

Report of the Committee of Visitors, the Medical Superintendent, and other papers relating to the asylum : printed by order of the Court of Quarter Session, 6th January, 1863 / Essex Lunatic Asylum.

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ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.




REPORT OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE ASYLUM.

Printed by Order of the Court of Quarter Session,
6th January, 1863.

GIBSON, } CLERK OF THE
PEACE.

CHELMSFORD :

PRINTED BY GEORGE PIPER, BOOKSELLER, ETC., HIGH-STREET.



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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

CHARLES GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE. CHAIRMAN,
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,
JOHN WATLINGTON PERRY WATLINGTON,
ESQUIRE, M.P.,
RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER,
ESQUIRE,
SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BARONET,
CHARLES DU CANE, ESQUIRE, M.P.,
WILLIAM MICHAEL TUFNELL, ESQUIRE,

For the County.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, M.D.,
HENRY WOLTON, 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.*

THOMAS MORGAN GEPP, Clerk to the Visitors.

HOUSE COMMITTEE,

For the Year 1863.

THE REV. JOHN HEATLEY LEWIS, CHAIRMAN.

MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.

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, M.D.	...	...	<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>

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
6th day of January, 1863.*

*The Justices elected at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden
on the 31st December, 1861, 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 draw the attention of the Court to the gradual annual increase in the number of Patients, and they beg to observe that the Increase for the year, 1862, has been above the average annual increase.

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
"	" 1860—	" 187—	" 260—	" 447
"	" 1861—	" 197—	" 270—	" 467
"	" 1862—	" 212—	" 286—	" 498

There were during the year	1856—Admissions	134—Under treatment	468
"	" 1857—	" 148—	" 518
"	" 1858—	" 135—	" 534
"	" 1859—	" 138—	" 544
"	" 1860—	" 161—	" 580
"	" 1861—	" 140—	" 587
"	" 1862—	" 139—	" 606

The following are the general results of the year 1862:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1861 ...	197	270	467
Admitted during the year	60	79	139
Under treatment during the year	257	349	606

Removed, &c., during the year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	25	37	62
Improved	—	2	2
Unimproved... ..	2	2	4
Died	17	22	39
Out on trial... ..	1	0	1
	45	63	108
Remaining in the Asylum 25th December, 1862...	212	286	498

The Committee have to report that the new buildings authorised by the Court at the July Quarter Session, 1862, to be erected for additional accommodation for Female Patients continue to make very satisfactory progress.

They have pleasure in stating that it has not been found necessary to borrow on behalf of the County, for the purposes of these buildings, more than £8,000, part of the sum of £9,200 then authorised to be raised for the County. They would add that the necessity for these additional buildings has been demonstrated by the occasional refusal of admission to female applicants in consequence of want of room.

Another very liberal donation of £50 has been received from the Governors of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts, and has been appropriated to the Benevolent Fund. Out of this fund, during the year, 39 Patients have been assisted on their discharge with sums varying from 5s. to £2. A further purchase of Stock has been made on account of this fund, making the sum now invested £453. 1s. 3d. Consols.

During the year 1,400 relatives and friends of the Patients have visited them at the Asylum.

In the month of May a deputation of the Guardians of the Dunmow Union visited the Asylum and inspected the Patients belonging to that Union. This deputation afterwards made the following report to their Board:—

" We, the undersigned, being a deputation appointed by the Board at their last meeting to visit the Lunatics belonging to the above Union, at present domiciled in the Essex Lunatic Asylum, at Brentwood, beg to inform the Board, that we visited the above Asylum on Wednesday last, May 7th, accompanied by the Clerk. We were received in the most courteous manner by Dr. Campbell, the Medical Superintendent, and conducted by him over all the Establishment and through all the different Wards. We found that there were altogether belonging to the Dunmow Union and under treatment at the time of our visit 27 Lunatics—Males 7, Females 20. We cannot speak in too high terms of everything we saw, whether as regards the building itself or the arrangements which are made in every particular for the comfort and happiness of the poor afflicted Inmates. Both the Board of Guardians, and the friends and relatives of the Patients may rest assured that everything is done which the most practised skill and the most enlarged humanity can devise towards the cure, and when that is not possible the mitigation of the direst of maladies with which human nature is liable to be afflicted.

(Signed)

" E. F. GEPP, Chairman,
and other Guardians."

In the month of December the Asylum was visited by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who entered the following minute in the book kept for that purpose:—

" ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM,

" 11th December, 1862.

" Since the visit of our colleagues on the 1st June, 1861, 208 Patients have been admitted, 92 in the Male, and 116 in the Female division; 114 Patients have been discharged, 45 in the Male, and 69 in the Female division; and 57 have died, of whom 27 were Males and 30 Females. Of the discharged cases 108 had recovered, one was relieved, and five not improved. The deaths were all from natural causes, the chief being paralysis, phthisis, maniacal exhaustion, and decay.

" The numbers now here are 498, being 213 in the Male division and in the Female division 285. We saw them all at our visit, and considering the usual numbers of troublesome cases, and the over-

crowding of some of the Wards, especially on the Female side, we thought their condition on the whole satisfactory. Throughout the galleries and day-rooms, to which papered and painted walls give for the most part a look of cheerfulness and comfort (absent now in three Wards only, which we hope will soon be assimilated to the rest), we saw a liberal provision of books and papers, and materials for amusement in the way of games, of which a considerable number of the Patients were availing themselves.

"The dormitories and single sleeping-rooms were in excellent order, pure and well ventilated, with clean and warm beds, each having four blankets. They are defective in washing materials and in seats or chairs, which, we trust, will be gradually supplied; what has been done in this respect since the last visit, both in the single rooms and associated dormitories, having had a beneficial effect. The condition of these rooms generally on both sides of the Asylum, having regard to the unusual number of paralytic and epileptic Patients, we thought creditable to the care and vigilance of the attendants and nurses. There are about 100 such patients here; yet this morning's return of last night's watch showed only five wet and dirty cases among the men and nine among the women.

"We have had pleasure in observing the generally respectable and superior character of the attendants in both divisions, a result not only of judicious selection in the first instance, but of that liberal treatment which has been the inducement to length of service. More than thirty-two of the attendants and servants have been upwards of two years in the Asylum; and besides the system pursued of a regular and progressive increase in wages, much consideration in other respects is wisely extended to them. The Committee lately directed that everyone employed in the Asylum should have permission to visit the Great Exhibition, and voted £32 for that purpose. A special Christmas party is always given them, to which they have the privilege of inviting their wives; and sums of £5 and £3 are voted as gratuities after seven years' service to the men and women attendants respectively.

"Adverting to the remarks made at the last visit upon the inefficient discharge of duty by the Sub-Matron, we have to state that this office has been abolished, the person who then held it having now

the charge of the Needle-Room to which she is better adapted, and the Sub-Matron's duties being entrusted to a Head Nurse, by whom they appear to be performed very efficiently in all respects.

"Since the last visit hand-rails have been placed to all the stair-cases throughout the building, and are a great comfort to the majority of the Inmates. Several new couches have also been placed in the Infirmary, and there has been large additions to the curtains and table covers of cotton net-work, all of them made by Patients. A room to be appropriated as a Library for joint use of Patients and Attendants is now being prepared.

"It is desirable, we think, that there should be more planting in the Airing Courts, and some covered seats, but in connexion with these and other minor matters, we have offered some suggestions to Dr. Campbell which he has promised his attention to.

"The new buildings, which will comprise three detached residences, and accommodate 75 Female Patients, are now roofed, and are expected to be ready for occupation in less than six months.

"The number of Patients regularly employed are now 286. Of the Men, 61 work in the garden and farm, 17 at trades, and 44 in household work. Of the Women, 51 are employed in needlework and knitting, 38 in the laundry and kitchen, and 34 in the wards. Besides these, upwards of 40 of both sexes occupy themselves with reading and drawing very regularly.

"The health of the Asylum, notwithstanding the number of old and feeble, is good. Forty-two are at present under medical treatment, the majority being paralytic. Restraint is not resorted to here, and since the last visit seclusion has been very moderately used. It seems to be confined to about 23 Patients of both sexes, of whom not more than seven or eight have been placed in seclusion at other than rare intervals and for very short periods.

"The Chapel attendance of last Sunday showed a total of 194 Patients, and during the previous Week-Day Services 86 had attended.

"The arrangements as to out-door exercise beyond the Asylum, and for amusement by dances and entertainments at stated periods, continue as formerly, and are liberal and sufficient.

" We think the condition of this Asylum generally very creditable to Dr. Campbell and his Officers.

(Signed)

" JOHN FORSTER, } COMMISSIONERS
" S. GASKELL, } IN LUNACY."

CHARLES G. ROUND,

CHAIRMAN.

N. C. BARNARDISTON.

T. W. BRAMSTON.

R. B. WINGFIELD BAKER.

T. B. WESTERN.

J. W. PERRY WATLINGTON.

JNO. GURNEY FRY.

HASTINGS ROBINSON.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VISITORS OF THE ESSEX
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year having passed away it again becomes my duty to lay before you a statement of the Medical Statistics of the Asylum, and in doing so I am aware that only a few points of a novel character can be advanced in addition to those already alluded to on former occasions, consequently there is little of novelty to vary the uniformity by which such Reports are generally characterised. In taking a retrospective view of the events of the year I have reason to feel thankful for the general prosperity of the Institution. It has been one of even more than usual anxiety on account of the large number of Patients admitted who had attempted or who meditated suicide; in whom melancholy and despair were the distinguishing features, who seemed to regard life as an intolerable burden, and to have lost all sympathy with the world and its aspirations; and who attempted by every means to extinguish a state of anguish perhaps unparalleled in the category of suffering. Notwithstanding the number of cases of this kind, and the persevering and cunning modes in which efforts at self-destruction were made, it is with gratitude that I have it in my power to record that no accident has occurred during the past twelve months in consequence.

The Statistics of the year are exhibited as usual in a series of Tables, which are annexed; and in drawing up which the same plan has been adopted as in former Reports.

On the 25th December, 1861, there were 467 Patients in the Asylum: namely, 197 Males, and 270 Females.

The number of Patients admitted during the year was 139: viz., 60 Males, and 79 Females. And the total number of cases under treatment in the course of the year was 606; of these 62 were discharged recovered, 2 were removed improved, 4 were removed unimproved, 1 is now out on trial, and 39 died.

There now remain in the House 212 Males, and 286 Females. Total 498.

The daily average number was 483, being 23 more than last year.

It will be perceived that a considerable increase has again taken place in the number of Patients; the lowest number during the year was 461, and the highest number 499, while the daily average number in 1861 was only 460.

Though, owing to the Chronic nature of many of the cases remaining at the date of last Report, as well as of many since admitted, a smaller number have been restored to the use of their reason than in the previous year, yet the treatment they have received has been the means of materially improving the mental and physical state of many of those who have not recovered, and who would otherwise have been left in a state of miserable neglect, and of enabling them to partake of many of the comforts of life which they were incapable of enjoying previous to their admission. The number of deaths is less than in almost any preceding year since the Asylum was opened, being about 8 per cent. on the average number resident and 6 per cent. on the number under treatment.

An idea is by many entertained that Insanity does not tend to shorten life. No idea can be more preposterous. It would not indeed recompence notice, but that it arises out of another which is equally so,—viz., that the malady does not depend on physical causes, and by inference, therefore, does not require early and appropriate medical treatment. The first fallacy, though deriving its existence from the latter, is frequently put forth as a corroboration of its parent sophism. The average age of the Insane at death does not, I believe, exceed forty-six years; in some Institutions it may be rather more, in others it certainly is less. This fact surely does not prove the longevity of the Insane. The error is occasioned by observing the comparatively large number of aged Insane persons in Asylums that have been established for some years. A false conclusion is at once drawn from this circumstance, for few think fit to enquire of how many hundreds, dead or discharged, the veterans before them may be the sole surviving wrecks.

And so, also, with respect to the ages of the Inmates given in various Statistical Tables. Many of the oldest may have been but

recently attacked, and that the disease does curtail their existence, the ages given in our Tables of Mortality sufficiently prove.

In common with almost every Asylum where no Rules are in force for the exclusion of Incurables, I have had to complain year after year of the unnecessary and hurtful delay which frequently takes place before the Patients are brought for treatment, by which the early stage of the complaint, the only one that affords a reasonable prospect of recovery, is permitted to pass over. Some improvement in this respect has been observed during the last two years, and there seems reason to hope will continue, if I am to judge from the diminished reluctance which is apparent on the part of relatives to avail themselves of the advantages offered by such Institutions. I do not wish to advocate the hasty and indiscriminate seclusion in all cases in which symptoms of mental derangement have begun to manifest themselves, for under particular circumstances there are some in which such treatment is not required, and which may be cut short by change of scene or by an alteration in the habits and pursuits of the Patients. It does, however, seem a duty imperative on relatives and Parish Officials to lose no time in procuring medical advice in regard to the propriety or otherwise of such a course, and of acting upon it.

Respecting the causes of Insanity in the cases admitted during the year, I have endeavoured, in Table No. 10, to be as accurate as possible; but, I regret to say, that I frequently experience great difficulty and do not always succeed in procuring a proper history of every case. The cause of the malady in particular is very frequently concealed. The Physical disorders which frequently accompany the early stages of Insanity, and which are sometimes the cause of the disease, are various. They are also important, inasmuch as in a certain proportion of cases they terminate the existence of the Patient in a comparatively short time. From a variety of causes they are frequently obscure; and yet the recovery of the Patient is materially hastened by their timely discovery and proper medical treatment.

In ascertaining their precise nature in any given case the information designed to be elicited by the questions appended to the form of Certificate is an important aid; and I would avail myself of the present occasion to urge on the Parish Officers the great necessity to be

careful to furnish, with the assistance of the Medical Officers, all the information possible under the heads of the several queries.

The same attention has been given to the Medical and Moral Treatment of the Patients as has been stated in former Reports.

Personal restraint has not been employed, and seclusion has been limited to the smallest extent considered compatible with the comfort and safety of the Patients themselves and those around them. Several cases have been brought to the Asylum in restraints, which have always and immediately been removed. In no case has this removal been productive of any accident, or of any inconvenience, or difficulty which the Officers and Attendants of a well-ordered Asylum should not be expected to meet or overcome. I have repeatedly seen Patients brought to the Asylum handcuffed, or restrained by the strait waistcoat, become perfectly quiet and submissive, and even voluntarily engage in some occupation when on their admission they were freed from their restraints and calmly and kindly spoken to; and the friends have expressed surprise that in a place which in their minds had been associated with ideas of severity and coercion, the Patients should be treated with so much more mildness than they could venture upon. The same sentiments I have heard expressed by such Patients themselves when convalescent and have known them bear testimony to the beneficial effects produced upon their minds when after being irritated they found themselves released and treated like rational beings. That this striking abatement of excitement, which is by no means an unfrequent result of the admission of a Patient into a properly conducted Asylum, is in some instances to be attributed in a considerable degree to the sudden change of scene and the consequent diversion of his associations, I am fully aware; but still all my observations as well as the repeated testimony of the Patients themselves convince me that, in such cases as those alluded to, it was in a great measure to be ascribed to the removal of forcible restraint.

In bringing Patients to the Asylum, particularly in the case of women, I think the imposition of mechanical restraint might frequently be dispensed with if a female always accompanied the Patient along with the Parish Officer; and I would most respectfully suggest the propriety of such a course both in bringing and removing Female

Patients, not only for the above-mentioned cause, but, in many instances, on the score of delicacy.

Among the Patients discharged recovered during the past year I have the satisfaction to record three cases of long standing, one of which deserves particular notice. It was that of a woman who was admitted into the Asylum in January, 1858, having previously attempted to destroy herself. On admission she was in a very depressed state, suffering from jaundice and her body much emaciated. She obstinately refused to take nourishment of any kind, at first alleging that the taking of it would be unpardonably sinful, and that by yielding to the will of man in this respect she resisted the decrees of Heaven. Afterwards that she was a great sinner and must starve herself to death. She was reduced almost to the appearance of a skeleton and extremely enfeebled. Nutritious fluids, with brandy, wine, &c. were introduced into the stomach by the use of the stomach pump. She persisted in her lamentable purpose for months, when she seemed convinced that it was in vain to attempt suicide by starvation. For years after this she was never heard to speak, her countenance always betraying much mental anguish. She spent her days and nights in sighs and tears, and was very dirty in her habits, and in the horror of her feelings, sought relief in different attempts at suicide. She was at last attacked with severe bodily illness, accompanied with much fever; on recovering from which, her mental powers seemed slowly to return, her countenance to alter, and the weight and bulk of her feeble frame slowly to increase, while a more cheering light broke in upon her mental darkness. She continued slowly to improve, and after a due term of probationary convalescence was discharged recovered in March last. On leaving the Asylum, she received assistance from the Benevolent Fund which enabled her to commence work, and she has since supported herself by honest industry, remaining in perfect health and apparently with every good prospect for the future. She has since visited the Asylum to see her old friends, and it is pleasing to remark that her principal object was (as she said) to bear testimony to the kind treatment which she experienced in this place of refuge during four years of acute mental suffering.

No general description it is obvious can apply to the various

Patients who are at present inmates of this Institution. 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.

Confinement and want of employment being in most cases highly prejudicial, every effort is made to prevail on the Patients to engage in some occupation. The steady employment of the Patients, avoidance of all coercive and harsh measures, and the amusements provided to which several additional ones have been added during the year, with excursions into the country, continue to be followed by most satisfactory results, while at the same time they are the means of promoting a more cheerful, contented, and tractable disposition throughout the whole community.

A Library is at present in course of being provided for the use of Attendants and Patients.

During the past year I have frequently received letters requesting that the friends of Patients may be allowed to visit them a few days after admission. These applications I have always considered it my duty to refuse. Every facility consistent with the proper carrying on of the business of the Institution, and the advantage of the Patients, is afforded to friends in visiting them; the first and third Thursdays of every month being set apart for that purpose, and in cases of severe sickness friends are permitted to visit them at any time. I cannot too strongly impress on the relatives of the Insane, and also all who take an interest in them, not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of their being guided in their intercourse with them by the advice of the Physician under whose care they are placed. It is always more easy for him to grant than to refuse an interview, as in the one case he has only to give a simple order, while in the other he is often forced to sacrifice time, of which he has in general little to spare, in endeavouring to convince applicants of the impropriety of acceding to their wishes; the task of refusing is ungracious, and he is liable to have his motives called in question.

One of the great advantages in bringing a Patient to an Asylum is the separating him not only from places and things, but also from individuals who may be connected with his delusions. Even when

they begin to fade, interviews with friends, and especially with relatives, are extremely dangerous; and I have seen more than one case where the treatment has been protracted and the cure endangered by premature visits. Under no circumstances ought the visit of an individual to be permitted when the Patient is hostile to him; and seldom when he does not request or heartily accede to it. Great prudence is required in the visitor. He must take care to make no promise which he will not perform to the letter, and introduce no topic calculated to irritate or excite. It may be thought that in old and incurable cases less care is requisite, but in several even of these paroxysms and exacerbations occur, and in such the effect of an improper visit will be the same as if the case were acute.

During the past year several alterations have been made in the Acts of Parliament relating to Pauper Lunatics, the most important of which are the following Sections:—

First.—24 & 25 Vict. cap. 55, sec. 6.—“The Cost of the Examination of any Lunatic Pauper present or future, of his Removal to and from, and his Maintenance in any Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital, who would under any Provision of the sixteenth and seventeenth Victoria, Chapter ninety-seven, be chargeable to a Parish or a Union, shall from and after the twenty-fifth day of March next, be borne by the Common Fund of the Union comprising such Parish.”

Second.—25 & 26 Vict. cap. 111, sec. 8.—“It shall be lawful for the Visitors of any Asylum, and the Guardians of any Parish or Union within the District for which the Asylum has been provided, if they shall see fit, to make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Commissioners and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of Chronic Lunatics in the Workhouse of the Parish or Union, to be selected by the Superintendent of the Asylum and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed.”

In reference to the first-mentioned section the probable effect will, in my humble opinion, be to increase the number of Patients sent to County Asylums. This in fact appears to have been the views entertained by the framers of the Act, for the following are the remarks

made by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor in their Report dated July, 1862:—

“In former Reports we have drawn attention to the large proportion of single Pauper Lunatics detained in remote districts, where a system of boarding them with strangers has been generally adopted with a view of avoiding the expense of Maintenance in an Asylum.

“In these localities, owing to the large number of Parishes in a Union, the cost of one case only in an Asylum may prove an onerous burden on a small Parish situate in an impoverished and barren part of the country.

“We have not, therefore, been surprised to find that Parochial Authorities so circumstanced should have resorted to various devices in order to avoid the expense consequent on placing their chargeable Insane Poor under proper care and treatment. Indeed it appears that this economical motive has operated to such an extent as to induce Relieving Officers even to keep their Patients out of Union Workhouses where, if admitted, they would have fallen under the observation of the whole Board of Guardians, and transference to an Asylum would possibly have been ordered. To prevent this they have been detained within the limits of the Parish and have thereby caused in certain districts a large proportion of single Pauper Patients. Such inducements to sacrifice the interest of the Insane Paupers for the sake of saving expense to the Parish will be removed by the Provisions of the Act already cited.

“In a small and needy Parish, for instance, the motive to keep back Patients will no longer exist; on the contrary, an opposite desire may arise, as by placing them in an Asylum the expense of Maintenance will be at once removed from the Parochial to the Common Fund of the Union.

“We have shown when commenting on the deficiencies in the annual and quarterly Returns, that many single Patients were not included in the Lists. Presuming such omissions to have arisen from a desire to conceal Patients, we may reasonably anticipate that one effect of the new Law will be to bring forward cases hitherto hidden from view, and thus there will probably be in those districts where the new enactment is most operative an apparent increase of the Insane Poor.”

With regard to the second-mentioned section, I do not consider that the Provision made for the Removal of Chronic Lunatics to Union Houses will go far to relieve County Asylums of their redundant Population.

On this important question I am aware that different opinions exist among the Rate-payers of the County, and of late I have been frequently asked whether there are not now in this Asylum several Patients who are quiet and who might be removed to the Union Workhouse. I have no difficulty in giving my opinion on this important question, as I had an opportunity in the Institution over which I was Medical Superintendent previous to my appointment here, of practically testing the effects of such a course. Several Chronic and so called incurable cases were removed to the Poor House, and in almost every case where death did not terminate their sufferings the Patients were sent back to the Asylum either excitable and dangerous, or fatuous, and in their habits, which had been formerly improved by the moral treatment of the Asylum, again dirty and depraved. In an economical point of view, also, I do not consider that there is in reality any advantage to the Rate-payer. The proper treatment of the Insane demands many requisites which cannot be dispensed with. In the first place, regular Apartments must be furnished with all the necessities of lunatic life before any Union can constitute a proper home for the Insane. Their treatment will also entail a certain number of well-conducted and trustworthy servants which cannot be dispensed with. Their proper sustenance demands a full and nourishing diet, for many Lunatics in their management are tranquil under such treatment who under less generous living are excitable and dangerous.

Wherever the Insane are lodged their care and maintenance as a class is inevitably expensive, and cannot be compared justly with the cost which under necessary economy of a Union is found to be sufficient to maintain a sane Pauper; and the voice of experience in this matter will tell that this cost is not to be avoided by deprivation of liberal care and treatment. Because the cost of the increased destructiveness and disease which an imperfect management of the Insane is sure to entail would counterbalance a great proportion of the saving to be effected by the limitation of comforts and negligent treatment.

A nourishing and generous diet is quite essential to the tranquil condition of many confirmed Lunatics, and no doubt is one of the principal reasons why these Patients are so often found to be easily managed in Asylums who have been found to be unmanageable in Union Houses.

It is frequently a very difficult matter to say when Insane Patients can be said to be harmless to themselves or others. The late talented Dr. Wingett, and formerly the Medical Superintendent of a large Asylum, when writing on this subject made the following remarks, in which I most cordially concur:—"This expression can be used with propriety only as a relative term meaning that the Patient in question is not so dangerous as others are, or that he is not known to be refractory or suicidal. The great majority of violent actions perpetrated by Insane persons have been committed by those unfortunate individuals who had previously been considered harmless. The explanation is, that those suspected of harbouring dangerous intentions are usually watched and protected in such a manner as to check the indulgence of their propensities; whilst the so-called harmless Lunatic or Idiot has often been left without the care which all Lunatics require; until some mental change has taken place, or some unusual source of irritation has been experienced, causing a sudden and lamentable event. In an Asylum such Patients may truly be described as not dangerous to themselves or others, because they are constantly seen by individuals experienced in observing the first symptoms of mental change or excitement, and in allaying them by proper remedies. It not unfrequently happens that Idiots who have lived for many years in Poor Houses, and have always been considered harmless and docile, under the influence of some sudden excitement commit a serious overt act, and are then sent to an Asylum. If such accidents occur with those suffering only from mental deficiency, it is evidently more likely to occur in those suffering from any form of mental disease, which is often liable to change its character and to pass from the form of depression to one of excitement. Facts such as those show that all Lunatics and many strong Idiots can only be regarded 'as not dangerous to themselves and others,' when placed under that amount of superintendence and care

which it has been considered most suitable to provide for them in regularly appointed Lunatic Asylums."

It appears to me evident that the proper care, treatment, and superintendence of Chronic Lunatics will cost as much, if not more, in Union Houses than in regular Lunatic Asylums; and that the choice really lies between a system which provides merely for their detention and sustenance, or one whose primary object is the humane and enlightened cure, treatment, and well-being of the Patients.

In regard to the business of the Establishment during the year, to which this Report refers, the chief topic that claims attention is the extension of the Buildings and the increase in the number of Patients.

It is known to all who have attended to the concerns of the Institution that the plan originally adopted nine years ago was calculated to accommodate 450 Patients; but, from the yearly increase in the number of admissions, the Patients now amount to 498.

Considerable progress has already been made in the erection of the new Buildings, which will afford accommodation for 75 additional Patients; and, when completed, I trust they will be found adequate to the future applications for admission; that the advantages which the Institution is the means of conferring on the County may be increased by this wider extension of its sphere of usefulness, and that its benefits may flow in a more copious stream to comfort the hearts of the most hapless of our race.

I should consider this Report imperfect did I not state, that any favourable result of my efforts for the improvement of those under care, or for the state of the Establishment during the past year, has been materially promoted by the efficient co-operation of the other Officers, and of a body of respectable and well conducted Attendants.

In conclusion, I beg to express my best thanks for that continued support and consideration which I have always received from you in the discharge of my frequently very anxious duties.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. CAMPBELL, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1st January, 1863.

TABLES.

TABLE, No. 1.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1861 ...	197	270	467
Admitted during the year	60	79	139
Under Treatment during the year	257	349	606
Removed during the year, viz. :—			
	Males	Females	Total
Recovered	25	37	62
Improved	0	2	2
Unimproved	2	2	4
Died... ..	17	22	39
Out on Trial... ..	1	0	1
Remaining in the Asylum 25th December, 1862	212	286	498

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
From 10 to 20 years	6	7	13
„ 20 to 30 „	9	12	21
„ 30 to 40 „	13	25	38
„ 40 to 50 „	10	15	25
„ 50 to 60 „	10	13	23
„ 60 to 70 „	4	4	8
„ 70 to 80 „	2	1	3
„ 80 to 90 „	1	1	2
Not ascertained	5	1	6
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 3.

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

	Males	Females	Total
Single	26	40	66
Married	27	32	59
Widowed	3	5	8
Not ascertained	4	2	6
Total... ..	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 4.

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

	Males	Females	Total
Church of England	40	57	97
Dissenters—Sect unknown	5	4	9
Independent	4	6	10
Wesleyan	2	3	5
Baptist	3	3	6
Roman Catholic	0	2	2
Unknown... ..	6	4	10
Total	60	79	139

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	17	32	49
Between 1 and 2 months	9	8	17
" 2 and 3 "	7	6	13
" 3 and 4 "	2	4	6
" 4 and 5 "	3	1	4
" 5 and 6 "	2	1	3
" 6 months and 1 year	2	5	7
" 1 year and 2 years... ..	2	2	4
" 2 " 3 "	3	2	5
" 3 " 4 "		3	3
" 4 " 5 "		1	1
" 6 " 7 "		1	1
" 7 " 8 "		1	1
" 9 " 10 "		1	1
" 10 " 11 "		1	1
" 14 " 15 "	1		1
" 15 " 16 "		1	1
" 24 " 25 "		1	1
" 30 " 40 "		1	1
From Birth	5	4	9
Unknown	7	3	10
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 6.

FORM OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Mania	23	26	49
Monomania			
Melancholia	21	33	54
Dementia	11	16	27
Amentia	5	4	9
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 7.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Cases of first attack	40	54	94
Cases of more than one attack	15	23	38
Cases not ascertained	5	2	7
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 8.

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

Month.	Admissions.		Discharges, Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1861.									
December 25th to 31st .	1	1					197 $\frac{5}{8}$	270 $\frac{1}{8}$	468
1862.									
January	3	5	3	6	3	1	196 $\frac{1}{31}$	269 $\frac{1}{31}$	465 $\frac{2}{31}$
February ...		2	1			4	194 $\frac{4}{28}$	268 $\frac{1}{28}$	462 $\frac{1}{28}$
March ...	10	10	1	5	2	1	198 $\frac{1}{31}$	269 $\frac{1}{31}$	467 $\frac{2}{31}$
April ...	8	6	2	2	3	1	203 $\frac{3}{30}$	272 $\frac{7}{30}$	476 $\frac{3}{30}$
May ...	7	16	3	6	1	2	204 $\frac{2}{31}$	276 $\frac{8}{31}$	480 $\frac{3}{31}$
June ...	11	7	5	5			212 $\frac{2}{30}$	283 $\frac{2}{30}$	495 $\frac{1}{30}$
July ...	3	2	2	5	1	3	212 $\frac{1}{31}$	280 $\frac{2}{31}$	493 $\frac{6}{31}$
August ...	3	8	3	2	2	1	212 $\frac{2}{31}$	280 $\frac{1}{31}$	492 $\frac{3}{31}$
September ...	3	4	2	4	1	1	212	283 $\frac{6}{30}$	495 $\frac{6}{30}$
October ...	2	6	3	3	1	3	208 $\frac{2}{31}$	281 $\frac{3}{31}$	490 $\frac{1}{31}$
November ...	8	3	2	1	1	2	212 $\frac{1}{30}$	280 $\frac{1}{30}$	492 $\frac{2}{30}$
December 25th ...	1	9	1	2	2	3	212 $\frac{1}{25}$	283 $\frac{7}{25}$	496 $\frac{1}{25}$
Total ...	60	79	28	41	17	22	206 $\frac{7}{65}$	277 $\frac{12}{65}$	483 $\frac{22}{65}$

Daily Average Number in 1855 321

1856 353

1857 388

1858 395

1859 419

1860 438

1861 460

Lowest Number during the year 1862 461

Highest " " " " 499

TABLE, No. 9.
OCCUPATION, OR STATION IN LIFE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males	Females	Total
Labourers, Wives and Widows of	27	21	48
Servants		23	23
Sailor	1		1
Shoemakers	4		4
Needlewomen		6	6
Farmer, Wife of		1	1
Carpenter... ..	1		1
Soldiers, and Wife of	2	1	3
Blacksmith	2		2
School Teachers		2	2
Wife of a Shopkeeper		1	1
Silk Winders and Weavers	1	2	3
Sawyer, Wife of		1	1
Clerk	1		1
Policeman	2		2
Painters	1		1
Bricklayers' Wife		1	1
Groom, and Wife of	1	1	2
Engine Drivers	2		2
Maltster	1		1
Gardeners	2		2
Pauper		6	6
Fisherman	1		1
Harness Makers	2		2
Wheelwright	1		1
Ironmonger	1		1
Clothes Dealer	1		1
Wife of Baker		1	1
Publican	1		1
Charwoman		1	1
Butler	1		1
Cook		1	1
Unknown or of no Occupation	4	10	14
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 10.

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

	Males	Females	Total
Unknown... ..	20	29	49
Hereditary	5	10	15
Intemperance	8	4	12
Poverty	3	5	8
Grief		2	2
Loss of Situation	1	1	2
Remorse		1	1
Anxiety	1	3	4
Religious Excitement	6	2	8
Jealousy		1	1
A Fright		1	1
Death of a Daughter... ..		1	1
Domestic Affliction		1	1
Matrimonial Disappointment		1	1
Injury to Head	1		1
Epilepsy	4	1	5
Fever	1	2	3
Puerperal		6	6
Masturbation	2		2
Paralysis	2		2
Congenital	4	5	9
Old Age	2	2	4
Bad Treatment of Husband		1	1
Total	60	79	139

TABLE, No. 11.
DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN THE
CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males	Females	Total
One Week and under	7	7	14
Under 2 weeks	2	7	9
" 3 "	4	2	6
" 4 "	2	4	6
" 2 months	3	7	10
" 3 "	1	2	3
" 4 "	1	1	2
" 5 "		1	1
" 6 "		1	1
" 8 "		2	2
" 1 year	1	1	2
" 2 years		1	1
Unknown... ..	4	1	5
Total	25	37	62

TABLE, No. 12.
LENGTH OF TIME THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED
WERE UNDER TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM.

	Males	Females	Total
Under one month	2		2
Between 1 and 2 months	4	6	10
" 2 " 3 "	3	2	5
" 3 " 4 "	3	2	5
" 4 " 5 "		6	6
" 5 " 6 "	6	7	13
" 6 " 7 "	2	3	5
" 7 " 8 "	1		1
" 8 " 9 "	2		2
" 9 " 10 "		2	2
" 11 " 12 "	1	1	2
" 1 year and 18 months	1	3	4
" 18 months and 2 years... ..		1	1
" 2 years and 3 years		2	2
" 3 " and 4 "		1	1
" 4 " and 5 "		1	1
Total	25	37	62

TABLE, No. 13.

OBITUARY.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	In the Asylum.	Cause of Death.	State on Admission.	Union.
1	F.	71	Mania	8 years	Pneumonia	Good health	Maldon
2	M.	46	Dementia	8 years	Epilepsy	Feeble health—Subject to fits 21 years	Tendring
3	M.	74	Dementia	8 years	Peritonitis	Good health for his years	Chelmsford
4	M.	62	Mania	3 years	Exhaustion	Feeble health	Witham
5	F.	63	Mania	8½ years	Paralysis	Good health	Ongar
6	F.	71	Mania	6 years	Maniacal exhaustion	Much exhausted	Ongar
7	F.	35	Dementia	22 months	Paralysis	Perfectly helpless from paralysis	West Ham
8	F.	75	Mania	20 months	Natural decay	In a very feeble state	Chelmsford
9	M.	45	Mania	2 days	Congestion of the brain	In a sinking state	West Ham
10	M.	47	Melancholia	4 years	Marasmus	In feeble health	Ditto
11	F.	46	Dementia	68 months	Paralysis	Was paralytic on admission	Witham
12	F.	30	Dementia	27 months	Epilepsy	Had been subject to fits from birth	Tendring
13	M.	33	Melancholia	7 months	General paralysis	Was paralytic	Colchester
14	M.	70	Dementia	15 months	Natural decay	Feeble health	Chelmsford
15	M.	35	Dementia	20 months	Epilepsy	Had been subject to fits for many years	Halstead
16	M.	39	Mania	7 days	Maniacal exhaustion	In a sinking state	West Ham
17	F.	47	Melancholia	13 months	Paralysis	In feeble health	Braintree
18	F.	71	Melancholia	7 years	Natural decay	In a very weak state and body much emaciated	Chelmsford
19	M.	35	Dementia	1 year	General paralysis	Had symptoms of paralysis	Colchester
20	F.	79	Dementia	1 month	Natural decay	In a sinking state	Halstead
21	F.	26	Mania	40 days	Phthisis	In a very exhausted state	West Ham
22	F.	52	Melancholia	1 year	Phthisis	In a very weak state	Ditto
23	M.	42	Mania	5 days	Exhaustion	Had refused food for 10 days, and exhausted	Saffron Walden
24	M.	52	Dementia	28 months	Marasmus	In a feeble state	Dunmow
25	F.	57	Mania	32 months	Disease of heart	In feeble health	Colchester
26	M.	45	Mania	5 months	General paralysis	Was paralytic	Rochford
27	F.	34	Mania	3 years	Epilepsy	Had been subject to fits for many years	Tendring
28	M.	50	Dementia	16 months	General paralysis	Had symptoms of paralysis	Lexden
29	F.	36	Mania	39 days	Paralysis	Was paralytic	West Ham

OBITUARY—CONTINUED.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	In the Asylum.	Cause of Death.	State on Admission.	Union.
30	F.	78	Dementia	9 years	Hydrothorax	Good health	Lexden
31	F.	52	Melancholia	16 days	Exhaustion	In a sinking state	Saffron Walden
32	F.	35	Mania	11 months	General paralysis	Had symptoms of paralysis	West Ham
33	M.	29	Dementia	45 months	Phthisis	Good health	Romford
34	F.	44	Mania	58 months	Disease of spine	Good health	Tendring
35	F.	44	Melancholia	11 months	Phthisis	In feeble health	Sudbury
36	M.	22	Melancholia	6 months	Marasmus	Much exhausted	Saffron Walden
37	F.	20	Amentia	10 months	Phthisis	In feeble health	Bishops Stortford
38	F.	86	Dementia	1 month	Old age	In a sinking state from old age	Sudbury
39	M.	40	Dementia	21 days	General paralysis	In a perfectly helpless and exhausted state	Billericay

TABLE, No. 14.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.

FORM OF INSANITY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania ...	71	66	137
Monomania ...	1	0	1
Melancholia ...	43	76	119
Dementia ...	71	127	198
Amentia ...	26	17	43

COMPLICATED WITH EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, AND CHOREA.

Epileptics ...	46	32	78
Paralytics ...	23	21	44
Choreic ...	4	1	5

EMPLOYMENT.

Capable of being Employed ...	159	180	339
Incapable ...	53	106	159
Able to attend Chapel ...	130	144	274

Total Number in the Asylum, 25th December, 1862 ... 212 286 498

TABLE, No. 15.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS CHARGEABLE TO
EACH UNION.

Unions.	In December, 1861		Received since.		Discharged, Removed, &c.		Died.		Remaining 25th Dec. 1862		Total, Males and Females.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Braintree	12	14	1	2	3	3		1	10	12	22
Bishops Stortford	5	4		1				1	5	4	9
Billericay	6	5	4	1	2		1		7	6	13
Chelmsford	19	21	5	6	4	2	2	2	18	23	41
Colchester	11	16	4	8		6	2	1	13	17	30
County... ..	9	5	1	1	1				9	6	15
Dunmow	6	19	6	4	3	1	1		8	22	30
Edmonton	3	4		3		1			3	6	9
Epping	5	12	4	4	3				6	16	22
Halstead	5	5	3	4		1	1	1	7	7	14
Lexden and Winstree	15	14	6	4	2	1	1	1	18	16	34
Maldon... ..	10	12	1	1	1	1		1	10	11	21
Ongar	3	7		2		3		2	3	4	7
Orsett	7	3		5		3			7	5	12
Risbridge		2	1						1	2	3
Rochford	5	11	4	4			1		8	15	23
Romford	18	19	4	5	2	2	1		19	22	41
Sudbury	4	6	1	2	1	1		2	4	5	9
Saffron Walden	12	15	2	10	2	4	2	1	10	20	30
Tendring	11	22	4	2	1	3	1	3	13	18	31
West Ham... ..	18	40	7	10	1	6	3	5	21	39	60
Witham	11	11	2				1	1	12	10	22
Private Patients	1	1			1	1					
St. Saviour's		1				1					
Shoreditch... ..	1				1						
St. George-in-the-East		1				1					
Total	197	270	60	79	28	41	17	22	212	286	498

TABLE, No. 16.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1862.

Articles.	Made.	Rpd.	Articles.	Made.	Rpd.
Night Caps	246	1310	Carpets	—	10
Day Caps	185	1418	Hassocks	—	78
Dresses	310	1957	Chair Covers.....	13	20
Petticoats	228	2512	Window Blinds	48	6
Chemises	231	4297	Bonnets trimmed.....	97	18
Aprons	322	3661	Shrouds.....	18	—
Bed Gowns	114	1948	Knitted Curtains	39	—
Handkerchiefs	289	1870	„ Valences.....	13	5
Shirts	11	4689	„ Table Covers	13	1
Flannel Waistcoats	43	332	Iron Holders.....	51	—
„ Drawers	47	234	Dusters	2148	—
Sheets	35	2300	Pudding Cloths	—	11
Towels	270	5	Men's Caps	65	—
Hose	—	9507	Slops	5	—
Blankets hemmed	140	533	Anti-Macassa	2	—
Mattress Cases	37	1	Mattresses Upholstered ...	13	—
Rugs	—	706	Muslin Curtains	2	—
Pillow Cases and Ticks ...	40	2314	Hoods	65	—
Stays.....	118	160	Men's Hats Rebound	51	—
Pinafores	167	259	Chair Cushions.....	12	—
Table Cloths	32	8	Tea Bags	4	—
Sofa Covers	27	61	Potatoe Nets	21	—
Shawls	—	7	Comb Cases	6	—
Hats	—	80	Pieces Carpet Bound	11	—

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1862.

Work by Tailors—	No.	Work by Shoemakers—	No.
Jackets made	21	Male Leather Boots & Shoes } made	60
Vests „	17	Female ditto.....	71
Trowsers „	64	Male Cloth and Canvass Boots	3
Jackets repaired	476	Female ditto.....	58
Vests „	277	Boots and Shoes repaired.....	1003
Trowsers „	1030		

WORK DONE FOR BENEVOLENT FUND.

	No.		No.
Strips Embroidery	6	Chemises	17
Embroidered Frock Body	1	Flannel Waistcoats	4
Sheets	18	Anti-Macassa	1
Pillow Cases.....	21	Shirt Collars.....	12
Towels	21	„ Fronts.....	3
Dusters	16	Child's Socks	2
Table Cloth	1	„ Petticoats	3
Night Dresses	12	Muffettees.....	1
Drawers.....	6		

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

The public services of the Church, daily prayers, Sunday sermon, quarterly communion, frequented by an ordinary average of devout and attentive listeners and worshippers, have been conducted as usual. And in addition to this regular course, I have also given, nearly every third week, an occasional sermon; which, partly perhaps from the fact of its being voluntary, and an extra service, has given great pleasure to many of our congregation, and has been followed by salutary and gratifying results.

It has been a matter for exceeding thankfulness to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, to find that, through His grace and blessing, many of my hearers are not only interested in our Church Services during the time of celebration, but that they talk over the subject to each other afterwards. Instances have come under my notice repeatedly in which the various passages of Holy Scripture, quoted in illustration of the text, have been carefully looked out, and read by some of the more thoughtful and devout, and have formed a subject of conversation in the Wards. Thus, even here, amongst these poor souls afflicted with the most distressing of all maladies—aberration of intellect—are to be found some, like those of old whom the Holy Spirit singles out for special praise; “Who receive the Word with all readiness of mind, and search the Scriptures, whether these things are so.”

The subjects chosen for our Sunday meditations have been taken generally from some portion of the Epistle, or Gospel, or Lessons of the Day; and I have been frequently astonished, and delighted to hear the exceedingly thoughtful reflections to which this has given rise, on the part of some one or two of the Patients: reflections which one would hardly have expected from such a source. For example:—It has been noticed by them more than once how remarkably the Epistle and Gospel of the day, when read together, mutually explain each other: both teaching one and the same truth. That this remark

is not an original one is quite certain; but, it is still extraordinary, that any Inmate of an Asylum should be able to see the force of it, and to point out, in any instance, the marks of unity which characterise the Epistle and Gospel. It proves that the power of reason, though perverted, is not always, and utterly laid waste. It also shows that the religious services, which a considerable number of our Patients so appreciate and enjoy, are not altogether fruitless. Indeed one of them has told me, since he became convalescent, that he *knew* of many in the Asylum who had received here their first impressions of religion, and many in whom a spirit of piety had been quickened to new life.

On one occasion, a member of our congregation speaking to me of the effect which a particular sermon had produced on his mind, said, in his quaint language, "You hit us hard last night, sir, we felt it come home to us." Another standing near at the time, added, "Aye, I knew it would do good, for I prayed for you before you began that the words might do us good." Now, supposing the man to be sincere, as I have reason to think he was, our Chapel Services can hardly fail to bring a blessing. The Spirit of prayer is itself a blessing. I might add many other similar illustrations of the benefit derived from the public ministrations of religion; but, as I have dwelt on this subject at considerable length in some former Reports it will not be necessary to speak further upon it here. I shall pass on, therefore, to other topics.

Very frequently the Inmates of the Asylum show me the letters they receive from friends, and ask my opinion and advice as to their replies. An insight into the real character of the writers is thus obtained which could not so effectually be gained in any other way. As might be expected, their own letters are sometimes incoherent; but generally they are full of expressions of kindness, and show that the home affections are strong and ardent. This in itself is a pleasing fact, but their correspondence often evinces more than this. I remember particularly two letters written by a Patient at the beginning of the year:—one was to a daughter out in service, the other was to a young man in whom he took great interest. The letter to the daughter was full of sound and excellent advice; and manifested the most earnest solicitude that she might be preserved from all evil,

and live a godly life. Such advice, in fact, as any father would write who felt deeply on the subject of religion himself, and who wished his children to live in the fear of God. The letter to his young friend was written to urge on him the necessity of being steady and sober in his conduct, and to bring before his mind the claims of religion. I believe that both these letters had a very good effect, but, I mention them here as a very satisfactory evidence that some, at least, of the Insane are living and acting under the influence of religious principles.

The Library which is now being established for the use of Attendants and Patients will be a very valuable boon to them. Through the kindness of a Friend, the Tract Society has liberally promised to contribute to our store. And I have to record, also, with most grateful recollections of the kind manner in which the gift was bestowed, an act of benevolence from one who performed many such acts, His Grace the late Archbishop of Canterbury. He gave me, some time before his death, accompanying the gift with a most kind letter, six volumes of his own works, for the use of the Patients. The volumes are written in that admirably clear and simple style which is best adapted for all, but especially so for those who can only be reached by the truth, if reached at all, when it is presented in its simplest forms. The books have not been indiscriminately circulated amongst us, but have been lent to those only who were likely to use them carefully. I need hardly add they have been read with pleasure and profit. I mention these acts of benevolence in the hope that others may be induced to imitate the example.

The sick and dying have been visited as in former years, and with the same results.

One poor woman, whom we all remember for her general cheerfulness and intelligence, died at the beginning of the year. She had been an inmate of the Asylum from its opening in 1853. She was subject to periodic attacks of Mania, generally accompanied with considerable bodily suffering, and preceded or followed by great mental depression. In the intervals between these attacks her mind was usually clear, and her memory of past events remarkable. Her knowledge of Scripture was great; and she could repeat very many of the Psalms, in which she especially delighted, from beginning to

end. Before her last illness she had a long gloomy period of weakness and darkness. She took no interest in the words which had once been her comfort and delight. She seemed almost oblivious of the past; and when reminded of hymns she had often repeated, and words she had spoken in days gone by, she would shake her head and sigh, as if all was gone—all recollection, all hope. After that she had one little interval of light and peace; her memory did not recover indeed its former strength, but was still vivid enough to call up many of the once loved passages from the Word of Life; it was only an interval—very brief—but bright and peaceful. Whilst it lasted she took delight in hearing a few words of a Psalm, or some of the old familiar words of the Gospel message; then came again the loss of all mental power, and so she died.

Another passed away to "the long home," in July. A singularly interesting case. She was full of delusions of various kinds; she thought she saw visions of heaven, with its company of angels; when these occurred she was happy. But she had also darker visions, and generally woke up from sleep in the most awful terror. Notwithstanding her delusions, which were constant and various, she was always anxious to have a prayer offered, or a portion of Scripture read, each time that I visited her. She was intensely anxious to have the Holy Communion administered to her; but, for some time I hesitated about it, her intervals of reason being so short and fitful. Once or twice when I thought her somewhat calmer, and promised to administer it, on my return half-an-hour later she was so changed as to be incapable of receiving it. At length, however, she had a longer interval of reason, and during this period she was able to receive it—calmly, thankfully, and devoutly. This was the last interview I had with her. When I called in to see her the next morning, she was dead! gone, we will hope, from this world, in which she had so many sorrows, for her life many years past had been one continued sorrow; gone, to that world where "the weary are at rest."

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH SOWTER,

CHAPLAIN.

Dec. 31st, 1862.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, &c.

1862.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY WILLIAM

Lunatic Asylum

MAINTENANCE

RECEIPTS.

1861.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec.	Balance of last Account	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	4	0

From Unions contributing to the Asylum for

four Quarters ending 25th December,

1862, viz. :—

Braintree...	...	...	636	7	1
Bishops Stortford	...	...	260	19	3
Billericay	...	...	347	7	9
Chelmsford	...	...	1044	7	2
Colchester	...	...	807	6	10
Dunmow	...	...	730	7	6
Edmonton	...	...	230	13	11
Epping	...	...	523	10	3
Halstead	...	...	315	13	5
Lexden and Winstree			800	10	10
Maldon	...	...	564	10	5
Ongar	...	...	209	19	6
Orsett	...	...	301	13	3
Risbridge	...	...	72	17	9
Rochford...	...	...	543	19	6
Romford	...	...	1035	0	10
Sudbury	...	...	277	14	8
Saffron Walden	...	...	759	14	3
Tendring...	...	...	838	14	4
West Ham	...	...	1567	16	1
Witham	...	...	571	16	1

 12,441 0 8

 Carried forward ... £12,441 0 8 1,432 4 0

MICHAEL TUFNELL, ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the Essex County
during the year 1862.

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clerk to Visitors	82	10	0			
Officers	1195	0	0			
Male Attendants	510	18	9			
Female ditto	431	16	1			
Male Servants... ..	168	13	10			
Female ditto	48	0	10			
	<hr/>			2,436	19	6

PROVISIONS.

Ale and Porter, 4 doz.	0	18	0			
Arrow root and Sago, 459 lbs.	9	10	3			
Beer—Malt, Hops, and } 192 qrs. Malt } Brewer } 1,597 lbs. Hops }	809	9	8			
Butter, 9,685 lbs.	405	19	7			
Bacon, 91½ lbs.	3	8	10			
Barley and Oatmeal, 784 lbs.	6	5	9			
Cheese, 7,842 lbs.	201	10	11			
Coffee, 18 lbs....	1	2	6			
Currants and Raisins, 3,088 lbs.	54	12	6			
Eggs, 9,358	37	0	0			
Fish	17	8	9			
Flour, 589 sacks	1249	15	0			
Fruit	9	2	0			
Meat... { Boned Beef, 31,762 lbs. Roasting ditto, 13,116 lbs. Mutton, 28,984 lbs. Pork (Farm), 8,541 lbs. Shins, 10,568 lbs. }	2381	14	3			
Milk, 7,693, gals.	320	10	10			
Molasses, 1,013 lbs.	8	7	5			
Peas, 48 bushels	17	10	0			
Potatoes, 280 bushels } ,, 652 ,, (Farm) }	169	12	3			
Carried forward	£5,703	18	6	2,436	19	6

RECEIPTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	12,441	0	8	1,432	4	0
From Unions, &c., not contributing—						
St. Saviour's	1	0	0			
St. George's-in-the-East ...	10	4	0			
Shoreditch	6	12	0			
				17	16	0
From County Treasurer	392	15	8			
				12,851	12	4

From Unions, &c., for Funeral Expenses—

Braintree	0	18	0
Bishops Stortford	0	18	0
Billericay	0	18	0
Chelmsford	3	12	0
Colchester	2	14	0
Dunmow	0	18	0
Halstead	1	16	0
Lexden and Winstree	1	16	0
Maldon	0	18	0
Ongar	0	18	0
Rochford	0	18	0
Romford	0	18	0
Sudbury	1	16	0
Saffron Walden	2	14	0
Tendring	2	14	0
West Ham	7	4	0
Witham	1	16	0
			33 6 0
Carried forward ...	£14,317	2	4

PAYMENTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	5,703	18	6	2,436	19	6
PROVISIONS—continued.						
Poultry ...	17	17	8			
Rice, 868 lbs. ...	6	19	1½			
Sugar, 13,996 lbs. ...	246	12	0			
Salt, Spices, &c. ...	25	14	5½			
Tobacco and Snuff { Tobacco, 322 lbs. } { Snuff, 77 lbs. }	71	16	2			
Tea, 2,787 lbs. ...	430	6	10			
Vegetables (Farm) ...	302	10	3½			
				6,805	15	0½

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Coals & Coke { Wallsend, 312 tons } { Steam, 560 „ } { Skreenings, 179 „ } { Coke, 5½ chaldrons }	963	1	11			
Candles, Stores 30 doz. 4 lbs. Comp. 4½ doz.	10	17	6			
Gas, 1,071,400 feet ...	290	3	6			
Oil and Cotton ...	18	16	10			
Faggots ...	2	4	0			
				1,285	3	9

WASHING.

Soap, Yellow, 10,267 lbs. ...	143	19	1			
„ Soft, 17 firkins ...	13	0	0			
Soda, 2727 lbs. ...	6	17	6¼			
Starch and Blue { Starch, 1,064 lbs. } { Blue, 63 lbs. }	21	12	5			
Washerwomen ...	77	19	7			
				263	8	7¼

NECESSARIES.

Brushes, Mops, &c. ...	40	1	6			
Blacking, Black Lead, &c. ...	13	5	4½			
Combs and Hair Brushes ...	10	5	2			
House Flannel, Dusters, &c. ...	18	18	0			
				82	10	0¼

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs... ..	64	4	8			
Wine	48	0	0			
Spirits... ..	60	15	0			
Instruments	2	16	0			
				175	15	8

Carried forward ... £11,049 12 8

RECEIPTS—continued.

								£	s.	d.	
						Brought forward	...	14,317	2	4	
PROVISIONS.											
Luncheons	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	0		
Dripping	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	0		
									8	1	0
CLOTHING.											
Clothes		0	8	0
GARDEN AND FARM.											
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	0		
Mangold	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	0		
Hay	...	...	...	...	...	67	0	0		
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0		
Value of Pork supplied to House	...	...				249	2	3		
„ Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	122	2	3		
„ other Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	302	10	3½		
									901	2	9½
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Discount	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	1		
Old Stores	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	11		
									16	0	0

PAYMENTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	11,049	12	8
CLOTHING.			
Calico ...	19	5	3
Leather, &c. ...	95	2	6
Bonnets and Ribbon ...	22	19	10
Hose, Female ...	13	12	0
Handkerchiefs, Female ...	3	9	0
Flannel ...	39	4	0
Striped Linen... ..	30	11	4
Print and Linsey for Dresses ...	56	9	9
Jean for Petticoats and Stays ...	11	4	3
Check for Aprons ...	16	6	10
Material for Caps ...	2	19	9
Superintendent of Needlework ...	50	0	0
Thread, Needles, &c. ...	59	6	7
Shoemaker ...	54	12	0
Tailor ...	54	12	0
Cloth, &c. ...	24	12	7
Clothing, Male ...	143	4	8
Hose, Male ...	0	10	9
Hats ...	8	5	6
Braces ...	2	18	0
	<hr/>		
	709	6	7
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.			
Crockery ...	46	8	2
Ironmongery ...	114	9	6
Matting and Carpet ...	123	17	8½
Furniture ...	78	9	10
Towelling ...	11	9	10
Sheeting ...	65	5	1½
Bed Tick ...	27	15	10
Strong Rugs ...	12	14	7
Blankets ...	63	6	8
Diaper for Table Cloths ...	8	19	11
Water Beds ...	11	15	3
Material for Blinds ...	7	18	11
Mattress Making ...	18	6	4
Counterpanes and Rugs ...	21	5	0
Sacking Bottoms ...	4	12	2
	<hr/>		
	616	14	10
Carried forward ...	<hr/>		
	£12,375	14	1

RECEIPTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	15,242	14	1½
Total	£15,242	14	1½

PAYMENTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	12,375	14	1
FUNERAL EXPENSES ...	33	6	0
GARDEN AND FARM.			
Implements and Repairs ...	36	16	8
Provender for Live Stock ...	117	7	0
Bailiff and Labourers ...	103	15	0
Seeds and Plants ...	52	18	8
Straw ...	89	19	0
Rates ...	6	16	6
Rent-Charge ...	18	6	9
Pigs ...	4	4	0
Sheep ...	79	2	6
Manure ...	6	12	0
Sundries ...	10	10	1
	526	8	2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Advertisements ...	29	9	4
Books and Periodicals ...	22	19	11
Stationery, Printing, and Account Books ...	43	10	11
Postage and Carriage of Goods, &c. ...	54	3	0
Petty Disbursements... ..	57	9	6½
Expenses to Exhibition ...	33	0	0
Rates and Taxes ...	0	15	0
Allowance to Discharged Patients on Trial, (16 and 17 Vict. cap. 97, sec. 79.) ...	3	18	0
	245	5	8½
Balance ...	2,062	0	2
Total ...	£15,242	14	1½

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
1861. Dec. To balance of the last Account	778	11	11½
1862. To proportion of Expenses of Additions, Alterations, and Improvements:—			
County Treasurer.....	328	18	6
Borough of Colchester.....	18	7	9
" Saffron Walden	5	4	0
" Maldon.....	4	1	8
	<u>356</u>	11	11
To proportion of Expenses of Ordinary Repairs, &c.:—			
County Treasurer	748	1	7
Borough of Colchester.....	41	16	4
" Saffron Walden	11	16	7
" Maldon	9	5	10
	<u>811</u>	0	4

£1,946 4 2½

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
1862. Law Charges, Expenses attending Consecration of Cemetery and Copy Contracts	98	11	2
Additions, Alterations, and Improvements:—			
Shed in Carpenter's Yard	20	13	0
Baize Doors, Entrance Hall	13	10	0
Stair Rails	109	0	0
Hood on Kitchen Copper	11	0	0
Steam Boiler for Kitchen, and raising shaft	88	5	3
Ventilators in Laundry Drying Closets.....	73	6	8
Additional Bedding for Dormitory No. 6, Female	40	17	0
	<u>356</u>	11	11
Ordinary Repairs, &c.			
Bricklayers' Wages, Bricklayers' Work, Bricks, Tiles, &c.	114	8	9
Engineers' Wages, Engineering, Ironmongery, and Smiths' Work.....	406	2	6
Painting, Glazing, and Plumbers' Work	131	10	11
Carpenters, Wages, Timber, &c.....	101	8	2
Insurance, Papering, &c.	57	10	0
	<u>811</u>	0	4
Balance	680	0	9½

£1,946 4 2½

BUILDING ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

AS TO NEW BUILDINGS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
County Treasurer	8,000	0	0	Contractor on Account	3,000	0	0
				Preparing Contracts	20	4	4
				Balance	4,979	15	8
					£8,000	0	0

County of Essex.

	<i>DR.</i>				<i>CR.</i>		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1861. Dec. To Balance	608	2	2	1862. Mar. 13th. By Cash	393	14	8
1862. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... page 46 ...	328	18	6	May 9th. "	214	7	6
The like for Ordinary Repairs, &c. " ...	748	1	7	Oct. 14th. "	500	3	0
	£1,685	2	3	Balance	576	17	1
					£1,685	2	3

Borough of Colchester.

1861.	Dec. To Balance	33	19	11	1862.	Sept. 23rd. By Cash Balance of last Account	33	19	11
1862.	Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... page 46 ...	18	7	9		" By order of Committee	27	19	0
	The like for Ordinary Repairs, &c. " ...	41	16	4		Balance	32	5	1
		£94	4	0			£94	4	0

Borough of Saffron Walden.

1861. Dec. To Balance	9 12 2				
1862. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... page 46 ...	5 4 0				
The like for Ordinary Repairs, &c. " ...	11 16 7				
	<u>£26 12 9</u>				
		1862. Mar. 22. By Cash } Balance of last Account.....	6 4 5		
		Oct. 20. " } By order of Committee.....	3 7 9		
			7 18 1		
		Balance.....	9 2 6		
			<u>£26 12 9</u>		

Borough of Maldon.

1861. Dec. To Balance	12 13 9				
1862. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements... page 46 ...	4 1 8				
The like for Ordinary Repairs, &c. " ...	9 5 10				
	<u>£26 1 3</u>				
		1862. Feb. 11th. By Cash } Balance of last Account	5 2 5		
		Aug. 5th. " } Balance.....	7 11 4		
			13 7 6		
			<u>£26 1 3</u>		

BALANCE SHEET.

	DR.	£	s.	d.		CR.	£	s.	d.
1862. Dec. Maintenance Account... page 45		2,062	0	2		Cash at Messrs. Sparrow's Bank	7,051	19	3
Building " ... page 46		680	0	9½		ARREARS:—			
Balance due to Steward and Clerk			1	3½		Unions	33	10	2
As to new Buildings ... page 47		4,979	15	8		Private Patients	4	16	4
						County Treasurer	576	17	1
						Borough of Colchester ...	32	5	1
						" Saffron Walden ... page 48 ...	9	2	6
						" Maldon	13	7	6
							<u>669</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>
							<u>£7,721 17 11</u>		

(Approved.)

(Examined.)

CHARLES G. ROUND, CHAIRMAN.

 N. C. BARNARDISTON, }
 JOHN DAVIS, } AUDITORS.

SUMMARY.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure.			Average Cost per Head per Week.	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2,436	19	6	1	11
Provisions (less receipts) ...	6,797	14	0½	5	4½
Fuel and Lighting	1,285	3	9	1	0
Washing	263	8	7¾	0	2½
Necessaries	82	10	0¾	0	0¾
Surgery and Dispensary ...	175	15	8	0	1½
Clothing (less receipts)	708	18	7	0	6½
Furniture	616	14	10	0	5¾
Miscellaneous (less receipts) ...	229	5	8½	0	2
	12,596	10	9½	9	11¾
DEDUCT—					
Garden and Farm (less payments)...	374	14	7½	0	3½
	£ 12,221	16	2	9	8¼

61,657

176,591

45,920

176,591

15,737

176,591

£1,484 5 0½

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption.

ARTICLES.	DURING THE QUARTER ENDING			
	25th March, 1862.	24th June, 1862.	29th Sept., 1862.	25th Dec. 1862.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrow Root Per Cwt. ...	2 18 0	2 18 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Butter..... „ ...	5 1 0	4 14 0	4 15 0	4 4 0
Coals, Wallsend Per Ton. ...	1 3 6	1 3 6	1 2 3	1 2 3
„ Screenings „ ...	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 11 4	0 11 4
„ Inland Steam ... „ ...	0 18 9	0 18 9	0 15 10	0 15 10
Cheese Per Cwt. ...	2 18 0	3 0 0	2 16 0	2 16 0
Currants „ ...	1 16 0	1 16 0	2 2 0	1 14 0
Flour Per Sack ...	2 7 6	2 2 6	2 1 0	1 19 0
Meat, Boned Beef per Stone of 14lbs.	0 7 7	0 6 8½	0 8 2	0 6 8½
„ Roasting ditto... „ ...	0 7 10½	0 7 3½	0 8 2	0 7 7
„ Mutton „ ...	0 7 10½	0 7 3½	0 8 2	0 7 7
„ Legs and Shins „ ...	0 4 1	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
Milk Per Gallon...	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10
Malt Per Quarter..	3 6 6	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 6 0
Raisins Per Cwt. ...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
Sugar, Moist „ ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 19 0	1 18 0
Soap, Yellow „ {	1 12 0	1 14 6	1 14 0	1 11 0
	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 7 0
„ Soft Per Firkin...	0 14 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Starch..... Per Cwt. ...	1 19 0	1 19 0	2 0 0	1 19 0
Sago „ ...	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Snuff Per lb. ...	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 4 6	0 3 10
Tobacco „ ...	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6

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	Plum Pudding	Potatoes	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Plum Pudding	Potatoes	Bread	Butter	Tea	Bread	Butter	Tea
SUNDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
MONDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$				3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$				6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
TUESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
WEDNESDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1			$\frac{1}{2}$			16				$\frac{1}{2}$				16	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
THURSDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$				8 oz. inclu. in pie	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
FRIDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3		$\frac{1}{2}$		12		8 oz. inclu. in pie	3		$\frac{1}{2}$		12			6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
SATURDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$				12	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Total	42	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	34	26	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	48	34	21	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	48	42	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	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, 1862.  
 ~~~~~

OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.	
Medical Superintendent ...	600	0	0	} Apartments, Coals, Gas, Vegetables, and Washing
Chaplain	230	0	0	
Medical Assistant and Dispenser	100	0	0	} Furnished Apartments, Board, and Attendance
Steward and Clerk... ..	175	0	0	
Matron	100	0	0	} Furnished Apartments, Board, and Attendance

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	37	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Three Attendants, £32 each	96	0	0	Ditto
Six ,, £30 ,, ...	180	0	0	Ditto
Six ,, £28 ,, ...	168	0	0	Ditto
One night ditto	32	0	0	Ditto
Engineer	80	0	0	
Bailiff	52	0	0	} House, Coals, Washing, & Vegetables
Baker	60	0	0	
Carpenter	60	0	0	
Shoemaker	54	12	0	
Tailor	54	12	0	
Bricklayer	60	0	0	
Gate Porter	50	0	0	} House, Coals, Gas, and Washing
Assistant Store Keeper ...	30	0	0	
House Porter	10	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Stoker	10	0	0	Ditto
Ploughman, at 15s. per week ...	39	0	0	
Engineer's Boy	12	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Ploughboy, 2s. 6d. per week ...	6	10	0	Ditto

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	30	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Ten Attendants, £20 each ...	200	0	0	Ditto
Eleven ,, £18 ,, ...	198	0	0	Ditto
One Night Attendant ...	18	0	0	Ditto
Superintendent of Needlework ..	50	0	0	} House, Coals, Gas, and Washing
Cook	24	0	0	
House Maid	12	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Kitchen Maid	12	0	0	Ditto
Head Laundress	24	0	0	Ditto
Three Under ditto, £18 each	54	0	0	Ditto



ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM

THE ESTABLISHMENT, 1844

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