7	4	1/2				12	6	1/2	1	
WEDNESDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	7		1/2					7			1/2				6	1/2	1	
THURSDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	7	5	1/2				12	7	4	1/2				12	6	1/2	1	
FRIDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	3		1/2		12	{ 8 oz. inclu in pie }	{ 8 oz. inclu in pie }	{ 3 }		1/2		12	{ 8 oz. inclu in pie }	{ 6 }	5	1/2	1	
SATURDAY	6	1 1/2	1	5	1/2	1	7	5	1/2						12	7	7	4			1/2			12	6	1/2	1
TOTAL	42	3 1/2	7	35	3 1/2	7	41	26	3 1/2	1 1/2	12	12	48	41	21	3 1/2	1 1/2	12	12	48	42	3 1/2	7	

When Vegetables are not given at Dinner, the Males receive 8 oz. and the Females 7 oz. Bread each.

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE ESTABLISHMENT, DEC. 31, 1859.

OFFICERS.

	£.	s.	d.	
Medical Superintendent .	600	0	0	{ Apartments, Coals, Gas, Vegetables and Washing
Chaplain	230	0	0	
Medical Assistant & Dispenser	80	0	0	{ Furnished Apartments, Board, Lodging, and Attendance.
Steward and Clerk	175	0	0	{ Furnished Apartments, Coals, Gas, Vegetables, and Washing
Matron	90	0	0	{ Furnished Apartments, Board, Lodging, and Attendance.
Sub-Matron	30	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	37	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Three Attendants, £32 each	96	0	0	Ditto
Three „ „ £30 „ . . .	90	0	0	Ditto
Seven „ „ £28 „ . . .	196	0	0	Ditto
One Night ditto	28	0	0	Ditto
Engineer	100	0	0	
Bailiff	52	0	0	{ House, Coals, Washing, and Vegetables
Baker	60	0	0	
Carpenter	52	0	0	
Shoemaker	52	0	0	
Tailor	52	0	0	
Bricklayer	65	0	0	
Gate Porter	30	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
House Porter	30	0	0	Ditto
Stoker	14	0	0	Ditto
Ploughman, at 15s. per Week	39	0	0	
Engineer's Boy	12	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Plough Boy, 1s. 6d. per Week	3	18	0	Ditto

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Fourteen Attendants, £20 each	280	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Five „ „ £18 „ . . .	90	0	0	Ditto
One Night Attendant . . .	18	0	0	Ditto
Cook	24	0	0	Ditto
House-Maid	12	0	0	Ditto
Kitchen-Maid	12	0	0	Ditto
Head Laundress	22	0	0	Ditto
Three under ditto, £18 each	54	0	0	Ditto

