

The reports of the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, from the Easter Sessions 1839, to the Michaelmas Sessions, 1842 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

Contributors

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.
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Publication/Creation

London : M'Gowan and Co., 1842.

Persistent URL

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THE REPORTS
OF
THE VISITING JUSTICES
OF THE
County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell,
FROM THE
EASTER SESSIONS 1839,
TO THE
MICHAELMAS SESSIONS, 1842.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY M'GOWAN AND CO., GREAT WINDMILL STREET.

1842

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES

Appointed at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1839.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, Esq., Chairman.

SIR JAMES WILLIAMS.

COLONEL CLITHEROW.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.

MR. SERGEANT ADAMS.

GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq.

CHARLES DEVON, Esq.

W. B. FRANCE, Esq.

JOHN GARFORD, Esq.

JOHN GIBBONS, Esq.

PETER LAURIE, Esq.

CAPTAIN JELF SHARPE.

THE REV. H. S. TRIMMER.

JOHN WILKS, Esq.

JOSEPH WILSON, Esq.

*N. B. This Committee continued to act until the Michaelmas
Quarter Sessions, 1839.*

FORTY-NINTH REPORT,

Presented at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1839.

SINCE the appointment of your Committee at the last Michaelmas Sessions, they have been occupied in an investigation of the state of the Asylum, and in making such alterations and improvements in its system of government, as the condition of the Establishment and its increased number of Officers and Patients seemed to require.

It was not the intention of your Committee to report any of the results of their arrangements, until their labours were completed; but the failure of the hope expressed in their last Report, that the increase then made in the amount of the weekly payments of the parishes would be temporary only, accompanied as it is by the necessity of an additional increase during the current Quarter to meet the present exigencies of the Institution, and other financial arrangements, have induced your Committee to deviate from their original intention, and to take the present occasion of laying before the Court (by whom your Committee are invested with the important trust of the management of the Asylum,) and before the Rate-payers (who contribute the funds for its support,) a full and unreserved account of the causes which have led to the Increase, as well as a General Statement of the Finances of the Asylum.

At the close of the year 1836, a considerable balance, amounting to £3,651 7s. 0d., had accumulated in favour of the Maintenance Fund (that is to say, the fund created by the

weekly payments of the parishes), an accumulation inconsistent with the spirit of the Act of Parliament; and the Committee then fixed the future weekly payments at the sum of *5s. 3d.*, a sum considerably less than the actual cost of the maintenance, but which tended to compensate the parishes for the excess they had previously paid, and to bring the finances of the Asylum into a more wholesome state.

By the operation of this low scale of payment, the balance in favour of the Maintenance Fund was reduced at the close of 1837 apparently, as shown by the statement in the Appendix No. 1, to the sum of £2,033 16s. 8*d.*, but really to the sum of £1,673 17s. 7*d.*; a charge amounting to the sum of £359 19s. 1*d.* for clothing, &c., incurred during that year, not having been brought into account when the balance was struck, under an opinion entertained at the time by the Committee, that the charge was amongst those intended to be provided for by the 33rd Section of the Statute 9 Geo. 4, Cap. 40, and therefore payable by the County, but which your Committee directed, at the audit of the present year, to be paid out of the Maintenance Fund, to which it properly belonged. So large a balance still remaining in favour of the parishes, the same rate of payment of *5s. 3d.* per week was continued for the first three-fourths of the year 1838, when the balance was reduced, as appears by the Forty-seventh Report, to £319 3s. 7*d.*, and the Accountant was consequently called upon at the latter end of November, according to the Rules of the Asylum, as established on the resignation of Sir William Ellis, in the preceding spring, to make an estimate of the probable expences of the Quarter, and the weekly rate necessary to meet them.

It is with great regret that your Committee are now called upon to state, that, since the appointment of the new Superintendent and Steward, great irregularities have taken place in

the issuing of various orders for the supplies of the Asylum, and the rules and regulations which were established on the appointment of these Officers for their guidance, and which required all orders to be in writing, and signed by the Superintendent, were neglected by them. The irregularities were unknown to the Committee for some months (no report having been made of them by the Superintendent), but immediately upon the appointment of the Committee at the Michaelmas Sessions, an inquiry was instituted into the circumstances attendant upon them, which terminated in a formal discharge of the Steward on the 29th of November.

In consequence of these circumstances the Accountant was inaccurate in his estimate of the outstanding demands; and at the final adjustment of the accounts for 1838, which took place after the last Report of the Committee had been presented to the Court, it was found that the expenditure of the year had turned the balance against the Maintenance Fund, (notwithstanding the increase upon the Quarter of the weekly payment to 6s. 5d.,) by the sum of £145 4s. 5½d., independently of the account for clothing already alluded to, amounting to £359 19s. 1d.; and it therefore became necessary to provide funds to meet the above deficiencies, amounting together to the sum of £505 3s. 6½d., in addition to the current expenses of the Asylum. It appeared to your Committee that the proper mode of meeting this difficulty was by an immediate advance upon the weekly rate for the current quarter to the full amount of the deficiency, in order that the burthen might fall as nearly as possible upon those parishes whose weekly payments, for the last two years, had been upon a scale so greatly inferior to the actual cost of the maintenance of their respective paupers.

Your Committee refer the Court to the financial statements numbered 1, 2, and 3, annexed to this Report, in corroboration

of this account. By these statements it will appear that the average cost in respect of the Patients during the year 1837 was 6*s.* 9*d.* per week, and during the year 1838,—7*s.* 1*d.*; whereas the weekly payments during 1837 was 5*s.* 3*d.* only, and during the year 1838 averaged only 5*s.* 6½*d.* By the additional Rate levied during the present Quarter, the whole of the deficiency will be provided for, and a surplus of £100 16*s.* 4½*d.* remain in favour of the Maintenance Fund.

Your Committee next direct the attention of the Court to the annual statement of Income and Expenditure for the year 1838, annexed to this Report, which statement was omitted in the Report presented at the Epiphany Sessions, and subsequently printed in an imperfect state. Until the close of the year 1837, the annual statement embraced the Receipts and Expenditure from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, not from January to December; and your Committee recommend that the old practice should in this respect be resumed, not only because of the shortness of the period between the close of the year and the County day of the Epiphany Sessions, which gives scarcely sufficient opportunity to the Committee for making an accurate statement, but because it is at the Michaelmas Sessions that the Committee go out of office and new elections take place; and it seems to your Committee desirable that the yearly accounts should exhibit the management of the yearly committees, so as to make each succeeding Committee answerable for its own management only.

Your Committee further report that they have, after considerable labour, established a different system of control and responsibility in the Steward's department, and that the books and checks for the regulation of the internal economy of the Institution, now in use, are founded upon the principles of those provided at the different Poor Law Unions. The new

system has been in operation since the election of the new Steward, and your Committee are able, as far as their present experience will permit, to report favourably of the change.

In the latter end of the autumn, also, your Committee remodelled the General Regulations for the Government of all the Officers of the Establishment, and made considerable changes in the duties of some of them; and they have also made some progress in the revision of the system of book-keeping, and trust they shall be able to report at the Midsummer Sessions a great improvement in this department of the Establishment.

Your Committee have also in view an improved system of medical and statistical arrangement and classification, and for this purpose have been in communication with other similar establishments; but, in consequence of the immediate pressure of more important duties, your Committee are not at present prepared to enter further into detail on this head.

Your Committee wish, before quitting this subject, to correct an error which appeared on their last Report, as to the amount of the contract price for Beef for the use of the Asylum in the December Quarter of 1838, the amount should have been stated to be 6s. 2d. instead of 7s. 9d., the latter being the contract price of the meat used at the Officers' tables.

Your Committee next call the attention of the Court to another branch of the Finances of the Asylum. The Statute 9 Geo. 4, Cap. 40, is loosely worded, and considerable obscurity prevails as to the extent of the powers given to the Visiting Justices under the 33rd Section, of making orders upon the County Treasurer in respect (to use the words of the Act) "*of repairs and other expenses.*" As far as these powers extend

they are absolute in the Visiting Justices, and must be obeyed by the Treasurer, under a heavy penalty. The reason for not conferring these powers and responsibilities, as also the powers of making the weekly rates upon the parishes, upon the general body of Justices, and placing them in the Committee, seems to be that the Act contemplates a union of two or more counties in the erection of one Asylum; and as the Justices of two or more counties have no common jurisdiction, they never, in making any orders or rates, could act in concert or with united power; and collision might also arise between different sets of Justices, as to the expediency of any particular expenses, or the amount of the weekly rate, which might be very prejudicial to the well-being of the Establishment.

Under the best consideration which your Committee have been enabled to give to this part of the Statute, it seems to them to have been the intention of the Legislature to divide the expenditure of the Asylum (after the completion of the original building) into three several classes. 1st, by Section 26, expenses attendant upon any extension or alteration of the building itself; 2nd, by Section 33, expenses attendant upon the repairs and other incidental charges upon the building, such as furniture and fittings; and 3rd, by Section 30, expenses attendant upon the maintenance of the paupers.

With respect to the first class of these expenses, it is the opinion of your Committee that none should be incurred without the previous approbation of the Justices of the County in their Quarter Sessions assembled, upon estimates laid before them, and upon a grant of money; and that this class includes all alterations and extensions of the external fabric, and those of a permanent character in its interior. With respect to the second class, that includes repairs generally, whether external or internal, and all the incidental or continually recurring ex-

penses of the building, and articles necessary for its occupation, such as closets, internal fittings, bedding, blankets, &c. And with respect to the third class, that it includes all the other expenses of the Asylum.

Acting upon this principle, your Committee have declined to give orders upon the Treasurer, under Section 33, for the payment of the two following sums in the accounts, delivered in by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, for repairs, viz. :—

For converting the eastern end of the Entrance Lodges into a residence for the Engineer. Ordered by the Committee, August, 1838 ...	£. s. d. 344 18 11
For converting the west end of the Entrance Lodge into a Coach-house and Stable, with a room over, originally ordered about the same period, and subsequently by the Com- mittee in January, 1839.....	124 14 9
	£469 13 8
	£469 13 8

Your Committee at the same time report, that these monies have been beneficially expended, and recommend their payment. It may also be that your Committee have taken an erroneous view of their powers in this matter, and that the power of ordering the payment of these or similar sums is vested in them; but it seems to your Committee most fitting that in any case of doubtful authority the application should be made to, and the responsibility thrown upon, the general body, especially where the Asylum is confined to one county only, and the difficulties attendant on a divided jurisdiction do not exist.

Connected with this subject is the question for raising a special County Rate for the payment of "repairs and other expenses," included in the second class of expenditure above alluded to. In consequence of the observations made by Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the case of the Queen *v.* the Justices of Middlesex, in the last Michaelmas Term, your Committee have, through one of its Members, ascertained the practice in other counties in which Lunatic Asylums have been established, and it is found that, with one exception only, viz., the County of Lancaster (where a rate is made annually or at more distant periods, as the former rate becomes exhausted by the orders of the Justices), the practice is uniform and similar to the practice adopted in the County of Middlesex, viz., to pay the orders out of the General County Rate.

It seems to your Committee, for many reasons, that this is the true construction of the Act. The general body of Justices have no powers given to them by the Statute of ascertaining the probable amount of the required rate from quarter to quarter, and would have no control over the rates when raised; and insuperable difficulties might exist with united counties in obtaining a rate at all. The Treasurer, also, as has been already observed, is compelled under a heavy penalty to obey the orders of the Visiting Justices out of *any* funds which he may have in his hands when the order is presented, so that the Justices could not control the power of the Committee to make orders by declining to make rates; and, independently of all these difficulties, a useless expense would be incurred in the making and collecting of the separate rates, without any adequate advantage.

But at the same time, in the opinion of your Committee, it would be more satisfactory to the Court and the Rate-payers if a quarterly account of the amount, and nature of the orders given by the Visiting Justices for repairs and incidental ex-

penses under the 33rd Section, was, in future, annexed to their quarterly reports, instead of merely appearing, as at present, in the General Accounts of the County Treasurer. The publication of the manner in which the Committee discharge this part of their duty would then be intelligible to the parties interested, and cotemporaneous with the publication of their reports as to their discharge of the other duties entrusted to them, and the Court and the Rate-payers will then see at one view the whole proceedings of the Asylum.

Your Committee have annexed to this Report the amount of the orders made which relate to the current Quarter.

There is yet another subject connected with the Finances of the Asylum, to which the Committee direct the attention of the Court. Upon the final adjustment of all the claims outstanding against the Asylum, upon the building, furnishing, and repair accounts to the 31st of March last, they have been compelled, acting upon the principles which, as stated in the Report, they have adopted for their guidance, to burthen the building and furnishing accounts with various charges, amounting in the whole (as appears by the statement annexed to the Report,) to the sum of £338 18s. 7½*d.* beyond the advance voted by the Court at the last Michaelmas Sessions, to cover the then anticipated deficiencies. This additional call upon the funds of the County is a subject of regret to your Committee; but they doubt not that the regulations with respect to the issuing of Orders which have been for some months acted upon, will prevent any recurrence of such disorder.

Your Committee now proceed to the other topics of their Report.

Your Committee have to report, that during the last Quarter

there have been fourteen Patients discharged cured, eight males and six females. Two males and one female have been sufficiently restored to justify their discharge. Thirteen males have died and seven females. On the first of January, 1839, there were 321 males in the Asylum, and 470 females, making a total of 791. During the quarter, 52 have been admitted, consisting of 39 males and 13 females, making a total of 360 males and 483 females, together 843. Deducting those who have been discharged, and those who have died within the quarter, there were remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of March, 1839, 337 males and 469 females,—in all 806.

The same beneficial system of employment which was originally introduced into the establishment, continues to be pursued with the like useful results. Of those who were capable of being employed in various profitable works, during the last quarter, there were 172 males, the number of males unemployed having been 151 : of female patients there have been 358 employed, and 90 unemployed.

In the month of March in the present year, your Committee chose Mr. Whelan as their Steward, from whose vigilance and competency to the performance of his duties, your Committee look forward to an efficient management and a diminished Expenditure. The Salary which was given to Mr. Hunt was £250 per annum, that allowed to Mr. Whelan will be £200.

Your Committee have to report in addition to the dismissal of the Steward, the resignation of the Superintendent Physician, Dr. Millingen. As the resignation of this Gentleman was the result of an investigation into the state of the Asylum, conducted by a Sub-Committee, appointed expressly for the purpose, it is right to mention that the medical skill of Dr. Millingen was in no way compromised by the enquiry. A want of harmony and

co-operation among the officers of the establishment, accompanied, as might naturally be expected, by a relaxed state of discipline and by disorder, particularly on the male side, were found to prevail to such an extent as must seriously have injured the character and efficiency of the establishment, had they been allowed to continue. Your Committee will proceed on the 2nd of next month to the election of a successor, who will enter upon his office on the 1st of June.

Your Committee have to inform the Court, that in consequence of the sudden and serious illness of Colonel Clitherow, they have been deprived of his services as their Chairman. On the 4th day of April last, they received, with great regret, his resignation by the hands of Mr. Devon, a Member of the Committee, on which the following Resolution was unanimously voted :—

“ The Very Reverend the Dean of Carlisle moved, That
 “ this Committee cannot receive the resignation of
 “ their respected Chairman, Colonel Clitherow, with-
 “ out expressing their very deep regret that his state
 “ of health will not permit him any longer to preside
 “ over their Meetings. They are also desirous of re-
 “ cording the high sense they entertain of his cha-
 “ racter, and their concurrent thanks for the valuable
 “ services which he has so long and so zealously given
 “ to this Institution.”

And the said Motion having been seconded by Sir James Williams, it was resolved unanimously.

Your Committee next proceeded to the election of a Chairman, when their choice fell upon Mr. Tulk.

The Committee also report, That, influenced by the wish expressed by the Court, that one person should act as Clerk to all Committees appointed by them, they have resolved, "That during the pleasure of the Visiting Justices, the same person be appointed to the office of their Clerk as shall be nominated by the Court of Quarter Sessions to act as Clerk to their several Committees, and that his salary be £70 per annum, with an allowance of seven shillings per journey for each attendance at the Asylum;" and if the Court should elect Mr. Charles Wright as Clerk to their other Committees, they shall choose him as their Clerk with pleasure, as their experience has convinced them that he is perfectly qualified to fulfill the duties of his office.

The Committee conclude with expressing their hope that the Report, when carefully considered, will be satisfactory not only to the Court, but also to the Parishes and Rate-payers whose Interests they are solicitous to promote.

CHARLES TULK,

Chairman.

25th April, 1839.

No. 1.—MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

State of the MAINTENANCE FUND on the 31st December, 1837.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To balance in favour of the Fund on the 31st December, 1836, as per printed statement annexed to 38th Report					10,330	13	1½
To amount due and received as per printed Annual Statement annexed to 44th Report from 1st January to 31st December, 1837	11,495	6	6¼			1	6 11¼
Deduct amount brought to account in 1836, and included in the first sum of 3,651l. 7s	2,780	16	9		2,033	16	8
	8,714	9	9¼		£12,365	16	9¼
					3,651	7	0
					1,673	17	7
					£1,977	9	5

By payments on account of the Asylum for the year 1837 as per printed annual statement annexed to 44th Report							
By sums included in 11,495l. 6s. 6¼d. per contra, which have not been received							
Balance in favour of the Fund on December 31, 1837							
Mem.—Balance in favour of the Fund on 31st December, 1836, was				£	s.	d.	
Ditto, ditto, 1837, as per above account					2,033	16	8
But from this balance should be deducted Jackson's bill for Clothing, &c. vide Report, p. 4.					359	19	1
Deficiency on the year 1837, on average of 608 Patients and weekly rate of 5s. 3d.							

N.B. The Rate during the whole of the year 1837 was 5s. 3d. per week. The average cost of each patient per week (Jackson's Bill for Clothing, &c., 359l. 19s. 1d. inclusive) was 6s. 9d.

No. 2.—MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.
State of the Maintenance Fund, on 31st December, 1838.

		Dr.		Cr.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£
To balance brought forward from 1837.				2,033	16	8	
To payments from parishes in respect of 597, average number of patients, to Mar. 31, 1838, at 5s. 3d. per week, and Funeral Expenses . . .	2,033	5	9				
To do. in respect of 591 do. to 30th June, at do.	2,049	8	3				
To do. in respect of 674 do. to Sept. 30, at do.	2,346	1	6				
To do. in respect of 782 do. to Dec. 31, at 6s. 5d.	3,324	15	4				
				9,753	10	10	
To amount received for sundries, as appears in printed annual statement for the year 1838 annexed	241	19	2½				
To ditto, due, but not paid	13	2	0½				
	255	1	3				
Deduct amount brought to account in 1837	3	19	8	251	1	7	
To amount received for advances on building account, &c. as appears in annual statement for 1838	162	9	11				
Deduct amount brought to account in 1837	36	16	0				
	125	13	11				
To Balance	12,164	3	0				
	145	4	5½				
				£12,309	7	5½	
				155	8	8	
				28	11	10	
				184	0	6	
				12,170	18	6½	
				138	8	11	
				£12,309	7	5½	
				2,033	16	8	
				145	4	5½	
				£2,179	1	1½	

N.B. The rate during the three first Quarters of this year was at 5s. 3d., during the last Quarter at 6s. 5d. per week, average cost each patient per week, 7s. 1d.
The average increase in the cost of the patients during this year arose chiefly from the salaries of the Officers upon the increased establishment during the two Summer Quarters, without a corresponding increase in the number of patients.—Vide Dr. and Cr. sides of this account.

Balance in favour of the Fund on 31st December, 1837 2,033 16 8
Ditto against the Fund, 31st Dec. 1838 145 4 5½
Deficiency on the year 1838, on daily average of 662 patients, and average rate of 5s. 6½d. per week £2,179 1 1½

No. 3.—MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STATE OF THE MAINTENANCE FUND ON 31st MARCH, 1839.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Payments received and due from Parishes in respect of 805 (average number) of Patients, Quarter ending 31st March, 1839, at 8s. 5½d. per week, and Funeral Expenses	4,408	11	8	By balance brought from 1838	145	4	5½
To Amount received and due for sundries	8	18	1	By Messrs. Jackson for Clothes furnished in 1837, and ordered by Committee to be paid out of Maintenance Fund in the present year	359	19	1
				By Provisions for Quarter ending 31st March, 1839			
				“ House expenses	2,064	4	1
				“ Clothing	708	6	11
				“ Salaries and Wages	269	9	0
					739	7	7
					<u>£3,781</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
				By Farm and Incidental Expenses	30	2	3
					<u>3,811</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>
					<u>4316</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4½</u>
				Balance in favour of the Fund—vide corresponding Balance in Quarterly Account	100	16	4½
					<u>£4,417</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
				In this Quarter is included			
				Coals	290	2	0
				Bedding.. .. .	119	6	5
					<u>£409</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

No Coals or Bedding were included in the corresponding Quarter of 1838.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

On 31st December, 1838, was as follows:—

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.
Superintendent	£500 0
Matron	200 0
Chaplain, exclusive of Funerals and Journeys	54 0
Steward	250 0
Deputy Steward	40 0
House Surgeon, Males	150 0
Ditto ditto Females	150 0
Clerk	150 0
Assistant Clerk	20 0
Engineer	80 0
Assistant Storekeeper	30 0
Housekeeper	31 10
Superintendent of Needle-work	35 0
Officers	1690 10
Servants	984 12
Total	£2675 2

N. B. All these persons are boarded, and reside in the Asylum, except the Chaplain, Clerk, Carter, and Labourer. The Porteress has residence only.

SERVANTS.

	Per Ann.	Per Ann.
Male 9 Keepers at	£30 0 each	£270 0
6 Ditto	25 0 ..	150 0
2 Gardeners	30 0 ..	60 0
1 Tinman	30 0 ..	30 0
1 Farming Man	20 0 ..	20 0
2 Firemen	{ 12 0 } ..	32 0
	{ 20 0 }	
1 Carter .. .. .	.. .. .	33 16
1 House Porter .. .. .	.. .. .	18 0
1 Labourer .. .. .	.. .. .	39 0
Female 1 Porteress at Lodge .. .. .	.. .. .	70 0
1 Laundress	14 0 ..	14 0
2 Ditto	12 0 ..	24 0
5 Nurses	14 0 ..	70 0
7 Ditto	12 0 ..	84 0
4 Ditto	10 0 ..	40 0
1 Ditto	8 8 ..	8 8
1 Bakeress & Breweress	20 0 ..	20 0
1 Cook	12 0 ..	12 0
1 Dairy Maid	12 0 ..	12 0
2 House Maids	10 10 ..	21 0
2 Ditto	{ 8 8 } ..	16 8
	{ 8 0 }	
		£984 12

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

1838	£	s.	d.	1839	£	s.	d.
Oct. To Balance in hand....	153	6	7½	Apr. 24. By Messrs. Grisell and Peto for Presses in the New Wings..	129	7	9½
				Mr. Moseley's Com- mission on the above.	6	9	2½
				Balance.....	17	9	7½
	<u>£153</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7½</u>		<u>£153</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7½</u>

A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1839.

Messrs. Grissell and Peto	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Six Deal Coercion Chairs	30	0	0				
Bricklayer's Sundry Works	85	4	2½				
Plumber's . . . ditto	85	19	10½				
Painting and Papering Matron's Apartments	17	13	6				
Sundries	4	7	6				
Materials supplied	49	7	11				
					272	13	0
Mr. Wm. Moseley, Commission on the above					13	12	9
					<u>£286</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

Dr.

FITTING AND FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Cr.

To Grant at Michaelmas Session, 1838	£	s.	d.				
Balance of Building Account	2,000	0	0				
Deficiency	17	9	7½				
	338	18	7½				
1839.							
April 19. William Bunting, Cotton Furniture				£	s.	d.	
Fowler and Son, Tin Dinner Plates				11	3	10	
J. Baker, Earthenware				13	6	11	
Camerer and Co., Clocks				4	12	0	
J. & W. Jackson, Bedding				126	7	1	
M. Bowden, Baskets				6	0	0	
G. B. Thompson, Ironmongery				46	0	6	
G. Simpson, Cutlery				6	1	6	
Charles Farmer, Tin, &c.				2	19	2	
M. Ratcliff, Furniture				47	2	0	
C. Leggett, Iron Work				6	9	1½	
Mrs. Christmas, Earthenware				11	3	9	
Cato & Son, Wire Work				18	13	1	
Willey & Co., Coir				7	10	0	
Allen & Co., Law Charges				9	1	0	
318 5 11½							
April 24. G. B. Thompson, Ironmongery				1	16	0	
Cato & Son, Wire Work				16	13	4	
J. De Ville, Balance for Gas Fittings				4	0	0	
22 9 4							
Bramah & Son, Additional Warming				59	0	0	
Grissell & Peto, Folding Partition in West Wing				12	14	7	
T. bles and Forms				112	10	9½	
Lining 50 Bedsteads with Lead				58	16	4	
Fittings, New-Wings				114	13	3½	
Two Water Closets in Infirmary				69	2	1	
367 17 1							
Mr. Moseley's Commission on Grissell & Peto's Account				18	7	10	
£2356 8 3							

£2356 8 3

£2356 8 3

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st January to 31st March, 1839.

Cr.

Dr.

		1838		1839		1839	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31.	To Balance of last Quarter's Account	145	19 9½				
1839							
Mar. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes to this day	2956	14 8				
	Do. County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	325	8 6				
				3,282	3 2		
	Do. for Sundries			14	19 4		
Jan. 1.	Do. Loan from Messrs. Twining.	1,500	0 0				
				<u>£4,943</u>	<u>2 3½</u>		
1839						£4,943	2 3
Mar. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day			282	15 7½		
	To Amount due from Sundry Parishes to this date			3,835	5 8		
	Ditto, County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants ditto			456	14 6		
	Ditto, due for String, Sleeves, Brushes, &c. to this date			16	18 2		
				<u>£4591</u>	<u>13 11½</u>		
						£4,591	13 11
Mar. 31.	By Cash paid Sundry Tradesmen's Bills, to this date					4,660	6 8
	Balance.. { In hand					46	12 0½
	{ At Messrs. Twinings..					236	3 7
						<u>282</u>	<u>15 7½</u>
Mar. 31.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, &c. due to this date					4,490	17 7
	Surplus					100	16 4½
						<u>£4,591</u>	<u>13 11</u>

ANNUAL STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and

1839	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Mar. 31. To Cash received from Parishes to this day . . .	10,370	3	1			
Ditto County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	1307	10	5			
Ditto ditto for advances on Building	150	4	11			
Ditto, on Account of Advances to H. Potter, &c.	12	5	0	<u>11,840</u>	3	5
TO CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES.						
Cows, &c	62	16	5			
Pigs	38	18	11			
String	22	10	7			
Butter	19	9	5½			
Hay and Corn	17	10	0			
Horse	16	0	0			
Fruit	13	6	9			
Brooms and Brushes	12	3	1			
Patients' Sleeves and Straps	15	3	3			
Vegetables	5	1	9			
Poultry	3	16	3			
Straw Bonnets	1	17	6			
Rags	1	12	9			
Pottles	0	7	0			
Receipt Stamps	1	2	0			
Discount	0	13	8			
Lock	0	10	3			
Funeral Expences	0	10	0			
Apparel	0	7	0			
Baskets	0	6	0			
Corks and Tubs	0	7	6			
Knife and Fork, and Razor	0	2	9			
Coir Mattresses	2	0	0			
Sundries	1	18	7			
Detention of a supposed Lunatic	0	3	9			
Casks	2	9	0			
Fines from Keepers	0	15	0	<u>241</u>	19	2½
To Amount due from Parishes on 31st March, 1839.	266	4	11			
Ditto for String, Sleeves, Brushes, &c., on ditto.	13	2	0½	<u>279</u>	6	11½
				<u>12,361</u>	9	7
Deficit.				505	3	6½

EXPENDITURE from 1st January to 31st December, 1838.

1838	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. By Balance due to Treasurers this day							197	6	7
1839 PROVISION.									
Mar. 31. By Cash paid for Meat.....	1854	19	2						
Flour.....	1897	16	0						
Oatmeal and Bran... ..	142	3	9						
Groceries, Cheese and Bacon. . .	825	12	10						
Soap and Candles.....	185	15	3						
Malt and Hops.....	671	3	1						
Potatoes and Garden Seeds	41	3	11						
Hay, Corn,&Provender for Cattle	550	3	10						
Wine and Spirits	39	14	0						
Porter	0	17	3½						
Cows	158	4	0						
Pigs.....	18	6	3						
				6386	1	4½			
HOUSE EXPENSES.									
By Cash paid for Coals.....	1077	13	4						
Earthenware and Turnery	57	9	2						
Drugs and Instruments.....	95	4	5						
Bedding and Furniture	75	19	10						
Straw for Bedding.....	285	17	6						
Postage, Stationary & Receipt Stamps	123	8	0						
Freight and Carriage	7	0	9						
Ironmongery	52	13	10						
Oil for Gas.....	120	3	3						
Brooms and Brushes	70	4	7						
Rates and Taxes	29	13	7						
Hemp and Coir for Bedding	22	10	10						
Retaking Patients	8	11	6						
Law Expenses	42	18	10						
Bibles and Prayer Books	13	3	8						
Funeral Expenses.....	13	17	0						
				2096	10	1			
CLOTHING.									
By Cash paid for Clothing.....	509	16	0						
Leather for Shoes	209	12	2						
For Mercery and Drapery	170	0	11						
				889	9	1			
FARM.									
By Cash paid as Farming Expenses ..	25	15	5						
For Tools and Implements	62	11	2						
				88	6	7			
INCIDENTALS.									
By Cash paid for Incidentals, including									
Advertisements, £58 9s.	95	13	11						
				184	0	6			
SALARIES AND WAGES.									
By Cash paid as Salaries of Officers ..	1695	18	0						
Ditto Wages of Servants ...	918	19	6						
				2614	17	6			
							12,170	18	6½
By Jackson's Bill for Clothing, furnished in 1837							359	19	1
By Cash advanced on Building Account as Wages to Smiths,									
Painters, &c.							113	8	11
Ditto to H. Potter. &c.							25	0	0
							£12,866	13	1½

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 31st March, 1839.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 1st January, 1839	321	470	791
Admitted during the Quarter	39	13	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	360	483	843
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Discharged Cured	8	6	
Ditto Relieved	2	1	
Died	13	7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	23	14	37
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st March, 1839	337	469	806

Average Daily number of Patients during the Quarter, 805.

EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Garden and Agriculture	45	Garden	24
Helpers	44	Laundry	36
Picking Coir.	40	Kitchen and Dairy	16
Carpenters	6	Helpers	31
Tailors	11	Picking Coir	116
Shoemakers	14	Needle-work.	132
Brushmaker	1	Twine and Brushes	3
Bricklayers	4		
Painters	5		
Clerks in the Office	2		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Employed	172	Employed	358
Unemployed	151	Unemployed	90
Sick	14	Sick	21
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total (as above)	337	Total (as above)	469

FIFTIETH REPORT,

Presented at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1839.

ON the 2nd of May last your Committee proceeded, pursuant to their notice, to the election of a Resident Physician, and have now to report, that from numerous competitors they selected Dr. Conolly, who entered upon the duties of his office on June 1st.

Immediately after his appointment, his attention was drawn by the Committee to the Dietary then in use in the Asylum, which appeared to require revision, and respecting which enquiries had for some time been instituted, and much valuable information obtained; and your Committee report that by the recommendation of Dr. Conolly they have adopted a new Dietary of which the details are annexed to this Report, and which they trust will be found, both with respect to the quantity and nature of the Food, well adapted to improve the bodily health and strength of the Patients (thereby, in accordance with the best Medical opinions, increasing the hope of the restoration of their mental powers), without departing from those economical considerations which, as Guardians of the Public Money, it is their duty to keep always in view.

Your Committee have also been in communication with Dr. Conolly respecting the system of Medical and Statistical Arrangement and Classification alluded to in their last Report, and have received from him many valuable suggestions, not

only on these topics, but as regards other improvements in the internal regulation of the Asylum; but your Committee are of opinion that the permanent adoption of any of these new arrangements would at this time be premature, and that it is advisable to try the practical working of any alterations during the present Quarter, by way of experiment only, in order that they may be fully matured before they are finally approved. Time will also thus be given for such additional suggestions as may arise from further experience, and the Improvements which may be ultimately agreed upon will commence with the Michaelmas Quarter, being the Quarter to and from which it is intended (as stated in the last Report) to make up for the future all the Accounts and Returns of the Asylum. Your Committee have determined upon pursuing the same course with respect to any further alterations in the mode of keeping the Store and other Books.

In the mean while your Committee have great satisfaction in reporting that a cordial co-operation exists between all the officers of the establishment, and that the beneficial effects of harmony and subordination are already apparent in its various departments.

The increased attendance of the Chaplain required by the new Regulations being incompatible with the other clerical duties of the Rev. Dr. Stoddart, that gentleman has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Committee, and they avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing the high sense they entertain of the professional services of Dr. Stoddart, from the first establishment of the Asylum, and of the zeal, ability, and kindness with which he uniformly discharged the duties hitherto attached to the office.

Your Committee have fixed the Salary of the new Chaplain

at the sum of £150 per annum, which sum will include all the Fees hitherto received for Funerals and Journeys; and which sum they do not consider more than adequate to the increased duties of the office, and the necessity now imposed upon the Chaplain of providing a suitable Residence near the Institution.

Your Committee have proceeded to the Election of a new Chaplain, and have to report that their choice has fallen upon the Rev. Francis Tebbutt, who will enter on his functions on the first Sunday in August.

Your Committee have the satisfaction of stating that they have reduced the Weekly Rate upon the Parishes, for the last Quarter, from 8s. 5½*d.* to 7s. 7*d.*, and that they hope in the next Quarter to make a further reduction.

Your Committee subjoin the Contract Prices of the principal Articles of consumption for the last and current Quarters, so that the Parish Authorities may now compare them with their own Contracts, and judge for themselves of the attention bestowed upon the subject.

JOHN ADAMS,

Chairman.

11th July, 1839.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the Quarters ending June 30th and September 30th, 1839.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	Quarter ending 30th June.			Quarter ending 30th Sept.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from Bone	0	6	1	0	6	1½
Legs and Shins, per set of 50 lbs.	0	7	3½	0	8	4
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (<i>without head or suet</i>)	0	5	10	0	6	1½
Beef and Mutton Suet, (<i>equal proportions</i>)	0	5	10	0	5	6½
Flour.....	2	14	0	2	10	0
Malt	3	5	0	3	8	0
Oatmeal.....	1	2	0	1	2	0
Cheese	3	0	0	2	14	0
Tea.....	0	3	4½	0	3	4½
Sugar (Lump)	4	2	0	4	4	0
Sugar (Raw)	3	2	0	3	5	6

THE Ordinary DIETARY of the Patients of Hanwell Lunatic
Asylum, commencing the 1st of July, 1839.

MALES.

BREAKFAST.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 pint.
Bread, 6 oz.

DINNER.

SUNDAY.....	}	Meat, 5 oz. cooked.
TUESDAY		Yeast Dumpling, 4 oz.
WEDNESDAY....	}	Beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.
FRIDAY		Vegetables.
MONDAY.....	}	1 Pint of Soup.
THURSDAY.....		Bread 6 oz.
	}	Beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint.
SATURDAY.....		Meat Pie } Crust 12 oz.
		Meat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	}	Beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

SUPPER.

Bread, 6 oz.
Cheese, 2 oz.
Beer $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Out-door Workers to be allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer at 11 o'clock, A. M.
and at 4 P. M. daily, and 1 oz. of Tea and 4 oz. of Sugar per week.

FEMALES.

BREAKFAST.

Bread, 5 oz.
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sugar, 4 oz. a week.
Tea, 1 pint.

DINNER.

SUNDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
Same as Males.

MONDAY.....	}	Soup, 1 pint.
THURSDAY.....		Bread, 5 oz.
	}	Beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

SUPPER.

Milk, thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 pint.
Bread 5 oz.

Laundry Women to be allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Beer at 4 P. M., and, together with Helpers, &c., 1 oz. of Tea, and 4 oz. of Sugar, per week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

N. B. The Thursday Dinner changed in November, 1842, to an Irish Stew—vide 65th Report.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.



A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, for Repairs and other Expenses, to June 30th, 1839.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Morrison, for Smith's Work and Building Materials.....	30	13	10
Mr. H. Hasleham, Furniture for the Steward's Apartments.....	89	1	6
Wages to Carpenters, Plumbers, and Bricklayers employed, and for Materials used in Repairing the Asylum.....	84	10	10½
Charles Chubb, Repairing Locks.....	0	7	6
S. Bothwell, Lime.....	4	0	0
S. Cooper, Lime.....	10	0	0
J. H. Tillyer, Vinegar, Color, &c.....	0	10	4
Obbard and Co., Window Glass.....	35	10	4
Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	12	19	2
Bramah and Co., Engineers.....	0	11	0
W. Ashby, Cement, &c.....	2	3	6
J. De Ville, Gas Fittings.....	1	8	6
C. Farmer, Tin, Iron, &c.....	1	19	3
C. Leggett, Blacksmith's Work.....	1	17	1
J. Pontifex, Brass Founder.....	8	14	0
W. Tucke, Ironmonger.....	9	0	9
Barron and Son, Keys.....	3	10	0
John Gladman, Plumber.....	1	7	0
Tyler Hayward, Brass Founder.....	6	4	4
Messrs. Grissell and Co., for various Repairs.....	50	19	0
Mr. Wm. Moseley, Commission on ditto.....	2	10	11
	£357	18	10½

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarterly Account from 1st April to 30th June, 1839.

		£ s d.		£ s. d.		Cr.	
		£	s	£	s.	£	s. d.
1839							
March 31	To Balance of the last Quarter's Account.....		282	15	7½		
June 30	Cash received from Parishes....	4,087	0	0			
	Ditto from County						
	Treasurer for Lunatic	456	14	6		146	9 1
	Vagrants					832	12 1
				4,543	14 6		
	Ditto for Sundries			45	10 6½		
				£4,872	0 8		
June 30	To Balance of Cash this day.....			979	1 2		
	Amount due from sundry						
	Parishes	3,310	18	7			
	Ditto from County						
	Treasurer for Lunatic	433	9	4			
	Vagrants.....						
				3,744	7 11		
				£4,723	9 1		
June 30	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's bills, &c....						
	Balance in hand					146	9 1
	Ditto at Messrs. Twining's					832	12 1
						979	1 2
				£4,872	0 2		
June 30	By Amount of Tradesmen's bills, &c., due to this date.....						
	Surplus					4,086	3 7
						637	3 7
						£4,723	9 1

Hanwell, 11th July, 1839.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 30th June, 1839.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 1st April, 1839	337	469	806
Admitted during the Quarter.....	20	22	42
	<u>357</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>848</u>
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Discharged { Cured.....	10	6	
{ Relieved.....	1	3	
Died	14	11	
	<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>45</u>
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th June, 1839....	<u>332</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>803</u>

Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 809.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	61	Garden.....	23
Helpers	45	Laundry	41
Picking Coir	40	Kitchen and Dairy	22
Carpenters	6	Helpers	32
Tailors.....	8	Picking Coir	105
Shoemakers.....	12	Needle-work.....	132
Brushmaker	1	Twine and Brushes	3
Bricklayers	5		
Painters	2		
Clerks in Office	2		
	<u>Employed.... 182</u>		<u>Employed.... 358</u>
	Unemployed 131		Unemployed.. 91
	Sick		Sick..... 22
	<u>19</u>		
Total (as above)	<u>332</u>	Total (as above).....	<u>471</u>

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT,

Presented at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1839.

YOUR COMMITTEE have to report that the improved state of the Asylum, which they anticipated from the recent changes in the Establishment, has fully realized their expectations. Already are the good effects of harmony among its Officers discernible in their several departments. The machinery is beginning to work well, and your Committee entertain no doubt from their experience of the last few months, that, at no very distant time, they will have the satisfaction of seeing this noble Establishment a model for Institutions of a similar kind. But it is not on this account that they think it right to express their satisfaction at the progressive improvements which they have observed in the discipline of the Asylum. The comfort and well-being of its Inmates, and possibly in some instances the reasonable expectation of their cure depend, more than may at first sight be conceived, on the order and alacrity with which every Officer in his department co-operates in the common purposes of the Establishment. Want of harmony and kind feeling are sure to be followed by a relaxed state of discipline, and all these, as sources of discomfort and of irritation, are likely to produce the most mischievous effects upon the Patient.

This leads your Committee to notice a very beneficial change which has been introduced by the Medical Superintendent in the management of the Patients. They are induced to notice

this, though it forms a part of the Medical Report, because it has entailed a trifling increase of expense by the employment of a greater number of Keepers and of nurses. The alteration consists in the substitution of vigilant superintendence for personal restraint, except perhaps on very rare occasions, and in extreme cases. Experience has abundantly proved how injurious harsh treatment is to the morbidly irritable mind, and what beneficial effects flow from a steady course of gentleness and persuasion. True it is, that the readiest and the easiest remedy for violence that presents itself is coercion, and if there be not a sufficient number of attendants to keep a watchful guard over the insane during their paroxysms of violence, it is in fact the only remedy; but it is one, which in too many instances must be attended with cruelty and all its injurious consequences, and which nothing but the questionable plea of necessity can excuse. This has been a sufficient reason with your Committee for the employment of nine additional Keepers, five for the male, and four for the female side.

But to insure, as far as possible, the vigilant superintendence of well qualified Nurses and Keepers, your Committee have thought right to increase their salaries; the male Keepers from £25 and £30 per annum to £30 and £35 per annum after seven years' service; and the Nurses, from salaries ranging between £8 and £14 per annum to equal salaries of £14 for all; and to adopt a graduated scale of increase according to their length of service. This plan is similar in principle, though not in detail, to that which has been adopted with the best possible results in the County Prisons. Here again your Committee have been actuated chiefly by a regard to the comfort and the well-being of the Patient. The duties of a Nurse or of a Keeper, if well and conscientiously discharged, are harassing and laborious, and require qualities of no ordinary kind, and yet their salaries have been hitherto for the most part

below those usually given to common domestic servants. The consequences have been such as might be expected; Keepers and Nurses have been engaged, not from choice but from necessity, who, if in course of time they became fitted for the office, as they had not a sufficient inducement to remain, have left the Asylum for situations less irksome, or where they have been better paid. The plan adopted by your Committee is calculated to invite a superior description of persons, and to retain them in the service of the Asylum; persons of character and intelligence and of well regulated minds, who are not likely to abuse the authority with which they are invested, an authority which, if not controlled by right principles, they have unfortunately but too many opportunities and inducements to abuse. From this time your Committee trust that little other restraint will be required in the Asylum than moral restraint, little other control than that which is founded on a watchful and humane superintendence.

In their fiftieth Report your Committee called the attention of the Court to an alteration in the Dietary of the Patients, which had been strongly recommended by Dr. Conolly. That recommendation was based on the experience of similar Institutions as well as upon sound reasoning. It has been found that the insane require, for the most part, a generous and sufficient diet; and it has been objected to our Institution by medical men of experience, that our Patients were not allowed sufficient animal food, and in winter were too scantily clad. The improved diet, which is held to be of considerable importance in a remedial point of view, has been attended with an increased expense to the County; and yet your Committee feel that they were fully justified in sanctioning the alteration. To show this, nothing more will be necessary than to call the public attention to the nature and objects of the Institution, and the duties which it imposes on a superintending Committee. The

County Lunatic Asylum, let it be borne in mind, is not a Workhouse for the reception of the destitute poor, but strictly and literally an hospital, the Inmates of which are all diseased in mind, and most, if not all of them, in body also. It is a delusion then to compare the necessary expenses of the one with what may be thought sufficient for the other. There is no parallel between them. The Insane, if we are to have in view their ultimate restoration to reason, or, if that be not possible, their ease and comfort under one of the heaviest calamities to which human nature is exposed, can neither be fed as the poor in a Workhouse are fed, nor treated as they are treated. In conducting such an Establishment as the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, the first consideration should be, not how the poor sick inmate is to be fed, and clothed, and attended to, at the lowest possible expense, but how we can best and most effectually minister to his cure or to his comforts. The common impulses of humanity demand this ; and while your Committee recognise to the fullest extent the obligation imposed upon them to see that in this extensive Establishment there be no improvidence nor waste, they can never consent to hazard the already-impaired health of the Insane Patient, or to lessen the probabilities of his cure, by adopting the suggestions of a severe but short-sighted economy.

As your Committee have been desirous of availing themselves of every useful suggestion for the improvement of the Asylum, they feel it incumbent upon them to disabuse the public mind when assertions are made, or recommendations are offered, which betray an entire want of information as to the capabilities of the Institution. It has been asserted that many of the Patients, by the value of their labour alone, could more than compensate for their various expenses. This assertion, calculated as it is to awaken the attention of the Rate-payer, has been thrown out without inquiry, and is a complete delusion. It is not possible

to make the labour of the Patients in the Asylum profitable, and to attempt such a thing would be inconsistent with humanity. Your Committee must, in answer to speculations of this sort, repeat, that a Pauper Lunatic Asylum is not a Workhouse, nor could you without serious consequences, even if you chose to stifle every generous and kind feeling, attempt to get profitable labour out of an Insane Patient, as you might out of a sane and healthy Pauper. On this point your Committee are satisfied, not only from the results of available labour in the Hanwell Asylum, but from the experience of similar well-conducted Establishments. A few instances will be sufficient to show this. In the month of September, 1839, there were ten Patients in the Asylum employed in the making of cloth shoes. Their labour for that month produced 152 pairs of shoes. The cost of the leather soles, cloth, and linings, was £6 13s. 4d. The value of the shoes, at 1s. 8d. per pair, was £12 13s. 8d. If the cost of the materials be deducted from this, there is left, as the value of their labour, the sum of £6. 0s. 4d., or about £1. 8s. per week, which, as nearly as possible, pays the cost in wages and board of the shoemaker who superintends them. The same number of sane workmen, had they been employed for the same time, instead of 152 pairs, would have produced 960 pairs of a similar quality. Still more remarkable is the profit of coir-picking. Of coir-pickers there are, upon an average, 150, whose annual labour produces no more than about the sum of £5. But the value of coir-picking to those Patients who can do nothing else, and who, without this simplest of all occupations, must sit or wander about listless all day long, is not to be estimated in money, but must be tried by a far higher standard.

But this mistake, with respect to the productive labour of the Insane, is so clearly pointed out in a letter from Mr. Mackintosh, the Surgeon Superintendent of the Dundee Royal Lunatic

Asylum, that for the sake of removing such a false impression, if after the above statement any such impression remain, your Committee beg to refer to the following extract from a letter addressed to one of their members.

“ The profit from the labour of our Pauper Patients is really
 “ trifling, when it is considered that 104 are more or less em-
 “ ployed out of 110, the total number of that class, and that
 “ the profit derived last year is only £205.

“ Nineteen of them weave coarse linens, and a thick stuff
 “ called bagging (to hold cotton), which compose the staple
 “ trade of Dundee, and it is principally from this manufacture
 “ that the profit is derived.

“ From the £205 there should be deducted the interest of
 “ the money expended in erecting workshops, looms, and the
 “ like; the hire of extra servants, the expense of keeping a
 “ horse and machine to carry the warp and weft and yarns from
 “ the stores in town, and the webs thither to the merchants, and
 “ the expenses of additional comforts, such as snuff, tobacco, tea
 “ and confectionary, which are for many reasons frequently and
 “ liberally distributed to the workers.

“ The object our Directors and Office-bearers had, and con-
 “ tinue to have in view, in beginning and carrying out a system
 “ of employment in this Institution, is nothing but the good of
 “ the Patients. Our aim is to cure, and were this is impracti-
 “ cable to comfort them, by providing them with proper bodily
 “ exercise at their respective callings. If the income from their
 “ work covers the necessary expenditure, including interest, we
 “ are satisfied; if a surplus is obtained, good and well; but
 “ profit with us is scarcely taken into the account at all.

“ For some time after the admission of a Lunatic, it is
 “ generally improper, (supposing he were able and willing) to
 “ allow him to do any kind of manual labour. Were there no
 “ objection to his being immediately and fully employed, we
 “ would not take advantage of his being afflicted by making a
 “ drudge of him ; we would only permit him to walk a few
 “ hours a day, in order that he might have the benefit of healthy
 “ recreation as a means of restoring him as soon as possible to
 “ soundness of mind. A few of our old cases are unable to do
 “ any thing, many do very little from various causes ; and there
 “ are times when the best workers, in consequence of their malady,
 “ cannot be permitted, or are unfit, to join in any kind of profit-
 “ able occupation.”

“ Perhaps I have gone rather too much into detail, but I thought
 “ it right, to endeavour to give you as clear a knowledge of the
 “ subject as possible ; and from what I have stated you will see,
 “ if Lunatics be treated according to our plan, that it is impossi-
 “ ble ‘ they can earn nearly sufficient to maintain themselves,
 “ and that to attempt to make them do so, would be in our judg-
 “ ment an act of inhumanity.”

In the Report of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum for the year
 1834, it is said, that “ the experience of this Asylum has shown,
 “ that not more than a very few of the Patients can be depended
 “ upon for the regular performance of even the simplest opera-
 “ tions, such as digging, raking the borders of the shrubberies,
 “ rolling the walks, weeding, gathering stones, pumping water,
 “ helping in the house, needlework, &c., except under a
 “ superintendence which would preclude all pretensions to
 “ economy or profit, if hired for the purpose, or otherwise would
 “ leave the Patients unguarded, or safe only by personal restraint.
 “ The management of cattle, the operations of husbandry, and
 “ even gardening, if in any degree to be rendered a source of

“ profit, have all fixed seasons for their performance, and cannot
 “ wait upon the will of persons, subject to capricious variations
 “ of temper and ability; they must be executed under all the
 “ usual vicissitudes of the weather, and frequently require con-
 “ siderable judgment and practical knowledge merely to avoid
 “ loss. Hence the appearance of profitable returns from such
 “ sources, or from carrying on manufactures, &c., occasionally
 “ exhibited in the statements of public Institutions, would
 “ perhaps in most instances be found delusive, if a strict and
 “ faithful account of profit and loss were to be distinctly kept
 “ from year to year.—In the vast competition of capital, skill
 “ and industry, in this kingdom, no profit can be made except
 “ under the spur of individual interests, and it may be laid
 “ down as a principal, that all public charities, certainly those
 “ for the Insane, will find purchase more economical than
 “ production, and far more conducive to the good care of the
 “ Patients by circumscribing instead of enlarging the circle of
 “ observation, over which Boards and Household Officers have
 “ to keep watch. There is not any intention in these remarks
 “ to undervalue the salutary effects of occupation or exercise,
 “ especially in the open air, avoiding severe labour, violent exer-
 “ tion, and perhaps also such employment as requires a long-
 “ continued stooping posture. These can, however, be obtained,
 “ for the Patients competent to them, in all Asylums where the
 “ airing-grounds are of a reasonable size, by the ordinary
 “ cultivation which the pleasure-grounds demand, by the
 “ encouragement of various safe games and recreations, by the
 “ introduction of living animals whose habits are inoffensive and
 “ amusing, and by assisting in the household duties, without
 “ resorting to means which might hazard the safety or abridge
 “ the liberty of the Patients, or risk in costly speculations the
 “ contributions of the charitable and the payments of the poor.

Your Committee beg further to remark, that the labour of

the Insane is a subject which comprehends so many particulars, and is of such deep interest, that it is their intention to make it the matter of a distinct Report, to be prepared after due examination of what has been done, and of what may be most beneficially effected in this department.

The attention of your Committee has been directed of late to the subject of increased accommodation in the Asylum. It has been pressed upon them by increasing applications from different parishes, in which there is a very proper disposition to remove, if possible, the whole of their Insane Paupers from private Establishments to the County Asylum. By improving the ventilation of the Building in those parts that are at present very defective, your Committee hope to make them equally salubrious with the rest, and, by these means, be able to give accommodation to an additional number of Patients.

It will be seen by the Appendix that the accounts for the year have been made up to last Michaelmas, instead of being postponed to the end of the year. This is in agreement with the intention expressed in the Fiftieth and in the Forty-ninth Reports, where the reasons for the alteration were given, and will account for the statement embracing three quarters instead of the entire year.

Among the many improvements which have been introduced, and which are in the course of introduction into the Asylum, your Committee beg to notice with peculiar satisfaction the systematic regularity with which the accounts are kept. Owing to the change which took place in the mode of keeping them on the resignation of Sir William Ellis, and the untoward circumstances and disorders which arose subsequently, much personal labour devolved upon some of the members of your Committee. The labour, however, would have been well

repaid, if nothing more had been gained than the ease with which the most unskilful may in future understand the accounts, and the difficulty which the most perverse will have to misrepresent them.

Your Committee have felt the inconvenience, and the tradesmen who contract to supply the Asylum the injustice, to which they are occasionally subjected by delays in the settlement of their accounts. These delays arise from a frequent want of punctuality on the part of the parishes, and a consequent deficiency of funds. Your Committee would, at all times, be extremely loath to have recourse to harsh measures; and yet it must be obvious, that it will be impossible for them at all times to fulfil their engagements, unless the strictest punctuality be observed on the part of the Rate Payers, or unless, if that cannot be secured, such a rate be levied as shall leave a requisite surplus in their hands.

In the Fiftieth Report allusion was made to certain Medical Registers, which the Physician proposed to keep. These have been approved, and are now adopted, and an explanation of their objects will be found in the appendix to his Report. Of that Report your Committee cannot refrain from expressing their admiration. Its intrinsic excellence will, they conceive, be felt and appreciated by every humane and enlightened person, who would rescue the insane from the miseries to which they are often needlessly subjected.

Your Committee cannot conclude this Report without expressing a hope that their endeavours to make the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum such as it ought to be by sound regulations and by frequent personal supervision, may not be met in a captious, but in a candid spirit. Your Committee do not shrink from publicity, but court it. They are most desirous

that those who have to bear the burden should see and be satisfied that no expense has been unnecessarily incurred. They are disposed to listen thankfully to the advice of intelligent and fair-minded men, though it may come in the form of censure. All that your Committee deprecate is, the useless display of crude and impracticable suggestions, or the attempt to court popularity at the expense of truth and fair dealing.

CHARLES A. TULK,

Chairman.

31st Oct. 1839.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Dr. *The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1839.* **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1839. <i>Jan. 1.</i> To Balance in hand this day To Cash advanced by Messrs. Twining upon the note of hand of Colonel Clitherow }	145	19	9½	} } }	By Cash paid Messrs. Twining in part of advance & Contra }	750	0	0
} } }	1500	0	0	} } }	} } }	750	0	0
} } }	10,900	7	8	} } }	} } }	1500	0	0
} } }	1,215	12	4	} } }	} } }	12,013	13	11
} } }	12,125	0	0	} } }	} } }	373	18	0
} } }	116	12	1½	} } }	} } }			
} } }	£13,887	11	11	} } }	} } }	£13,887 11 11		

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act, by

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, *Chairman.*
 JOHN GARFORD,
 H. S. TRIMMER.

19th Oct. 1839.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July, to 30th September, 1839. Cr.

		1839.				1839.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
June 30.	To Balance of last Quarter's Account	979	1 2	July 7.	By Cash paid Messrs. Twining in part of £1,500 advanced by them 1st Jan. 1839 . . .	750	0 0
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes 3,865 13 0			Aug. 8.	Do. in full Do.	750	0 0
	Ditto, from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants	433	9 4	Sept. 30.	By paid Sundry Tradesmen's Bills, &c., to this date		1,500 0 0
	Ditto received for Sundries	4,299	2 4		Balance { In Hand } { At Messrs. Twining }	319	17 9
			56 2 3			54	1 3
							373 18 0
							<u>£5,334 5 9</u>
1842							
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash this day						
	To Amount due from sundry } Parishes	2,915	19 6				
	Ditto from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants	516	15 9				
			3,432 15 3				
							<u>£3,806 13 3</u>
				1839			
				Sept. 30.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, &c., due to this date	3,170	17 9
					Surplus	635	15 6
							<u>£3,806 13 3</u>

Hanwell, 21st Oct. 1839.
(Errors excepted)

THE ESTABLISHMENT

On 30th September, 1839, was as follows.

OFFICERS.

		<i>Per Ann.</i>	
Superintendent	£500	0	
Matron	200	0	
* Chaplain.....	150	0	
Steward	200	0	
Deputy Steward.....	50	0	
House Surgeon (Males).....	150	0	
Ditto (Females).....	150	0	
* Accountant.....	150	0	
2 * Assistant Clerks.....	{ £30 } { £65 }	95	0
† Engineer.....	105	0	
Housekeeper.....	40	0	
Assistant Storekeeper	25	0	
Superintendent of Needlework	25	0	
* Clerk to the Visiting Justices	70	0	
			1910 0

SERVANTS.

		<i>Per Ann.</i>	<i>Per Ann.</i>
5 Keepers..... Males.....	at £30....	£150	0
14 Ditto	25.....	350	0
2 { * } † } Gardeners ..	57 4 } 61 0 }	118	4
* Tailor	65	0	
Farming Man..	20	0	
2 Firemen	{ 12 } { 25 }	27	0
* Carter	33	16	
* Labourer	39	0	
House Porter ..	21	0	
* Office Messenger ..	13	0	
† Porter at Lodge ..	54	14	
Laundress.... Females	at £30 ..	16	0
2 Ditto	14 ..	28	0
1 Ditto	12	0	
7 Nurses.....	14 ..	98	0
18 Ditto	12 ..	216	0
Bakeress and Breweress	20	0	
Cook	12	0	
Dairy Maid ..	12	0	
4 House Maids..	10 10	42	10
Ditto.....	2	0	
			1365 14
Total.....		£3275	14

* Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

† Lodged only.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum.

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A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, Cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
William Edington, Communion Service	4	10	0
Samuel Cooper, Lime	5	0	0
Montgomery & Son, Timber.....	30	8	4
H. W. Elder, Brushes.....	19	17	0
William Ashby, Cement.....	3	10	6
R. Williams, Bed Furniture.....	9	7	2
John Faulkner, Ironmongery.....	16	10	8
Thomas Bowden, Baskets	0	18	0
G. B. Thompson, Ironmongery.....	8	18	0
Charles Battey, Use of Scaffolding.....	0	19	0
George Simpson, Cutlery	1	9	3
Charles Farmer, Iron Wire, &c.	0	19	8
Mrs. M. Ratliffe, Furniture.....	23	0	0
John Pontifex, Repairing Copper.....	7	19	4
Stephenson & Son, Ironmongery	8	12	6
Mrs. E. Christmas, Earthenware and Glass.....	5	14	9
Boyd & Co., Bedding	90	10	1
John Smith, Tow	1	5	0
William Tucker, Ironmongery	3	4	3
Obbard & Co., Window Glass, &c.	12	0	0
Wood & Co., Coal Weighing Machine.....	5	5	0
Willey & Co., Coir for Bedding.....	6	5	0
Thomas Edgington, Coal Sacks.....	3	3	0
John Morgan, Brooms.....	9	0	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 4to Prayer Book	1	16	9
Mr. James Morrison, for advances made by him for Insurances, Rates, and Taxes, Wages to Plumber, Glazier, Tinman, Carpenter, &c.	190	4	11
Messrs. Painter & Co., Furniture for Physician's and Matron's apartments	108	14	0

	£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Wright & Son, Pair of Smiths' Bellows ...	6	0	0
Mr. Thos. Harold, for Bricklayers' and Carpenters' Work	200	8	7
Mr. Wm. Moseley, Surveys and per Centage on ditto	18	12	7
James Andrews, Plumbing and Painting.....	5	1	1
Walkling & Co., Earthenware, &c.	16	14	9
George Robinson, Pantiles	2	5	0
Samuel Cooper, Lime, &c.	15	10	0
W. & J. Marshall, a new Steam Boiler	68	0	0
James Montgomery & Son, Timber, &c.	79	17	5
H. W. Elder, Brushes, &c.....	18	11	1
Bramah & Co., Iron Borings, &c.	2	6	0
William Ashby, Fire Bricks	2	8	0
H. & E. Westbrook, Bricks.....	5	14	0
J. L. Benham, Shower Baths, &c.	19	1	6
R. Williams, Bed Fringe, &c.	3	10	7
J. Faulkner, Ironmongery	14	1	1
T. Bowden, Baskets.....	0	12	8
Charles Battey, hire of Scaffolding	0	17	0
G. B. Thompson, Ironmongery.	21	2	4
H. Killick, York Paving	2	5	8
George Simpson, Cutlery.....	8	8	8
W. Addecott, a Rocking Horse.....	4	10	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Lead Pipe and Iron and Tin Plate, &c.	55	16	8
Mrs. M. Ratliff, Furniture.....	16	8	0
Adams & Ede, Surplices for Chaplain	7	17	6
John Pontifex, Brass Castings	0	5	0
Stephenson & Son, Ironmongery.....	4	7	7
E. Beck, Cement, Slates, &c.	10	4	0
William Clark, Colors, &c.	22	3	4
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware	6	7	6
Boyd, Burnett & Co., Bedding.....	208	14	4
William Tucker, Ironmongery	3	17	2
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Bibles, &c.	11	0	10
Barron & Son, Ward Keys.....	6	19	0
Obbard & Co., Window Glass, &c.	48	7	10
Wildey & Co., Coir for Bedding.....	7	10	0
John Morgan, Brooms, &c.	15	6	0

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. INCOME ANI

INCOME.

Date.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				TOTAL.
		31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1839	<i>Parishes.</i>					
Sept. 30	To Cash received	3,938 14 2	3,499 13 5	785 13 2	8,224 0 9	
	Ditto due	13 3 0	62 19 6	2,685 0 9	2,761 3 3	
		3,951 17 2	3,562 12 11	2,470 13 11	10,985 4 0	
	<i>County Treasurer.</i>					
	To Cash received for Lunatic Vagrants	456 14 6	433 9 4	.. .. .	890 3 10	
	Ditto due ditto	.. .. .	.. .. .	516 15 9	516 15 9	
		4,408 11 8	3,996 2 3	3,987 9 8	12,392 3 7	12,392 3
	To Cash received for Sundries					
	Cows	0 10 3	28 4 0	16 4 11	44 19 2	
	Pigs	.. .. .	.. .. .	15 10 0	15 10 0	
	Fruit	.. .. .	0 12 0	9 8 11	10 0 11	
	Pottles	.. .. .	.. .. .	7 6 0	7 6 0	
	Sleeves and Leg Locks	4 4 0	1 1 0	0 5 0	5 10 0	
	Rags	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 0 5	4 0 5	
	String	.. .. .	.. .. .	2 2 0	2 2 0	
	Old Pipes	.. .. .	1 14 2	.. .. .	1 14 2	
	Vegetables	.. .. .	0 14 4	0 6 0	1 0 4	
	Coir	0 1 3	.. .. .	0 12 6	0 13 9	
	Poultry	0 6 6	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 6	
	Sundries	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 6 6	0 6 6	
	Brushes	0 3 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	0 3 0	
		5 5 0	32 5 6	56 2 3	93 12 9	93 12
	Total Income	4,413 16 8	4,028 7 9	4,043 11 11	12,485 16 4	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				From 1st January to 30th Sept. 1839.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831..	888	928	1816	In Asylum on 1st Jan. 1839..	321	470	791
				Admitted	84	48	132
					405	518	923
				Males. Females.			
Cured	186	195		.. 38	27		
Discharged relieved	35	22		.. 3	5		
Died	338	249		.. 35	24		
	559	466	1025		76	56	132
Remaining in Asylum on } 30th September, 1839. }	329	462	791		329	462	791
				Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum 804			

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1839.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1839.....	332	471	803
Admitted since	25	13	38
	357	484	841
Cured	20	15	
Discharged Relieved.	0	1	
Died	8	6	
	28	22	50
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1839.	329	462	791
Daily average Number of Patients..... 798.			

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES

Appointed at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1839.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, Esq., Chairman.

MR. SERGEANT ADAMS.	THE DEAN OF CARLISLE.
BEN. J. ARMSIRONG, Esq.	CAPTAIN BAGUE, R. N.
W. B. FRANCE, Esq.	JOHN GARFORD, Esq.
JOHN GIBBONS, Esq.	PETER LAURIE, Esq.
HENRY POWNALL, Esq.	ROBERT M'WILLIAM, Esq.
CAPTAIN JELF SHARPE.	ARTHER SMITH, Esq.
JOHN WILKS, Esq.	JOSEPH WILSON, Esq.

N. B. This Committee continued to act until the Michaelmas Sessions, 1841.

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT,

Presented at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1840.

THE COMMITTEE of Visiting Justices are happy in being able to confirm in this Report the well grounded hope which they ventured to express in their last, of the progressive improvement of the Asylum. They have just reason to be pleased that in their anxious desire to perform their duty to the public, they have been ably and cheerfully seconded by the different Officers of the Establishment ; and the result has been, that, though, in a work of such magnitude, the adoption of one improvement may, for some time to come, lead to others of perhaps still higher importance, as respects the main uses of the Asylum, its present state is such as to reflect credit on every Officer who has contributed to it, and to gratify those who feel the value of their services.

Your Committee now beg to advert to some projected improvements in the Asylum, to effect which they will require the assistance of the Court. These improvements are essential in order to enable the County to obtain for the Patients the full benefits of the Institution.

The Asylum, after providing the additional accommodation required by the additional number of Keepers and Nurses, is

now capable of containing 875 Patients, that is to say, 500 females and 375 males ; but your Committee regret to add, that, independently of those poor persons who may have become Insane during the last quarter, of which they have no return, there still remain in Private Asylums, according to the Annual Returns presented at the Michaelmas Sessions, 11 males and 42 females, and in the different Parish Workhouses, 34 males and 90 females. Experience has proved in this, as well as in other like Institutions, that so long as an Asylum is not of sufficient magnitude to meet the requirements of the County, it must, to a considerable extent, degenerate into a Hospital for old and incurable cases ; and the benefits of the Establishment cannot be extended to the wretched victims of this malady in its incipient and less obstinate stages. It also thus becomes comparatively useless as a field for investigating and tracing the malady through all its changes, from the first aberrations of reason to its chronic form, and of making either useful discoveries as to its true nature, or improvements in its treatment. These objects, as they are calculated to benefit mankind, should form a main feature in every Public Institution, and for these the Hanwell Asylum is peculiarly fitted.

In illustration of these remarks, it may be observed, that of the 295 Patients admitted into the Asylum in the year 1831, the year of its opening, 61 only have been discharged cured : up to Michaelmas 1839, 1816 have been admitted, and of these only 381 have been discharged cured ; and it is a melancholy fact, that of the 834 Patients who were inmates of the Asylum on December 31st, 1839, upwards of 400 females and 280 males are ascertained to have been previously confined for various periods in Private Madhouses or Parish Workhouses, and of the

remaining 154, it is supposed that many are similarly circumstanced, although, from the imperfect state of the Registers, the fact cannot at present be distinctly ascertained. Your Committee are therefore of opinion that it is most desirable, not only for humanity's sake, but as regards economy also, that the accommodation should be so increased as to enable the parishes at once to obtain admission for their Insane Paupers on the first appearance of the disease.

The next improvement contemplated by your Committee is the erection of an Infirmary for the male side of the Establishment. The new Infirmary on the female side, which was in progress at the date of their last Report, has been for some time in use. It can accommodate 24 Patients; has a cheerful day room and airing ground; is well supplied with warm and cold baths, together with every other convenience; and is close to the apartments of the Resident Physician. Your Committee regret that a similar arrangement is, from the construction of the building, impracticable on the male side.

There were no infirmaries in the original building, and the present substitute for a proper Infirmary on the male side was first used for that purpose in the spring of 1838. It corresponds to the Female Infirmary, which is now abandoned, and has many very serious inconveniences. It is situated on the second floor, in the most remote part of the newly erected male wing; it is approachable only through the noisy and refractory wards, and contains neither day room, bath, nor fire place. The sick are thus not only badly accommodated and inconveniently lodged, but are liable to be terrified in their passage to the airing court by violent Patients in the wards through which

they must pass ; while those who are feeble are deprived altogether, from the labor of ascent and of descent, of exercise in the open air. Complaints have been frequently made of the nightly disturbances to which the Invalid Patients are subjected by the noises of those who are lodged beneath them, but who cannot be removed elsewhere, as they must occupy the wards which are provided with separate cells.

Your Committee therefore beg to recommend that a new Male Infirmary be built on the vacant space on the west side of the kitchen, which shall be capable of containing the same number of beds, and possess the same accommodations as are afforded by the new Female Infirmary. They also recommend that the basement of the new male wing, which is dry, light, airy, and which was originally intended to accommodate 46 Patients, should be fitted up and applied to that purpose. Seventy additional beds, viz. 24 in the Infirmary and 46 in the Basement, will in this way be obtained ; and the Committee will then be enabled to provide accommodation for all the male Pauper Patients in the County, and also for an increased number of Female Patients, by the appropriation to their use of one or more of the male wards next adjoining to the female side.

An enlargement of the Scullery will also be necessary, for though of a sufficient size when the Asylum contained only 600 Patients, it will be inconveniently small when the numbers are increased to 950.

The estimated cost of these improvements, all of which

have been carefully considered by your Committee, will be £5,000 ; viz.—

Fitting up the Eastern Basement to contain 46 Patients, with Day Room, Airing Court, Baths, Sinks, and other conveniences; Warming and Gas Apparatus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, and Bedding, all contingencies included, not exceeding £ 2,500

Building New Infirmary on the Male Side to contain 24 Beds, with Day Room and all other conveniences as above, including a Scullery and additional Out-buildings, and all contingencies, not exceeding £ 2,500

Your Committee now direct the attention of the Court to the number of Patients at present in the Asylum chargeable to the County Rates. The number of Patients in the Asylum, maintained at the expense of the County, on December 31st, 1839, amounted to 129. The sums received by your Committee from the County Treasurer in respect of such Patients amounted—

	£	s.	d.
From January 1st to June 30th, 1838, to . .	456	6	0
From July 1st to 31st Dec., 1838, to	578	8	3
From January 1st to June 30th, 1839, to . .	890	3	10
From July 1st to Dec., 31st, 1839, to	1144	7	9

The number of County Patients admitted

From January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1838	29
From January 1st to Dec. 31st, 1839	67

The enquiries of your Committee have been anxiously directed to the discoveries of the causes of these increasing burthens and their remedy, and the result of their investigations leads them to the conclusion that the question is rather for the consideration of the Court, from whom alone an effectual check can spring.

The Statute 9 Geo. 4, cap. 40. evidently contemplates a strict investigation before the Justices, into the circumstances and condition of the Lunatic, and that the probabilities of ascertaining his settlement shall be exhausted before he shall be adjudicated to be a County Patient. By sec. 38 it is enacted that "*the said Justices shall make enquiry into the place of the last legal settlement of such insane person,*" before they make an order for his removal; but the Justices have no means of prosecuting such enquiries beyond an examination of the Overseers who bring the Patients before them, with whom the sole object, in case the Patients do not belong, or are supposed not to belong, to their Parish, is, to relieve themselves from the burthen at the smallest cost, and who have no interest in incurring expenses for the discovery of the true settlement, inasmuch as it is to them indifferent, so long as they are themselves saved harmless, whether the burthen falls upon the County or a Parish.

That this principal operates strongly in practice may be shewn by a selection of two or three of the numerous cases which have been investigated by the Committee.

A. B. has been for many years the Inmate of an Asylum, and for the last four years a County Patient at

Hanwell. She is the widow of a gentleman's coachman, who paid for her maintenance during his lifetime in a private Establishment, and at his death bequeathed her an annuity of £40 per annum. At the husband's death the payments ceased, and sometime afterwards she was adjudicated to be a County Patient. Your Committee fear that from the number of years during which she has been in confinement, they may now be unable so to indentify her as to obtain payment of the annuity; but it cannot be doubted, that, if proper enquiries had been made at the time of the husband's death, no difficulty would have arisen, or that such enquiries must have been made if any person representing the interests of the County had been present at the time of the adjudication.

C. D. has been for some years a County Patient. His Insanity arises from religious enthusiasm, but upon many subjects he will converse rationally. He steadily refuses to name the place of his birth, but states many other incidents of his life without reserve, and says, "that he ways hired as a servant in husbandry for six years, in a Parish within 30 miles of London (giving his Master's name and the name of the Parish), and that he went from thence to London where he was taken up for giving his opinions upon religious subjects." As in the preceding case insuperable difficulties now exist in obtaining evidence of identity of the hiring and service, which would not have existed if the inquiries had been immediate, which they must have been if a proper Officer had attended on behalf of the County.

It is needless to multiply examples, but your Committee regret to say that many Patients are now hopelessly fixed upon the County, whose settlements, they believe, might have been discovered, if the necessary enquiries had been made before the orders of admission had been signed.

Your Committee are pursuing a strict enquiry into such of the cases now in the Asylum as are likely to be attended with a successful result; but the only remedy which they can suggest for the future protection of the County is, that the Court should authorise its Solicitor to attend before the Justices when the Parish Officers require an adjudication that the settlement of a Pauper cannot be ascertained, *and that the Justices should decline to make any such adjudication in his absence, without proof that notice has been duly served upon him.* If this system be adopted, a responsible officer, acquainted with settlement-law, will always be present to take care of the County interests, and direct the necessary enquiries; and, as the costs of such enquiries, if made before the order is signed, must fall upon the Parish (upon whom is attached the duty of proving that all reasonable enquiries have been made), and not upon the County, the only expense to which the County fund will be subjected, will be the Solicitor's charge for attendance.

When it is remembered that the charges of County Patients have increased during the present year £1,000 in amount, that every County Patient costs the County annually upwards of £22 from the date of his admission, and that the cost of all enquiries respecting the settlement subsequent to the order must be defrayed out of the County fund, it seems to your Committee that no reasonable doubt can be entertained of the expediency of the measure; but at the same time they recommend that it should in the first instance be confined to a limited

period, so that its policy may be practically ascertained before it is finally adopted.

From their last Report, the Rate-payers must have been prepared for an increased amount of expenditure. This will be less than your Committee had expected, not exceeding, they are happy to say, tenpence-half-penny per week for each Patient; an increase to which no reasonable person will object who sees the health of the Patients promoted by a superior diet, and their comfort by the banishment of restraint.

The mention of this leads your Committee to a subject of the deepest moment connected with the success of an experiment which they have watched with anxious solicitude. The Resident Physician, in his Michaelmas Report, felt himself called upon to notice "the wretched condition in which Patients are not unfrequently sent to the Asylum." The picture is in itself revolting, and the cruelties which it exhibits, when considered in reference to their consequences on the mind of the poor sufferer, cannot be too strongly condemned.—"Ragged, emaciated, covered with vermin, marked with cords or iron handcuffs, and terrified in consequence of injudicious usage;"—is it surprising that such mistaken severity in ignorant hands should tend to perpetuate itself, or that having roused the passions by the harshest treatment, the same parties who act thus unreasonably, should continue the like coercive discipline in order to guard against the effects of their own misconduct?—It is a mistake most injurious in its consequences, both to the sane and to the insane, to consider the latter, and to treat them, as if they were no better than wild animals and not as human beings, who, like ourselves, are not unfrequently touched by human sympathies, and who, if not susceptible of cure, may be soothed and made happier by a steady course of kindness.

Convinced of this, your Committee have looked with anxious hope to the experiment which is now under trial by the Resident Physician in our Asylum. As an encouragement to other public establishments who may be induced to enter upon the same judicious course, and with the hope of checking the opposite practice wherever it may prevail, your Committee cannot postpone the gratifying information, that, up to this time at least, the experiment has met with complete success. *Since the 20th of September, to the day of the date of this Report, there has not been one Patient subjected to bodily restraint*; the fantastic dreams of the poor Lunatic have not been aggravated by real terrors; he has not been made to feel that he is surrounded by harsh masters, ready upon every occasion to punish his involuntary fault, but by friends who are anxious, by gentle treatment, to awaken the reason from its lethargy, and by the same means confirm his cure. Their very limited experience of its effects does not enable your Committee to say how far such a course can be universally carried out. Cases may arise which may force the Resident Physician to make an exception to the rule; hitherto, however, no such exception has occurred. But, more than this; better order and more continued decorum have been maintained; and, although occasional outbursts of violence are, from the capricious nature of the disease, unavoidable, they have become rarer, and the whole establishment has less of the characteristic features of a Lunatic Asylum.

All of which the Visiting Justices submit, &c.

CHARLES A. TULK,
Chairman.

15th January, 1840.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the Four Quarters of the Year, 1839.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	Quarter ending 31st March.	Quarter ending 30th June.	Quarter ending 30th Sept.	Quarter ending 31st Dec.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from Bone	0 6 1	0 6 1	0 6 1½	0 6 1½
Legs and Shins of Beef, per set of 50 lbs.....	0 *2 7	0 7 3½	0 8 4	0 8 4
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (<i>with- out head or suet</i>).....	0 6 1	0 5 10	0 6 1½	0 6 1½
Beef and Mutton Suet, (<i>equal proportions</i>)... per stone...	0 7 0	0 5 10	0 5 6½	0 5 6½
Flour	3 3 0	2 14 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Malt	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Oatmeal	1 3 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Cheese.....	3 3 0	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
Tea	3 8 0	0 3 4½	0 3 4½	0 3 4½
Sugar (Lump)	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
Sugar (Raw)	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 5 6	3 5 6

* At per stone.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mr. Thomas Harold, Builder's Work.....	105	18	0
Mr. William Moseley, Surveyor, per Centage on ditto	5	5	10
Mr. Henry Geere, a 14-foot Spar and a Pair of Ash Bell Cheeks.....	2	17	6
Mr. Thomas Mears, a Bell.....	4	11	9
Mr. J. Bowers, three Ladders.....	3	10	0
Mr. James Morrison, advances made by him for Rates and Taxes, and Wages to Plumber, Glazier, Carpenter, Bricklayer, and others.....	213	17	9
Mr. Thomas Harold, Builder's Work.....	153	15	0
Mr. William Moseley, Surveyor, per Centage on ditto.....	7	13	9

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 31st Dec., 1839.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 1st September, 1839	329	462	791
Admitted during the Quarter	39	47	86
	<u>368</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>877</u>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Discharged Cured	11	12	
Ditto Relieved	1	0	
Died	10	9	
	—	—	
	22	21	43
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st Dec., 1839	<u>346</u>	<u>488</u>	<u>834</u>

Average Daily number of Patients during the Quarter, 802.

EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Garden and Agriculture	46	Garden	12
Helpers	38	Laundry	40
Picking Coir.	12	Kitchen and Dairy	13
Carpenters	5	Helpers	16
Tailors	10	Picking Coir	133
Shoemakers	11	Needle-work.	114
In Store-room, Kitchen, Engine-house	16		
Bricklayers	3		
Painters	1		
	—		
Employed	142	Employed	328
Unemployed	197	Unemployed	149
Sick	7	Sick	11
	<u>346</u>		<u>488</u>
Males.	346	} 834	
Females	488		

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT,

Presented at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1840.

THE COMMITTEE of Visiting Justices in their last Report expressed their hopes that the system which abandons the aid of personal coercion in the management of the Insane was as practicable as it is humane. Another three months are past, and they have again to congratulate the County that during the whole of that time, under a benignant Providence, there has not been a single occurrence to weaken their confidence in the practicable nature of the System; and that among so many Insane Patients, by humane treatment and constant attention, there has not been a single act of dangerous violence which required bodily restraint.

It is an additional source of pleasure for them to be able to state, that no increased destruction of clothing or other property is occasioned by the personal freedom which the Patients enjoy. Indeed, so far as clothing is concerned, the amount of destruction is somewhat lessened because of the general tranquillity of the Patients from the adoption of the System; and although for a few weeks after its commencement, and before the Keepers and Nurses were familiar to it, a considerable additional quantity of windows were broken, that cause of complaint has for some months past been at an end.

It will be recollected that on the County-day of the last Epiphany Sessions, the Solicitor of the County was authorized

by the Court for the limited period of three months to investigate those cases where it might appear that Patients had been adjudicated as County Patients, whose settlements, by diligent enquiry, might be ascertained. The Committee are happy to report that the result of the investigation has gone beyond their utmost hopes. By Messrs. Allen and Co.'s first Report, it will be seen that Six Pauper Patients were transferred from the charge of the County to their respective Parishes, and £37 8s. 11*d.* recovered for past maintenance and removal; by the second, that Four Patients were transferred to their Parishes, and £23 4s. 4*d.* recovered for the County; by the third, that no fewer than Twenty Patients were transferred from the County charge, and £329 13s. 5*d.* recovered; and by the fourth, that Nine Patients were transferred, and £158 2s. 5*d.* recovered for the County. On these gratifying results, amounting in the whole to Thirty-nine Patients (of whom ten are settled in Parishes out of the County), and to £548 9s. 1*d.* recovered for past maintenance and removals, besides the relief afforded to the County of the future cost of these Patients, amounting to £857 13s. 6*d.* per annum, the Visiting Justices offer their congratulations. With regard also to the progressive effects of these Resolutions, the result has been equally gratifying. In the month of January, 1840, before the Resolutions of the Court were made public, Ten Lunatics were admitted as County Patients. During the month of February, when they were but imperfectly understood, four only, and since the early part of March to the present time, there has not been one such admission. Your Committee have great reason to believe that settlements will be established in several other cases.*

Your Committee embrace this opportunity of calling the attention of the Justices to the state of the Fund for the relief

* Vide 64th Report.

of destitute Patients at the time of their recovery, founded under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, when Queen Consort, and called "The Queen Adelaide Fund." This admirable Charity, from the great increase of Patients in the Asylum, has become lamentably inadequate to the benevolent purposes of its foundation. It produces only £60 per annum, and perhaps, in its present state, is calculated to operate unfavorably upon the convalescent Patient, by raising hopes which it cannot fulfil: for the Patients are aware of the existence of the Fund, and dwell in hope upon its cheering aid, when looking to their return to the cares of the world. Its necessities were, in the early part of the present year, laid before Queen Adelaide as the Patroness of the Fund, accompanied by a letter from Dr. Conolly, of which a copy is annexed to this Report, and Her Majesty Queen Adelaide was graciously pleased to add an Annual Subscription of £25 to her former liberal Donation. The state and objects of the Fund were then submitted to our Most Gracious Sovereign, who most kindly, and within forty-eight hours of the application, commanded a munificent Donation of One Hundred Guineas to be presented to the Charity, accompanied by the most flattering expressions of her opinion of its utility. Your Committee have also the additional gratification of stating, that upon forwarding to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the County, a copy of the Letter above alluded to, it was answered by a Donation of One Hundred Pounds.

The existence of this Fund, its nature and objects, have often been mentioned in the Reports of your Committee, and they trust, now that its necessities are brought before the notice of the Bench, that the Magistrates of the County will unite with your Committee in a strenuous effort to increase its Funds and extend its benefits, and heartily join with them in endeavouring

to make its existence more generally known, and in urging its claims upon the consideration of the benevolent and humane.

The Visiting Justices are happy to report that the Asylum continues free from all except ordinary cases of sickness. The Officers are generally attentive to their duties, and are, for the most part, equally studious to second the Resident Physician in the medical department, as they are to follow the instructions of the Committee in all that concerns the domestic management of the Asylum.

All of which the Committee submit, &c.

CHARLES A. TULK,
Chairman.

16th April, 1840.

Hanwell, February 3rd, 1840.

DEAR SIR,

IN the Report which I had lately the honor to lay before the Visiting Magistrates of the Asylum, it was observed, that the extreme poverty of some of the Patients, and the certainty that on being discharged from the Asylum they would return to a miserable home, and be exposed to many causes most likely to produce a relapse, sometimes occasioned hesitation respecting the propriety of sending them away after they were sufficiently restored to reason, to make their restoration to the ordinary habits of life desirable. It was added, that the benefit arising in many instances from the Adelaide Fund was so great and so evident, as to make its limited extent deeply to be regretted.

Having almost daily opportunities of seeing the good done by this excellent Fund, and, I am sorry to add, of seeing cases to which its limited assistance cannot be extended, and in which such charitable help is greatly required, I trust you will permit me to lay before you a few particulars illustrative of these circumstances.

It very often happens that Insanity makes its first advances slowly, manifesting itself by eccentric and irregular conduct, fits of illness, of dissipation, or of extravagance, long before it is clearly recognised. These first symptoms of the disorder, inconvenient in every rank of life, are ruinous to a family dependent on the daily labour of a husband and a father.

By their frequent recurrence, or by their long continuance, every comfort is successively sacrificed, and every article of furniture and dress that can possibly be spared becomes pledged for a little money to meet the daily necessities of the Patient, of the helpless children, and of his almost broken-hearted wife, who is long unable to account for the demoralization which is

bringing ruin upon the whole family. At length the malady becomes too plain to be mistaken, and the poor Lunatic, after being delayed a short time in the Workhouse, and a longer time in some cheap private Lunatic house, is brought to the Asylum, and his wife and children are taken care of by the Parish. In a few months perhaps the poor man recovers; he then begins daily to represent to us the deserted state of his family and his anxiety to help them, and, becoming at length quite well, he is discharged. When he takes off the Asylum dress, he clothes himself in the ragged worn out garments which have been kept for him at the Workhouse; often fancying that his best clothes have been stolen, forgetting how he parted from them, and going away in some degree of irritation on this account. He then either goes to the Workhouse, or into the poorest lodging in the lowest retreats of destitution. He finds more difficulty in obtaining work than he expected. His having been insane operates against the success of his efforts to be employed; he is pressed with daily wants which were not felt or thought of in the Asylum; and, in short, exposed, immediately after his recovery, to every probable cause of relapse.

In many instances the Patient's malady has been of longer duration. When he leaves the Asylum he finds that his friends are dead, or have almost forgotten him; and he learns, all at once, the troubles with which those for whom he feels affection have long been struggling. Many of these Patients first became insane after long contention with all these evils; and were worn and harrassed by various wretchedness until they lost their reason. When we turn any of these unfortunate persons out of the gate pennyless, we at once expose them to a repetition of the causes of their first attack of madness or of melancholy.

The instances are numerous in which poor widows are admitted, distracted by the failure of some humble business, to the

carrying on of which they were unequal after their husband's death. Affliction and sorrow in these cases commonly produce the most marked examples of a profound and speechless melancholy, from which the recovery is slowly effected, if effected at all. No means of assisting or if confirming recovery are so likely to be efficacious as being able to hold out the promise of a little aid toward the re-establishment of some business by which these Patients, when restored to some degree of cheerfulness, may look forward to being enabled to live honestly. I believe the benevolent persons who have superintended the formation and distribution of the Adelaide Fund have witnessed not a few most affecting cases of this kind; in which, also, the aid derived from the fund became the blessed instrument of regained prosperity.

Of 244 Female Patients, of whom the station or occupation are mentioned in a Table appended to the Michaelmas Report of the Asylum, 125 were Domestic Servants. These poor women, when recovered, are of course seldom able at once to find places. Their affliction has seldom been concealed from those who know them, or with whom they formerly lived. Unless they can go to their parents, the workhouse is their only resource. It often happens that their parents are extremely poor, and ill able to support any additional burthen. A small donation in these cases gives the destitute girl a kind of welcome to her home, and enables her to go to it with confidence and cheerfulness, and she exerts herself and does well. Without such help, and her mind still weak, her condition would often become very lamentable.

We have also, at all times, among our Patients, some in whom, after the severer symptoms of their malady have disappeared, a slight disorder or impairment of the mind remains, or a certain eccentricity of manner, or a disposition to excitement when contradicted or not judiciously managed. These Patients, under the guardianship of the various officers and

servants of the Asylum who are familiar with their character, are most industrious labourers, or at least most serviceable assistants, and, whilst pleased and engaged in different employments of more or less consequence, are placed in circumstances extremely favourable to permanent cure. But these Patients, conscious that they are useful, and sometimes even overrating their services, would often become discontented and refuse to leave their wards, or to be in any way active, without the encouraging hope of assistance when discharged. In these cases, the prospect of pecuniary aid, although they know it can only be trifling, becomes auxiliary to the perfect cure of the Patient, promotes satisfaction, stimulates activity, and at the same time contributes to restore the powers of body and of mind.

We are often placed in a peculiarly painful situation as respects County Patients, who have no parish to return to. The miserable fate that inevitably awaits some of them, causes us, indeed, occasionally to keep them week after week, because we know that they have, whilst with us, needful food and clothing and shelter, and being unable, when they leave us, to furnish them either with clothes or with money, we cannot bear to see them turned out of the Asylum in rags, and without a farthing, and without a friend. In these circumstances, we cannot always refrain from extending a little help to them, for which we should be glad to have fuller means and authority. A suit of clothes, costing about twelve or fifteen shillings, and a sum of money, not exceeding one or two sovereigns, when the recovered Patient has a long journey before him, are absolutely necessary to prevent their being regarded as vagrants, or even perishing on the road. I am convinced, both by what has been communicated to me, and by my own observation, that assistance to this extent has, in some cases, perhaps in many, saved a poor man or woman from total abandonment and despair, has been the

means of restoring them to their distant families, and of securing their subsequent well-doing.

Constantly occupied in the treatment of a class of maladies, the history of which reveals so much physical and moral weakness, and circumstances of such complicated and terrible distress, we feel that we have done but a part of our duty when we have merely contributed to restore the sanity of the mind, and anxiously look for the completion of our efforts to any possible means of restoring the victim of insanity to a position in society, promising some tranquillity of heart and a consolatory hope of moderate prosperity. Except the opportunities afforded to us by the Adelaide Fund, to the benevolent founders of which we can never feel sufficiently grateful, we have no means of effecting these most desirable ends. The number of Patients in the Asylum, when that Fund was established, did not exceed 300, it now amounts to 834, and preparation has lately been made for the reception of 100 more. If, therefore, the Fund could be so brought before the attention of the County of Middlesex, and of benevolent persons in other parts of the kingdom, as to shew them how important its benefits are to the largest Lunatic Establishment in the kingdom, built solely for the relief of Paupers, it might possibly be so increased as to enable the Magistrates and the Officers of the Asylum to extend its charitable succour to many for whom, at present, there is unfortunately no provision of any kind—no hope, and no resource.

I remain,

Very sincerely, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CONOLLY.

To C. A. TULK, Esq., Chairman
of the Visiting Magistrates of
the County Lunatic Asylum. }

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all sums for Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the Authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
The Official Assignee of the Estate of Mr. John Marshall, a bankrupt, repairing a Steam Boiler.	10	0	0
E. Beck, Cement, &c.	16	10	7
C. Leggett, Smith's Work, &c.....	39	16	0
S. Cooper, Lime.	15	0	0
J. Smith, Tow	3	7	6
T. Williams, Cutlery.	0	8	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, Lead Piping, &c.	46	18	8
Hayward Tyler, Brass Work	16	16	5
G. B. Thompson, Cutlery	3	0	0
W. Tucker, Repairing Copper Piping.....	2	19	0
J. Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	39	1	4
J. Faulkner, Ironmongery, &c.....	131	11	0
Bailey, Pegg and Co., Cast Iron Retorts.....	33	9	7
Boyd and Co, Bedding, &c.....	316	11	7
W. Clark, Colours, &c.....	20	19	7
J. Morgan, Turnery, &c.	10	4	0
T. Wilkinson, Copper Pail Engines.	12	0	0
Russell and Sons, Steam Tubing.....	5	13	9
Stephenson and Son, Ironmongery and Bell- hanging... ..	26	2	11
Bramah and Co., Cast Iron Piping.....	11	9	5
J. Gatelee, Psalm and Hymn Books.....	7	18	6
Obbard and Co., Window Glass, &c.	56	13	0
H. Geere, Timber.....	10	18	3
H. & E. Westbrook, Bricks.....	9	10	0
Wildey and Co., Picked Coir.....	98	0	0
C. Roope, Bedding, &c.....	119	1	5
T. Bowden, Baskets.....	3	1	6
Mountjoy and Son, Box.....	0	10	0
W. Addecott, Rocking Horses.....	18	0	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware.....	1	4	9
J. Pontifex, Washing Copper and Baths.....	26	18	3

W. & J. White, Repairing Mill	1	16	0
W. Dunnett, Draft Boards, &c.	2	7	6
Rood and Co., Feathers	22	8	0
Walkling and Co., Glass Shade	0	3	6
J. Andrews, Painting, Glazing, &c.	12	14	5
H. F. Turner, Hassocks	5	14	0
Mrs. M. Ratliff, Furniture	22	8	0
W. Tuson, Scaffold Cord	1	4	3
T. Wilkinson, a Patent Mangle	17	17	0
Thomas Harold, Bricklayers' Work in improving the Ventilation of the Building.....	100	18	0
William Moseley, Surveyor, per centage on ditto...	5	0	10
Henry Cater, Repairing Steam Boiler.....	17	10	0
J. Morrison, Advances to Workmen and for build- ing Materials.....	252	18	6

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1840.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from Bone..... per stone	0	6	1½
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without Head, Shanks or Inside Suet)..... per stone	0	6	8½
Beef and Mutton Suet, (equal proportions) per stone	0	5	10
Flour	2	13	0
Malt.....per quarter	3	11	0
Oatmeal	0	17	6
Cheese..... per cwt	2	18	0
Tea	0	4	8
Sugar Lump... .. per cwt	4	2	0
Ditto Raw..... per cwt	3	2	0

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Quarterly Account from 1st January to 31st March, 1840.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr.					Cr.		
1839				1840.			
Dec. 31 To Balance of Account to this date	237	10	9	Mar. 31			
1840							
Mar. 31 To Cash received from Parishes.	4,360	8	10		By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's bills, Salaries, Wages, and other Disbursements, to this date	4,934	9
Ditto from County					Balance in hand	280	14
Treasurer for Lunatic	732	0	10		Ditto at Messrs. Twining's	114	17
Vagrants	5,092	9	8			395	11
	<u>£5,330</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>			<u>£5,330</u>	<u>0</u>
						<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>
Mar. 31 To Balance of Cash this day	395	11	4	Mar. 31	By Amount of Tradesmen's bills, &c., due to this date	3,702	5
Amount due from Parishes.	3,130	2	11		Surplus	404	18
Ditto from County						<u>£4,107</u>	<u>3</u>
Treasurer for Lunatic	581	9	6			<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>
Vagrants	3,711	12	5				
	<u>£4,107</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>				

(Errors excepted.)

Hanwell, 22nd April, 1840.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 31st March, 1840.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 31st December, 1839 ..	346	488	834
Admitted during the Quarter.....	24	19	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	370	507	877
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Discharged { Cured.....	14	6	
{ Relieved.....	1	0	
Died	7	8	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	22	14	36
Remaining in the Asylum on 1st March, 1840....	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	348	493	841

Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 1840.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	68	Garden.....	14
Helpers	30	Laundry	42
Picking Coir	0	Kitchen and Dairy	20
Carpenters	8	Helpers	29
Tailors	13	Picking Coir	106
Shoemakers.....	10	Needle-work.....	142
In Store-room, Kitchen, and Engine House.....	14		
Bricklayers	4		
Painters	2		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Employed....	142	Employed....	353
Unemployed	181	Unemployed..	120
Sick	18	Sick.....	20
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	348		493

Males..... 348 } Total 841.
 Females..... 493 }

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT,

Presented at the Midsummer Quarter Session, 1840.

THE satisfaction which the Visiting Justices have felt in reporting on the state of the Asylum since the Medical Department has been under the superintendence of Dr. Conolly, has continued uninterrupted up to the present moment. Every day has shewn more clearly the happy results of the system which he has introduced, and at the same time increased the hope that, so long as the zealous co-operation of every subordinate officer can be secured, it will not be more difficult to be carried out successfully, nor more liable to serious or even trifling accidents, than the system of severity and coercion which it is designed to supersede.

On the County-day of the last January Sessions the Visiting Justices laid before the Court their reasons for thinking that an increase of accommodation, by which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the County Pauper Lunatics who are at present either in Private Establishments, or in Parish Workhouses, might be received into the Asylum, would be attended with the greatest benefit to the Patients. To render the alterations for the accommodation of Seventy additional Patients complete, it was proposed to build an Infirmary on the male side, which was to contain twenty-four beds, a day-room with all requisite conveniences, a scullery, and a few out-buildings, which were for the most part rendered necessary by the great increase in the

number of the Patients. It was also proposed to fit up the eastern basement, which would contain forty-six beds, together with its day-room, baths, sinks, and other conveniences. The cost of these improvements, together with the warming and gas apparatus, the bedsteads, mattresses and bedding, and all contingencies, was estimated by the County Surveyor to be within the sum of £5,000, and this sum, upon the representation of the Visiting Justices, was granted by the Court last April Quarter Session.

The Visiting Justices have now the very unpleasant duty of reporting, that of the Tenders for Building alone, which they received on the 21st of last May, from four respectable Builders, the highest was £1,437, and the lowest £890, more than the estimate of the County Surveyor; and they find that the cost of the whole, including $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for contingencies, and the commission of 5 per cent. for the Surveyor, will, in consequence of the original error in the estimate, amount to £545 10s. 0d. more than the sum of £5,000, which has been borrowed under the authority of the Court. On this plain statement the Visiting Justices forbear to make any comment. They have taken every precaution that lay in their power to guard against all errors of calculation; and, being unconscious of blame, they trust that the Court will enable them at an early opportunity to make good the deficiency.

It is an additional disappointment to the Visiting Justices, that, notwithstanding their endeavours to reduce, if possible, the weekly rate, or at all events not to increase it, especially in a quarter when they had a right to expect a diminution in the price of provisions, a rise in the contract price of Meat from 6s. 5d. per stone to 7s. 9d. per stone, compels them, most reluctantly, to increase the rate $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week.

But these are disappointments which a little time will, it is to be hoped, remove. The main source of gratification in the good government and improving condition of the Asylum remains undiminished. Good feeling and a zealous discharge of their respective duties, so necessary to ensure success, prevail almost universally throughout the establishment. No exertions on the part of the Visiting Justices have been or shall be wanting to secure these and every other object which can conduce to the prosperity of the Institution, and the satisfaction of the County.

All which the Visiting Justices submit, &c.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,

Chairman.

2nd July, 1840.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During Quarter ending 30th June, 1840.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, on 31st March, 1840	348	493	841
Admitted during the Quarter	31	13	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	379	506	885
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Cured during the Quarter	10	5	
Relieved Ditto	2	1	
Died Ditto	*7	11	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	19	17	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the Asylum on the 30th June, 1840	360	489	849

Average Daily number of Patients during the Quarter, 842.

* One of these Patients was discharged cured, but Strangulated Hernia occurring, he died (after the operation) in the Asylum.

EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>	
Garden and Agriculture	72	Garden	24
Helpers	32	Laundry	48
Picking Coir.	0	Kitchen and Dairy	17
Carpenters	7	Helpers	24
Tailors	11	Picking Coir	109
Shoemakers	8	Needle-work.	154
In Store-room, Kitchen, and Engine-house	15		
Bricklayers	4		
Painters	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Employed	150	Employed	376
Unemployed	198	Unemployed	82
Sick	12	Sick	31
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	360		489
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Males	360	} 849	
Females	489		

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st April to 30th June, 1840.

Cr.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1840.					1840.				
Mar. 31.	To Balance of Cash at this date	395	11	4	June 30.	By Cash paid Sundry Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries, Wages, and other Disbursements to this date	3,830	5	0
June 30.	To Cash received from Parishes 3,694 0 6					{ In hand	450	11	3
	Do. from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	612	0	11		{ At Messrs. Twinings ..	420	16	6
				4,306 1 5					871 7 9
				<u>£4,701 12 9</u>					<u>£4,701 12 9</u>
June 30.	To Balance of Cash this day	871	7	9	June 30.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date	4,557	16	4
	To Amount due from Parishes 3,571 13 10					Surplus	378	12	7
	Ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	493	7	4					<u>£4,936 8 11</u>
				4,065 1 2					
				<u>£4,936 8 11</u>					

Hanwell, July 7th, 1840.

(Errors excepted.)

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, Cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Beck, Paving Bricks, &c.	8	7	1
Cornelius Leggett, Iron Work	15	7	2
Samuel Cooper, Lime	20	0	0
John Smith, Flax Tow	1	5	0
Messrs. Andrew Ross & Co., Surgical Instruments	0	14	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, &c.	5	7	0
Hayward Tyler, Brass Plugs	0	18	0
George Beeston Thompson, Cutlery, Dinner Plates, &c.	15	17	0
Cormack, Son, and Oliver, Grass Seeds, &c.	1	1	0
Weiss and Son, Surgical Instruments	19	19	6
William Tucker, Gravel Sieves, &c.	1	15	0
Charles Warner, Brass Cocks	6	15	0
James Montgomery and Son, Timber, &c.	84	14	0
George Simpson, Cutlery	8	6	1
James Stacey, Iron Castings	4	19	4
John Faulkner, Ironmongery	39	18	0
R. Williams, Carpeting	3	19	2
Charles Chubb, Master Keys	3	12	0
Bailey, Pegg & Co., Iron Pipes	47	8	6
Boyd, Burnett and Boyd, Carpeting, &c.	16	3	2
William Clark, Milled Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.	18	10	10
John Morgan, Tubs	0	14	0
James Russell and Sons, Steam Tubing	10	12	8
George Stephenson and Son, Ironmongery	7	4	8
Bramah and Robinson, Engineer's Work	32	5	6
J. A. Abbott, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	67	5	6
J. Gotelee, Psalm and Hymn Books	7	18	6
Obbard and Company, Glazier's Diamond Set Patent	0	15	0
Barron and Son, Ward Keys	5	6	0
H. and E. Westbrook, Bricks	7	12	0
Willey and Company, Coir for Bedding	68	2	8
James Deville, Gas Fittings	26	16	6
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	142	11	5
Mrs. M. Ratliff, Oak Drawers	4	0	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware and Glass	8	10	8
Walkling and Wheatley, Earthenware	3	0	0
James Andrews, Milled Lead	0	18	3
H. F. Turner, Zinc Baths	25	14	0
Thomas and George Monk, Painting Materials, &c.	45	4	6
Jackson and Graham, Furniture	48	17	10
Thomas Harold, Bricklayer's Work	155	6	4
William Moseley, per Centage on ditto	7	15	4
James Morrison, for advances for Wages for Workmen, &c.	255	4	0
Thomas Harold, Bricklayer's Work	27	0	6

FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT,

Presented at the Michaelmas Quarter Session, 1840.

THE VISITING JUSTICES are happy in again being able to report, that their experience of another three months has strengthened and confirmed their previous testimony as to the safety as well as superiority of the system adopted at Hanwell; a system which entirely abolishes harsh treatment and personal coercion, and substitutes constant attention and gentleness in the management of the insane. Though no fair conclusion could have been drawn as to its intrinsic value from any accidental instances of failure, seeing that accidents are not unfrequent where coercion is systematically applied as the means of repressing violence, it is still most gratifying and cheering to those who are anxiously watching the progress which this system is making at Hanwell, and who take a deep interest in its success as a thing of national importance, to know that there has been no occurrence of an untoward kind, which could in the remotest way be connected with the enjoyment of personal freedom by the Patients, nor any act of violence which called for bodily restraint.

In consequence of a Report which the Visiting Justices received from the Resident Physician, dated the 2nd of July last, upon the Medical Duties of the Two Assistant-Surgeons of the Asylum, they had hoped to dispense with the services of one of those officers, and to substitute a properly qualified Dispenser of Medicines with a less salary; but since they resolved upon

adopting this suggestion, the very serious illness of Dr. Conolly, from which he has not yet recovered, has forced them to forego their intention, and, for the present, at least, to revert to the original plan. In his anxiety that every expense in the Medical Department should as far as practicable be cut down, the Resident Physician calculated upon an uninterrupted enjoyment of that energy and strength, which the duties of his situation require. The Committee cannot refrain from expressing the hope that for the sake of the humane and judicious system which owes so much to his talent and exertion, as well as on account of his family and friends, his health may be speedily re-established.

The Visiting Justices are enabled to report in respect to the additions and improvements to the buildings of the Asylum, for which the Court granted the sums of £5000 and £1000, that the whole of the Works in the Eastern Basement were, with the exception of the painting and plumbing and the fixing of the fastenings on the shutters, completed at the last meeting of the Committee, and that there is no doubt, according to the report of the Surveyor, Mr. Moseley, of these Works being finished on this day. The Surveyor states, that the completion of the Infirmary is likely to be delayed for a fortnight longer, owing to the continual neglect on the part of the builders in not following his directions to put on a sufficient number of workmen. By that time, however, he has every reason to believe it will be finished. Though this neglect of the builders is much to be regretted, it is satisfactory to learn, on the authority of Mr. Moseley, that the Work is well executed, and that the extra charge will not exceed £20.

The Committee cannot but express their satisfaction to the Court at finding that with the Thousand Pounds last raised for completing the improvements which are to accommodate thirty-

eight additional Male and forty-four additional Female Patients, there is a fair prospect of their being able to make such further alterations as to afford accommodation for Twenty other Females. The room for Male Patients is now sufficient, but there is still a deficiency of accommodation for the Pauper Females remaining in private establishments, and it is gratifying to the Committee to think that they may probably have the means of making a further progress in this most desirable object.

Possibly the Court may think that the expenditure under the head of Repairs has this year been exceedingly large, but the Visiting Justices beg in answer to say, that in this branch, as in every other, it has been their study, from a sense of duty, to expend no more than was necessary from the state of building, and was actually required for the health and comfort of the Patients. The ventilation of the building was deplorably defective, and as the number of the inmates increased, it frequently became impossible to preserve some parts of it from being extremely offensive, and consequently injurious to health. The ventilation is now, the Committee are happy to say, though far from perfect, greatly improved. They have also been able to effect a great improvement in the warming of the building, and, as they hope, with some saving of fuel.

But they do not wish to conceal from the Court that yet further alterations will be required. In addition to the ordinary labours of the Committee for the coming year, their attention will be called to the subdividing of the refractory wards, so important for the right and easy management of the troublesome and violent; to the planning and laying out of additional airing grounds for the convenience of the increased number of Patients; to the improving of the present airing grounds; to

planting the airing grounds with shrubs and relieving their dullness by walks, and to converting the open space in front of the eastern wing into grounds for walking and cheerful recreation for the Male Patients; as during the present year has been done with respect to the open space in front of the eastern wing for the accommodation of the Females.

As it may be argued against the treatment pursued at the Asylum, that the cures are still not sufficiently numerous, considering the numbers of the patients, it is right that the Committee should state that there are several sufficient causes in operation to prevent a fair comparison being drawn as to the measure of success in respect to cures between this and other Institutions, and that these causes must continue to operate for a time, though some of them are gradually lessening and may, it is hoped, at length altogether disappear.

In the year 1831, 295 cases were admitted into the Asylum, and of these 94 are now remaining. In the year 1832, 422 additional cases were admitted, and of these 137 are now remaining. Of these cases seven only have died during the last year, so that upwards of 240 incurable cases, or one-fourth of the whole number of Patients, have been for eight years, and still are, included in the annual returns; independently of the additional number of incurables of each succeeding year. The imperfect state of the books will not admit of anything like an accurate account being given as to the number of Patients who had previously been in other Asylums or in Workhouses, but by an extensive correspondence which has been carried on with a view to examine into these facts, it has been clearly ascertained, that out of 834 Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of last December, 655 had been in other Asylums, or in Workhouses, for considerable periods, of which 124 had been discharged from St. Luke's or Bethlem Hospitals as incurable.

This is one very powerful cause, which, unless taken into the account, must prevent a just estimate being drawn between the number of our cures compared with those of other Institutions, where such a cause is not at all, or only to a very limited extent, in operation. Another reason is to be found in the great number of our Epileptic Patients, who not being always admissible into other Institutions, do not swell their amount of incurable cases, and so diminish the comparative number of their cures, but who with us are invariably admitted, and are at this present time in number upwards of one hundred. A third cause must be traced to the extraordinary and disgraceful fact, that numbers of Patients are sent into the Asylum, as it would seem, to die.

This practice ought to be examined into by the proper authorities, and wherever instances are detected, to be visited with severe reprehension. The Court and the County will be surprised to learn, that of the 656 Patients who have died in the Asylum since its opening, 22 have died within a fortnight, 42 between a fortnight and a month of their admission, and 339 within a twelvemonth. It is to be lamented that this practice, obviously revolting as it is to humanity, instead of lessening, appears to be increasing. Of the 69 Patients who have died within the present year, twelve, that is upwards of one-sixth, have died within a month after their admission.

With respect to the finances of the Asylum, the Visiting Justices beg to state, that there has been an increase of Expenditure during the present year, to which they are desirous of drawing the attention of the Court. The total Expenditure from January 1st, 1839, to September 30th, 1839 (being the period comprised in the last published statement), was £11,344 17s. 3½*d.*, the number of Patients 804, and the average cost per week 7s. 3*d.* The total Expenditure for the

present year is £18,843 0s. 6*d.*, the number of Patients 835, and the average cost per week 8s. 7½*d.*, being an increase of 1s. 4½*d.* per week. The increased price of provisions, and change of the dietary of the Patients, will account, as appears by the Tables annexed to this Report, for 12¼*d.* of this increase, and 1*d.* must be placed to the more generous diet and allowances to the sick; that head of Expenditure averaging during the present year 1*d.* per week beyond the former amount. The Committee entertain no doubt of the concurrence of the Rate Payers, and the sanction of the Bench to these increased expences. It is a well ascertained fact, that the cure of many Insane Patients, and the mitigation of the malady in nearly all, depends mainly on a sufficient and nutritious diet; and the beneficial results of the increased liberality of the Establishment in this particular, are manifest not only in the generally improved appearance of the patients, but in the increasing number of cures, and the decreasing ratio of deaths. The old and new Dietary Tables are appended to this Report, to enable those interested in the enquiry to judge of their comparative economy, sufficiency, and merit.

There is another cause of an increased expenditure, varying from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per week per Patient, arising from the change of medical treatment and the substitution of the moral restraints of watchfulness, gentleness, and firmness, for the cheaper system of bodily coercion.

Fifteen months ago the proportionate number of Attendants and Nurses in the Asylum were to the Patients as 1 to 25, or 4 to 100, a number remarkably small under any system. They are now as 1 to 18 or 5⁵/₉ to 100, the lowest number with which the system can be carried on. Taking the wages of an Attendant at £25 per annum, a Nurse at £14, and the board of an Attendant

and Nurse at 10s. per week, the additional annual expense is $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ per week.*

When it is remembered that this is the only additional expence which legitimately belongs to the abolition of the old system of bodily coercion and instrumental restraint, and the substitution of the humane and enlightened treatment which the Resident Physician has so successfully introduced, the Committee are satisfied that the impression of the Bench will rather be that of wonder at the insignificance of the amount, than surprise that such increase should be necessary. As Lunatics are incapable of self-government, they must be under the control of manacles or personal watchfulness, and it is not denied that the former is the cheaper mode; but an improved dietary, additional clothing, more frequent changes of linen, and other ameliorations of their unhappy condition, however likely to be attendant upon a system based upon the principles of humanity and kindness, and however jealously to be watched, lest they exceed a proper limit, are not necessarily attendant upon the abolition of instrumental torture, nor fairly to be classed amongst the expences which it causes. The additional expences above enumerated account for the whole amount of increase in the weekly rate, but a smaller increase would nevertheless have been sufficient, had not the cost of clothing during the present year greatly exceeded the usual average. In 1837, the average cost per week was $7d.$ for each Patient, in 1838, $6d.$,

* If the proportion of Attendants and Nurses be as 1 : 25, an establishment of 900 Patients will require $900 \div 25 = 36$ Attendants or Nurses. The same establishment, if the proportion be as 1 : 18, will require $900 \div 18 = 50$ Keepers or Nurses, being an increase of 14.

7 Attendants' Wages at £25 per annum	175
7 Nurses' ditto at £14	98
14 Attendants' and Nurses' board at 10s.	364

£637

Which sum of £637 divided amongst 900 Patients, is equal to 14s. 2d. per Patient annually, or $3\frac{1}{4}d.$ weekly.

in 1839, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, and in the present year $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ A portion of this increase, amounting to upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week, has arisen, partly by the increase of stock in store, and partly by the additional stock necessarily issued in consequence of the second weekly change of linen now allowed; and the residue is attributed to the renovation of the clothing of the Patients which during the two preceding years had been allowed to sink below its proper level; at the same time, the Committee recommend a most jealous watchfulness over this head of expenditure during the current year, not only for the prevention of improvident or unnecessary issue, but with the equally important object of ascertaining if the system of moral, instead of coercive discipline, does cause an increased consumption of clothing, which its opponents maintain that it does, but which the Committee are assured by the Matron and Steward it does not.

The Committee cannot quit the financial part of their Report, without congratulating the County on the Farm and Garden Returns which they are now able, for the first time, to lay before the Court as a separate account. It is most gratifying to find, that the incalculable advantages derived by the Patients from out-door employment, occupation, and amusement, is not only unattended with expense; but that the Farm and Garden Establishment is a source of profit to the County, as well as of health and enjoyment to the Inmates of the Asylum.

The Visiting Justices cannot conclude without calling the attention of the Court to the very valuable document drawn up by the Resident Physician, which, will, in public opinion, give to their Report its chief value. From this production of a master-mind the medical world will learn, not only the principles which have guided him in carrying out to its full extent one of the greatest im-

provements of modern times, but a valuable body of facts by which they who have the care of similar institutions, and who are disposed to take the same enlightened path, may at once be prepared to obviate the difficulties, with which otherwise they might, not without great labour, have to contend. The minute, but always interesting, details into which he enters, may be considered as a manual from which Medical Superintendants and Officers, as well as Attendants and Nurses, may learn how best to perform their respective duties. Not only does it answer the many theoretical objections which have been, or which may be, urged against systematic kindness, and undeviating sympathy in the management of the insane, but it also points out the different courses that should be pursued in order to meet the varying forms of maniacal excitement, without violence or severity on the part of those whose constant endeavour should be to awaken and retain their confidence and respect. The public will learn from the practical details with which it abounds, how much insanity has been misunderstood by the world, and how much the state of the insane has been misrepresented. Without presuming to cast any censure upon other Asylums, public or private, where they who have the medical superintendance of the insane conscientiously believe they can only be ruled effectually, when labouring under mental and bodily excitement, by severity and coercion, the Committee cannot refrain from appealing to the testimony, founded on the most extensive practical experience, of their Resident Physician, and to the successful example of Hanwell. Without denying that severity, if it be but carried far enough, may be effectual in striking terror into the poor Maniac, and so subduing him, it may be doubted, whether such a conquest will not in many instances be made at too great a cost. But at all events, in this Report, other ways are pointed out, not revolting to humanity, of avoiding all harshness towards Patients during their maniacal paroxysms, with equal, and, perhaps it may be thought, with

better effect, than by the use of coercion-chairs, chains, or leg-locks.

Such are the wiser and more considerate methods pursued in the Asylum which the Metropolitan County has provided for its Insane Poor, and such the system which this document so ably enforces and defends. Reason, medical science, facts resulting from experience, mechanical contrivance, are all successively, and, as it appears to the Visiting Justices, successfully called forth in support of a cause eminently distinguished for its humanity and practical good sense.

CHARLES AUG. TULK.

Chairman.

22nd October, 1840.

A RETURN of such of the Patients confined in the Hanwell Asylum on the 31st of Dec. 1839, as have been ascertained to have been in other Places of Confinement before their admission into the Hanwell Asylum.

	Under 1 Year.			Under 2 Years.			Above 2 Years.			Time Unknown.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bethlem.....	1	11	12	14	16	30	2	3	5	7	8	15	62
Saint Luke's.....	1	3	4	28	19	47	1	3	4	3	6	9	64
Hoxton.....	25	22	47	10	9	19	28	26	54	9	46	55	175
Bethnal Green.....	30	24	54	16	13	29	33	44	77	16	93	109	269
Peckham.....	3	5	8	1	..	1	6	10	16	1	4	5	30
Other Asylums.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	8	4	12	15
Workhouses.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	31	66	66
	61	65	126	69	57	126	72	86	158	79	192	271	681

<i>Double Returns.</i>		
Bethlem.....	Hoxton.	Bethnal Green.
Saint Luke's.....	2	8
Hoxton.....	8	3
	..	1
	10	12
		Peckham.
		1
		3
		..
		4
		11
		14
		1
		26
		655

Patients in the Asylum, 31st Dec. 1839..... Males. 346 Females. 834 Totals. 834
 Ascertained to have been in Previous Confinement 255 Males. 400 Females. 655 Totals. 655
 Remainder..... 91 Males. 88 Females. 179 Totals. 179

A RETURN of all Lunatics and Dangerous Idiots maintained by the several Parishes in the County of Middlesex, in the Years 1831 to 1840, according to the Returns Annually made by them to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute of 9 Geo. 4, c. 40.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831.	323	516	839
1832.	339	524	863
1833.	329	505	834
1834.	357	555	912
1835.	388	567	955
1836.	352	579	931*
1837.	340	560	900
1838.	342	543	885
1839.	330	564	894
1840.	380	608	988†

These Returns are exclusive of the Lunatic Vagrants whose Settlements cannot be ascertained, and who are maintained at the expense of the County. They amounted, on September 30th, 1840, to 48 Males and 47 Females.—Total 95.

A RETURN of the number of Patients' Beds in the Hanwell Asylum, including the additional accommodation in the New Infirmary and Basement Story.

Male Side.....	417
Female Side.....	538
	955

RETURN of the number of Lunatics requiring accommodation.

MALES		TOTAL.
Parish Patients	380	
County Patients	48	
FEMALES.		
Parish Patients	608	
County Patients	47	
	1083	
Total number of Beds	955	
Additional accommodation required	128	
	1083	
Total.....	1083	

* By the Returns laid before the House of Commons, July 12, 1837, it appears that the total number of Lunatics in the County of Middlesex in 1835 was 941, and of Idiots 318, making a total of 1259; but in this Return Idiots *not dangerous* as well as dangerous are included. Of the 318 Idiots 265 are returned as under the care of Parish Officers.

† No Returns from St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and the Parishes forming the Brentford Division, having been yet received, the numbers are taken from former Returns,; and the other Returns have been so recently made, there has not been time to investigate the cause of the great increase during the present year.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EMPLOYMENT,

30th Sept., 1840.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	68	Garden	25
Helpers	38	Laundry	38
Picking Coir	20	Kitchen and Dairy	21
Carpenters	6	Helpers	19
Tailors	7	Picking Coir	99
Shoemakers	12	Needlework	189
In Store Room	4		
Bricklayers	4		
Painters	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Employed	160	Employed	391
Unemployed	193	Unemployed	65
Sick	21	Sick	28
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total in Asylum	374	Total in Asylum	484

Males 374
 Females 484

 858

THE OLD AND NEW DIETARIES OF

OLD.

MALES.

BREAKFAST.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal, 1 pint.
Bread 6 ounces.

DINNER.

Sunday } Meat 6 ounces, uncooked.
Tuesday..... } Yeast Dumpling, 4 ounces.
Thursday ... } Vegetables.

Monday } 1 pint of Soup.
Wednesday } Bread 6 ounces.
Friday..... }

Saturday { Meat Pie Crust, 12 ounces.
Meat 2 ounces.*

*About 300 Patients only partook of this Pie, the others had the same dinner as on Monday.

SUPPER.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal, 1 pint.
Bread 6 ounces.

N.B.—Half-a-pint of Malt Liquor per day allowed to all the patients, except such as are in health and do not work.

FEMALES.

Same as Males.

EXTRAS.

Out-door Workers to be allowed 24 ounces uncooked Meat; 8 ounces of Butter; 1 pint of Beer; 1 ounce of Tea; 4 ounces of Sugar.

AVERAGE COST PER WEEK AT THE CONTRACT PRICES OF 1838.

	s.	d.
21 ounces of Meat at 6s. 3d. per Stone	0	7
96 .....Bread	0	8
12 .....Dumpling }	0	3½
14 .....Pie Crust }		
14 ...pints of Porridge	0	6
3 .....Soup.....	0	3
† 2½.....Beer.....	0	2½
—Vegetables.....	0	1½
	2	7½

† About one-third of the Patients had no Malt Liquor.

AVERAGE COST OF EXTRAS TO WORKMEN AND LAUNDRY-WOMEN, &c.

	s.	d.
24 ounces Meat at 6s. 3d.	0	8½
8 .....Butter	0	6
1 pint Beer.....	0	1
1 ounce Tea	0	3
4 .....Sugar	0	2
	1	8½

About 140 Patients, the average number in the Asylum being 662, partook of this extra Dietary, being an Average Increase of Cost upon the whole number of Patients at 1s. 8½d.: 662 ÷ 140 = 4½d. per Head; and making the actual Cost per Head 2s. 7½d.: 4½d. = 2s. 11¾d.

New Dietary	4s. 0d.
Old Dietary	2 11¾
Difference	1 0¾

Proportion of Solid and Fluid Food in the two Diets.

	Ounces.	Pints.
Old Diet Table.....Solid Food...per week	160.....	Fluid, 20½
New Diet Table.....Ditto.....ditto... }	Men	16
	Women.....	172..... 19½

THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

NEW.

MALES.

BREAKFAST.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 Pint;
Bread 6 Ounces.

DINNER.

Sunday..... Meat 5 ounces, cooked.
Tuesday Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces.
Wednesday.. Beer half a pint.
Friday Vegetables.

Monday 1 pint Soup.
Thursday ... Bread 6 ounces.
Beer half a pint.

Saturday.... Meat Pie Crust 12 Ounces.
Meat 1½ ounce.
Beer half a pint.

SUPPER.

Bread 6 ounces; Cheese 2 ounces; Beer half a
pint.

EXTRAS TO WORKMEN.

Out-door Workers to be allowed half a pint of
Beer at 11 o'clock, A.M. and at 4 P.M. daily,
and 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces of Sugar
per week.

AVERAGE COST PER WEEK AT THE PRESENT CONTRACT PRICES.

	s.	d.
32 ounces of Meat, at 7s. 9d. per stone...	1	2
96 Bread	0	8
16 Dumpling }	0	4½
14 Pie Crust }		
14 Cheese	0	5
7 pints Porridge.....	0	3
2 Soup.....	0	2
7 Beer.....	0	7
Vegetables.....	0	1½
	3	9

Extras to Workmen:—

	s.	d.
7 pints Beer	0	7
1 ounce Tea	0	3½
4 Sugar	0	2
	1	0½

About 195 Males, the average number in the
Asylum being 360, partake of this extra Diet-
ary, being an average Increase of Diet upon
the whole Number of Male Patients, of
12½d. : 60 ÷ 195 = 6¾d. per head; and making
the actual cost per head 3s. 9d. : 6¾d. = 4s. 3½d.

FEMALES.

BREAKFAST.

Bread 5 ounces; Butter half an ounce; Sugar
4 ounces per week; Tea 1 pint.

DINNER.

Sunday..... }
Tuesday } Same as Males.
Wednesday... }
Friday

Monday } Same as Males.
Thursday..... }

Saturday..... Same as Males.

SUPPER.

Milk thickened with Oatmeal and Flour, 1 pint;
Bread 5 ounces.

EXTRAS TO LAUNDRY WOMEN, &c.

Laundry Women to be allowed half a pint of
Beer at 4 P.M., and, together with Helpers,
&c. 1 ounce of Tea and 4 ounces Sugar per
Week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

AVERAGE COST PER WEEK AT THE PRESENT CONTRACT PRICES.

	s.	d.
32 ounces of Meat, at 7s. 9d. per stone	1	2
80 Bread	0	6¾
16 Dumpling }	0	4½
14 Pie		
7 pints Porridge	0	3
2 Soup.....	0	2
3½ Beer.....	0	3½
1 ounce..... Tea.....	0	3½
4 Sugar.....	0	2
3½ Butter.....	0	3
Vegetables.....	0	1½
	3	7¾

Extras to Laundry Women and Helpers,—

	s.	d.
3½ pints Beer.....	0	3½
1 ounce Tea.....	0	3½
4 Sugar.....	0	2
	0	9

About 175 Female Patients, the average num-
ber in the Asylum being 475, partake of this
extra Dietary, being an average Increase of
Diet upon the whole number of Female Pa-
tients of 9d. : 475 ÷ 175 = 1½d per head; and
making the actual Cost per head 3s. 7¾d. : 1½d.
= 3s. 9¼d.

The actual Cost of the New Dietary per head for the last Year has therefore been—

360 Males at 4s. 3½d. . . }
475 Females at 3s. 9¼d. . } = 835 at 3s. 9¼d. ÷ 360 at 6¼d. = equal 835 at £4.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				From 1st Oct. 1839 to 30th Sept. 1840.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831..	1013	1016	2029	In Asylum on 30th Sept. 1839	329	462	791
				Admitted	125	88	213
					454	550	1004
				Males.	Females.		
Cured	223	226		.. 37	31		
Discharged relieved	42	24		.. 7	2		
Died	374	282		.. 36	33		
	639	532	1171			80	66
						374	484
Remaining in Asylum on } 30th September, 1840. }	374	484	858			858	
				Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum 835			

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1840.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1840.....	360	489	849
Admitted since	31	9	40
	391	498	889
	Males.	Females.	
Cured	2	8	
Discharged Relieved.	3	1	
Died	12	5	
	17	14	31
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1840.	374	484	858
Daily average Number of Patients..... 855.			

A RETURN OF CLOTHING, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients in the HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, from the 1st October, 1839, to 30th September, 1840.

Aprons	1286
Black Velvet Stocks	450
Boots and Shoes, Leather (pairs)	184
Ditto Cloth (ditto)	1219
Men's Coats	491
Day Caps	679
Flannel Waistcoats	137
Flannel Drawers	213
Night Caps	140
Petticoats	403
Shawls	163
Shifts	715
Shirts	80
Men's Trousers	715
Women's Gowns	790
Waistcoats	318
Handkerchiefs	1699
Hats	16
Hoods and Capes	21
Pillow Cases	669
Sheets	859
Table Cloths	89
Towels	122
Shrouds and Caps	98
Window Curtains	87
Mattresses, Coir	249
Ditto, Straw	302
Bolsters, Coir	595
Coverlids inlaid with Blankets	17

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

The whole repairs of the Clothing, &c. is done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of the leather shoes. The washing of the Establishment, consisting of 994 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the assistance and superintendance of four laundresses; and the whole of the Cooking and Dairy departments with the assistance and superintendance of four kitchen servants.

From 80 to 90 Patients are constantly employed on the Farm and Gardens.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Dr. *The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1840.* **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1839.				1840.			
Oct. 1.	To Balance of Cash this date	373	18	0			
1840.							
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes this day	15,601	4	1			
	Do. from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	2,382	13	5			
		17,983			17	6	
		£18,357			15	6	
		£18,357			15	6	

By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen, Officers, and Servants, from 1st Oct. 1839, to this day } 17,180 11 2
By Balance this day, as per Cash Book } 1,177 4 4

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act, by

JOHN GARFORD,
ARTHUR SMITH,
ROBT. M'WILLIAM, Esqrs.

26th Oct. 1840.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Dr. QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July to 30th September, 1840. Cr.

1840.		1840.		£	s.	d.
June 30.	To Balance of Cash at this date	£	871	7	9	
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes	£	4,482	3	11	
	Ditto, from County Treasurer		521	15	11	
	for Lunatic Vagrants					
			5,003	19	10	
			<hr/>			
			£5,875	7	7	
			<hr/>			
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash this day	£	1,177	4	4	
	To Amount due from Parishes	£	3,459	17	4	
	Ditto from County Treasurer		531	1	3	
	for Lunatic Vagrants					
			3,990	18	7	
			<hr/>			
			£5,168	2	11	
			<hr/>			
			£	1,177	4	4
			<hr/>			
			£5,875	7	7	
			<hr/>			
			£	4,833	7	1
			<hr/>			
			334	15	10	
			<hr/>			
			£5,168	2	11	
			<hr/>			

(Errors excepted.)

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



A LIST of all Sums for payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
James Morrison, Wages to Workmen and for Building Materials	136	2	11
Thomas Adams, Wire Window Guards	38	4	3
Edward Beck, Fire Bricks and Slates.	21	5	5
Cornelius Leggett, Smith's Work.	14	11	2
Samuel Cooper, Lime.	26	10	0
Robert Hawkins, Horse Hire	9	0	0
Christian Knowledge Society, Bibles.	12	3	0
W. & S. Wright, Bricks	7	14	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, &c.	13	4	8
C. F. Seyfang, Printing Books, Returns, &c.	5	3	0
G. B. Thompson, Ironmongery	2	7	10
Cormack & Co., Grass Seeds.	2	5	0
William Tucker, Ironmongery.	0	5	6
James Montgomery, Timber	165	18	9
George Reynell, Advertisements	2	3	11
George Simpson, Cutlery	17	15	5
James Stacey, Iron Castings.	40	10	8
Thomas Harold, Brass Locks and Keys.	3	0	0
John Faulkner, Ironmongery, &c.	55	16	2
William Clark, Lead, Tin, &c.	38	13	6

	£	s.	d.
John Morgan, Turnery.	4	9	6
Russell & Sons, Steam Tubing, &c.	5	10	8
Stephenson & Son, Ironmongery.	10	13	8
Bramah & Co., Engineer's Work	29	16	3
J. A. Abbott, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	106	12	0
Newsome and Bray, Ribbon	17	10	0
H. E. Westbrook, Bricks	36	13	4
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	89	19	10
Thomas Bowden, Baskets	4	8	4
M. Ratcliff, Oak Drawers.	4	0	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware	0	10	6
John Pontifex, Shower Bath, &c.	9	7	4
Wakeling and Wheatly, Earthenware	4	15	10
James Andrews, Paper Hanging, &c.	6	4	0
T. & G. Monk, Painting Materials, &c.	83	4	5
Thomas Woods, Furniture	9	6	2
E. Wright & Sons, Pair of Bellows.	3	18	0
J. Morrison, Advances on the Building Account	440	7	5
J. Bennett, Bricks	21	5	0
P. M. Twells, Steam Engine	82	2	0
J. Morrison, Wages to Workmen, &c.	87	8	8
Ditto Ditto	105	19	4
Ditto, Earthenware.	5	2	0

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. INCOME AND

INCOME.

Date.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING					TOTAL.
		1839.	1840.				
		31st Dec.	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1840 Sept. 30	To Balance from 30th September, 1839, less part of Enstone Arrears £139 4s. 1d. (irrecoverable) .....	..	..	..	..	..	496 11
	<i>From Parishes.</i>						
	To Cash received	3,853 13 10	3,931 12 6	4,016 4 1	1,022 18 3	12,824 8 8	
	Ditto due.....	.. .. .	11 6 11	91 16 5	3,356 14 0	3,459 17 4	
		<u>3,853 13 10</u>	<u>3,942 19 5</u>	<u>4,108 0 6</u>	<u>4,379 12 3</u>	<u>16,284 6 0</u>	
	<i>From County Treasurer.</i>						
	To Cash received for Lunatic Vagrants	627 12 0	685 18 4	533 3 7	19 3 9	1,865 17 8	
	Ditto due .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	531 1 3	531 1 3	
	Total Income	<u>4,481 5 10</u>	<u>4,628 17 9</u>	<u>4,641 4 1</u>	<u>4,929 17 3</u>	<u>18,681 4 11</u>	18,681 4
							<u>£19,177 16</u>

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING.				TOTAL.	General Heads of Expenditure.
	1839.	1840.				
	31st Dec.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sep.		
<i>Provisions.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Meat	703 7 3	745 6 6	781 10 2	907 9 6	3,137 13 5	
Flour	631 9 3	663 2 0	674 5 0	670 1 0	2,638 17 3	
Oatmeal and Peas	44 12 6	33 4 9	35 12 9	32 2 6	145 12 6	
Groceries.....	283 12 11	307 5 9	327 11 4	342 11 8	1,261 1 8	
Tobacco and Snuff ..	47 17 1	48 6 5	59 13 5	52 15 10	208 12 9	
Cheesemongery.....	187 4 4	203 15 7	203 7 8	225 19 2	820 6 9	
Malt and Hops	390 16 3	323 1 7	394 4 6	397 4 5	1,505 6 9	
Potatoes .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	18 0 0	11 6 4	29 6 4	
Milk .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26 9 9	26 9 9	
Cash on account of Farm	131 7 6	143 5 9	122 3 10	160 19 4	557 16 5	
	<u>2,420 7 1</u>	<u>2,467 8 4</u>	<u>2,616 8 8</u>	<u>2,826 19 6</u>	<u>10,331 3 7</u>	10,331 3 7
<i>House Expenses.</i>						
By Coals	368 14 0	366 6 6	301 0 0	300 0 0	1,336 0 6	
Soap, Starch, Soda, & Candles & Oil for Gas	72 15 11	50 17 10	77 10 9	77 19 10	279 4 4	
Straw for Bedding ..	146 0 10	90 11 6	10 15 3	16 13 11	264 1 6	
Postage, Stationery, and Receipt Stamps	90 0 0	87 15 0	95 11 0	95 8 0	368 14 0	
Printing and Advertisements.....	61 0 10	31 16 7	51 14 6	39 17 2	184 9 1	
Freight and Carriage	39 0 8	.. .. .	17 4 10	6 11 0	62 16 6	
Retaking Patients ..	14 5 1	8 18 10	8 1 10	1 6 9	32 12 6	
Coffins, &c.....	0 17 0	5 6 0	1 2 6	0 16 6	8 2 0	
	12 12 0	4 13 0	4 8 6	3 12 0	25 5 6	
	<u>805 6 4</u>	<u>646 5 3</u>	<u>567 9 2</u>	<u>542 5 2</u>	<u>2,561 5 11</u>	2,561 5 11
<i>Medicine.</i>						
By Drugs and Instruments	47 11 9	48 16 9	62 0 2	51 15 1	210 3 9	
Wine and Spirits	28 19 0	36 3 0	60 19 6	62 0 0	188 1 6	
Porter	22 5 3	23 1 6	57 1 6	38 8 0	140 16 3	
Fish, Poultry, Oranges &c.	3 14 4	15 7 0	31 12 4	18 9 2	69 2 10	
	<u>102 10 4</u>	<u>123 8 3</u>	<u>211 13 6</u>	<u>170 12 3</u>	<u>608 4 4</u>	608 4 4
<i>Clothing.</i>						
By Clothing	436 14 4	486 13 1	460 4 9	551 19 1	1,935 11 3	1,935 11 3
<i>Incidentals.</i>						
By Incidentals	7 9 6	12 3 6	9 1 8	68 19 6	97 14 2	97 14 2
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
By Salaries of Officers..	484 10 0	483 16 0	477 10 0	498 9 6	1,943 19 6	
Wages of Servants...	320 12 7	340 2 10	348 9 1	355 17 3	1,365 1 9	
	<u>805 2 7</u>	<u>823 12 10</u>	<u>825 19 1</u>	<u>854 6 9</u>	<u>3,309 1 3</u>	3,309 1 3
Total Expenditure..	4,577 10 2	4,529 11 3	4,690 16 10	5,015 2 3	18,843 0 6	18,843 0 6
					Balance ..	334 15 10
						<u>£19,177 16 4</u>
<i>Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient.</i>						
Provisions.....	0 4 7½	0 4 6½	0 4 9½	0 5 0½	0 4 8½	
House Expenses.....	0 1 6½	9 1 2½	0 1 0½	0 0 11½	0 1 2	
Clothing	0 0 10	0 0 10½	0 0 10	0 0 11½	0 0 10½	
Salaries and Wages	0 1 6½	0 1 6	0 1 6	0 1 6½	0 1 6½	
Medicine and Incidentals	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 5½		
1cta.	0 8 8½	0 8 4½	0 8 6½	0 8 11	0 8 7½	
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year	0 8 5½	0 8 5½	0 8 5½	0 8 9	0 8 7	

FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT,

Presented at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1841.

SINCE their last Report, of the 24th of October, 1840, the Visiting Justices have proceeded to the Election of an Assistant Surgeon to supply the place of Dr. Button. It is a gratifying circumstance, as marking the importance which is attached to the County Lunatic Asylum, and the reputation which it has obtained in the Medical World, that there were Twenty-nine Candidates for the Situation, most of them men who brought with them Testimonials of high professional skill and respectability, and some, of talents and experience of a very superior kind.

From circumstances of a peculiar nature, the Visiting Justices were precluded from the choice of several, who, though in other respects eminently qualified, were unmarried.

They believe that in the choice they have made of Mr. James George Davey, they have secured for the Asylum a man of high respectability and of gentlemanly and engaging manners, of experience and skill in his profession, both as a Surgeon and a Pathologist, and one who will prove a sincere and zealous co-operator with the resident Physician in the humane experiment which is now being fairly tried, under the sanction of the Court. With such an Assistant, the Visiting Justices have reason to think that if the experiment should fail, which they are far from expecting, it will not be for the want of candour or of zeal on the part of the gentleman whom they have elected. During the illness of Dr. Conolly the Asylum has had the valuable assistance of Mr. Wilson, a retired naval Surgeon of high repute; that gentleman will continue to give his services until February next, when Mr. Davey will enter upon the duties of his office.

The Visiting Justices have great pleasure in stating that the health of Dr. Conolly, though not as yet restored, appears to be gradually amending. Every day's experience confirms the opinion they have long entertained of his great value to the Asylum as a Physician, if the non-coercive system is to be established there, and of his many estimable qualities as a Man.

In the classification of Patients, which has been adopted in the Asylum, the Visiting Justices stated in their last Report, that very serious inconveniences have been found to result from the great length of those Wards which are appropriated to the refractory Lunatics. Independently of the danger which might arise from disturbances, at one end of the Ward while the Attendants were employed in quelling similar outbreaks at the other, the congregating of violent patients in large numbers appears to have a tendency to excite and keep up irritation among them, and renders it more difficult to repress the violence when it has arisen. This evil, often of a serious kind, has made it necessary for the Visiting Justices to sanction such alterations, by the subdivision of these Wards on the male and Female sides, as they hope may meet the exigency of the case.

Among the many suggestions for diverting the Melancholy, and exciting better feelings among the violent Patients, the appropriating of one evening in the week to innocent Amusements, has been found signally beneficial. On Thursday evenings, those who can attend are entertained with music on the Organ, and all those who are able join in the Hymns which are sung on the occasion. These are among the various means which the Visiting Justices hope to see more generally adopted in the Asylum, by which the good feeling of the patients may be strengthened, and their violence in the most effectual way controlled. Many instances could be given, of Patients on the

female side, in whom, by the considerate care and attention of the Matron to these little matters of amusement and recreation, and by the absence of all harsh treatment and bodily coercion, the most gratifying changes have been brought about. Cheerful and decent behaviour has taken the place of violence and obscenity, and comparative aptitude for instruction and industry are now in many instances to be seen instead of sullen stupidity or idleness. Where cure may be hopeless, surely much may be done by these means to call forth what remains of mental faculty, and, in some degree, to humanize their manners and conversation.

The Visiting Justices, on this, as on former occasions, are gratified in being able to repeat that the management of the Insane in the Asylum is carried on without personal coercion, and that nothing has occurred since their last Report to shake their confidence in its final success. They think it due to this humane system to say thus much, without committing themselves so far as to deny the possibility of a case arising which may require a return to one or other of the old instruments of coercion. This, however, they can declare, that there has been no such instance at Hanwell, and they sincerely hope, for the sake of humanity, that there never may. If they have been led to speak with confidence, it is because they believe much to be at stake. For though their attention has necessarily been limited to its effects upon the Patients within the walls of the Asylum, they cannot shut their eyes to the fact, that if this humane system be proved by experience to be the right one at Hanwell, the Medical Profession and those who have the regulation of similar Institutions, will not be long in discovering and admitting that such a system, if carried out with judgment, cannot be wrong elsewhere.

CHARLES AUG. TULK,

Chairman.

14th January, 1841.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st October to 31st December, 1840.

Cr.

Dr.

		1840.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash at this date	1,177	4	4		
					
Dec. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes	4,161	11	1		
	Do. from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	538	16	1		
					
		4,700	7	2		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£5,877	11	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
Dec. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day	1,331	11	0		
					
	To Amount due from Parishes	3,841	11	6		
	Ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	564	19	0		
					
		4,406	10	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£5,738	1	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		

		1840.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Cash paid Sundry Tradesmen's Bills, and other Disbursements to this date					
	Balance..					
	{ In hand	296	6	6		
	{ At Messrs. Twinings..	1,035	4	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		1,331	11	0		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£5,877	11	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		

		1840.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date.	5,437	5	5		
	Surplus	300	16	1		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		
		£5,738	1	6		
		<hr/>		<hr/>		

(Errors excepted.)

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During Quarter ending 31st December, 1840.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

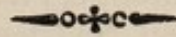
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, on 1st October, 1840	374	484	858
Admitted during the Quarter	14	10	24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	388	494	882
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Cured during the Quarter	4	3	
Relieved Ditto	1	0	
Died Ditto	12	4	
	—	—	
			17 7 24
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st Dec., 1840	371	487	858

Average Daily number of Patients during the Quarter, 860.

EMPLOYMENT.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Garden and Agriculture 49	Garden —
Helpers 44	Laundry 36
Picking Coir. —	Kitchen and Dairy 23
In Store-room 4	Helpers 20
Tailors 10	Picking Coir 109
Shoemakers 10	Needle-work. 202
Carpenters 10	
Smiths 4	
Bricklayers 4	
Painters 2	
Tinman 1	
Brewhouse 3	
Bakehouse 1	
Employed 142	Employed 390
Unemployed 212	Unemployed 72
Sick 17	Sick 25
Total (as above) 371	Total (as above) 487
Males 371	} 858
Females 487	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



A LIST of all Sums for payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
James Morrison, Advances on the Building Account.....	167	10	0
Westwood and Moore, Bricks and Fire Clay.....	7	2	0
Edward Beck, Slates, Tiles, Bricks, &c.	49	3	11
Cornelius Leggett, Smiths' Work, &c.	19	13	7
Samuel Cooper, Lime.....	38	15	0
George Robinson, River Sand, York Paving.....	39	9	6
John Smith, Yarn, Rope, &c.	6	12	6
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, Tracts	2	0	0
Harvey and Co., Ventilators	7	0	0
Barrett and Son, a Sash and Ventilator.....	3	9	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, Copper, &c.	45	10	0
C. F. Seyfang, Printing, &c.	4	16	6
Hayward Tyler, Brass Cocks, Valves, &c.	19	2	11
G. B. Thompson, Dinner Plates and a Tinman's Anvil	6	0	0
William Tucker, Key Rings.....	0	10	0
Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	66	17	4
Edward Suter, Stationary.....	10	4	6
George Simpson, Cutlery, &c.	23	13	1
James Stacey, Fire Bricks, &c.	14	18	9
Thomas Harold, Brass Locks, &c.	14	4	0
George Chad, Carriage of Goods.....	12	17	4
Allen, Gylby and Allen, Law Expenses.....	25	2	10
John Faulkner, Ironmongery.....	34	15	6
Charles Chubb, Patent Locks.....	12	2	0
William Clark, Lead and Lead Piping.....	53	15	6

	£	s.	d.
William Forsyth, a suit of Livery for Gatekeeper	14	17	2
John Morgan, Turnery, &c.	2	19	5
Thomas Wilkinson, a Patent Mangle.....	17	17	0
Russell and Sons, Iron Pipes, &c.	44	2	6
Stephenson and Son, Ironmongery.....	7	6	11
Ainger and Handasyde, Iron Bedsteads.....	211	6	7
Bramah and Robinson, Engineers Work, &c.	8	17	9
I. A. Abbott, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	108	12	0
J. T. Norris, Printing, Account Books, &c.	137	19	6
Obbard and Co., Glaziers' Patent Diamonds.....	2	9	3
Barron and Son, Ward Keys.....	5	8	0
Henry Geere, Timber.....	24	12	6
H. & E. Westbrooke, Bricks.....	71	16	6
Willey & Co., Coir for Bedding.....	3	6	8
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	141	16	7
Thomas Bowden, Baskets.....	8	8	0
Mrs. M. Ratcliffe, Chest of Drawers.....	5	8	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware and Glass.....	2	10	1
John Pontifex, a Porridge Boiler.....	76	11	0
Walking and Wheatly, Earthenware.....	12	8	0
James Andrews, Paper Hangings, &c.	2	13	9
Thomas and George Monk, Painting Materials, &c., &c.	50	15	5
B. I. & R. Moore, Two Time Pieces, and Repair- ing Turret Clock.....	28	19	0
J. Morrison, Advances by him for Wages to Work- men, &c.	157	17	8
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Prayer Books	12	0	0
Berens, Blumberge & Co., Musical Box	5	1	0
Thomas Harold, Bricklayer's Work.....	8	9	3
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	98	8	7
Ditto .....ditto.....	151	18	6

FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT,

Presented at the Easter Quarter Session, 1841.

THE Visiting Justices beg to report, that the various works in the County Lunatic Asylum, for which the £6,000 was granted by the Quarter Sessions, are nearly finished. The new Infirmary for male Patients, containing nineteen Beds, as well as the Basement containing fifty-two Beds, together with the Attendants' Rooms, are finished and occupied. The Tailors' and Carpenters' shops are completed and in use. The Sleeping-rooms under the female Infirmary are complete so far as the Contractors are concerned, and the fittings are in course of completion by the Artizans of the House. The whole of the work will be finished within the amount granted by the Court.

The floods of the River Brent, which occurred in January last, did serious injury to the Fences of the Asylum. The Visiting Justices are concerned to find that the portion which had been carried away and lost cannot be replaced at a less estimated expence than £129.

The division of the Wards in the East and West Wings, the great length of which was found to be seriously detrimental to the Patients, was made in January last. They are happy to learn that the alteration has been productive of much advantage. Some padded rooms have been prepared for such Epileptic Patients as are most liable to be injured by falls, and have been found fully to answer the end proposed. Several other lesser

alterations of great moment to the Patients have been going on and are nearly completed. The locks of the Window Shutters have undergone an efficient alteration almost throughout the house. This work is in progress.

The grounds in front of the Asylum are undergoing great improvements, so as to afford the Patients dry walks in Winter, and Shade in Summer. A Bowling Green is forming in front of the men's side of the Asylum.

The Mortality among the Patients has been great during the last quarter, as it usually is at this season. The Influenza has prevailed much; and many of the feeble Patients have required great care to keep them alive. The effects of adding some extras to the diet, and of taking away such extras in other cases, have been very striking.

The Visiting Justices take this opportunity of pressing again upon the attention of the different parishes, the necessity of a more watchful care of those Pauper Lunatics who are still confined in licensed Establishments, and in Workhouses. It is a duty of no ordinary kind which compels them to mention the lamentable state in which Patients are occasionally brought to Hanwell, strikingly showing how little care has been bestowed on them, and how much of misery may be superinduced by the thoughtlessness or ignorance of those to whom they are confided. During the last three Months no fewer than eight Patients have been received into the Asylum, bearing marks about their persons of harsh treatment and neglect. One, a female Patient, came in a strait waistcoat, so tightly put on as to make indentations in her arms; another, looking wild and starved on his admission, and complaining of the soreness of his body from being subjected to the waistcoat, and from being tied down in bed; a third, also wild and starved in his appearance, having an

Eruption on his back, with a large Hernia, and without a truss ; a fourth, emaciated, with large and deep Ulcers on his back, hips and thighs. This Patient was conveyed to the Asylum on the 19th of March, in an open cart. A fifth had ulcers on various parts of his body, and his wrists and ancles marked as if with cords or irons. Surely these are instances of neglect which cannot be reconciled to christian principle, nor even the common instincts of humanity. That which has been said of the State, in its relation to the Insane, may be applied with equal justice to the duties of Parish Officers towards their Insane Poor. "The State which permits the Insane to be deprived of liberty, is bound to afford them protection, and to assure them the best means of restoration to health." In an interesting and valuable Report on the Mortality of Lunatics, by Mr. Farr, which has lately been published by the Statistical Society, it is shown that the annual Mortality of Paupers in Licensed Houses amounts to no less than twenty-one in every hundred ; while of other Patients, not Paupers, in Licensed Houses, the mortality is no more than 11 per cent ; and during a series of years, the average annual Mortality at Hanwell has been 12 per cent. Thus it may be seen, as the Author observes, that the Mortality in Licensed Houses is *nearly* twice as great as at Hanwell, and twice as great as the Mortality of other Lunatics in such houses. This frightful Mortality among the Paupers in Licensed Houses, which, as the Author shows, increases in proportion to the size of those houses, and the numbers who are congregated together, is ascribed by him to various causes, which must operate fearfully in establishments where Paupers are farmed at the least possible expense of money, but too frequently at the greatest possible cost of Life and Health and Comfort. "The Mortality of 7 per cent.," says he, " may be fairly ascribed to Insanity ; the excess above this must be attributed to the diseases generated by the limited space in which the unhappy Lunatics are confined, the collection of large

numbers under the same roof, the impurity of the atmosphere, the want of exercise and warmth, the poor unvaried diet, and the deficiency of medical attendance." It is no common gratification for the Visiting Justices to find that Mr. Farr is led to anticipate a proportionate reduction of deaths in the Asylum from the present improved diet and bettered condition of its inmates.

So full and so recent have been the discussions in this Court on the merits or demerits of the system which the Visiting Justices were, for this year, especially appointed to watch over while the experiment was being made, that little further remains for them than to express their satisfaction at the course which it is taking. Since their last Report no circumstance has occurred which could weaken their own confidence or the hopes of the public in its success.

CHARLES AUG. TULK.

Chairman.

15th April, 1841.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, Cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. T. Harold, for Dividing Male and Female Refractory Wards.....	86	18	0
Thomas Harold, for Dividing Three Wards in the Western Tower.....	51	18	0
Messrs Hervey and Co., for Iron Ventilators.....	13	10	0
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	381	8	2
Thomas Harold, Brass Locks and Keys.....	25	4	0
Edward Beck, Lime Tiles.....	25	6	0
Cornelius Leggett, Hand Waggon, Barrows, &c.	25	3	0
Samuel Cooper, Lime.....	15	0	0
William Day, Lithographic Plans of the Asylum..	31	17	6
George Robinson, York Paving, River Sand, &c..	19	3	0
Thomas Wilson, Horse Hire.....	28	2	0
John Smith, Flax Tow.....	2	10	0
Robert Hawkins, Hire of Horses, Cart and Men...	15	0	0
Christian Knowledge Society, Tracts and Books...	5	9	4
Henry Cater, Repairing Boiler, and new Funnel...	21	6	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, &c. (Balance of her } Account)	0	10	4
C. F. Seyfang, Printing, &c.	10	1	6
G. B. Thompson, Tinman's Mallets.....	0	7	9
Ronalds and Sons, Limes, Poplars, &c.....	15	3	0
Weiss and Son, Surgical Instruments.....	5	8	6
William Tucker, Sieves.....	0	10	6
Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	55	5	6
Edward Suter, Account Books, &c.	5	12	9
George Reynell, Advertisements.....	12	1	3
George Simpson, Cutlery.....	9	18	3
George Chad, Carriage of Goods.....	17	0	2
John Faulkner, Ironmongery, &c.	39	19	6
John Mouat, Bottles.....	11	19	6
William Clark, Lead Pipe, Milled Lead, &c.	46	3	10
John Morgan, Turnery, &c.	4	15	0
Stephenson and Son, Ironmongery, &c.....	17	10	9

	£	s.	d.
Bramah and Robinson, Engineers' Work, &c. ...	45	12	0
John Adnum, Furniture	8	15	0
H. & E. Westbrook, Bricks.....	49	8	0
James De Ville, Gass Fittings.....	22	8	0
T. M. Bowden, Baskets.....	3	2	0
Richards and Son, Bottles.....	10	4	0
Ratliff and Thwaites, Furniture.....	15	17	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware.....	3	13	11
John Pontifex, Copper Piping, &c.	10	17	0
Walkling and Wheatley, Earthenware.....	10	16	11
T. & G. Monk, Painting Materials.....	88	12	11
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.....	252	3	7
Robert Thompson, Meteorological Tables	4	0	0
J. A. Abbot, Window Glass, Cement, &c.....	85	8	0
Thomas Briggs, Furniture.....	3	10	0
Thomas Adams, Wire Blinds.....	6	10	8
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	194	0	1
J. Gibson, Making Drains.....	25	0	0
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	147	13	6

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the half Year ending June 30, 1841.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from bone per stone	0	7	3
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole carcass (without head, shanks, or inside suet) per stone	0	7	3
Beef and Mutton Suet (equal proportions) per stone	0	7	3
Flour per sack	2	4	6
Malt..... per quarter	2	19	0
Oatmeal per cwt.	0	16	0
Cheese..... per cwt.	3	6	0
Butter..... per cwt.	5	5	0
Tea per lb.	0	4	4½
Sugar (Lump)..... per cwt.	4	18	0
Sugar (Raw)..... per cwt.	3	9	6

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During Quarter ending 31st March, 1841.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum on 1st January, 1841.....	371	487	858
Admitted during the Quarter.....	38	39	77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	409	526	935
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Cured during the Quarter	12	4	
Relieved ditto	4	2	
Died ditto	14	14	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30	20	50
Remaining in Asylum on 31st March, 1841.....	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	379	506	885

Average Daily Number of Patients during this Quarter, 865.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture.....	48	Garden	5
Helpers	42	Laundry	45
Picking Coir	—	Kitchen and Dairy.....	26
In Store Room	4	Helpers	18
Tailors.....	9	Picking Coir.....	77
Shoemakers	11	Needle Work	200
Carpenters	6		
Smiths.....	3		
Bricklayers.....	3		
Painter	1		
Tinman	1		
Brewhouse	3		
Bakehouse	1		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Employed.....	132	Employed	371
Unemployed.....	215	Unemployed ..	121
Sick	32	Sick	14
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total (as above) ..	379	Total (as above) ...	506
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Males.....	379	} 885.	
Females.....	506		

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st January to 31st March, 1841.

Cr.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1840.				1841.			
Dec. 31.	To Balance of Cash at this date	1,331	11	0	Mar. 31.	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date	3,843 12 3
1841.							
Mar. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes	4,408	4	9		Balance {	
	Do. from County Treasurer	564	19	0		In Hand.....	419 8 10
	for Lunatic Vagrants....					At Messrs. Twining's	2,041 13 8
							2,461 2 6
							£6,304 14 9
1841.							
Mar. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day	2,461	2	6			
	To Amount due from Parishes	3,937	11	10	Mar. 31.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date	6,640 10 9
	Do. from County Treasurer	554	12	2		Surplus	312 15 9
	for Lunatic Vagrants....						£6,953 6 6

(Errors excepted.)

FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT,

Presented at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1841.

THE short period which has elapsed since the last Report of the Committee of Visiting Justices, and the discussions which have taken place in the Court as to the state and condition of the Asylum, render it unnecessary for your Committee to enter at the present time into details. They are happy to state that their confidence in the system pursued in the Asylum remains undiminished, and hope to make a full Report at the Michaelmas Sessions when their duties will cease.

The Committee are however concerned again to be obliged to complain that three female Patients have been sent in to the Asylum since the last Report, disgracefully covered with the Itch. Two of them came from Parish Workhouses, and one from a private Establishment. They have also to notice the case of a Patient aged 35, who was admitted on the 28th of May. She was unable to speak, and died three days after her admission; she was sent without any history of her disorder. The several parishes have been written to on the subject.

The Visiting Justices beg to state that they have been imperatively called upon to annul the appointment of The Reverend Francis Tebbutt, as Chaplain to the Asylum, His duties will cease on the 11th of this month, and he will be succeeded by the Reverend John Thomas Burt, who was elected as his successor on the 24th of June.

The usual Quarterly Returns of Expenditure, Admissions, &c. are annexed.

CHARLES AUG. TULK,

1st July, 1841.

Chairman.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st April to 30th June, 1841. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1841. Mar. 31. To Balance of Cash at this date.....	2,461	2	6				
June 30. To Cash received from Parishes	4,767	2	11	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date	6,028	3	0
Ditto from County Treasurer				Balance { In hand	368	6	1
for Lunatic Vagrants	567	0	1	At Messrs. Twining's 1,398	16	5	
	<u>5,334</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>1,767</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>
	£7,795	5	6		£7,795	5	6
1841. June 30. To Balance of Cash this day.....	1,767	2	6	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date.....	5,623	5	7
To Amount due from Parishes	3,895	2	8	Surplus	614	11	10
Ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	575	12	3		<u>£6,237</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>4,470</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>				
	£6,237	17	5				

Hanwell, 7th July, 1841.

(Errors excepted.)

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 30th June, 1841.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 1st April, 1841.....	379	506	885
Admitted during the Quarter.....	20	40	60
	<u>399</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>945</u>
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Cured during the Quarter	5	4	
Relieved do. (*Including 1 escaped) *4	4	4	
Died	8	14	
	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>39</u>
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th June, 1841....	<u>382</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>906</u>

Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 892.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	64	Garden.....	6
Helpers	40	Laundry	46
Picking Coir	10	Kitchen and Dairy	23
In Store Room	4	Helpers	18
Tailors	8	Picking Coir	67
Shoemakers.....	12	Needle-work.....	205
Carpenters	6		
Smiths	4		
Bricklayers	2		
Painters	3		
Tinman	1		
Brewhouse	3		
Bakehouse	1		
	<u>Employed.... 158</u>		<u>Employed.... 365</u>
	Unemployed 206		Unemployed.. 138
	Sick		Sick..... 21
	<u>18</u>		<u>21</u>
Total (as above)....	<u>382</u>	Total (as above)....	<u>524</u>
Males.....	158	} Total 523.	
Females.....	365		

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all sums for Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the Authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.	
A. Holloway, Three Sets of Cart Harness.....	12	10	6	
James Morrison, Wages to Workmen, &c.....	329	11	6	
Thomas Harold, Bricklayers' Work	33	17	9	
F. Davis, Zinc Covering in West Airing Ground	35	3	4	
Westwood and Co., Fire Bricks.....	6	1	0	
Edward Beck, York Paving and Paving Bricks.....	43	17	4	
C. Leggett, Wheelbarrows and Blacksmith's Work.....	19	14	6	
Kaiser and Co., Cleaning Clocks.....	0	12	0	
William Hall, Iron Sashes, Fire Bars, &c.....	25	10	11	
Samuel Cooper, Lime.....	10	0	0	
George Robinson, River Sand.....	15	0	0	
John Smith, Flax, Tow, &c.....	4	5	0	
H. and S. Clare, Bed, Bolster, and Pillows.....	10	0	0	
Henry Cater, Repairing a Steam Boiler.....	17	10	0	
William Hamley, Seats for Patients.....	1	7	0	
C. F. Seyfang, Printing.....	23	2	0	
Brown and Attwell, Shrubs, &c.....	10	16	3	
Ronalds and Sons, Trees, &c.....	27	1	6	
Elizabeth Farmer, Iron, Tin, Lead Pipe, &c.....	153	13	2	
Cormack, Son and Co., Flower and Grass Seeds	10	6	0	
Weiss and Son, Surgical Instruments.....	1	14	0	
William Tucker, Ironmongery	1	0	0	
J. Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	18	16	6	
Thomas Gurney, Painting Materials, Brooms, &c.....	54	19	4	
Edward Suter, Account Books, &c.....	13	12	9	
George Reynell, Advertisements.....	11	7	0	
George Simpson, Cutlery, &c.....	12	19	9	
George Stacey, Fire Bars, &c.....	12	1	9	
George Chad, Carriage of Goods	24	16	8	
John Faulkner, Ironmongery, &c.....	96	6	6	
Charles Chubb, Repairing Locks.....	2	8	6	
Bailey, Pegg and Co., Hot Water Pipes, and Rain Pipes.....	66	8	10	
John Morgan, Tubs, Pails, &c.....	16	14	6	
Thomas Wilkinson, Repairing Mangles.....	1	4	0	
Russell and Son, Steam Piping, &c.....	12	17	0	
Stephenson and Son, Ironmongery.....	1	9	6	
Ainger and Handasyde, Iron Castings.....	5	3	3	
Charles Robinson, Engineer's Work.....	30	2	3	
Thomas Edginton, Coal Sacks, &c.....	6	9	0	
John Thomas Norris, Account Books, &c.....	20	12	6	
Lyon, Hetson and Co., Furniture.....	7	7	0	
Ratliff and Thwaites, Furniture.....	9	14	0	
Walkling and Co., Earthenware, &c.....	20	5	8	
James Andrews, Papering Rooms, Milled Lead, &c.....	35	13	3	
H. F. Turner, Floor Cloth.....	2	10	0	
Henry Fearnley and Co., Brass Cocks, Valves, &c.....	11	9	0	
Thomas Woods, Repairing Furniture.....	3	16	0	
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.....	231	6	9	
James Abbott, Timber, Glass, Lead, Cement, &c.....	179	7	7	
Henry Hull, Oats and Beans for Horses on Hire	11	7	0	
Batho and Bingley, Banker's Cheques, &c.....	3	18	0	
Charles Stevenson, Preparing Pulpit, &c., for Chapel.....	36	14	5	
James Morrison, Workmen's Wages, &c.....	99	18	1	
Ditto	Ditto			
		46	11	9

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT,

Presented at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1841.

THE first part of this Report, which the Visiting Justices have the honour to lay before the Court at the close of their official year, will comprise the usual account of what has been done during the past year in the Asylum, and of its present condition, together with such other observations as they conceive may be of interest and importance; the latter part will be in the nature of a Special Report on the system of non-restraint, which has for the last two years been adopted at Hanwell, and in this the Visiting Justices propose to enter upon the question, which has frequently engaged the attention of the Court, as to whether the plan, carried out to its full extent, can be made compatible with safety, or with the humanity on which it professes to be built.

The works which have been carried on in the Asylum during the past year, as well as those which are in progress towards completion, are principally such as became necessary in consequence of the accommodation which was being provided for the additional number of Patients. The necessity of these various alterations and improvements will be obvious to the Court by a reference to one of the annexed tables, in which it will be seen that provision is now being made for the accommodation of no fewer than 980 Patients.

For the health and comfort of the Patients, it was necessary that the New Wards on the Basement Story should be provided

with their respective Day Rooms. This has been done by appropriating and fitting up the rooms which have been hitherto allotted to the Shoemakers and Tailors, the only rooms which from their situation could be used for the purpose. The Shoemakers and Tailors have had two large and cheerful shops provided for them, by adding a floor and stairs to a building called the Old Boiler House, which is no longer used for the purpose. By reason of the increased numbers the Larder has been required to be enlarged by excavation, and the Smith's shop by an addition to the building.

The principal Works which have been finished by the Workmen of the Establishment during the year, are—

1. A new Engine House built over the Bored Wells.
2. An Iron Railing carried up to the top of the staircase of the Western Tower.
3. An Apparatus for warming the Upper and Lower Bed Rooms of the Western Tower.
4. A part of the Basement under the Female Infirmary fitted up as Sleeping Rooms, with the Apparatus for warming them.
5. The removal of a dangerous Embankment in the Airing Court of No I.
6. The lowering of the Walls of several Airing Courts.
7. The converting of an unoccupied Bath Room adjoining the Gas House into a Room for making Beds and Mattresses.
8. The Painting and Lighting of the Chapel and fixing additional Seats.

The Works which are nearly completed, are—

The converting of the Back Stairs in the Western Tower into Sleeping Rooms.

The making a new Day Room, Water Closet, &c., at the top of the Western Tower.

The converting of a Passage Room into a day Room, and of a Day Room into Sleeping Rooms on the ground floor of the Western Tower, by which an additional Bed Room is gained.

The converting of a room adjoining the kitchen of the Surgeon on the female side of the house into a Reception Room for the Female Patients, and a Visiting Room for their friends.

The Works which are commenced and in progress are—

The Warming Apparatus of the basement of the Centre Tower and the Fittings-up of the Rooms for the Reception of Patients.

Alterations in the Officers' Rooms, and in the Servants' Rooms belonging to the Kitchen.

A new Airing Court at the eastern end of the Building.

These are the principal works which have been completed during the past year, and which are now in progress; but the list does not include several other works, of minor consequence as respects the cost, but not as respects their use in the establishment.

The Visiting Justices now beg to direct the attention of the Court to a matter which may be of serious consequence unless it be immediately attended to, and which will require a considerable outlay of money.

In the year 1834 there were 567 Patients at one time in the Asylum, and on the 30th of last September there were 918. In addition to the Patients, there are 97 Officers, besides their

Families, and the Servants. The Visiting Justices are sorry to report that they have not at present a sufficiency of Water under their controul to supply this very large Establishment. No less a quantity than thirty thousand gallons is required each day for the various domestic purposes of the Asylum. The bored well of the Asylum, which is worked by a steam-engine for twelve hours out of the twenty-four, yields no more than 20,000 gallons daily, the deficiency being made up by a supply, obtained upon sufferance, from the Regent's Canal. Were the permission to be withdrawn by the Directors of the Company, which the Visiting Justices have received notice will be the case on the first change from wet to dry weather, there will be a deficiency, according to the calculation of the Engineer to the Asylum, of about ten thousand gallons daily. To remedy this very serious state of things, several plans have been proposed and estimates made; but, whatever plan may be adopted, there can be little doubt but that an expense of many hundred pounds must be incurred.

Another point, to which the Visiting Justices would direct the attention of their successors, is the present insufficient size of the Laundry. Its present size and accommodations were found sufficient when the number of Patients was between seven and eight hundred; but are altogether insufficient now that the number of Patients, Officers, and Servants is above one thousand. An enlargement of the Building is rendered even more necessary by the additional change of linen which is now allowed to the Patients every week.

The Visiting Justices are fully alive to the many benefits which, in a moral point of view, the Patients derive from the Employments in which many of them are engaged. The danger of Idleness is not less striking in the Insane than in those who have the gift of reason; and few things could have been sug-

gested of greater value, or more efficacious in promoting good order among the Patients, than the various occupations, however trifling and unprofitable in themselves, in which they are engaged. The Visiting Justices can see no hopes of making their labour profitable to the County; and yet so valuable an auxiliary do they consider it, that they have watched, and they feel assured that every Committee must continue to watch, with deep interest, the progress of a plan which, from its first establishment, has distinguished the Asylum at Hanwell. The Court will find from a Table annexed to this Report, that on the 30th September, 1841, the number of male Patients in the Asylum was 387; and that the number employed in Gardening and Agriculture, in various Handicrafts, and in Domestic Offices, was 154; that out of 531 Patients on the Female Side, 391 were employed in Gardening and Agriculture, in Handicrafts, and in various Domestic Offices.

So long as the system of non-restraint is carried on in the Asylum, it will be found greatly to conduce to its success that the Visiting Justices give their sanction and concurrence to whatever plans can be devised for the comfort and harmless amusement of the Patients. These objects have to a considerable extent been attended to during this year. The field in front of the Western wing has been levelled and planted with shrubs. Around this field, which now presents more of the appearance of a pleasant lawn, a Gravel Walk has been made, and Trees have been planted, which, in a little time, will afford a grateful shade for the Patients during the heat of summer. These are appropriated exclusively to the Female Patients and their Nurses. The like Improvements are in progress in the Grounds opposite the Eastern Wing: and these will be appropriated to the use of the Male Patients and their Attendants. But on this side, in addition to the projected Walks and Shrubberies, a Bowling Green and a Cricket Ground have been finished, where, along with their

attendants, they amuse themselves in playing when the weather permits.

To relieve the dull monotony of the Airing Courts, two on the Male, and one on the Female Side, have had their gravel surfaces broken up by beds of shrubs and flowers; the walls of some of the Airing Courts have also been lowered, where it could be done with safety, so as to give them a more cheerful appearance and to admit a freer circulation of air.

In providing these little comforts and amusements for an afflicted class, the Visiting Justices have done no more than profit by the suggestions of the Resident Physician, the energies of whose mind are ever employed in the service of the Patients, and who, by means such as these, endeavours to lighten their burthens by increasing the sum of harmless enjoyment.

The Visiting Justices have to report favourably of the plan which has been adopted to prevent the frequent breakage of glass by the Patients. When those who are most prone to mischief were relieved from all bodily restraints, they indulged freely their propensities, as might be expected, in breaking the glass of their rooms and wards. The consequence was, that the breakage of glass in 1840 more than doubled what it was in 1839. In the latter year it was nine crates of glass, and in the former it mounted up to two-and-twenty. But if the cause of the mischief was apparent, the remedy was equally obvious, without having recourse to mechanical restraint. In the course of the present year, wire-work guards have been fixed to the windows as quickly as they could be finished, and these promise to be much more effectual than the means which were formerly in use. In the quarter ending 31st December, 1840, as many as six crates were used in the repair of breakages, but from that time they have been reduced to eight crates for the three suc-

ceeding quarters. When the wire-work is completed, there is reason to hope, from the protection they will afford, and from the improved habits of the Patients, that this head of expense will be reduced to a very small amount.

Every care has been taken by the Visiting Justices to enforce the strictest economy in the Asylum, consistent with the humane and considerate treatment of the Patients. They have endeavoured to keep this principal constantly in view in regulating the expenses of the Establishment. The annual cost for the maintenance of the Patients must necessarily vary with the price of provision in different seasons. This with the expense which has been incurred by the more liberal allowance of provision, and warmer clothing, both of which are now considered to be valuable collateral aids in promoting the cure of the Insane, will account for the increased expenses which have been incurred of late years to maintain them.

It has been frequently intimated to the Visiting Justices, that serious inconvenience is occasioned at some seasons of the year, for several weeks in succession, by the visits of the Parochial Authorities for the purpose of seeing their Patients. They are the more concerned to be obliged to mention this, because, as they themselves feel some pride in the Establishment, and as there is nothing whatever to conceal, their desire would be, that all who are interested in it should see, and bear witness to, the state into which it has been brought. But this, unfortunately, cannot be done, and even the present mode of visiting adopted by the Parish Officers will require regulation. They come at uncertain hours, from ten in the morning to five in the afternoon. Sometimes, several different parties come on the same day: occasionally they come in parties of ten or twelve. The Patients, who, of course, are scattered in various parts of the House, and variously occupied, are collected hastily together when the Officers of their respective Parishes come, and are

crowded in a room, where they often remain more than an hour with several attendants,—all work, exercise, and even regularity of meals being suspended. The Parish Authorities generally go through all the Wards, and their appearance, especially when in numbers, is commonly productive of much noise and excitement. When these visits occur three or four days in the week, and the Patients of different parishes are collected by successive parties at all hours of such days, the effect, for some time after, is to destroy the tranquillity of the House, and to interfere with the regularity of the whole Establishment.

It has been invariably found that the Parish Authorities are disposed to listen to any suggestions, and anxious not to produce discomfort to either Patients or Officers. It is, therefore, hoped that they will concur generally in giving such notice of their visits as would enable the Officers of the Asylum to have lists prepared for them, by which they would see their Patients in their customary state, and be better able to judge of their condition than they now are. The visits should also be made either before or after the dinner hours of the Patients and Attendants, thereby removing a great cause of dissatisfaction. Neither should the numbers on any occasion be more than three or four, including the Parish Surgeon.

The Visiting Justices, contrary to their usual practice, venture upon this occasion to call the attention of the Court to the last Quarterly Report of their Chaplain, the Rev. J. T. Burt. It abounds with many valuable and judicious remarks, which must, they conceive, be generally interesting to the public, and useful to those who are intrusted with the Religious Instruction of the Insane.

The Visiting Justices are desirous of noticing the Instructions which have been drawn up for the use of the Attendants,

and which are annexed to this Report under the title of "Duties of the Ward Attendants at the Middlesex Lunatic Asylum." They consider them to be valuable as embodying the principles by which the Institution is at present governed.

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions of the last year, a question arose, as to whether the system which had been adopted by the Resident Physician of the Asylum at Hanwell, and had been sanctioned by the Visiting Justices, had not been carried out in too rash and unqualified a manner to be practically safe. Such were the conflicting opinions entertained upon this question by intelligent men, that it was then resolved, by the Magistrates assembled, to entrust the controul of the Asylum to the same Visiting Justices for another year, and to postpone any decision upon the subject, if a decision might be necessary, until the Court could have the benefit of the longer experience and the more matured judgment of its Committee. It was impossible to doubt the propriety of the course which was then resolved upon, and the Visiting Justices felt it to be their duty to enter once more upon the trust which was confided to them, of watching, with calm and unprejudiced minds, the practical working of the system; prepared, on the one hand, to give it their steady support, should the further examination of the facts which might come under their notice bear out their favourable opinions, or, on the other hand, so to modify it, as to remove the reasonable objections of those who deemed it to be both theoretical and dangerous. But no sooner had the Committee recommenced their labours when they found themselves publicly called upon to enquire into the existence of a multitude of alleged abuses, which were said to be peculiarly referable to the system of non-restraint as carried on in the Asylum. The Court, however, after listening to the prolonged discussions which arose out of

these charges, saw no good grounds for reversing their previous decision, but postponed the further consideration of the question until they should be in possession of the Report which the Visiting Justices have now the honor to lay before them.

The points upon which the Visiting Justices have specially to report are, whether, in the management of the Patients at Hanwell, the mechanical means heretofore employed in restraining violence, or in preventing accidents, can be altogether dispensed with without great danger to the Insane or to their Attendants; and whether there may not be more of actual cruelty hidden under the show of humanity in the system of non-coercion, than was openly displayed in muffs, strait-waistcoats, leg-locks, and coercion-chairs. Both of these are very serious and important questions to answer, the one involving the personal safety of the patients, and the other their personal comfort, which all along the Committee had been studiously endeavouring to promote.

It is quite clear that had the choice been between constant personal restraints as a preventive against accidents or dangerous violence, and no restraint at all, the question might easily be answered. It belongs especially to the malady with which the Insane are afflicted, that they are uncertain and capricious in their actions; that they are liable, with little or no apparent cause, to paroxysms of fury, that there are strong suicidal tendencies to be found among them, and in the cases of the Idiotic and the Epileptic, that their very helplessness is frequently a source of danger. Against these it is impossible at all times to guard so effectually as to afford *absolute* and *perfect* security, except it be by the application of the most rigorous mechanical restraint, and that without intermission. Every relaxation of this mode of management, must, from the very uncertain nature of the disease, be attended with some degree of

danger. This is inevitable, and if every other consideration of a far higher nature must be sacrificed to perfect security from all danger, such selfish views can only be realised by reverting to the practice of past times and of a barbarous people, when the Insane were chained and beaten as if they were wild animals, who had nothing of humanity remaining but the outward form; and when the Idiotic, from whom nothing was to be feared, were left to roam at large, uncared for and unprotected. But the question is the *comparative* security of two plans, both of them necessarily imperfect; the one imperfect from the occasional intermission of mechanical coercion, at times possibly when it might be most required, and the other, from depending chiefly upon moral means for security, and not at all upon instrumental restraints. That the former plan offers but a very imperfect safeguard against dangers of every kind, is put beyond a doubt, by the instances of suicide, and attempts at suicide, of violence, attended with fatal or serious consequences, and of accidents, which are to be found in the records of every Institution, including from its Commencement those of the Asylum at Hanwell.

But do the means which are now adopted at Hanwell offer an equal security against the dangers to which every Institution, and especially every large Institution, for the insane is liable? Are they sufficient to guard, not with absolute certainty, but with reasonable hope, against danger, equal at least to the mode of management for which it has been substituted? The Visiting Justices beg to answer distinctly in the affirmative; and to state, as the result of their experience, that notwithstanding the many obstacles with which the non-restraint system has had to struggle, notwithstanding the difficulties which have unavoidably attended the transition from one system to another, notwithstanding all these, and even more than these obstacles by which the means have been materially weakened that were relied on for complete success, that success has fully equalled their hopes, and has

presented advantages, which in their opinion more than compensate the imperfections to which every human contrivance is liable.

The Court will see at once the nature of the difficulties attendant upon the change by adverting to the means which are relied on for carrying out the plan successfully.

It requires especially constant watchfulness, and the kindest treatment of the Patients, and forbearance on the part of the Attendants and Nurses under circumstances however irritating. But those Attendants and Nurses had many of them been long accustomed to consider it a part of their duty to resort to instruments of coercion, whenever, in their judgment, or, in the absence of judgment, whenever to save themselves trouble, they might think them to be necessary. Habits such as these naturally indisposed to the watchfulness which was required of them, and induced them to depend upon a severity of manner, and sometimes of conduct also, rather than upon the gentler and not less effectual influence of kindness and forbearance.

Though the employment of the Patients to the limited extent of their powers in various useful works, for which the Institution is indebted to the late Sir William Ellis, has been all along used as a valuable moral auxiliary in the management of the Insane, until lately there has been little or no provision made for their recreation and amusement. And here let it not be thought that this is a trifling matter which cannot conduce to the main object of the Institution, the cure of the Insane, nor bear upon the question whether the proper care of the Patients can, with safety to themselves and others, be maintained in the absence of all mechanical restraint. In the obscurity which hangs over the real nature and causes of this malady, it is difficult, and frequently impossible, to determine the many

agencies which are at work in the promotion of cure. The Visiting Justices pretend not to meddle with the curative part of this question. But thus much they may be permitted to say, as obvious to every observing and reflecting mind; that whatever tends to divert the attention away from some mischievous delusion must, to a certain extent at least, allow the mind an opportunity of recovering, if it be possible, its healthy action. But even supposing this effect to be but slight and transient, there is another consideration which will weigh with every feeling mind, and which the Visiting Justices think will fully justify any future Committee in increasing these sources of harmless enjoyment. There is not a class of human beings that calls for greater commiseration than the Insane. Cut off by their malady, and, in the case of the Pauper Lunatic, by their position, from domestic sympathies, and the comforts of social life, they find themselves in the midst of strangers, not unfrequently with enough of consciousness to be aware of their situation and of every thing that passes around them; but at the same time insolated in a little world of delusive thoughts and images, which harass and excite them. Whatever can lighten sufferings such as these, by diverting the mind from feeding off its own delusions, cannot be deemed of little value. These harmless amusements have been found to produce a marked effect during their continuance, and it may fairly be presumed contribute their full share to the comparative good order and tranquillity which have of late distinguished the Asylum. It has occurred more than once that a sullen and morose Patient has cast off his unsocial humour, and joined the Attendants and other Patients in a game of cricket, or of bowls, and, while the game continued, has displayed something of the social spirit which characterises the sane mind. This has been remarked by the Resident Physician more than once in his journal. He notes upon one occasion, after mentioning

the seclusion of R. E. from six in the morning until ten on the 18th of May, "The Bowling Green was to day used for the first time, and R. E. played with one of the Attendants with much satisfaction, remaining pretty comfortable the whole of the day."

In the same Journal, of the date of last Christmas, it is recorded that "after an evening of great merriment, but at the same time of the utmost decorum, the Resident Physician went through the Wards at twelve o'clock at night, and remained a little time in most of them. One man was talking in No. 6 and two in No 5 were talking in adjoining rooms, one with some excitement, and the other detailing his skill at marbles when a boy. One of the Epileptic Patients laughed once. No other sound was heard."

This was on the Male Side, and the like tranquillizing effects are found to be produced on the Female Side by cheerful and harmless recreation. Under the date of the 31st of last December, the Resident Physician states in his journal that "the Female Patients, in number about two hundred, were indulged with a dance in No. 10 Ward. The Ward was tastefully decorated with evergreens. Their cheerfulness and good behaviour were such as cannot be described, so as to convey a just idea of this gratifying scene. At eight o'clock they had some excellent cake and a little warm beer. Soon afterwards they joined in singing the Evening Hymn, and then went into their respective Wards with many cordial expressions of their thanks."

Under the date of the 19th of last May, it is mentioned in the same Journal, that "two hundred of the Female Patients drank Tea in Ward 12 this evening, and were afterwards allowed to amuse themselves with dancing. The Ward was decorated with flowers and evergreens. Soon after eight o'clock each Patient had a little warm beer with ginger and sugar, and some

cake, and before returning to their Wards they joined in singing the Evening Hymn. Attention is always paid to the subsequent state of the House on these occasions. At eleven P. M. all the Female Wards were quiet, the only noisy Patient being E. H. who was talking to herself, and S. W. who was talking loudly at the door of her room. The latter Patient had not been of the party. She is paralytic and highly excited."

" July 23rd.—Several of the Female Patients (about 200) had their usual entertainment this evening on the occasion of the Matron's birth-day. They spent the evening apparently with great enjoyment, and not a single act of indecorum was committed. Most of the Officers of the Asylum and their families, including the Chaplain and Mrs. Burt, were present during a part of the evening, and also two Magistrates of the County."

Other entries in the Physician's Journal show what has been the general state of the house at night. " February 5th at 11 P. M. I visited all the Female Wards. An old blind Patient in No. 11 was drumming against the side of her bed, not violently. M. P. in the same Ward, noisy a few hours ago, was perfectly quiet. I think there was literally not a sound in another Ward."

" February 6th, at 11 P. M. I visited the Male Infirmary and Wards. Except a voice or two in No. 5 there was not a sound throughout the Male Side of the House. There is certainly a much greater tranquillity in the Asylum at night than formerly, which I believe to be at least partly attributable to the discontinuance of galling night restraints."

" February 12th.—I went through all the Wards on the Female Side of the House twice between the hours of 11 P. M. and 2 A. M. At 11 one Patient in No. 11 was noisy, and one

in No. 3, was singing a song. Two Patients in No. 3, who were talking rather loudly earlier in the evening, were now quiet. At 2 A.M. the Patients in Nos. 11 and 3 were perfectly tranquil. One Patient in No. 5 was talking, not loudly. The silence of all the rest on the Female Side of the House at this hour was remarkable."

These are gratifying facts, and if the Committee forbear to press this part of their subject further, it is because they conceive it must be obvious to every one, that whatever means can be applied to cheer and divert the minds of the Patients, must at the same time tend to awaken their susceptibility to kindness, increase the moral control of the Officers, who contribute to their enjoyment, and in the same proportion diminish the necessity of governing them by brute force, and by mechanical restraints. In fact, no such necessity has arisen in any one instance during the present year, any more than during that which is past, and it is not unreasonable to ascribe it to these among other means which have been employed in bringing about so desirable, and, to some, so unlooked for a result.

But the vigilance, kindness, and forbearance of the Attendants and Nurses; the useful employment of the Patients; the constant endeavour to contribute to their comfort by cheerful and harmless amusements, could not, at all times be ensured unless by the willing co-operation of the Officers in carrying out the system themselves, and in steadily enforcing on the Attendants the performance of their respective duties. Here the system of non-restraint has had much to struggle against. Unfortunately the Resident Physician has not at all times received on the part of every Officer that willing support which was due to him and his great exertions; and had it not been counterbalanced by the zeal and talents displayed by other Officers, there is every reason to think that the system must have been borne down and

crushed by the many untoward circumstances, which culpable negligence would have served to produce. But happily a better state of things has arisen; the Chaplain, on the judicious exercise of whose ministry so much that is most valuable depends; the Matron; the two House Surgeons; are all, it appears to the Committee, uniting, as they ought, with Dr. Conolly, in allowing this system the free and full exercise of the means which are necessary for its success.

But where, as in the case of the violent Lunatic, the above mentioned means would not be found sufficient to guard against a paroxysm of fury, then, as a last resort, and, as it has proved, an effectual one, the patient is placed, with the least possible violence, in seclusion. In some instances, it is true, the shower-bath may be required as a medical remedy; but seclusion in a room in ordinary cases has been found, and usually in a short time, to produce the desired effect. Here, the sources of irritation, whether fancied, or real, are removed from sight; the Patient has no painful instrument of restraint to torment him; and thus left to himself, without the means of injury within his reach, he soon recovers his usual temper and condition of mind.

In addition to these safeguards, carefully padded-rooms have been provided for such of the epileptic as are liable to injury from falls; low bedsteads, and beds covering the rooms, for those Patients who were formerly kept strapped to prevent their rolling out of their beds; peculiarly-constructed dresses for those who would otherwise destroy them; these, and other minor contrivances are designed to meet the various exigencies as they arise, and to ensure, so far as human contrivances can ensure, the safety of the Patients by other means than those which at once torture the body and exasperate the mind.

And yet it has been supposed that there is actually more of

cruelty in this system, under the guise of humanity, than in that which was partly carried on by instruments of coercion! To this the Visiting Justices would beg in reply to say, that they can detect no grounds for so serious an imputation. If it had altogether failed, and by its failure entailed unnecessary sufferings upon the Patient, then indeed it might possibly be open to such a charge. But such is not the case. It has not failed, but has succeeded; and the Visiting Justices have perhaps one of the best proofs of its success in the testimonies of the Patients themselves, when they are restored to health, and are fully alive to the comforts and advantages which they have enjoyed under it. The Committee are accustomed, on their appearing before them to receive their discharge, to examine them as to the degree of consciousness, that they possessed during their malady, and it has been found that their consciousness, and their recollection of what had passed, were much more distinct and perfect than might be supposed. In answer to enquiries as to whether they were satisfied with their treatment; and whether they had any thing to complain of, they have uniformly, with but one exception, where a female complained of having been once struck on the face by a Nurse, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the kindness and attention they had received and in some instances in such feeling terms as to convince the Visiting Justices that kind treatment is not lost upon the Insane, but is distinctly and gratefully recollected when they are restored to reason.

The opinion which the Visiting Justices have ventured to express in this Report of the excellence of the system, as carried on at Hanwell, will, they have no doubt, receive much additional value from the testimony of Mr. Samuel Tuke, a man who brings to every branch of this subject great intelligence, and the experience of forty years at the Retreat, the well-known Asylum instituted by the Society of Friends, and of five-and-twenty

years at York, and at Wakefield. He, in his valuable Introduction to Dr. Jacobi's Work, "On the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane," speaks in the following terms of the plan pursued at our asylum, and of its enlightened Physician.

"It is not many years since, in some Asylums, a large proportion of the Patients were under restraint by day, and all of them by night. The diminution of trouble to the Officer and Attendants appeared to be the governing principle of their management. The change which has taken place in all our Asylums is truly encouraging, and who can visit, or contemplate, the Establishment at Hanwell, containing eight hundred (now nine hundred and thirty) Insane Persons, governed without any personal restraint, without admiration and surprise? From the zeal, talents, and integrity of Dr. Conolly, we shall doubtless learn, in the most satisfactory manner, the further result of this large and extraordinary experiment; and in the mean time the consideration which the proceedings at Lincoln and Hanwell have induced, as to whether, in our respective Asylums we may not safely and advantageously, at least still further diminish the amount of personal restraint, is operating, and will continue to operate, very beneficially.

Strengthened in their deliberate judgment by men of great eminence in the Profession, both natives and foreigners, and by the example of other Public Institutions, and especially of the large Asylum for the Insane in the County of Lancaster, which contains between five and six hundred Patients, and in which, under the direction of Dr. de Vitre, the physician, and of Mr. Gaskill, the Surgeon and Superintendent, "watchfulness, care, and ingenuity," in the words of their Report for this year, "are now employed as substitutes for the instruments of coercion;" strengthened by these, and by the approach to a better system

which is at this time being gradually made in several of our great Establishments for the Insane, the Visiting Justices conceive that their experience fully authorises them in reporting thus favourably of the system to the Court, and in earnestly recommending its continuance to their successors.

CHARLES AUG. TULK.

Chairman.

22nd October, 1841.

A RETURN of all Lunatics and Dangerous Idiots maintained by the several Parishes in the County of Middlesex, in the Years 1831 to 1841, according to the Returns Annually made by them to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute of 9 Geo. 4, c. 40.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831.	323	516	839
1832.	339	524	863
1833.	329	505	834
1834.	357	555	912
1835.	388	567	955
1836.	352	579	931*
1837.	340	560	900
1838.	342	543	885
1839.	330	564	894
1840.	383	622	1005
1841.	402	644	1046†

These Returns are exclusive of the Lunatic Vagrants whose Settlements cannot be ascertained, and who are maintained at the expense of the County. They amounted, on September 30th, 1841, to 54 Males and 51 Females.—Total 105.

A RETURN of the number of Patients' Beds in the Hanwell Asylum, including the additional accommodation in the New Infirmary and Basement Story.

Male Side.....	411
Female Side.....	576
	987

RETURN of the number of Lunatics requiring accommodation.

MALES	TOTAL.
Parish Patients	402
County Patients	54
FEMALES.	
Parish Patients	644
County Patients	51
	1151
Total number of Beds	987
Additional accommodation required	164
Total.....	1151

* By the Returns laid before the House of Commons, July 12, 1837, it appears that the total number of Lunatics in the County of Middlesex in 1835 was 941, and of Idiots 318, making a total of 1259; but in this Return Idiots *not dangerous* as well as dangerous are included. Of the 318 Idiots 265 are returned as under the care of Parish Officers.

† No Return from the Parish of Bow having been yet received, the number is taken from the last year's Return, which was 2.

A RETURN of such of the Patients admitted into the Hanwell Asylum between October 1st, 1840, and September 30th, 1841, as have been ascertained to have been in other Places of Confinement before their admission into the Hanwell Asylum.

	Under 6 Months		Under 12 Months		Above 12 Months		Time Unknown		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.
Bethlem.....	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	1	4	7
Saint Luke's.....	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	6	6	9
Hoxton	9	5	14	..	3	3	1	5	6	27
Bethnal Green	9	12	21	2	4	6	4	9	13	40
Peckham	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Workhouses .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
	20	18	38	5	8	13	8	21	29	139
<i>Double Returns.</i>										
	St. Luke.		Hoxton.		Bethnal Green.					
Bethlem	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Luke's .....	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bethnal Green.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	9
TOTAL.....									130	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				During Year ending Sept. 30th, 1841.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831..	1109	1133	2242	In Asylum on 30th Sept. 1840	374	484	858
				Admitted	96	117	213
					470	601	1071
				Males.	Females.		
Cured	254	245		.. 31	19		
Discharged relieved	53	33		.. 11	9		
Died	415	324		.. 41	42		
	722	602	1324				
					83	70	153
Remaining in Asylum on } 30th September, 1841. }	387	531	918		387	531	918
				Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum			883

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1841.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1841	382	524	906
Admitted since	24	28	52
	406	552	958
Cured	10	8	
Discharged Relieved.	2	3	
Died	7	10	
	19	21	40
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1841.	387	531	918
Daily average Number of Patients.....			915.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. EMPLOYMENT OF MALES.

CAPACITY.	1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840		1841									
	Nov	28	Apr.	3	Jul.	3	Sep.	30	31	Dec	31	Mar	31	Jun	30	31	Dec	31	Mar	31	Jun	30	Sep.	30
	28	3	3	3	3	3	30	31	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	30	31	30
Garden and Agriculture	56	66	67	69	42	42	40	53	55	58	56	52	45	61	59	46	68	72	68	49	48	64	64	64
HANDICRAFTS—Together	48	36	50	47	46	46	39	46	58	60	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemakers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	14	14	11	11	12	11	11	10	8	12	10	11	12	12	12
Tailors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	11	11	11	10	8	8	12	10	13	11	7	10	9	8	10	10
Carpenters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	8	7	6	10	6	6	7	7
Bricklayers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	2
Smiths .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brush-making, Straw-work, and Twine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picking Coir .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	61	41	61	52	52	36	76	43	40	40	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DOMESTIC OFFICES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Store Room, Kitchen, Engine House .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brewhouse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakehouse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helpers in Wards	29	39	38	58	25	25	25	25	27	38	56	52	44	45	46	38	30	32	38	44	42	40	40	40
ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assistant Clerks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Employed	134	142	156	175	175	175	146	194	194	193	180	229	172	182	164	142	149	150	160	142	132	158	154	154
Unemployed	111	104	86	78	87	87	113	69	61	58	64	4	9	14	19	7	18	12	21	17	32	18	17	17
Sick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in Asylum	245	246	242	253	262	262	259	263	255	251	244	314	321	337	332	346	348	360	374	371	379	382	387	387

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES.

CAPACITY.	1834			1835.			1836			1837.			1838.			1839.			1840.			1841.			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Apr.	Jul.	Sep.	Dec	Mar	Sep.	Dec	Mar	Sep.	Dec	Mar	Jun.	Sep.	Dec	Mar	Jun.	Sep.	Dec	Mar	Jun.	Sep.	
	28	31	30	3	3	30	31	30	30	31	31	30	30	31	30	30	31	31	30	30	31	31	30	30	
Garden and Agriculture	13	37	37	44	42	28	37	35	37	30	32	29	33	12	24	23	15	14	24	25	...	5	6	30	
HANDICRAFTS, &c.																									
Needlework, Knitting } and Spinning	58	73	73	65	86	76	73	105	103	122	132	106	132	147	132	132	119	142	154	189	202	200	205	210	
Brush-making, Straw- } work and Twine. ..	63	29	29	29	42	47	29	24	11	17	22	2	...	...	3	3								
Picking Coir.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	34	44	25	11	19	87	106	116	105	87	106	109	99	109	77	67	65
DOMESTIC OFFICES.																									
Laundry.....	19	24	24	18	17	18	24	24	24	20	22	21	32	38	36	41	34	42	48	38	36	45	46	44	
Kitchen, Dairy and } Bakehouse	15	12	12	18	17	20	12	12	12	14	11	18	25	24	16	22	19	20	17	21	23	26	23	27	
Helpers in Wards	31	27	27	38	29	32	27	29	27	32	34	23	28	35	31	32	15	29	24	19	20	18	81	15	
Employed	199	256	256	212	233	221	256	263	258	260	264	218	337	362	358	358	289	353	376	391	390	371	365	391	
Unemployed	123	91	91	112	95	123	92	86	90	7	77	122	104	98	90	91	153	120	82	65	72	121	138	123	
Sick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total in Asylum	322	348	347	324	328	344	348	349	348	339	341	340	454	470	469	471	462	488	493	489	484	487	506	524	531

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



EMPLOYMENT,

30th Sept., 1841.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	64	Garden	30
Helpers	40	Laundry	44
Carpenters	7	Kitchen and Dairy	27
Tailors	10	Helpers	15
Shoemakers	12	Picking Coir	65
In Store Room	5	Needlework	210
In Kitchen, Brewhouse, &c.	12		
Bricklayers	2		
Painters	2		
<hr/>	<hr/>		
Employed	154	Employed	391
Unemployed	216	Unemployed	123
Sick	17	Sick	17
<hr/>	<hr/>		
Total in Asylum	387	Total in Asylum	531

Males 387 } 918.
 Females 531 }

A Return of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum from the 1st of October, 1840, to 30th September, 1841.

Aprons	1851
Black Velvet Stocks	100
Boots and Shoes, Leather (pairs)	155
Ditto Cloth (ditto)	849
Men's Coats	515
Day Caps	1259
Flannel Waistcoats	207
Flannel Drawers	79
Night Caps	703
Petticoats	348
Shawls	60
Shifts	1124
Shirts	945
Men's Trousers	757
Women's Gowns	926
Waistcoats	413
Handkerchiefs	106
Hats	16
Pillow Cases	647
Sheets	751
Table Cloths	49
Towels	51
Shrouds and Caps	78
Window Curtains	111
Mattresses, Coir	131
Ditto, Straw	429
Bolsters, Coir	128
Coverlids inlaid with Blankets	65
Ticking and other Frocks	305
Blister Caps	23
Men's Cloth and Velvet Caps	184
Bed Gowns	87

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

The whole of the repairs of the Clothing, &c. is done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of the leather shoes. The washing of the Establishment, consisting, on the 30th September, 1841, of 1,013 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the assistance and superintendance of four laundresses; and the whole of the cooking, baking, and dairy departments with the assistance and superintendance of five kitchen servants.

From 80 to 90 Patients are constantly employed on the Farm and Gardens.

A Return of Clothing delivered out during the Year 1841.

	Males.	Females.
Aprons	48	1440
Bed Gowns	—	61
Black Velvet Stocks	79	—
Bonnets	—	228
Boots	{ Leather 132	209
	{ Cloth 523	435
Coats	432	—
Day Caps	17	1288
Flannel Waistcoats	182	43
Flannel Drawers	126	9
Gloves	27	—
Handkerchiefs	976	694
Hats	685	—
Night Caps	200	346
Petticoats	—	360
Shawls	—	62
Shifts	—	1029
Shirts	1058	—
Shoes	{ Leather 430	386
	{ Cloth 199	368
Stays	1	314
Stockings	1031	1224
Trowsers	707	—
Waistcoats	350	—
Women's Gowns	—	912

A RETURN of Clothing in Store on October 1st, 1840, and on
October 1st, 1841.

October 1st, 1840.				October 1st, 1841.									
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
298	Aprons, at	1/5	21	2	2	632	Aprons at	1/5	44	15	4		
—	Bed Gowns, at .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	Bed Gowns	2/0	4	14	0
39	Black Velvet Stocks	0/3	0	9	9	36	Black Velvet Stocks	0/3	0	9	0		
124	{ Boots and Shoes } (pairs)	4/0	24	16	0	134	{ Boots and Shoes } (pairs)	4/0	26	16	0		
15	Coats	6/8	5	0	0	24	Coats	6/8	8	0	0		
—	Day Caps	0/6½	..	..	..	75	Day Caps	0/6½	1	19	1
20	Flannel Waistcoats	1/7	1	11	8	59	Flannel Waistcoats	1/7	4	13	5		
65	Flannel Drawers..	2/8½	8	16	0	28	Flannel Drawers..	2/8½	3	15	10		
—	Gloves	0/8	..	..	..	3	Gloves (pairs)	0/8	0	2	0
—	Handkerchiefs .. ..	..	..	..	..	79	Handkerchiefs . . . .	..	1	0	0
—	Hats . . . . .	..	..	..	..	13	Hats	3/6	2	5	6
—	Hoods . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8	Hoods	0/7½	0	5	0
—	Men's Frocks	1/7½	..	..	..	37	Men's Frocks	1/7½	3	0	1
80	Night Caps	0/1½	0	10	0	281	Night Caps	0/2	2	6	10		
38	Petticoats (Cloth)	10/10	20	11	8	27	Petticoats (Cloth)	10/3	13	16	9		
29	Shifts	4/0	5	16	0	164	Shifts	4/0	32	16	0		
79	Shirts	4/8	18	8	8	167	Shirts	4/8	38	19	4		
13	Stays (pairs)	0/4	0	4	4	20	Stays (pairs)	0/4	0	6	8		
125	Stockings (do) doz.	10/6	5	9	5	65	Stockings (pairs) doz.	10/6	2	16	11		
133	Trowsers (do.) ..	3/0	19	19	0	2	Trowsers (pairs) . . .	6/6	0	13	0		
51	Waistcoats	2/11	7	8	9	35	Waistcoats	3/1	5	7	11		
54	{ Women's Cot- } ton Gowns }	3/8	9	18	0	40	{ Women's Cot- } ton Gowns }	3/8	7	6	8		
—	Ditto Cloth .. ..	..	..	..	..	28	Ditto Cloth	14/0	19	12	0
—	yards Black Velvet ...	..	..	..	..	6	yards Black Velvet	0/9½	0	4	9
6½	„ Broad Cloth	4/6	1	8	1	—	„ Broad Cloth	4/6	..	..	..
—	„ Brown Holland ...	..	..	..	..	41	„ Brown Holland	0/8	1	7	4
2167½	„ Calico	0/5½	49	13	2	—	„ Calico	0/5½	..	..	..
—	„ Check (Linen) ..	..	..	..	..	—	„ Check Linen .. ..	..	..	..	..
240	„ Flannel	1/0½	12	10	0	—	„ Flannel	1/0½	..	..	..
53	„ Irish Linen	0/9½	2	1	11	—	„ Irish Linen	0/9½	..	..	..
22	„ Lawn	0/7	0	12	10	6½	„ Lawn	0/7	0	3	9		
282½	lbs. Leather	1/0	14	2	3	56	lbs. Leather	0/9	2	2	0		
—	yards Linsey . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	yards Linsey	3/5	1	0	6
28½	„ Shoe Cloth . . .	2/0	2	17	0	—	„ Shoe Cloth . . .	2/0	..	..	..
295¾	„ Striped Linen	0/8	9	16	8	—	„ Striped Linen	0/8	..	..	..
				£243	3	4					£230	15	8

Amount for Clothing purchased 1840 £1,935 11 3
 „ „ „ 1841 2,017 0 0

Males. Females. Total.
 Average Number of Patients 1840 350 .. 485 .. 835
 „ „ „ 1841 378 .. 505 .. 883

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

30th Sept. 1841.

OFFICERS.

		<i>Per Ann.</i>
1	Superintendent.	£500 0
1	Matron	200 0
1*	Chaplain	200 0
1	Steward	200 0
1	Deputy Steward	70 0
1	House Surgeon...Males	150 0
1	Ditto ...Females	150 0
1*	Accountant	200 0
2	Assistant Clerks	{ £30 } 65* } 95 0
1†	Engineer	105 0
1	Housekeeper	40 0
1	Assistant Storekeeper and Deputy Matron	25 0
1	Superintendent of Needlework	25 0
1	Superintendent of Laundry	20 0
1*	Clerk to Visiting Justices	70 0
<hr/>		
16 Officers.		£2,050 0

SERVANTS.

		<i>Per Ann.</i>
1	Keeper	£35 0 35 0
12	Ditto	30 0 360 0
10	Ditto	25 0 250 0
1†	Gardener	1 4 per week 62 8
1*	Ditto	1 2 ditto 57 4
1	Shoemaker	30 0
1*	Tailor	1 5 per week 65 0
1*	Ditto Assistant	0 18 ditto 46 16
1	Brewer	26 0
1	Cowman	0 3 ditto 7 16
1	Fireman	15 0
1*	Carter	0 13 per week 33 16
1*	Labourer	0 15 ditto 39 0
1	House Porter	21 0
1*	Office Messenger	0 5 per week 13 0
1†	Porter at Lodge	1 1 ditto 54 12
<hr/>		
36 Males.		£1,116 12

4	Laundresses	14 0 per annum 56 0
1	Nurse	19 0 ditto 19 0
2	Ditto	16 0 ditto 32 0
4	Ditto	15 0 ditto 60 0
24	Ditto	14 0 ditto 336 0
1	Bakeress	16 0
1	Cook	16 0
1	Dairy Maid	12 0
5	House Maids	10 10 ditto 52 10
1	Kitchen Maid	12 0
1	Ditto	10 0

45 Females.	621 10
36 Males.	1,116 12
<hr/>	
81 Servants.	1,738 2
16 Officers.	2,050 0
<hr/>	
97 Total.	£3,788 2

* Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

† Lodged only.

J. MORRISON *Accountant*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all Sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, Cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Beck, Lime, York Paving, Tiles, &c.	26	19	2
William Hall, Iron Castings.....	30	4	8
Samuel Cooper, Lime	5	0	0
George Robinson, River Sand, &c.	9	13	6
William Elliott, Thermometers.....	3	0	0
P. Hayes, Brass Cocks.....	9	18	8
John Smith, Flax, Tow, &c.....	2	10	0
Christian Knowledge Society, Bibles, Testaments, } &c.....	10	8	6
Brown and Attwell, Shrubs.....	7	0	6
Elizabeth Farmer, Ironmongery.....	32	19	11
Cormack and Co., Grass Seeds.....	3	12	0
Weiss and Son, Surgical Instruments.....	15	18	0
C. F. Seyfang, Printing	9	14	0
Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	90	4	6
Thomas Gurney, Painting Materials, Brooms, &c.	60	10	4
Edward Suter, Stationery.....	4	8	2
George Reynell, Advertisements	11	16	7
Thomas Harold, Lock Screws	4	4	0
George Chadd, Carriage of Goods	13	6	6
George Simpson, Cutlery, &c.	12	4	3
John Faulkner, Ironmongery, &c.....	44	4	1
Charles Chubb, Master Keys	1	16	0
John Morgan, Turnery, &c.	9	1	9
F. Davis, Zinc Sash.....	5	0	0
Stephenson & Son, Ironmongery.....	2	1	6
Charles Robinson, Iron Borings and Engineer's Work.....	1	15	6
E. Westbrook, Bricks.....	36	13	0
Willey & Co., Coir for Bedding.....	28	15	0
J. M. Bowden, Baskets.....	7	16	0
Miss H. Ratliff, Chairs.....	2	16	0
George Arundell, Asphaltic Flooring	51	11	2
Walkling & Co., Earthenware.....	3	7	9

	£	s.	d.
Fearnley and Co., Ball Cocks.....	0	7	8
Norbury & Co., Posting Bills, Magazines, &c. ...	2	5	9
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	172	3	5
J. A. Abbott, Timber, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	163	15	7
Henry Wix, Psalm and Hymn Books.....	9	13	9
Thomas Adams, Wire Guards.....	19	11	4
James Morrison, Monies advanced to Workmen...	260	1	10
Ditto Ditto.....	169	16	0
Ditto Ditto.....	117	8	10
Ditto Ditto.....	70	4	4
Insurance	15	0	0

C. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the half Year ending Christmas, 1841.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from bone per stone	0	7	7
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole carcass (without head, shanks, or inside suet) per stone	0	7	7
Beef and Mutton Suet (equal proportions) per stone	0	7	7
Flour per sack	2	7	0
Malt..... per quarter	3	0	0
Oatmeal per cwt.	0	16	0
Cheese..... per cwt.	3	6	0
Butter..... per cwt.	5	5	0
Tea per lb.	0	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar (Lump)..... per cwt.	4	18	0
Sugar (Raw)..... per cwt.	3	9	6

C. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

A RETURN of the Present Number and Arrangement of the Wards, Attendants, &c.
MALE WARDS.

No.	Description.	Beds.	Day Rooms.	Keepers.	Baths.	No.	Remarks.
1	Epileptic and Imbecile	52	1	3	1	1	A large Recess forms a Day-room. Ditto.
2	Epileptic.....	34	1	2	..	4	
3	Quiet, Lower Tower Ward	52	1	2	2	2	
4	Refractory	23	1	2	..	3	
5	Ditto	26	..	2	1	3	
6	Ditto	25	..	2	1	3	
7	Ditto	24	1	2	..	3	
8	Quiet	48	1	2	2	2	
9	Convalescent	40	1	2	..	2	
10	Infirmary.....	23	2	} 3	1	5	
11	Quiet, Reception Ward	44	1				
12	Moderately Quiet.....	20	1	1			
		411	11	23*	8		

* Including Garden Keepers.

FEMALE WARDS.

No.	Description.	Beds.	Day Rooms.	Nurses.	Baths.	Airing Courts.	Remarks.
1	Quiet Ward	48	1	2	..	N. 1	A Day-room not needed. A large Recess forms a Day-room. Ditto. A Day-room not needed. Ditto, the Patients working in the Laundry, &c.
2	Ward for the Elderly and Infirm	24	..	1	..	1	
3	Noisy Ward	57	1	3	1	4	
4	Quiet Lower Tower Ward	46	1	2	1	3	
5	Epileptic and Refractory Ward	23	..	2	..	2	
6	Ditto	26	1	2	1	2	
7	Refractory Ward.....	26	1	2	1	2	
8	Ditto	24	..	2	..	2	
9	Bazaar Ward	47	1	2	1	3	
10	Noisy Ward.....	56	1	2	..	3	
11	Infirmary	31	1	2	1	1	
12	Convalescent Ward...	44	1	2	..	1	
13	Imbecile Ward.....	30	..	2	..	2	
14	Moderately Quiet	52	1	2	..	3	
15	Kitchen Ward.....	42	..	1	..	..
		576	10	29	6	4	
Garden .....		..	..	2		
				31			

The number of Beds in the foregoing Lists is such as the Rooms will conveniently hold.

Male Beds..... 411 } 987.
 Female ditto 576 }

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Dr. *The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1841.* **Cr.**

1840.		1841.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance of Cash this date	1,177 4 4	Sept. 30. By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen, Officers, and Servants, from 1st Oct. 1840, to this day	19,337 16 0
1841.		By Balance this day, as per Cash Book	2,353 7 7
Sept. 30. To Cash received from Parishes to this day	18,261 13 0		
Do. from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	2,252 6 3		
	<u>20,513 19 3</u>		
	<u>£21,691 3 7</u>		<u>£21,691 3 7</u>

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act, by
JOHN GARFORD,
HENRY POWNALL,
ROBT. M'WILLIAM.

22nd Oct. 1841.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July to 30th September, 1841.

Cr.

Dr.

		1841.		1841.			
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1841.	To Balance of Cash at this date	1,767	2 6	Sept. 30.	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills, and other Disbursements to this date..	4,920	0 3
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes	4,924	14 3		Balance—At Messrs. Twining..	1,911	3 11
	Ditto, from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants	581	11 1		In Hand	442	3 8
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
		5,506	5 4			2,353	7 7
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
		£7,273	7 10			£7,273	7 10
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
1841.	To Balance of Cash this day	2,353	7 7	1841.	By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c., due at this date	5,906	0 10
Sept. 30.	To Amount due from Parishes	3,811	12 3		Surplus	877	4 9
	Ditto from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants	618	5 9			<hr/>	
		<hr/>				£6,783	5 7
		4,429	18 0			<hr/>	
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
		£6,783	5 7			<hr/>	

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

INCOME.

Date.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING					TOTAL.
		1840.		1841.			
		31st Dec.	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1841 Sept. 30	To Balance from 30th September, 1840.....	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	334 15
	<i>From Parishes.</i>						
	To Cash received	4,531 3 7	4,507 3 11	4,691 9 7	1,118 8 6	14,848 5 7	
	Ditto due.....	13 2 2	15 14 6	17 3 0	3,726 3 4	3,772 3 0	
		<u>4,544 5 9</u>	<u>4,522 18 5</u>	<u>4,708 12 7</u>	<u>4,844 11 10</u>	<u>18,620 8 7</u>	
	<i>From County Treasurer.</i>						
	To Cash received for Lunatic Vagrants	565 13 2	554 12 2	588 0 2	5 18 10	1,714 4 4	
	Ditto due .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	618 5 9	618 5 9	
	Total Income	<u>5,109 18 11</u>	<u>5,077 10 7</u>	<u>5,296 12 9</u>	<u>5,468 16 5</u>	<u>20,952 18 8</u>	20,952 18 8

DUTIES
OF
THE WARD-ATTENDANTS
AT THE
MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM,
HANWELL.

DAY-DUTIES.

6 A. M.—The Ward-attendants to enter on their duty; and unlock the doors of the Patients' Bed-rooms; except of such Patients as are unfit to be at large. The Patients are to be washed and combed, and the state of the skin examined, in order that any soreness or discoloration may be reported to the House-Surgeons at the Morning Visit.

The sickness of any Patient, the state of the evacuations, and any particular change observed, to be reported at the same time. The strictest attention to be paid to administering the Medicines, Baths, &c. ordered to be given in the morning, according to the directions of the Physician and House-Surgeons.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 A. M.—The Female Patients employed in the Laundry, are to be collected and taken thither by the Laundry-maids.

7 A. M.—The Attendants to go to the Kitchen on the Male side, and Scullery on the Female side, for the Bread, Butter, &c., required for each Ward for the day.

Any Ward Attendants who have had leave of absence for the night are to be in their Wards at this hour ; unless special permission is given to the contrary.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 A. M.—The Patients able to go to Chapel to be collected and conducted thither. It is expected that not fewer than six Female and five Male Attendants accompany the Patients.

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 8 A. M.—The Patients breakfast. Care to be taken that those in their rooms are at the same time duly supplied.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M.—As soon as the Patients have breakfasted, the Attendants are to clean out the galleries and bed rooms ; to lay the beds and bedding to air, to remove the wet straw, and every kind of dirt or dirty linen, broken vessels, rags, remnants of food, and every description of litter and rubbish ; and to open the windows. (In warm weather the windows are to be open at Six o'Clock ; and in hot and dry weather the gallery and day-room windows are to be left open during the night.) The utmost cleanliness is required to be observed in every part of every Ward. No clothes must be dried in the Wards ; no mops, pails, brushes, gas keys, steps, or rubbish must be left about ; and there must be no bad smell of any kind any where.

9 A. M.—To have the Patients who are employed during the day in readiness to go with the out-door Attendants under whose care they are to be employed during the day.

The Female Patients employed in the Bazaar are also to be ready at this hour.

The Infirmarys, and the sick in all the Wards, to be ready for the Morning Visits of the Physician and House-Surgeons. The Sick Diet Lists to be ready for inspection or alteration in the Infirmarys.

10 A.M.—At this hour the cleaning of the galleries, day-rooms, and bed rooms to be completed; and the Attendants to be neatly dressed.

Attempts are now to be made to get those Patients up who, for any reason, are yet in their rooms. If possible, they should now be dressed, and allowed to walk in the Gallery or Airing-Court.

In fine weather all the Patients who can walk, or who like to be out of doors, are to be taken into the Airing-Courts; in each of which, when there are more than ten Patients, there must at least be one Attendant, *or, when any violent Patients* are taking exercise, at least two.

The Infirmary-Attendants to go to the Store-Room and Kitchen for the Wine, Porter, Broth, and other extras required for the sick, and ordered in the sick Diet Lists.

11 A. M.—The Wine, Porter, Broth, &c., ordered for the sick to be given to them by the Infirmary-Attendants, or the Attendants of their respective Wards.

The Out-Door Workers to have each half a pint of Beer.

In fine weather, as many of the well-behaved Patients as can be taken care of, to be conducted into the grounds in front of the Asylum. Bowling, Trap-ball, Cricket, Ball-playing, and any out-door amusements which are not too exciting are to be encouraged by the attendants. The boundaries are to be strictly watched, and the Male and Female Patients restricted to their own portion of the grounds.

In hot weather the Patients to be taken out as soon after 10 as possible, and to return to the Wards at 12.

In Winter, and in cold weather, the time of being out to be between 11 and $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12.

In damp weather the Patients are not to be permitted to lie down on the grass; and in very hot weather they must be placed in the shade when in the Airing Courts.

In bad weather the Patients are not to be taken out.

The Attendants are to be very attentive to furnishing occupation or amusement to the Patients who remain within doors.

12 o'Clock.—The Attendants to take their Trays and Tins to the Kitchen.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 P. M.—The Attendants to be ready to go to the Kitchen when the bell rings, for the Ward dinners.

1 P. M.—The Patients dine. Care to be taken that every Patient, whether up or in bed, has a due portion of food and beer according to the Diet Table. The helpless to have their food divided into small pieces, and, if necessary, to be fed. The food and beer of Patients who are in their rooms to be taken to them by the Attendants, and not by other Patients.

2 P. M.—Half of the Attendants on each side of the Asylum go to dinner in their respective Halls.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 P. M.—The half of the Attendants who have not dined go to dinner.

No Ward to be left by both the Attendants at one time.

3 P. M.—All the Attendants are to be in their respective Wards.

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 3 P. M.—In fine weather the Patients to be taken into the Airing Courts, and those who are quiet and neat enough, into the Grounds; and to remain out, according to the Season, from an hour to two hours;—going out and coming in a little later in the Summer; and an hour later in very hot weather; the object being to have the Patients much in the open air.

The Shoemakers and Tailors to go out every afternoon in fine weather, at 4 o'clock; at which hour one of the Male Attendants is to go to the Shops for them.

4 P. M.—The Out-Door Workers to have each half a pint of Beer.

5 P. M.—The Out-Door Attendants are to return to the Wards, with the Patients employed under their care : and to report any thing particular, relative to the conduct of those employed, to the House-Surgeons.

The Patients to take tea who are on the list for it.

The Attendants to supply the Patients with Books, Papers, Bagatelle and Draught Boards, &c., for their amusement until the hour of supper.

6 P. M.—The hour of Evening Service in the Chapel. The Patients to be conducted thither as in the morning.

After the Evening Service the Attendants who have leave to go out for the Evening may leave the Wards.

7 P. M.—The Patients have their supper. After each meal, the dishes, trenchers, tins, &c. to be carefully washed, and every knife, fork, and spoon locked up.

The Sago and Brandy required for Patients during the night is given out at this hour, at the Kitchen.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 P. M.— The Patients go to bed. Their clothes are to be taken out of the bed-rooms, wrapped up and placed on the outside of the door of each bed room. The window-shutters of each room are to be closed, and all the windows carefully shut in cold weather. Each room door is to be locked ; and the gas is to be turned off, except where a light is ordered to be kept until a later hour.

When the Patients are in bed, and the doors of their rooms locked, and the Night-Attendants have entered on their duty, the rest of the Attendants may leave the Wards ; and the Evening Reports are to be sent by them to the House-Surgeons.

8 P. M.—The Night-Attendants enter on their duty.

9 P. M.—The Male and Female Attendants sup in their respective Halls.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 P. M.—The Night-Attendants are to examine the lists of Patients who require attention or food, or cordials or medicine, during the night; and to ascertain that the articles required are left ready for use.

10 P. M.—All the Attendants who have been out on leave of absence for the evening, are to be in the Asylum.

The Night-Attendants are to visit the Wards several times during the night, to administer the Medicines and Nourishment as directed, and to pay proper attention to such Patients as are restless, or who wish for water to drink, or who require nourishment, change of dress, &c.

The Night-Clocks are to be attended to every hour, or more frequently, if directed; and if any occurrence in the Wards prevents the dial-peg from being depressed at the end of the hour, it is to be reported to the House-Surgeons in the morning.

In going through the Wards, the Night-Attendants are to avoid disturbing the Patients. For this purpose they are expected, when on this duty, to wear soft shoes. They are also to unlock and shut the doors as quietly as possible, and to carry a light in the lanterns provided for them. They must carefully attend to the proper clothing of any Patient who refuses to lie in bed; and see that the feet are protected by warm boots: articles of this kind being left in the care of the Night-Attendants for this purpose.

Patients disposed to suicide, or subject to severe epileptic attacks, or who have the habit of lying on the floor, must be watched with especial care.

If any accident or unusual circumstance takes place, the Attendants are immediately to ring the House-Surgeon's night-bell.

They are to call up the other Attendants at the proper hour of rising in the morning; and when those enter on their duty, the duty of the Night-Attendants ceases.

When going off duty, they are to send to the Matron and House-Surgeons, in a book kept for this purpose, a report, in writing, respecting the state of the Wards, and the Patients attended to during the night.

DUTIES

On particular Days in the Week.

SUNDAY.

The Attendants are to see that the Patients who come to Chapel are dressed with scrupulous neatness, and supplied with Prayer and Hymn Books, and that they are ready to go to Chapel when the bell begins to ring. They are also to take care that the Patients go into and out of the Chapel with decorum. Patients who are seized with fits, and those who behave violently, are to be removed by the Attendants with promptitude and quietness. Those whose conduct is the most doubtful should be seated near the Attendants. Not fewer than Eight Female and Seven Male Attendants are expected to be present at the morning and afternoon Service.

After prayers the Attendants are to collect the Hymn Books, Prayer Books, &c, but in certain cases may allow them to be in the possession of the Patients until bed-time, both on Sundays and other days.

MONDAY.

At 7 A. M. the Attendants receive from the Store Room their own allowance of Tea and Sugar, and the soap, candles, &c. required for the Wards for the Week.

At 9 o'Clock in the morning the Attendants in each Male

Ward are to cause all the clothing requiring repair to be taken to the General Store Room.

At the same hour the Female Attendants are to take the needle-work done during the previous week in each Ward to the Female Store-Room; and to receive from the Store-Keeper a supply of work for the week commencing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 A. M.—The Male and Female Attendants are to take their own clothes to the Laundry.

Monday is one of the days for the Admission of Patients into the asylum. The male and female Attendants appointed to that duty are to undress and give a warm bath to such Patients as are admitted; they are to perform this duty with the greatest possible kindness and gentleness, and to be especially careful that the clothes of the County Patients are taken care of when exchanged for the Asylum dress; and that any books, or trifling ornaments on which the Patients set a value, and which cannot be used mischievously, be kept for them; and, if permitted by the Medical Officers or the Matron, allowed to remain in the patient's possession. The Attendants are carefully to examine the general state of the skin and person of Patients newly admitted, and to report to the House Surgeons any bruises, sores, &c. that may be present.

Patients on admission sometimes require immediate attention as regards food and warmth: they are also sometimes alarmed: all these circumstances are to be attended to.

TUESDAY.

One of the days on which the Friends and Relatives of the Patients are permitted to see them in the Visiting Rooms, unless

an order is in any case given to the contrary. The Attendants are expected to pay strict attention to the Rules hung up in the Receiving Rooms, and at the Lodge. In general it is not desirable that the Friends of Patients should remain with them more than half an hour. Several instances, however, will occur in which this indulgence may be extended to an hour; and in a few cases the comfort of the Patients may require that their Friends and they should be permitted to walk in the grounds. During the whole visit, some Attendant must be observant of the Patients, without unnecessarily interfering.

No Visitors (except the Visiting Justices) are at any time to go into the Wards without leave from the Physician, Matron, or House Surgeons.

When leave is given for Patients to be visited on Sunday, the Visitors must not remain in the Asylum during the hours of Divine Service, without special permission.

WEDNESDAY.

One of the days on which Patients are admitted into the Asylum. (*See Monday.*)

The Male Patients are to be shaved by the Attendants of their Wards.

THURSDAY.

The clothes, linen, &c., of the Female Patients to be returned to the Attendants of the different Female Wards by the Superintendent of the Laundry.

FRIDAY.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, every Attendant in charge of a Ward is to give to the Steward a List, in writing, of any Household Utensils or Furniture required in the Ward.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 8 A. M.—The Female Attendants to go to the Store-Room with such articles of Wearing Apparel as require changing or repair.

At 9 A. M.—The Attendants of each Male Ward to go, with such Patients as help in that duty, to fetch the clean linen and clothes from the Laundry. The Patients thus employed are to be those whose proper behaviour can be perfectly relied upon; and the Attendants are not to allow them to wander about the Laundry-Yard.

The Friends and Relatives of Patients are admitted. (*See Tuesday.*)

Every Male and Female Patient, with exceptions to be ordered by the House Surgeons or matron, to have a warm bath. The temperature of the bath not to be less than 90 degrees, or more than 97 degrees, unless by special order. The Patients to remain in the bath long enough for the purpose of cleanliness, and on being taken out to be very thoroughly dried.

$\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P. M.—The Female Attendants are to cause all the dirty clothes, &c., of each Ward to be taken to the Laundry.

SATURDAY.

The Male Patients are to be shaved by the Attendants of their Wards.

9 A. M.—The Attendants of each Male Ward are to cause all the dirty Linen and Clothes of the Ward to be taken to the Laundry, with the intentions mentioned in the duty of Friday.

At 9 A. M. the Attendants go to the Store Room for the linen and utensils wanted in each Ward. Care is to be taken that suitable clothing is provided for such Patients as wish to go to Chapel on Sunday.

The repaired clothing, with any additions that are required, is given out at the Store Rooms at 3 P. M.

The Attendants are to see that none of the Ward Prayer Books, Hymn Books, or Bibles, are missing; and if more are required, are to report the deficiency to the Resident Physician.

GENERAL DUTIES.

No Ward is at any time, or under any pretext whatever, to be left without an Attendant, until after the Patients' bed-time. The whole time of the Attendants during the day is expected to be devoted to the Patients: they are to pay constant attention to their food, dress, occupation, exercise, amusement, and general conduct, and to prevent every kind of impropriety of manners and language.

Whenever the door of a Ward is opened by an Officer of the Asylum, or by any of the Visiting Magistrates, one of the

Attendants is to advance and to attend such Magistrate or Officer though the Ward unless ordered to the contrary. The Attendants are also to take notice of every one passing though the Ward at any time; and particularly of Patients who belong to other Wards.

The Attendants are *never* to *punish* the Insane for their misconduct; but they are at all times to endeavour to put a stop to it, and to prevent quarrels and violence. They must not use violent or intemperate language to the Patients. Any Attendant guilty of striking or ill-using a Patient will immediately be dismissed. Whatever the language or conduct of a Patient may be, the Attendant must endeavour to be calm and forbearing.

All the duties of the Attendants are to be performed quietly as well as regularly. They are not to open and shut doors with noise and violence; or to shout any directions from one Ward to another; or to talk to the Patients in a loud or scolding manner.

When a patient cannot be soothed or controlled by this means, the attendant must, if necessary, summon other Attendants, who are instantly to answer the call; and the Patient must be put as quietly as possible into a bed-room and locked up. The window-shutter of the room must be closed, and if the Patient is destructive the bedding must be removed. The seclusion is immediately to be reported to the House Surgeon; the state of the Patient when in seclusion must be observed from time to time through the inspection plate; occasional attempts are to be made to sooth those who are distressed when in seclusion; and in the Evening Report the Name of the Patient secluded, and the reason for, and duration of, the seclusion are to be specified.

When it is necessary to seclude, remove, or give a bath to a

refractory Patient, or to dress or undress those who strongly resist, the Attendants should not be fewer than four, or even six. This will prevent a dangerous struggle. The Attendants must promptly render the violent Patient unable to strike, or kick, by seizing the hands or the feet. The Patient may then be quickly and quietly removed to the bath or into a single room, or dressed or undressed without injury to any party.

The *only signal* allowed to be made on the *Whistle* worn by the Attendants is that which indicates that the aid of other Attendants is *instantly* required. All who are within hearing are at once to attend to this signal. Strict attention to this rule is essential to the protection both of Attendants and Patients.

The Attendants are to take pains to acquire a knowledge of the characters of the Patients, to encourage them to good conduct, to promote a return to habits of neatness and order, and to obtain their confidence by friendly treatment and uniform attention to their comforts. They must endeavour to promote such habits in the dirty Patients as may prevent their being negligent of cleanliness when in bed; which may often be done by proper attention paid the last thing at night. They are to report to the Physician, Matron, or House Surgeons, any particular circumstance coming to their knowledge respecting any of their Patients; especially if connected with their state of health, or shewing any return of reason.

When any Patient expresses a wish to see a Minister of Religion, the wish is to be made known to the Resident Physician without delay.

The requests of the Patients for books or writing paper are to be complied with within reasonable bounds; and their wishes on any subject concerning which they are anxious are to be

made known to the Physician ; but no promises must be made to them which cannot be performed.

The names of those desirous of being employed are to be regularly reported to the Matron and Steward.

The Patients who assist the Attendants in their various Ward duties must invariably be treated with kindness ; but must not be indulged in extra food or beer at the expense of other Patients ; nor must they be permitted to exercise any authority over the other Patients.

No Patient is to be permitted to leave the Wards in the morning before breakfast, to assist the House-servants, unless the servants come for them.

All the House-servants in the Asylum are required to set an example of order, quietness, kindness to the Patients, and general good conduct ; and to take care, as far as they have an opportunity, that the Rules of the Asylum, and general wishes of the Officers, are complied with. On many occasions the Patients who assist them are in a great degree entrusted to their care, which must not be less, in such cases, than that of the Ward-Attendants.

The Attendants only are to fetch Medicine from the Surgeries, or Wine or Beer from the Steward.

The Attendants are accountable for all bed and other linen, the Patients' clothing, and the various articles belonging to their Wards ; and on being removed to another Ward, or leaving the Asylum, must deliver every thing up, to the satisfaction of the Matron or Steward.

Each Attendant at the head of a Ward is daily to report to the Steward, in a book kept for the purpose, any repairs required in the Ward.

No Attendant is permitted to make a perquisite of any kind, to sell any thing to a Patient, or to receive money from the friends of Patients, or from visitors to the Asylum, on pain of dismissal.

When any Patient escapes in consequence of negligence, a proportion of the expense of retaking the Patient (to be determined by the Visiting Justices,) must be paid by the Attendant.

The Male and Female Attendants are expected to pay strict, constant, and cheerful obedience to the orders of the Officers of the Asylum; and to endeavour by every means in their power to carry the general plans of the Superintendent into full effect; to report every impropriety that may fall under their observation; to avoid and to prevent every description of waste, or of negligence; and in all things to have strict regard to the interests of the Asylum and the wishes of the Visiting Justices. They are not to mention the names or talk of the conduct of the Patients under their care, when out of the Asylum; but must conduct themselves with the prudence becoming those who have undertaken an important charge. They must not convey any letters or messages from the Patients to any one out of the Asylum without leave from the Resident-Physician, Matron, or House-Surgeons.

They must also be active, punctual, scrupulously cleanly, ready to render help whenever required, and distinguished by personal neatness and undeviating propriety of behaviour.

They must never forget that it is their duty to be the protectors of those who cannot protect themselves.

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES,

Appointed at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1841.

HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Chairman.

SIR JOHN J. HANSLER.

BENJAMIN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq.

CHARLES DEVON, Esq.

W. A. MACKINNON, jun., Esq.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.

JOHN SIMPSON, Esq.

JOHN STOCK, Esq.

MR. SERJEANT ADAMS.

GEORGE BAILIE, Esq.

WM. BECKWITH FRANCE, Esq.

ROBERT M'WILLIAM, Esq.

CAPTAIN JELF SHARP.

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.

JOHN WILKS, Esq.

N. B.—*This Committee continued to act until the Michaelmas Sessions, 1842.*

SIXTIETH REPORT,

Presented at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1842.

SINCE the presentation of the last Report of the Committee, no incident has occurred in the management of the Asylum to lessen the confidence expressed in the humane and soothing treatment pursued in the Establishment, but your Committee state with much regret, that the Resident Physician has laboured under severe indisposition, from which, however, they trust he is now gradually recovering.

The Visiting Justices in their last Report stated to the Court the Works which had been completed during the year, and also called their attention to alterations and improvements still deemed necessary for the welfare of the Asylum. The additional sleeping Apartments in the centre Basement are now ready for the reception of Patients, and may be occupied by them before the end of the month. The Committee are also gratified in being able to state that they have remedied the inconvenience arising from the want of a Waiting Room, by adopting one half of the Day Room formerly belonging to the Male Centre Ward to such purpose, the same not being needed for a Day Room since the conversion of the Ward into one for the Female Patients employed in Household Work.

The Asylum will now contain (Officers and Attendants included) upwards of 1,050 persons; and it is manifest that the Wash-houses, Laundries, and Drying Rooms formed upon a scale to meet an Establishment not much exceeding one half of

its present magnitude, must now be quite inadequate to the exigencies of the Asylum, especially when it is remembered that, since the appointment of Dr. Conolly, the male Patients have been allowed two changes of Linen weekly. The same observation applies to the Oven and Foul Linen Houses, particularly to the latter, as, in addition to the increase of such washing, necessarily arising from the increase of Patients, a great increase is also caused by the substitution for straw of the improved Bed, mentioned in the last Report of the Resident Physician, by which a great saving of expense to the County, as well as increased comfort to the Patients, has been secured.

From the increase in the number of Female Patients an additional Airing Ground is required, and it will be advisable to complete the arrangements of the Boilers and Warming Apparatus upon the plan recommended by the Resident Engineer of the Asylum; the experiment having succeeded in those parts of the Building in which it has been adopted, with regard both to economy and efficiency.

The Visiting Justices also stated to the Court in their last Report the necessity under which they were placed of seeking a more ample supply of water from their own resources, and a recent notice from the Regent's Canal and the Grand Junction Canal Companies, intimating that the supply hitherto afforded by them could not be continued beyond the month of March next, has made it imperative upon them to take immediate steps to ascertain the practicability of securing the additional quantity required. They have accordingly consulted Mr. James Simpson, the Chief Engineer of the Chelsea Water Works. Several plans have been submitted to their consideration, but, acting upon Mr. Simpson's advice, in whose opinion their own Engineer coincides, they have determined upon attempting an Artesian Well, as being the least expensive, as well

as, if successful, the most complete mode, both as regards the quality and quantity of the supply.

The following Estimates for carrying the above Works into execution, upon which they can safely rely, have been made by their engineer:—

	£
Washhouse, Laundry, and Drying Yards...	681
New Foul Linen Houses.....	254
New Female Airing Court.....	124
New Oven.....	122
Improvements in Warming.....	189
Supply of Hot Water to Baths.....	80
The supply of Water (upon Mr. Simpson's Estimate, exclusive of Commission upon the Work for superintendence) about.....	1500

And the Committee recommend that a sum not exceeding £4000 should be raised by way of Mortgage upon the County Rates for the above-mentioned purposes.

The Committee cannot conclude their Report without alluding to a most gratifying event which took place at the Asylum on the last day of the old year; nearly 350 of the Female Patients assembled at 5 o'clock on that day in the Gallery of the Convalescent Ward, which had been tastefully decorated by them with Laurels and Evergreens, with lights well and sufficiently interspersed, giving to the scene more the appearance of an illuminated bower than the Ward of a Lunatic Asylum. The Patients were seated in two rows, and, after partaking of plain cake and coffee, about 100 of them joined in country-dances for nearly an hour, all of them with decorum and regularity, and, as to the greater number, with evident spirit and enjoyment. Their supper was served at 8 o'clock, after which the Nurses and Patients joined in the Evening Hymn, and the party separated. During the whole of these three

hours the party were not once disturbed, although there were among the number 20 Patients, who, under the old system of treatment, had been subject to frequent and severe restraint; and upon the wrists of one of them the marks of handcuffs are still visible.

On the 6th instant a similar entertainment was given on the Male side, and with the same pleasing and satisfactory results.

The Committee have the gratification of adding that some of the Visiting Justices were present during the Female Entertainment, and that their Chairman again visited the Asylum on the following day; they are therefore enabled to state, that no circumstance occurred to mar the gratification of the evening, and that no ill effects subsequently ensued from this interesting exhibition of the practical results of the system now pursued at the Asylum.

How deep, as well as philanthropic, must be the principle of a system, which, after so short a trial, can venture to bring into a lighted and decorated apartment, with all the excitement of music and dancing, upwards of 350 Lunatics, and find them conformable to the usages of society and obedient to the words of gentleness during the progress of the entertainment; their rest undisturbed after its termination, and the Asylum presenting, on the following day, an aspect of increased cheerfulness, order, and tranquillity. Surely this may be added to the number of triumphs which Christian benevolence has achieved, and proves that sympathy and kindness, if it does not dissolve, at least it renders useless, the iron bonds in which the afflicted Lunatic was formerly held.

HENRY POWNALL,

Chairman.

13th January, 1842.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During Quarter ending 31st December, 1841.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum on 30th September, 1841	387	531	918
Admitted during the Quarter.....	20	15	35
	<u>407</u>	<u>546</u>	<u>953</u>
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Cured during the Quarter	3	1	
Relieved ditto	2	0	
Died ditto	7	12	
	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>25</u>
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1841 ..	395	533	928

Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 922.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture.....	60	Garden	—
Helpers in the Wards.....	36	Laundry.....	45
Picking Coir	10	Kitchen and Dairy.....	29
Store Room, Kitchen, and En- gine House	16	Helpers in the Wards	19
Tailors.....	9	Picking Coir.....	82
Shoemakers	12	Needle Work	191
Bricklayers.....	2		
Painters	2		
Carpenters	7		
Employed.....	<u>154</u>	Employed	<u>366</u>
Unemployed.....	224	Unemployed ..	142
Sick	17	Sick	25
Total (as above) ..	<u>395</u>	Total (as above) ...	<u>533</u>
Males.....	395	} 928.	
Females	533		

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the Authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
James Harris, Preparing Report and Estimates	10	0	0
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	325	16	9
Robert Skitter, Machine Oil.....	0	17	6
Edward Beck, Lime, Tiles, York Paving, &c.	49	10	7
William Hall, Iron Sashes	7	19	2
Samuel Cooper, Lime.....	10	0	0
George Robinson, River Sand.....	23	12	6
P. Hayes, Spindle Valves, &c.	21	1	6
John Smith, Flax, Tow, &c.....	1	5	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Tracts.....	3	7	0
W. and S. Wright, Bricks	12	7	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Ironmongery, &c.	30	18	4
Cormack and Co., Grass Seeds	3	12	0
William Tucker, Ironmongery	2	3	3
C. F. Seyfang, Printing, &c.	17	15	6
Mackintosh and Co., Drab Cambric Sheet, Waterproof	1	13	0
Montgomery and Son, Timber	34	9	2
Thomas Gurney, Painting Materials, Brushes, &c.....	83	4	0
Edward Suter, Account Books	13	10	6
Peter Thorn, Ivory Whistles	4	10	0
George Stacey, Iron Castings	9	19	3
Thomas Harold, Locks, Screws, and Keys	4	4	0
Charles Battay, Use of Scaffolding.....	2	9	0
C. Smart, Repairing Mangle.....	2	13	6
George Chad, Carriage of Goods	16	17	6
George Simpson, Cutlery	7	9	0
Allen, Gylby and Allen, Law Business, &c.....	33	4	0
John Faulkner, Ironmongery.....	33	18	0
Charles Chubb and Son, Garden Keys	0	12	0
Bailey, Pegg and Co., Hot Water Pipes, and Rain Water Pipes...	30	4	3
John Morgan, Turnery	10	17	0
F. Davis, Zinc Works	14	5	0
Thomas Wilkinson, Patent Mangle.....	19	17	0
Russell and Son, Steam Tubing	23	8	11
John Thomas Norris, Printing	1	15	0
Willey and Co., Coir	13	8	0
James De Ville, Gas Brackets	8	11	0
T. M. Bowden, Baskets	1	14	2
Harriet Ratiiff, Furniture.....	9	10	0
Elizabeth Christmas, Earthenware and Glass.....	0	5	8
James Andrews, Papering Rooms	0	14	0
P. and M. A. Norbury, Stationery and Bookbinding.....	5	15	1
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.....	258	8	5
Thomas Adams, Wire Work	7	5	8
Edward Westbrook, Bricks.....	41	16	0
J. A. Abbott, Timber, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	167	13	5
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen	225	19	4
Ditto Ditto	149	13	10
Nightingale and Roode, Feathers	22	8	0
Walkling and Wheatley, Earthenware and Glass	5	16	7
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.....	85	4	2
James Harris, Superintending Works and Repairs of the Asylum	6	5	0

CHAS. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st October to 31st December, 1841. **Cr.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
1841.				1841.					
Sept. 30.	To Balance of Cash at this date.....	2,353	7	7	Dec. 31.	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date	6,098	3	10
Dec. 31.	To Cash received from Parishes	4,554	16	4		Balance { At Messrs. Twining's 1,017	1	8	
	Ditto from County Treasurer	627	7	9		In hand	420	6	2
	for Lunatic Vagrants	5,182	4	1		-----	1,437	7	10
		£7,535	11	8		-----	£7,535	11	8
1841.									
Dec. 31.	To Balance of Cash this day.....	1,437	7	10		By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date.....	5,233	8	5
	To Amount due from Parishes	4,137	16	3½		Surplus	970	13	7
	Ditto from County Treasurer	628	17	10½		-----	£6,204	2	0
	for Lunatic Vagrants ...	4,766	14	2		-----	£6,204	2	0
		£6,204	2	0					

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1839.	To Balance in County Treasurer's hands	3	10	3			
July.					4,167	17	2
1840.	By Grant of the Court	5,000	0	0	172	15	6
April.					52	17	4
1841.	Ditto ditto	1,000	0	0	66	16	4
January.	Interest on Exchequer Bill	55	13	6	56	0	0
					95	4	4
					113	8	0
					132	1	0
1840.	Paid Messrs. Webb and Co., Building New Male Infirmary, and Fitting up Eastern Basement				15	0	0
	Mr. Henry Cater, Steam Boiler and Chimney				4	17	6
	Houghton and Co., Oil for Saturating Bricks				11	13	3
	Bailey, Pegg and Co., Iron Piping				10	17	4
	Willey and Co., Coir for Bedding				24	13	9
	Montgomery and Ton, Timber				7	10	0
	Ainger and Co., Iron Bedsteads				14	8	0
	Mr. Charles Roope, Bedding				31	2	0
1841.	James Harris, Superintending Works				163	14	0
	Mr. J. Hall, Iron Castings						
	Barrett and Sons, Ventilators				49	0	4
	Mr. H. Tyler, Brass Cocks, Valves, &c.						
	Russell and Son, Iron Pipes				233	2	4
	Mr. J. Deville, Gas Fittings				92	4	8
	Mrs. Ratliff, Furniture				51	6	0
	Mr. T. Adams, Wire Works				9	5	0
	Mr. Thomas Harold, Building Cart Shed and Tailors' and Shoemakers' Shops				261	4	0
	Messrs. Allen and Co., Preparing Contracts, Stamps, &c.				155	19	2
	Mr. T. Nye, Alterations in Basement under Females' Infirmary				66	6	9
	Mr. Thomas Wilson, Cart and Horse Hire						
	Messrs. Westbrook, Bricks				£6,059	3	9
	Mr. J. Faulkner, Infirmary Chairs						
	Mr. Moseley, Commission on Works						
	Mr. C. Robinson, Completing East Airing Court Balance						
					£6,059	3	9

CHAS. WRIGHT, Clerk.

SIXTY-FIRST REPORT,

Presented at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1842.

IN presenting their usual Quarterly Report, the Visiting Justices have little to bring before the notice of the Court, nothing having occurred beyond the ordinary circumstances connected with the management of the Establishment.

The Airing Courts, stated in their last Report as being in progress, have been completed, and afford not only additional amusement and recreation to the Patients, but impart an air of cheerfulness to the Wards. The Land in front of the Building is, principally by the labour of the male Patients, being formed into Pleasure Grounds; that on the north-east front of the Asylum contains, in addition, a broad gravelled Terrace down the centre, a circular walk, and a bowling-green, which, when finished, will contribute in no small degree to their amusement. The north-west side is appropriated to the use of the female Patients, and, as stated in a former Report, encircled by a gravelled walk, surrounded with trees and shrubs.

The Court will recollect that it was, at its last sitting, stated to be more than probable that the Asylum might receive the honour of a visit from His Majesty the King of Prussia during his stay in this country. The Visiting Justices, understanding that His Majesty's engagements did not admit of his visiting the Asylum, transmitted a copy of the Annual Report of their proceedings, which His Majesty was pleased, through Chevalier

Bunsen, to acknowledge in the following communication, addressed to the Chairman.

4, Carlton Terrace, Feb. 18th, 1842.

SIR,

I have His Majesty's commands to express to you His Majesty's regret for having been unable to visit the highly interesting Institution of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, an inspection of which would no doubt have afforded His Majesty the highest satisfaction ; and at the same time to thank you for the Report enclosed in your letter, which His Majesty has graciously been pleased to accept, and which will form a valuable part of His Majesty's collection.

In thus executing His Majesty's orders, I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

BUNSEN.

To Henry Pownall, Esq.

On Saturday the 5th of March, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to the Asylum, and spent some hours in inspecting the various Wards, and the whole arrangements of the Establishment ; and the Visiting Justices have much pleasure in laying before the Court the following copy of a letter addressed to their Chairman from His Royal Highness, with the result of his visit.

Cambridge House, March 9th, 1842.

My Dear Sir.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your very obliging letter, and to assure you at the same time how sensible I feel of your attention in writing it.

My object in going to Hanwell Asylum was, to see the Establishment without giving trouble to any one; however, I do not deny that, if I had been aware that you were concerned in it, I should have postponed my visit till you were able to meet me at Hanwell.

I cannot conclude without assuring you that my expectations were not only fulfilled, but I really was gratified, beyond what I can describe, with the manner in which the whole Establishment is conducted. It has confirmed me in the opinion I have long had, that the coercive system can be dispensed with: and in my opinion it is very desirable that the system pursued at Hanwell should be adopted in all these Establishments.

Dr. Conolly appears to me to be a most proper person to conduct such an important concern, and I must do all the Officers of the Establishment the justice to say, that they appeared to me to do their duty thoroughly.

Believe me, my Dear Sir,

Your's very sincerely,

ADOLPHUS.

Henry Pownall, Esq.

The attention of the Visiting Justices has been called to the present cost of oil gas as compared with the cost of coal gas, and they have reason to believe that by adopting the improved mode of generating the latter gas in small establishments, they shall be able to substitute coal for oil gas, with an annual saving to the County of nearly £200, after making full allowance for the necessary improvements in the lighting of the Establishment, which, during the last winter, has, from the high price of oil, been very deficient.

The Estimates of the Engineer are in a state of forwardness,

but not sufficiently complete to be added to this Report; and it is the intention of the Committee to lay before the Court on the next County-day a special Report upon the subject, in order that the season may not be lost, if the Court should be of opinion that the proposed plan is eligible.

The Visiting Justices have deemed it unnecessary on this occasion to enter minutely into the state of the Asylum, their Annual Report in October embodying all the details and information connected with the state of the Patients and the general management. They cannot, however, withhold from the Court the pleasing fact, that the system pursued by Dr. Conolly continues to receive not only their approval, but the concurrent approbation of kindred institutions in different parts of the country.

The Visiting Justices behold, in the progressive developement of the system, all those ameliorating circumstances to the afflicted Patient which render the Asylum more an institution for their ease and enjoyment than a place for confinement and coercion. At present an enlightened humanity seems to pervade every Ward, and charity to preside over the Institution.

HENRY POWNALL,

Chairman.

14th April, 1842.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Quarter ending 31st March, 1842.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Patients in the Asylum, on 31st December, 1841....	395	533	928
Admitted during the Quarter.....	27	44	71
	<u>422</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>999</u>
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	
Cured during the Quarter.....	5	9	
Relieved do.	1	2	
Died.....	17	12	
	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>46</u>
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st March, 1842..	399	554	953

Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 943.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	76	Garden.....	16
Helpers in the Wards	46	Laundry	50
Picking Coir	16	Kitchen and Dairy	26
Store Room, Kitchen, and Engine House	16	Helpers in the Wards	15
Tailors	10	Picking Coir	78
Shoemakers.....	14	Needle-work.....	218
Bricklayers	3		
Painters	2		
Carpenters	10		
	<u>Employed... 193</u>		<u>Employed.... 403</u>
	Unemployed 180		Unemployed.. 135
	Sick		Sick..... 16
	<u>26</u>		
Total (as above).. ..	<u>399</u>	Total (as above)....	<u>554</u>

Males..... 399 } Total 953.
 Females..... 554 }

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all sums for Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the Authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen	215	1	8
Robert Skitter, Machine Oil	1	17	0
Wilkinson and Co., Air Pillows.....	11	5	0
Edward Beck, Slates, Tiles, York Paving, &c. ...	30	8	8
Thomas Van and Son, Canvass.....	17	0	2
Samuel Cooper, Lime	5	0	0
P. Hayes, Brass Cocks, &c.....	9	9	10
John Smith, Flax, Tow, &c.....	2	17	0
George Robinson, River Sand, Lime, &c.	41	2	2
Hugh Ronalds and Sons, Trees, &c.....	2	4	3
Elizabeth Farmer, Ironmongery.....	78	4	11
Weiss and Son, Surgical Instruments.....	9	8	0
C. F. Seyfang, Printing.....	20	3	0
James Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	80	5	4
T. W. Gurney, Painting materials, Brooms, Brushes, &c.	73	13	9
Edward Suter, Account Books, &c.	23	3	5
George Reynell, Advertisements	11	13	0
George Stacey, Inspection Plates.....	16	16	0
Heron and Rutter, Bricks.....	11	15	0
George Chadd, Carriage of Goods	20	4	4
George Simpson, Cutlery, &c.	7	15	4
John Faulkner, Ironmongery.....	49	0	0
Charles Chubb and Son, Master Locks and Keys...	6	12	0
John Morgan, Beer Casks, Turnery, Rope Mats, &c.	55	15	6
F. Davis, Zinc Work.....	10	4	2
Thomas Wilkinson, Repairing Mangles.....	19	7	0
James Russell and Sons, Steam Tubing.....	10	15	0
Ainger and Handasyde, Iron Bedsteads.....	71	9	0
Charles Robinson, Iron Castings.....	13	5	9
Society of Apothecaries, Scales, &c.	2	9	8
John Thomas Norris, Books for Chaplain....	1	5	0
Wildey & Co., Coir for Bedding.....	56	0	0
James De Ville, Gas Brackets.....	21	9	6
T. M. Bowden, Baskets.....	12	15	3

	£	s.	d.
Richards and Son, Bottles.....	12	3	0
Harriett Ratcliff, Furniture.....	18	7	0
Walkling and Wheatley, Earthenware and Glass...	31	11	7
James Andrews, Paper Hanging, &c.	11	7	6
P. and M. A. Norbury, Stationary, &c.	2	10	3
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	322	13	1
Edward Westbrook, Bricks.....	34	11	0
J. A. Abbott, Timber, Window Glass, Cement, Sand, &c.....	158	16	10
Thomas Wilson, Hire of Horses and Carts.....	10	18	0
James [Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	210	15	1
E. Suter, Books.....	6	1	9
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	125	14	9
—————, Year's quit rent of Copyhold Land, to Michaelmas last.....	0	14	2
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	55	19	7
James Harris, Superintending Repairs of the Asy- lum.....	6	5	0

C. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal articles of Consump-
tion in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the half Year
ending Midsummer, 1842.—The Articles are delivered at the
Asylum free of carriage.

	£	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from bone per stone	0	7	11
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole carcass (without head, shanks, or inside suet) per stone	0	7	11
Beef and Mutton Suet (equal proportions) per stone	0	7	11
Flour per sack	2	11	0
Malt per quarter	2	18	0
Oatmeal per cwt.	0	17	0
Cheese per cwt.	2	18	0
Butter per cwt.	4	12	0
Tea per lb.	0	3	11
Sugar (Lump) per cwt.	4	4	0
Sugar (Raw) per cwt.	3	4	0

C. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Cr.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st January to 31st March, 1842.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1841. Dec. 31. 1842							
To Balance of Cash at this date	1,437		7 10				
To Cash received from Parishes	5,111	2	9				
Ditto, from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants	646	5	9				
				5,757			8 6
				£7,194			16 4
1842. Mar. 31.							
By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills, and other Disbursements to this date.. }	604	1	0				
Balance—At Messrs. Twinings.. }	188	3	4				
In Hand				792			4 4
				£7,194			16 4

1842.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1842. Mar. 31.							
To Balance of Cash this day	792		4 4				
To Amount due from Parishes	3,925	18	2				
Ditto from County Treasurer } for Lunatic Vagrants }	622	12	1				
				4,548			10 3
				£5,340			14 7
1842. Mar. 31.							
By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, &c., due at this date. }	4,322	15	11				
Surplus				1,017			18 8
				£5,340			14 7

13th April, 1842.

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT,

Presented at the June General Sessions, 1842.

THE COMMITTEE, in pursuance of the intention expressed in their last Report, now lay before the Court the Report of their Engineer as to the advantages to be derived by the substitution of Coal for Oil Gas, and an estimate of the cost of the erection of a new Gas House and apparatus for such purpose.

The advantages resulting from the proposed change, combining an increase of light with a diminution of expenditure, are so obvious, that your Committee do not hesitate to recommend a grant of the required advance of £1,200.

They also recommend, for the completion of the improvements now in progress under the sanction of the Court, that a further grant of £300 should be made to form a large and cheerful additional Airing Ground in front of the West Wing, which the increased number of the Female Patients has rendered essential, and also to obtain accommodation for eight Patients in the Western Basement, to supply the loss of the two Sleeping Apartments in the large Wards No. 3 and 10, recently, under the recommendation of Dr. Conolly, converted into Bath Rooms.

JOHN ADAMS,

Chairman.

2nd June, 1842

The REPORT of the ENGINEER of THE HANWELL ASYLUM, as to the Cost of Manufacturing Coal Gas for the use of that Establishment, together with an Estimate for a New Gas House and Apparatus, and Observations on the Properties and Cost of different Gases.

Cost for making Oil Gas from the 4th day of October, 1841, to the 16th day of April, 1842 :—

	£	s.	d.
Oil.....	216	9	4
Wages.....	13	10	0
Coals.....	13	10	0
Repairs.....	17	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£260	19	4
	<hr/>		

Gas generated 80,000 feet.

Rate per 1000 Cubic feet, £3 5s. 3d.

In conformity with the instructions given to him by the Committee, your Engineer has been lately engaged in collecting information from various sources, relative to the most approved construction of Gas Houses, and of the apparatus necessary for the manufacture of Gas, as well as of the several properties and cost of production of different gases.

It appears that, in small establishments, the retorts are, almost without exception, heated by Coke ovens, thus dispensing with the common furnace. The charge of Coke is drawn once in twenty-four hours—the ovens are then re-charged with Coal. The value of Coke made in the ovens will, in every case, even if sold, cover the expense of the Coal consumed in its production,

but, as the heat generated from this Coke is about one-third more intense than could be obtained from the Coal required to make it, great advantage will arise from consuming it under the Boilers on the premises. The Coke made in the retorts differs in quality from that made in the ovens, being estimated as worth only three-fourths of the cost of the Coal from which it is produced; but this also may be consumed with advantage under the Boilers. It being, therefore, clearly shown that the Coke will cover the cost of the Coals, the only expense will be the labour and repairs, the latter of which will not be great, in consequence of the apparatus being on the oven principal, and thereby superseding the necessity of night labour. Should the Committee decide on constructing Gas Works on these premises, your Engineer recommends that they be erected within the Orchard Wall, which, as well as affording facility of access, will admit of the erection of the Gasometer near the boundary fence, and he is of opinion that the cost of these works will not exceed the sum of £1,100.

From experiments made by your Engineer with a view of testing the respective intensities of light emitted from Coal and Oil Gas, it appears, that the specific gravity of the former is 0.400 whilst that of the latter is 0.930, and that from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Cubic feet of Coal Gas would be required to produce the same degree of light as $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Cubic Foot of Oil Gas, this being as near as possible the average consumption of each burner in this Institution.

These facts being established, your Engineer will proceed to demonstrate the advantages that would attend the substitution of Coal for Oil Gas.

The very imperfect manner in which this Establishment has been hitherto lighted has attracted the notice of Visitors as well

as of the Committee—its imperfection has, indeed, been very generally admitted. It being then desirable to supply a more effective light, it is necessary to compare the cost of production of the two gases. The preceding statement shews that the average cost of 1000 cubic feet of Oil Gas during the past season is £3 5s. 3d., but the Committee will observe that, had Oil commanded as high a price at the commencement as it did at the close of the season, the expense would have been much increased, and your Engineer is justified in asserting, that the whole expense of burning Oil Gas, assuming the price of the Oil to be 4s. per gallon, and allowing for repairs, &c., would have amounted to nearly £300, whilst from much practical information, derived from highly respectable and competent authorities, he is enabled to affirm, that if the gas apparatus be erected as proposed, the same degree of light may be obtained for the same period at a cost of about £40, and to double the light at present obtained would not exceed the sum of £60 per annum.

In the event of substituting Coal for Oil Gas, it may be found requisite to enlarge some of the pipes, and this would cost about £100 in addition to the estimate for the New Gas House, &c., but your Engineer believes that it will not be necessary.

J. HARRIS,
Engineer.

Hanwell Asylum, 19th May, 1842.

SIXTY-THIRD REPORT,

Presented at the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1842.

THE Committee have to report, that the general management of the Asylum proceeds in its usual course. The works for which the sanction of the Court was obtained at the Easter Sessions are proceeding rapidly, and they hope to be able in the next Report to announce their entire completion, and also to lay before the Court a detailed and comprehensive statement of the general expences of the year, and the causes which have led to and they trust have justified them.

The lamentable deficiency of Schools for the instruction of Medical Students in the treatment of mental diseases, has long been a national reproach. Your Committee have for some months directed their attention to the subject, and, in the early part of the present year, in compliance with the wishes of the Resident Physician, they authorized him, by way of experiment only, to give a short course of Clinical Lectures gratis to a small class of Pupils selected from the great Hospitals of the Metropolis, by their respective boards of management. The Lectures commenced on the 14th of May and terminated on the 18th of June last, and their progress was watched by the Committee with mingled feelings of interest and anxiety. It is with great satisfaction they are enabled to state, that the experiment has been most satisfactory. No ill effects have arisen from the visits of the Pupils to the Patients under the guidance of the House Surgeons, for the necessary illustration of the subjects of the

Lectures ; and the Committee not only feel themselves warranted in recommending a renewal of the Course in the ensuing spring, but confidently hope their example will be followed by other public and kindred Institutions, and that the mystery in which this dreadful malady has hitherto been involved, and from which its disgusting cruelties and absurdities have arisen, will in a short period cease to exist.

No reflecting mind can doubt that the treatment of insanity in its early and acute stages should form part of the education of the general practitioner ; and experience daily proves that when the disease assumes a chronic form, the comforts of the Patients can be best ensured in Asylums of a public character. As the prejudices which prevail against them amongst the wealthier classes pass away, it is earnestly hoped their blessings will be extended to those unfortunate sufferers who possess sufficient property to pay for their support. The interest excited in the Medical Profession by the Lectures lately delivered at Hanwell, and the numerous visits to that Asylum of influential persons, unwearied in their efforts to lessen the sum of human suffering, induce your Committee to indulge the hope, that the time is not far distant when every Institution in the country will, under the divine blessing, enjoy the benefit of that moral, benevolent, and enlightened system under which the afflicted Poor of the County of Middlesex have the advantage of being placed.

The professional character of Dr. Conolly renders it almost needless to state how much of the interest created by these Lectures, and how much of their beneficial results, have been dependent upon the talents of the Lecturer. The Committee cordially acknowledge the mingled tenderness of feeling and practical good sense with which they abounded ; and the Students, in an address which does honour to their discernment

and taste, have gratefully recorded the sense they entertain of their beauty and utility.

The Committee have been induced from the importance of the subject to deviate from their usual course of abstaining from topics of general interest except in their Annual Report.

H. POWNALL,

Chairman

5th July, 1842.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During Quarter ending 30th June, 1842.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
In the Asylum, on 31st March, 1842	399	554	953
Admitted during the Quarter	25	19	44
	<u>424</u>	<u>573</u>	<u>997</u>
	<i>Males. Females.</i>		
Cured during the Quarter ..	9	5	
Relieved Ditto ..	1	0	
Died Ditto ..	17	7	
	<u>27</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>39</u>
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th June, 1842	<u>397</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>958</u>

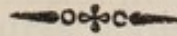
Average Daily Number of Patients during the Quarter, 954.

EMPLOYMENT.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture.....	96	Garden.....	22
Helpers in the Wards.....	46	Laundry	55
Repicking Coir	54	Kitchen and Dairy.....	29
Store-room, Kitchen, and Engine-house	11	Helpers in the Wards.....	22
Tailors	10	Repicking Coir	86
Shoemakers.....	10	Needlework.....	210
Upholstery Room	6		
Bricklayers.....	3		
Painters	2		
Carpenters	9		
	<u>247</u>		<u>424</u>
Employed	247	Employed	424
Unemployed.....	125	Unemployed.....	120
Sick (30th June)..	25	Sick (30th June)..	17
	<u>397</u>		<u>561</u>
Total (as above)	<u>397</u>	Total (as above)..	<u>561</u>
Males.....	397	} 958.	
Females.....	561		

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



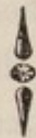
A LIST of all Sums for payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Glass, Chimney Sweeping Machine.....	5	2	6
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	347	12	6
William Sheldon, Machine Oil, &c.....	3	6	4
J. Parsons, Repairing Clock.....	1	1	6
Slark and Son, Stove and Boiler	2	15	0
Edward Beck, York Paving, Bricks, Lime, &c.	12	13	4
Cornelius Leggett, Smiths' Work, &c.	1	18	6
Strange and Co., Bagatelle Ivory Balls	3	11	6
Hariet Ratliff, Furniture	17	2	0
Samuel Cooper, Lime	5	0	0
H. Bridges, Matting	9	9	0
William Perry, Painting Materials, Brooms, and Brushes	70	7	8
John Smith, Engine Tow, Twine, &c.	3	11	0
George Robinson, Bricks, Cement, River Sand, &c.	19	18	9
James Mariner, River Sand	10	4	0
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Tracts	3	6	0
Elizabeth Farmer, Ironmongery	18	1	6
Cormack and Oliver, Grass Seeds	8	2	0
William Tucker, Tin and Ironmongery.....	11	7	9
C. F. Seyfang, Printing, &c	8	1	0
Charles Mackintosh and Co., Air Bed, Mattrass Covers, &c.	12	6	0
James Montgomery, Timber.....	123	17	4
T. W. Gurney, Brooms and Brushes	0	12	5
George Reynell, Newspapers for Twelve Months	6	10	0
Edward Suter, Account Books, &c.....	12	12	11
George Stacey, Iron Castings	10	16	1
George Chad, Carriage of Goods.....	15	11	6
George Simpson, Cutlery, &c.....	10	10	6

	£.	s.	d.
John Faulkner, Ironmongery	105	0	6
R. Williams, Billiard Cloth	1	15	0
Charles Chubb and Son, Master Keys.....	2	2	0
John Morgan, Turnery, Rope Mats, &c.....	13	17	0
Thomas Wilkinson, Repairing Mangle	0	10	0
James Russell and Sons, Steam Piping	7	1	2
Charles Robinson, Cast Iron Retorts..	10	0	6
John Adnum, Furniture.....	38	3	6
M'Gowan and Co., Printing, &c.....	61	5	0
Edgington and Co., Coal Sacks.....	3	3	0
Charles Wright, Bookbinding, Copying Reports, Postage, &c.	11	12	11
Willey and Co., Cocoa Nut Fibre	56	0	0
T. M. Bowden, Baskets.....	8	8	4
Mountjoy and Son, Shrubs, Flower Seeds, &c....	26	9	7
Richards and Son, Bottles and Medical Utensils	9	0	11
James Walker, Kitchen Range, and Smoke Ap- paratus	34	19	0
Pontifex and Co., Porridge Boiler	62	12	9
Walkling and Co., Earthenware and Glass.....	9	18	2
H. F. Turner, Bed Feathers.....	43	17	4
P. & M. A. Norbury, Bookbinding, Magazines, &c.	4	10	9
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	287	9	9
Henry Wix, Psalm and Hymn Books	2	0	7
Thomas Adams, Wire Work.....	17	3	2
Edward Westbrook, Bricks	1	18	0
J. A. Abbott, Timber, Window Glass, Cement, &c.	71	19	1
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	279	5	7
T. Robinson, Drying Machines	60	0	0
Messrs. Allen and Co., Law Business.....	138	5	8
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	149	9	3

CHAS. WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Dr.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st April to 30th June, 1842.

Cr.

1842.		1842.			
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance of Cash at this date	792 4 4	Mar. 31. By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date	4,173 1 3		
To Cash received from Parishes	4,293 0 3	At Messrs. Twinings	1,012 0 8		
Do. from County Treasurer	642 14 6	In Hand, including advances on account of Salaries and Wages, £305 12s. 9d.; Repairs, &c. £91 13s. 7d.	542 17 2		
	<u>4,935 14 9</u>	June 30. Balance		1,554 17 10	
	£5,727 19 1			<u>£5,727 19 1</u>	
1842.					
June 30. To Balance of Cash this day	£ 1,554 17 10				
To Amount due from Parishes	£ s. d. 4,594 19 5				
Do. from County Treasurer	670 5 11	June 30. By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries and Wages, &c. due this day	5,749 7 5		
for Lunatic Vagrants	<u>5,265 5 4</u>	Surplus	1,070 15 9		
	£6,820 3 2		<u>£6,820 3 2</u>		

6th July, 1842.

(Errors excepted.)
J. MORRISON, Accountant.

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT,

Presented at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1842.

THE Report which the Visiting Justices have now the honour to present to the Court, will, they trust, meet with their favourable consideration, both as regards the internal improvements in the Asylum during the past year, and the general progress of the system of treatment in which the Bench have taken such deep and stirring interest.

Unembarrassed by intestine dissensions, and strong in the confidence and support of the Bench, the Committee have been enabled steadily to pursue the great outlines laid down by their predecessors, and have unhesitatingly continued to adapt the Asylum to the exigencies of the new system, and the practical working of its beneficent principles.

The works stated in the last annual Report to have been then in progress have been completed, and further alterations have also been made for increasing the comforts of the patients and facilitating the internal arrangements of the institution. Amongst them the following may be chiefly reckoned:—Two additional airing courts, the one on the male and the other on the female side of the building; a visitor's room for the female wing; sun shades to seven of the airing courts; the removal of two useless staircases, by which four sleeping apartments have been gained; the addition of three new bath rooms and water-closets; new floors to the brew-house, beer cellar and wash-house; a new soup boiler; repairs to the roof; and general improvements in the ventilation of the building.

The works directed by the Court at the last April Quarter Sessions, with the exception of the well, that is to say, new wash-houses, laundry, and drying yards, foul linen houses and oven, improvements in warming, and the supply of hot water to baths, as also the female airing court, directed by the Court at the last July Sessions, have also been completed at an expense of £1,331 19s 0d., and your Committee have much pleasure in stating that the cost is within £70 of the original estimates of the engineer. Great progress has also been made in the well, which is now sunk to the depth of 231 feet, and your Committee entertain a confident expectation, that this necessary and important work will be completed before Christmas. They regret to state, that some delay has taken place in the erection of the gas-house, from the impossibility of obtaining a portion of the ironwork during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts; they have, however, the gratification of adding, that every part of the building and apparatus is now completed except the roof, but which has recently been delivered at the Asylum, and that they hope to commence the manufacture of coal gas before the commencement of the new year.

When the whole of the works now in progress are completed, the Asylum will contain sleeping apartments for 1000 patients, the utmost limit to which, in the judgment of the Committee, it can conveniently be extended, with reference to the size and number of the airing courts and day rooms, and the accommodation afforded in the kitchen and laundry, and other offices. But, whilst the apparent increase in the number of beds since the commencement of the recent improvements has been only 200, (the Asylum being before that time capable of holding 800 patients) the real increase has amounted to 270, the necessity of providing for the additional number of attendants, of dividing several of the large sleeping apartments, giving space in others,

and adding six new day rooms, having reduced the beds previously in use to 730.

It is with deep regret your Committee announce, that the accommodation thus afforded is still insufficient for the wants of the County, and that, taking into consideration the average number of County patients, which they cannot estimate under 100, the rapidly increasing population of Middlesex, the number of insane persons, as appears by the annual returns appended to this Report, now in workhouses and private establishments, and the admitted fact of the increased longevity of patients in public Asylums, further accommodation for 300 patients at the least is requisite, before a reasonable hope can be entertained, that the number of cures will be materially increased, or the beneficent purposes of the original founders of this noble institution carried into full effect. Of the 663 patients admitted into Hanwell within the first sixteen months of its opening, that is to say before September 30th, 1832, 185 still remain within its walls, and the whole amount of deaths amongst such patients in ten years has been 313, of which 93 died within the first twelve months, and 159 within the first two years of their admission, whilst within the last twelve months there have been 11 deaths only. The Table annexed to this Report, giving the annual percentage of deaths of the patients as annually admitted, demonstrates the remarkable decrease in their mortality under proper treatment, after the disease has become chronic. The whole percentage of deaths of the 254 patients admitted before September 30th, 1831, to the present time, has been only 46·43 per cent, although in the first two years it was 18·11, whilst in the last year it has been only ·79.—It also appears, from another Table in the Appendix, that the number of lunatics and dangerous idiots maintained by the parishes in Middlesex, has increased 200 since the year 1840, and 300 since the year 1837; but it is

not to be assumed that the real increase is so great, as a considerable portion may be fairly attributed to the greater accuracy of the Returns, and the increased attention of the public to the subject.

In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Bench, your Committee have carefully examined the results of the order made at the Epiphany Sessions, 1840, respecting the County patients. By the abstract annexed to this Report, it appears that the balance of the sums paid by the several parishes which would otherwise have been paid out of the County Rate for patients actually in the Asylum, (after deducting the Solicitor's expenses) has amounted to £2,391 17s. 4d., but the real saving is considerably larger. The charges of the twenty-seven patients, whose settlements having been ascertained have not been admitted into the Asylum, would also have fallen upon the County, and would at the present amount of the weekly rate have exceeded £800, whilst the prospective saving upon each of such twenty-seven cases, and the thirty-four cases still remaining in the Asylum, will amount annually to £23 10s. 2d. so long as the patients shall continue therein, and at the present time exceeds £1,300. Your Committee, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend a continuance of the order.

It will be observed that of the 121 settlements ascertained fifty-three have been adjudicated out of Middlesex. Under the provisions of the statute of 9 Geo. 4, c. 41., the Committee are compelled to receive such patients; but, considering it unjust that foreign parishes should obtain the benefits of the Asylum at the same rate as the parishes in Middlesex, as they do not by their County Rate contribute towards the expenses of the erection or the repairs of the building, they have increased the weekly payment to such parishes to 14s. The effect of this determination has been greatly to diminish the numbers of such out-patients and to give additional room for paupers belonging to

the County. Of the forty-nine patients who have died or been discharged as stated in the annexed abstract, thirty-two did not belong to Middlesex.

In consequence of the fall in the price of provisions, your Committee have the gratification of stating, that a considerable reduction has been made in the amount of the Contracts recently entered into, and your Committee entertain no doubt that they shall be able at Christmas to reduce the weekly rate, but they think it advisable not to fix the specific amount of the reduction until the expiration of the quarter.

Your Committee alluded in their last Report to the experimental course of clinical lectures delivered at the Asylum. They have now the gratification of stating, that, at the request of the medical profession, these lectures will shortly be published by Dr. Conolly, and if the Committee may venture to throw out a suggestion to their successors, it is an earnest recommendation to consider the propriety of renewing these lectures upon a more extended scale in the ensuing spring.

The gratifying visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to the Asylum has already been announced, and the Court will hear with considerable pleasure that the Institution has likewise been visited during the present year by many foreigners of distinction. Amongst them may be reckoned, His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meiningin and the Marquis Charles Torrigiani. The Lord-lieutenant of the County, Earl Talbot, Earl Dartmouth, Viscount Sandon, Viscount Ingestre, Lord Dalmeney, Lord Duncannon, Lord Foley, and several other Peers and Members of the House of Commons may also be ranked amongst its distinguished visitors.

Your Committee deem it no longer necessary to impress

upon the Court the wisdom and value of the Hanwell system of the treatment of the insane, which seems now to be universally acknowledged and brought into general use; but they cannot refrain from congratulating the County upon some of the provisions of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for the regulation of Lunatic Asylums. By the 8th and 10th sections of that statute, the Commissioners are to enquire into and report in writing in every house they visit, "Whether there has been adopted, either in the whole or in part, any system of non-coercion, and, if so, the particulars of such system, and by what means practised, and whether by medical treatment or otherwise, and what has been the result thereof," and also "into the occupation and amusements of the patients in every house, and whether the same be in-door or out-door occupations or amusements, and the effect of the same on the condition, as well mental as bodily, of the patients." Your Committee hail these and other provisions of that statute as harbingers of the establishment of a new and beneficent system for the regulation of Asylums, and the treatment of the insane throughout the whole empire, and they offer their cordial congratulations to the Bench of Magistrates, and to the inhabitants of Middlesex, upon the prominent part taken by the Metropolitan County in this noble scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the most afflicted of their fellow-men.

The Visiting Justices deem it desirable again to append to their Annual Statement the Report of their Chaplain, the Rev. S. T. Burt; the contents of which will be found highly interesting and useful to those who are intrusted with the religious instruction of the insane.

The Committee feel they cannot close this Report without paying a just tribute of praise to the officers of the Asylum, to

whose united efforts during the past year, these great results are mainly owing. The Resident Physician, the Chaplain, the Matron, and the House-Surgeons, have all in their respective departments exerted themselves faithfully and zealously, and to the entire satisfaction of the Committee.

HENRY POWNALL,

Chairman.

October 27th, 1842,

A RETURN of all Lunatics and Dangerous Idiots maintained by the several Parishes in the County of Middlesex, in the Years 1831 to 1842, according to the Returns Annually made by them to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute of 9 Geo. 4, c. 40.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831.	323	516	839
1832.	339	524	863
1833.	329	505	834
1834.	357	555	912
1835.	388	567	955
1836.	352	579	931*
1837.	340	560	900
1838.	342	543	885
1839.	330	564	894
1840.	383	622	1005
1841.	402	644	1046
1842.	479	722	1201†

These Returns are exclusive of the Lunatic Vagrants whose Settlements cannot be ascertained, and who are maintained at the expense of the County. They amounted, on September 30th, 1842, to 54 Males and 58 Females.—Total 112.

A RETURN of the number of Patients' Beds in the Hanwell Asylum, including the additional accommodation in the New Infirmary and Basement Story.

Male Side.....	415
Female Side.....	585
	<u>1000</u>

RETURN of the number of Lunatics requiring accommodation.

MALES	TOTAL.
Parish Patients	479
County Patients	54
FEMALES.	
Parish Patients	722
County Patients	58
	<u>1313</u>
Total number of Beds	1000
Additional accommodation required	313
Total.....	<u>1313</u>

* By the Returns laid before the House of Commons, July 12, 1837, it appears that the total number of Lunatics in the County of Middlesex in 1835 was 941, and of Idiots 318, making a total of 1259; but in this Return Idiots *not dangerous* as well as dangerous are included. Of the 318 Idiots 265 are returned as under the care of Parish Officers.

† No Return from the Parishes of Finchley, Hadley, and South Mims, having been yet received, the number is taken from the last year's Return, which amounted to 4.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				During Year ending Sept. 30th, 1842.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831..	1189	1219	2408	In Asylum on 30th Sept. 1841	387	531	918
				Admitted	80	86	166
					467	617	1084
				Males.		Females.	
Cured	283	266		.. 29		21	
Discharged relieved	57	36		.. 4		3	
Died	459	371		.. 44		47	
	799	673	1472		77	71	148
Remaining in Asylum on } 30th September, 1842. }	390	546	936		390	546	936
				Daily average Number of Patients in Asylum			943

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1842.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1842.....	397	561	958
Admitted since	8	8	16
	405	569	974
Cured	12	6	
Discharged Relieved.	0	1	
Died	3	16	
	15	23	38
Remaining in Asylum on 30th September, 1842.	390	546	936
Daily average Number of Patients.....			953.

J. MORRISON,
Accountant.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.



EMPLOYMENT,

30th Sept., 1842.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	104	Garden	17
Helpers in the Wards	44	Laundry	50
Repicking Coir	19	Kitchen and Dairy	28
Store-room, Kitchen, and Engine House	11	Helpers in the Wards	18
Tailors	8	Repicking Coir	59
Shoemakers	13	Needlework	234
Upholstery Room	5		
Bricklayers	2		
Painters	2		
Carpenters	10		
Employed	218	Employed	406
Unemployed	151	Unemployed	113
Sick	21	Sick	27
Total in Asylum	390	Total in Asylum	546

Males 390 } 936.
 Females 546 }

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PER CENTAGE OF DEATHS DURING EACH YEAR AFTER ADMISSION.

(YEARS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER.)

Yearly Admissions to Sept. 30th, inclusive.	Per Centage of Deaths during each Year after admission.												
	Total Admissions.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
1831	254	2.36	15.75	11.02	2.75	2.75	2.75	1.57	2.36	2.36	0.79	1.18	0.79
1832	409	11.49	9.29	4.16	4.16	3.42	2.44	3.91	2.44	1.47	2.69	2.20	
1833	215	9.30	10.23	5.12	2.79	2.79	1.86	2.79	1.40	1.40	2.79		
1834	138	13.77	12.32	4.35	2.17	6.52	1.45	2.17	1.45	2.89			
1835	130	8.46	14.61	2.31	9.23	4.62	0.77	0.77	0.00				
1836	119	11.76	13.44	3.36	2.52	2.52	1.68	0.84					
1837	82	7.32	10.98	3.66	2.44	3.66	1.22						
1838	272	5.15	10.66	3.68	3.31	29	4						
1839	197	13.70	7.61	5.58	2.54								
1840	213	11.27	8.45	8.45									
1841	213	9.39	9.86										
1842	166	9.64											
Average per Centage	2408	9.47	11.20	5.17	3.54	3.65	1.74	2.01	1.53	2.03	2.09	1.69	0.79

N.B.—This Table gives the separate Per-centage of the Deaths of Patients as annually admitted during each year following their admission. Thus, of the 409 admitted between October 1st, 1831, and September 30th, 1832, 11.49 per Cent. died between October 1st, 1831, and September 30th, 1832; 9.29 between October 1st, 1832, and September 30th, 1833, and so on.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE ESTABLISHMENT,—30th Sept. 1842.

OFFICERS.

	<i>Per Ann.</i>
1 Superintendent.	£500 0
1 Matron	200 0
1* Chaplain	200 0
1 Steward	200 0
1 Deputy Steward	70 0
1 House Surgeon...Males	150 0
1 Ditto Females	150 0
1* Accountant	200 0
2 Assistant Clerks £30—£65*	95 0
1† Engineer	105 0
1 Housekeeper	50 0
1 Assistant Storekeeper and Deputy Matron	35 0
1 Superintendent of Needlework	25 0
1 Superintendent of Laundry	20 0
1* Clerk to Visiting Justices	70 0
<hr/> 16 Officers.	<hr/> £2,070 0

SERVANTS.

MALES		<i>Per Ann.</i>
2 Attendants	£35 0	70 0
13 Ditto	30 0	390 0
12 Ditto	25 0	300 0
1* Shoemaker	1 5 per week.	65 0
1* Tailor	1 5 ditto	65 0
1* Ditto Assistant	0 18 ditto	46 16
1† Gardener	1 4 ditto	62 8
1 Brewer . . . . .	. . . . .	26 0
1 Cowman	1 1 per week	54 12
1* Carter	0 14 ditto	36 8
2* Labourers	0 15 ditto	78 0
1 House Porter . . . . .	. . . . .	21 0
1* Office Messenger	0 5 per week	13 0
1† Porter at Lodge	1 1 ditto	54 12

39 Males. £1,282 16

FEMALES.

	<i>Per Ann.</i>
1 Attendant	20 0
2 Ditto	36 0
3 Ditto	51 0
10 Ditto	160 0
8 Ditto	120 0
13 Ditto	182 0
1 Housemaid	14 10
1 Ditto	13 10
1 Ditto	11 10
2 Ditto	21 0
1 Laundry Maid	17 0
1 Ditto	16 0
2 Ditto	30 0
1 Kitchen Maid	13 0
1 Ditto	11 0
1 Dairy Maid	12 0
1 Bakeress	17 0
1 Cook	16 0

51 Females. 761 10

39 Males. 1,282 16

90 Servants. 2,044 6

16 Officers. 2,070 0

106 Total. £4,114 6

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

* Neither Boarded nor Lodged. † Lodged only

A Return of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st of October, 1841, to 30th September, 1842.

Aprons	1352
Black Velvet Stocks	231
Bed Gowns	72
Braces	467
Boots and Shoes, Leather (pairs)	259
Ditto Cloth (ditto)	1250
Men's Coats	550
Day Caps	2189
Flannel Waistcoats	270
Flannel Drawers	77
Night Caps	278
Petticoats	762
Shawls	134
Shifts	1040
Shirts	1160
Men's Trousers	880
Women's Gowns	1309
Waistcoats	509
Pillow Cases	383
Sheets	1071
Table Cloths	24
Towels	379
Shrouds and Caps	142
Window Curtains	187
Mattresses, Coir	102
Ditto, Straw	384
Bolsters, Coir	212
Coverlids inlaid with Blanket	89
Ticking and other Frocks	374
Men's Cloth and Velvet Caps	724
Ironing Blankets	8
Velvet Pall	1
Women's Stays (pairs)	115

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

The whole of the repairs of the Clothing, &c. is done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of the leather shoes. The washing of the Establishment, consisting, on the 30th September, 1842, of 1,051 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the assistance and superintendance of four laundresses; and the whole of the cooking, baking, and dairy departments with the assistance and superintendance of five kitchen servants.

From 90 to 100 Patients are constantly employed on the Farm and Gardens.

A Return of Clothing delivered out during the Year 1842.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Aprons	76	1496
Bed Gowns	2	109
Black Velvet Stocks	293	—
Bonnets	—	342
Braces	438	—
Boots	167	221
{ Leather	718	562
{ Cloth	478	—
Coats	478	—
Clogs	—	144
Cloth and Velvet Caps	483	—
Day Caps	—	1795
Flannel Waistcoats	131	35
Flannel Drawers	128	4
Gloves	15	—
Handkerchiefs	841	905
Hats	666	4
Night Caps	161	334
Petticoats	—	793
Pattens	—	84
Shawls	—	112
Shifts	—	1020
Shirts	1291	—
Shoes	281	453
{ Leather	89	267
{ Cloth	—	452
Stays	—	452
Stockings	860	1868
Trousers	865	—
Waistcoats	454	—
Women's Gowns	—	1199
Frocks	257	43

A RETURN of Clothing in Store on October 1st, 1841, and on
October 1st, 1842.

October 1st, 1841.				October 1st, 1842.									
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
632	Aprons, at	1/5	44	15	4	472	Aprons at	1/5	33	8	8		
47	Bed Gowns, at ..	2/0	4	14	0	9	Bed Gowns	2/0	0	18	0		
36	Black Velvet Stocks	0/3	0	9	0	1	Black Velvet Stock	0/3	0	0	3		
—	Bonne's	1/5	..	..	..	16	Bonnets	1/4	1	1	4
25	Pairs Men's Leather Boots	6/6	8	2	6	36	Pairs Men's Leather Boots	6/6	11	14	0		
16	„ ditto Shoes	4/10	3	17	4	12	„ ditto Shoes..	4/10	2	18	0		
12	„ Men's Cloth Boots	3/2	1	18	0	14	„ Men's Cloth Boots	3/2	2	4	4		
16	„ Women's Leather Boots	4/1	3	5	8	24	„ Women's Leather Boots	4/1	4	18	0		
30	„ ditto Shoes..	3/6	5	5	0	36	„ ditto Shoes..	3/6	6	6	0		
25	„ Women's Cloth Boots	2/10	3	10	10	30	„ Women's Cloth Boots	2/10	4	5	0		
10	„ ditto Shoes..	1/8	0	16	8	16	„ ditto Shoes..	1/8	1	6	8		
24	Coats	6/8	8	0	0	109	Coats	6/8	36	6	8		
75	Day Caps	0/6½	1	19	1	483	Day Caps	0/6½	13	1	7		
59	Flannel Waistcoats	1/7	4	13	5	106	Flannel Waistcoats	1/7	8	7	10		
28	Flannel Drawers..	2/8½	3	15	10	17	Flannel Drawers..	2/8½	2	6	0		
3	Gloves (pairs)....	0/8	0	2	0	4	Gloves (pairs)....	0/8	0	2	8		
79	Handkerchiefs ..	..	1	0	0	420	Handkerchiefs....	0/3	5	5	0	
13	Hats	3/6	2	5	6	52	Hats	3/0	7	16	0		
8	Hoods	0/7½	0	5	0	8	Hoods	0/7½	0	5	0		
37	Men's Frocks	1/7½	3	0	1	65	Men's Frocks	1/7½	5	5	7		
281	Night Caps	0/2	2	6	10	127	Night Caps	0/2	1	1	2		
27	Petticoats (Cloth)	10/3	13	16	9	12	Petticoats (Cloth)	10/3	6	3	0		
164	Shifts	4/0	32	16	0	66	Shifts	4/0	13	4	0		
167	Shirts	4/8	38	19	4	46	Shirts	4/8	10	14	8		
20	Stays (pairs)	0/4	0	6	8	115	Stays (pairs)	1/5	8	2	11		
65	Stockings (do) doz.	10/6	2	16	11	36	Stockings (pairs) doz.	10/6	1	11	6		
2	Trowsers (do.) ..	6/6	0	13	0	93	Trowsers (pairs)..	6/6	30	4	6		
35	Waistcoats	3/1	5	7	11	106	Waistcoats	3/1	16	6	10		
40	{ Women's Cotton Gowns }	3/8	7	6	8	60	{ Women's Cotton Gowns }	3/8	11	0	0		
28	Ditto Cloth	14/0	19	12	0	80	Ditto Cloth	14/0	56	0	0		
—	Men's Caps	0/4	..	..	..	232	Men's Caps	0/4	3	17	4
6	yards Black Velvet	0/9½	0	4	9	—	yards Black Velvet	0/9½	..	..	..
41	„ Brown Holland	0/8	1	7	4	20½	„ Brown Holland	0/8	0	14	0		
—	„ Calico	0/5½	..	..	..	968	„ Calico	0/5½	22	3	8
—	„ Check (Linen) ..	..	..	..	..	340	„ Check Linen . . .	..	15	4	7
—	„ Flannel	1/0½	..	..	..	188	„ Flannel	1/0½	9	15	10
6½	„ Lawn	0/7	0	3	9	70	„ Lawn	0/8	2	6	8		
56	lbs. Leather	0/9	2	2	0	—	Leather . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6	yards Linsey	3/5	1	0	6	5	„ Linsey . . . . .	..	0	14	2	
—	„ Shoe Cloth..	2/0	..	..	..	19	„ Shoe Cloth..	2/0	1	18	0
				£230	15	8					£358	19	5

Amount for Clothing purchased 1841 £2,017 0 0

„ „ „ 1842 2,363 3 2

Average Number of Patients 1841 . . . 378 .. 505 .. 883

„ „ „ 1842 . . . 399 .. 549 .. 948

Males. Females. Total.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

From 1st October, 1841, to 30th September, 1842.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>				
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.		
To sale of 5 Cows	57	15 0	By purchase of 6 Cows.....	131	0 0		
To sale of 9 Calves	29	10 6	Ditto 113 Pigs	118	16 0		
To sale of 30 Pigs	55	10 9	Ditto 24 Geese	3	0 0		
To sale of Fruit, &c.....	13	6 0	Hay, Corn, and Provender....	460	15 3		
To sale of 2 Fowls.....	0	5 0	Meal, Toppings, &c.	117	11 0		
To Balance	953	10 0	Potatoe and other Seeds.....	41	9 3		
			Sundry Farming expenses	26	10 11		
			Tools and Implements.....	9	11 6		
			Wages, viz. :—				
			Principal Gardener.. 63 13 6	} 201	3 4		
			Cowman			45	0 0
			Carter			36	17 6
			Two Labourers....			55	12 4
	<u>£1,109</u>	<u>17 3</u>					
				<u>£1,109</u>	<u>17 3</u>		

ESTIMATED PROFIT AND LOSS ON FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Balance brought down.....	953	10 0	By 636 $\frac{1}{4}$ stone of Pork at 7s. $\frac{7}{8}$ st.	222	13 9
436 Quarters of Grains at 2s. per Quarter	43	12 0	10 stone of Veal at 7s. 11d. $\frac{7}{8}$ st.	3	19 2
Manure from 80 Loads of Straw.....	24	0 0	2743 Bushels of Potatoes, at 2s. $\frac{7}{8}$ bushel	274	6 0
Interest on Capital	30	4 0	11,412 gals. of Milk, at 6d. $\frac{7}{8}$ gal.	285	6 0
Rent of Land, 26 acres at 50s. per acre.....	65	0 0	2,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Butter, at 1s. 1d. $\frac{7}{8}$ lb.	129	1 0
Balance	132	5 9	305 doz. Eggs, at 9d. per doz.	11	8 9
			Cabbages at 8d. per doz.		
			Carrots at 2s. 6d. per bshl.	} 258	6 1
			Parsnips at 4s. 6d. per cwt.		
			Onions at 2s. 6d. per bshl.		
			Turnips at 2s. per ditto..		
			Peas at 1s. 9d. per ditto..		
			Beans at 3s. per ditto....		
			By Increase on Stock	63	11 0
	<u>£1,248</u>	<u>11 9</u>			
				<u>£1,248</u>	<u>11 9</u>

ote.—42 Tons of Mangel Wurtzel were produced upon the Farm and consumed by the Cows.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF STOCK UPON THE FARM.

1841. October 1st.			1842. October 1st.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
3 Horses	25	0 0	3 Horses	25	0 0
14 Cows.....	238	0 0	18 Cows.....	288	0 0
1 Bull	8	0 0	1 Bull	10	0 0
4 Heifers.....	28	0 0	1 Heifer	10	0 0
84 Pigs	126	0 0	4 Calves	10	0 0
Sundry Fowls	16	0 0	91 Pigs	141	11 0
Implements and Dead Stock..	100	0 0	Sundry Fowls	20	0 0
Balance	63	11 0	Implements and Dead Stock..	100	0 0
	<u>£604</u>	<u>11 0</u>			
				<u>£604</u>	<u>11 0</u>

Three of the Cows were returned last year as Heifers.

G. WHELAN, *Steward.*

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM. INCOME AND

INCOME.

Date.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING								TOTAL.			
		1841.		1842.				Total.					
		31st Dec.	31st March	30th June	30th Sept.								
1842 Sept. 30	To Balance from 30th September, 1841.....	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	877	4	
	<i>From Parishes in Middlesex.</i>												
	To Cash received	4,813	16	7	4,796	15	4	4,628	7	1	1,234	4	6
	Ditto due.....	..	..	..	5	16	3	245	17	3	3,694	17	5
		4,813	16	7	4,802	11	7	4,874	4	4	4,929	1	11
											15,473	3	6
											3,946	10	11
											19,419	14	5
	<i>From Parishes in other Counties.</i>												
	To Cash Received	53	2	0	58	14	0	53	9	0	6	4	0
	Ditto due	7	8	0	20	2	0	46	6	0	107	8	0
		60	10	0	78	16	0	99	15	0	113	12	0
											171	9	0
											181	4	0
											352	13	0
	<i>From County Treasurer.</i>												
	To Cash received.....	632	15	8	638	6	0	662	7	6	1	8	0
	Ditto due .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	15	2
		632	15	8	638	6	0	662	7	6	668	3	2
											1,934	17	2
											666	15	2
											2,601	12	4
	<i>For Funerals.</i>												
	To Cash Received	11	18	0	19	11	0	16	3	0	2	11	0
	Ditto due.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	0
		11	18	0	19	11	0	16	3	0	11	18	0
											50	3	0
											9	7	0
											59	10	0
	Total Receipts....	5,519	0	3	5,539	4	7	5,652	9	10	5,722	15	1
											22,433	9	9
											22,433		
											£23,310		

26th October, 1842.

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, Accountant

PENDITURE from 1st October, 1841, to 30th September, 1842.

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING.				TOTAL.	General Heads of Expenditure.
	1841.	1842.				
	31st Dec.	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sep.		
<i>Provisions.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Meat	957 2 11	923 11 0	1,002 6 11	945 3 4	3,828 4 2	
Flour	658 0 0	724 4 0	721 13 0	643 4 0	2,747 1 0	
Oatmeal and Peas....	28 12 0	28 0 0	32 12 6	30 7 9	119 12 3	
Groceries.....	380 17 4	338 14 4	356 13 9	348 4 3	1,424 9 8	
Tobacco and Snuff ..	59 0 8	64 11 2	62 11 7	72 2 0	258 5 5	
Cheesemongery.....	286 17 11	241 18 1	246 16 8	262 7 0	1,039 19 8	
Malt and Hops	412 13 0	337 15 2	361 19 11	399 16 0	1,512 4 1	
Potatoes .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	56 13 0	74 8 4	131 1 4	
Milk .....	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Cash on account of Farm	252 15 7	265 9 10	237 7 7	197 17 0	953 10 0	
	3,035 19 5	2,924 3 7	3,078 14 11	2,975 9 8	12,014 7 7	12,014 7 7
<i>House Expenses.</i>						
By Coals	350 10 0	402 4 0	400 0 0	451 0 0	1,603 14 0	
Soap, Starch, Soda, & Candles & Oil for Gas	117 8 6	118 17 10	150 18 10	158 19 1	546 4 3	
Straw for Bedding..	116 6 10	154 10 2	13 8 1	16 18 9	301 3 10	
Postage, Stationery, and Receipt Stamps	71 6 6	76 19 0	61 15 0	64 0 0	274 0 6	
Freight and Carriage	53 18 9	37 11 1	56 6 5	34 6 3	182 2 6	
Retaking Patients ..	0 14 9	0 15 0	0 5 2	0 8 2	2 3 1	
Coffins, &c.....	3 6 6	.. .. .	1 2 0	0 7 0	4 15 6	
	5 0 6	19 1 11	7 15 0	12 0 3	43 17 8	
	718 12 4	809 19 0	691 10 6	737 19 6	2,958 1 4	2,958 1 4
<i>Medicine.</i>						
By Drugs and Instruments	65 3 6	92 18 8	75 16 4	50 10 4	284 8 10	
Wine and Spirits	67 14 3	77 5 0	47 13 6	64 4 0	256 16 9	
Porter	18 17 0	16 12 6	35 12 0	31 15 0	102 16 6	
Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.	26 13 0	41 10 11	25 12 2	23 4 2	117 0 3	
	178 7 9	228 7 1	184 14 0	169 13 6	761 2 4	761 2 4
<i>Clothing.</i>						
By Clothing	564 10 0	592 13 11	633 16 11	572 11 6	2,363 12 4	2,363 12 4
<i>Incidentals.</i>						
By Incidentals	11 7 6	11 19 0	62 10 1	59 8 8	145 5 3	145 5 3
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
By Salaries of Officers..	516 5 0	516 5 0	518 15 0	517 10 0	2,062 15 0	
Wages of Servants...	400 9 5	408 11 11	429 11 4	440 5 7	1,678 18 3	
	916 14 5	924 16 11	948 6 4	957 15 7	3,747 13 3	3,747 13 3
Total Expenditure..	1,425 11 5	5,491 19 6	5,599 12 9	5,472 18 5	21,990 2 1	21,990 2 1
					Balance ..	1,320 12 5
						£23,310 14 6
<i>Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient.</i>						
Provisions.....	0 5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 4 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 4 0	0 4 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	
House Expenses.....	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 4	0 1 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 1 2	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Clothing	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salaries and Wages	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Medicine and Incidentals	0 0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Total	0 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0 $\frac{5}{8}$	0 9 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 8 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year	0 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July to 30th September, 1842.

Cr.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1842.				1842.				
June 30. To Balance of Cash at this date.....	1,554	17	10	Sept. 30. By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen's Bills and other Disbursements to this date	6,057	8	5	
Sept. 30. To Cash received from Parishes	5,512	9	5	Balance { At Messrs. Twinings 1,208 15 1				
Ditto from County Treasurer	671	13	11	{ In hand	472	17	8	
for Lunatic Vagrants	6,184	3	4	-----	1,681	12	9	
£7,739 1 2								£7,739 1 2
1842.				1842.				
Sept. 30. To Balance of Cash this day.....	1,681	12	9	Sept. 30. By Amount of Tradesmen's Bills, Salaries of Officers, Wages of Servants, &c. due at this date.....	5,164	17	5	
To Amount due from Parishes	4,136	4	11	Surplus	1,320	12	5	
Ditto from County Treasurer	667	12	2	-----	£6,485	9	10	
for Lunatic Vagrants ...	4,803	17	1	£6,485 9 10				
£6,485 9 10								£6,485 9 10

(Errors excepted.)

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

Hanwell, 26th Oct., 1842.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.



Cr.

The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1842.

Dr.

		1841.		1842.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1841.	To Balance of Cash at this date . . .	2,353	7 7		
1842.					
	By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen, Officers, and Servants, from 1st Oct. 1841, to this day			22,731	5 6
	By Balance this day, as per Cash Book . . .			1,681	12 9
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Parishes to this day . . .	19,471	8 9		
	Do. from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants . . .	2,588	1 11		
				22,059	10 8
				<u>£24,412 18 3</u>	

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act, by
 HENRY POWNALL,
 BENJAMIN JOHN ARMSTRONG.
 JOHN SIMPSON.

22nd Oct. 1842.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A LIST of all sums for the Payment of which Orders have been made on the County Treasurer, under the Authority of the 33rd Section of the Act of the 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, since the last Quarter Session.

	£	s.	d.
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	149	16	9
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen.....	65	13	4
William Moseley, Commission on Works.....	16	14	0
T. M. Griffin, an Easy Chair.....	5	5	0
William Sheldon, Machine Oil.....	3	17	6
Joseph Parsons, Repairing Clocks.....	0	11	0
Edw. Beck, Paving Bricks, York Paving, Slates, &c.	42	10	6
Cornelius Leggett, Smith's Work, &c.	6	6	0
Strange & Co., Bagatelle Balls.....	2	18	0
Harriett Rattliff, Furniture	2	16	0
Samuel Cooper, Lime	5	0	0
P. Hayes, Brass Cocks, Washers, Valves, &c.....	19	18	5
Wm. Terry, Painting Materials, Brooms and Brushes	157	13	3
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Tracts	1	15	4
W. and S. Wright, Bricks	5	8	0
John Smith, Scaffold-Cord, Rope, and Spun Yarn	8	11	10
Messrs. Cherer, Taking Notes on Trial in Court of Queen's Bench	26	2	0
Charles Robinson, Iron Castings	21	12	6
Elizabeth Farmer, Ironmongery	42	7	5
William Tucker, Tin and Ironmongery	20	13	2
C. F. Seyfang, Printing and Account Books	29	13	0
Charles Mackintosh and Co., Air Beds	22	3	0
James Montgomery and Son, Timber.....	186	2	6
George Reynell, Advertisements and Newspapers.....	9	15	1
Edward Suter, Account Books, &c.....	13	13	3
George Stacey, Iron Castings	1	1	1
Charles Batty, Hire of Scaffolding	0	19	0
George Chad, Carriage of Goods	16	18	2
George Simpson, Cutlery	11	17	3
John Faulkner, Ironmongery and Cutlery	81	5	3
T. M. Bowden, Baskets	1	7	0
Parker, Field and Sons, Dark Lanterns	3	5	6
George Robinson, Cement and York Paving	59	8	4
Chas. Chubb and Son, Combination Latch and Key	1	0	0
George Galloway, Suit of Livery for Gate Keeper	9	16	0
John Morgan, Turnery and Rope Mats	21	7	6
T. Davis, Zinc Work.....	28	9	4
Thomas Wilkinson, Mangle	18	1	0
James Russell and Son, Steam tubing	22	17	0
Ainger and Handasyde, Iron Bedsteads.....	78	17	11
John Adnum, Furniture	9	12	6
M'Gowan and Co., Printing	2	6	0
W. Johnson, York Paving	81	5	0
Thomas Edgington and Co., Tarpauling Canvass	13	3	0
Wildey and Co., Cocoa Nut Fibre	28	0	0
Mountjoy and Sons, Grass Seeds.....	7	6	6
Walkling and Wheatley, Earthenware and Glass	16	7	4
P. and M. A. Norbury, Bookbinding, Magazines, &c.	1	17	6
Thomas Adams, Wire Work	7	1	1
J. A. Abbott, Timber, Window Glass, Sheet Lead, and Piping..	107	4	9
Charles Roope, Bedding, &c.	407	12	4
James Morrison Advances to Workmen.....	449	2	8
James Harris, Superintending Repairs in the Asylum	6	5	0
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen	135	2	5
Do. do.	201	2	3
Insurance of Building, &c., to Michaelmas, 1843	15	0	0

CHAS. WRIGHT,

Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

An ABSTRACT of the RESULTS of the ORDER of the EPIPHANY SESSION, 1840, made up to the 30th of September, 1842.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To cash repaid to the county in respect of 83 Patients admitted originally as County Patients, of whom 49 have since died or been discharged, and 34 remain in the Asylum.....	933	2	5	By charges incurred in the investigation of the 83 cases per contra, including the charges of 13 appeals to the Quarter Sessions, in 12 of which the county have ultimately succeeded, the 13th being still pending; together with the charges of agency in other counties, and all other expences.....	932	9	9
To ditto received from Parishes in respect of the said 83 patients, which would otherwise have been paid by the county to the 30th of September, 1842, inclusive.....	2,523	0	6½	By ditto in the investigation of 145 cases at the Police Offices, which were thus disposed of, viz. : 38 settlements, ascertained at the Police Courts, of whom 11 have been sent to the Asylum as parish patients. 16 admitted as County Patients, whose settlements have since been adjudicated to different parishes, and are included in the 83 per contra. 7 Insanity not proved. 1 Improper object for Asylum. 83 admitted as County Patients where settlements have not since been ascertained.....			
To ditto received from Parishes to same date in respect of 11 Patients admitted as per contra, and of which otherwise have been paid by the county, and of which Patients 6 have since died or been discharged, and 5 remain.....	187	6	5½	By ditto in the investigation of numerous cases in which the settlements have not been discovered; taking counsel's opinions on different points, &c.....	128	8	10
				By balance.....	2,391	17	4
					<u>£3,643</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>

N.B.—Of the 121 settlements ascertained, 53 have been adjudicated out of Middlesex; viz.—Yorkshire, 6; Surrey, 4; Gloucestershire, 4; Norfolk, 4; Bucks, 3; Essex, 3; Suffolk, 3; Sussex, 3; Hampshire, 2; Northumberland, 2; Somerset, 2; Northamptonshire, 2; Anglesea 1; Bedfordshire, 1; Bristol, 1; Carnarvon, 1; Derbyshire, 1; Dorsetshire, 1; Exeter, 1; Kent, 1; Lancashire, 1; Leicestershire, 1; London, 1; Lincolnshire, 1; Oxfordshire, 1; Salop, 1; Wiltshire, 1.
Of the 13 Appeals, 9 were by parishes in other counties; viz.—Sussex, 2; Carnarvon, 1; Derbyshire, 1, Essex, 1; Exeter, 1; Leicester-shire, 1; Salop, 1; Somerset, 1.

A GUIDE
THROUGH THE HANWELL ASYLUM.
JANUARY, 1843.

	A.	R.	P.
Scite of the Asylum and Buildings	3	2	17
Shrubberies	3	3	30
Front Airing Ground, West	5	3	20
Ditto ditto East.....	6	0	0
Airing Courts, Male Side	3	0	20
Ditto Female Side	3	0	0
Garden :.....	4	0	4
Orchard	2	1	17
Farm Yard.....	0	3	4
Burial Ground	0	0	32
Farm by the Brent side	20	1	35
	53	1	19
	53	1	19

ENTRANCE.

The Porter's Lodge is on the right; the Counting House on the left of the Entrance Gate. Beyond the Porter's Lodge is a Stable for the accommodation of the Visiting Justices. Beyond the Counting House is the residence of the Engineer.

The large Western or Female Airing Ground, with a Summer House, lies to the right hand, and the large Eastern or Male Airing Ground with a Bowling Green, to the left hand of the path to the Centre Tower.

CENTRE TOWER.

The Ground and Upper Floors of this Tower contain the private apartments of the Resident Physician and the Matron.

The Matron's apartments lie to the right, the Resident Physician's to the front of the entrance.

The dining apartment of the Resident Physician is used as a Committee Room.

WESTERN OR FEMALE WING.

Ward, No. 1.

A quiet Ward—44 Patients and 2 Nurses.

A private door from the Matron's apartment communicates with this Ward. Any Patients requiring her particular attention are placed in it.

This and the next Ward have not the accommodation of Warm Baths—Slipper Baths are used instead.

The Airing Court attached to this Ward is also used for Ward No. 2, and leads to

The Wash House, Drying Room, Drying Yard, Laundry, and Female Store Room.

The Persons employed in these Departments are all Patients, with the exception of the two Superintendents of the Store Room and Laundry, and four Assistants.

Ward, No. 2.

This Ward is appropriated to elderly and infirm Patients of quiet habits. 24 Patients, 1 Nurse.

West Centre Basement.

This Basement contains 8 Sleeping Apartments, with 63 Beds, appropriated to Wards, Nos. 10 and 3, and one Sleeping Apartment for two Nurses.

*Ward, No. 3.**(Two Divisions.)*

Division A, 30 Patients and 2 Nurses.

Division B, 35 Patients and 2 Nurses.

This Ward is chiefly occupied by Patients requiring great attention to their personal habits, but not otherwise troublesome. It has a Warm Bath and separate Airing Court.

Lower Tower Ward, No. 4.

A quiet Ward—46 Patients and 2 Nurses.—A Warm Bath. This Ward is principally occupied by the Patients employed in the Garden and Shrubberies.

The Female Reception and Visiting Room, the Surgery, and the Apartments of the House Surgeon of the Female side, communicate with this Ward.

The Airing Court attached to this Ward is also used by Wards, Nos. 9, 10, and 14.

Western Tower Basement.

This Basement contains 5 Sleeping Apartments, with 38 Beds, appropriated to Wards, Nos. 4 and 9, and one Sleeping Apartment for two Nurses.

Ward, No. 5.

A refractory and epileptic Ward—23 Patients and 2 Nurses.

The Airing Court attached to this Ward is also used by Wards, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 13.

Ward, No. 6.

A refractory and epileptic Ward—26 Patients and 2 Nurses. A Warm Bath.

The large mattresses and padded rooms in use for the epileptic Patients who fall out of bed, may be seen in this Ward.

The Warm Bath is also used by Ward, No. 5.

The Foul Linen House (Female side) adjoins the west-end of this Ward.

Upper West Wing Ward, No. 13.

The Imbecile Ward—24 Patients and 2 Nurses.

The occupiers of this Ward are the most afflicted Patients in the Female Wing. They are kept as comfortable as their melancholy state will permit.

Ward, No. 7.

A refractory Ward—26 Patients and 2 Nurses. A Warm Bath.

In this Ward may be seen the padded rooms for the temporary seclusion of Patients while labouring under maniacal paroxysms.

The Warm Bath is also used by Wards, Nos. 8 and 13.

Ward, No. 8.

A refractory Ward—24 Patients and 2 Nurses.

Centre Tower Ward, No. 9.

The Bazaar Ward—48 Patients and 2 Nurses. A Warm Bath.

In the Bazaar Room of this Ward, the articles of Fancy Work, made by the better class of Female Patients, are exposed for sale. The produce is expended in the purchase of small articles, contributing to the comfort of the Female Patients, but which are not strictly within the expenses payable out of the County Rate.

The Sleeping Apartments of the House Surgeon communicate with this Ward.

The Warm Bath is also used by Ward, No. 14.

Upper Tower Ward, No. 14.

A noisy Ward—52 Patients, 2 Nurses.

Many of the Patients in this Ward are very talkative, but not violent.

Ward, No. 10.

A moderately quiet Ward—56 Patients, 2 Nurses. A Warm Bath.

Ward, No. 11.

The Infirmary—31 Patients, 2 Nurses. A Warm Bath.

The door of communication between this Ward and No. 12, is generally open in fine weather.

The Warm Bath belonging to this Ward is also used by Ward, No. 12, and they have the same Airing Court.

Ward, No. 12.

The Convalescent Ward—42 Patients, 2 Nurses.

Generally speaking, few Patients are to be seen in this Ward. They are in their apartments, or occupied about the premises, or amusing themselves in the Shrubberies and Airing Courts.

The Chapel.

Morning and Evening Prayers are read daily in this Chapel at 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. ; and on Sundays Divine Service is performed at 11 A.M. and half-past 3 P.M. The Congregation on Sundays amounts to upwards of 300 Patients, and the daily Evening Service is also numerously attended.

The Organ was purchased out of the proceeds of the Sale of Fancy Work made by the Patients.

On Thursday evenings a performance of sacred music takes

place in the Chapel, at which from 100 to 300 Patients are present.

Centre Basement.

This Basement contains 6 sleeping apartments, with 35 Beds, appropriated to Wards, Nos. 1, 12, and 15, and one sleeping apartment for two Nurses.

Ward, No. 15.

The Kitchen and Laundry Ward—53 Patients, 1 Nurse. A Slipper Bath.

This Ward formerly belonged to the Male Wing. The Patients are for the most part employed in the Kitchen, Laundry, Wash House, &c.

No Airing Court is attached to this Ward.

EASTERN OR MALE WING.

Ward, No. 2.

An epileptic Ward—36 Patients, 2 Attendants. A separate Airing Court.

Epileptic Patients are more numerous amongst the Males than the Females. The Patients in this Ward are those whose fits are least frequent, and whose Intellects are least impaired by them.

Lower Tower Ward, No. 3.

A quiet Ward—47 Patients, 2 Attendants. A Warm Bath.

This Ward is principally occupied by Patients who work at different Trades, or are employed in the Gardens, and but few Patients are seen in it except at meal times.

The Apartments of the House Surgeon belonging to the Male side and the Steward, the Male Reception and Visiting Room, and the Male Surgery, open into this Ward.

The Airing Court attached to this Ward is also used by Wards, Nos. 8 and 9, and the Warm Bath by Ward, No. 2.

Eastern Tower Basement.

This Basement contains 4 sleeping apartments and 44 Beds, appropriated to Ward, No. 3.

Ward, No. 1.

An Epileptic and Imbecile Ward—50 Patients, 4 Attendants. A Warm Bath, and separate Airing Court.

These are the most afflicted Patients in the Male Wing. They are kept as clean and comfortable as their unhappy condition will admit.

The frame beds for the use of dirty Patients, in lieu of straw, may be seen in this Ward, and also the large mattresses and padded rooms, used for epileptic Patients who fall out of bed.

The Airing Ground attached to this Ward is very cheerful. The Foul Linen House (Male side) adjoins this Ward.

Ward, No. 4.

A refractory Ward—24 Patients, 2 Attendants.

The Airing Court attached to this Ward is also used by Wards, Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 12.

Ward, No. 5.

A refractory Ward—26 Patients, 2 Attendants. A Warm Bath.

The Warm Bath is also used by Ward, No. 4.

Upper East Wing Ward, No. 12.

A moderately quiet Ward—20 Patients and 1 Attendant.

Ward, No. 6.

A refractory Ward—25 Patients, 2 Attendants. A Warm Bath.

In all the refractory Wards padded rooms used for the temporary seclusion of Patients during maniacal paroxysms may be seen.

The Warm Bath is used by Wards, Nos. 7 and 12.

Ward, No 7.

A refractory Ward—26 Patients, 2 Attendants.

Centre Tower Ward, No. 8.

A quiet Ward—58 Patients, 2 Attendants; one of them being also an out-door Attendant. A Warm Bath.

This Ward is, like Ward No. 3, chiefly occupied by Patients capable of employment.

The sleeping apartments of the House Surgeon communicate with this Ward.

The Warm Bath is also used by Ward, No. 9.

Eastern Tower—Upper Story.

This story contains 4 sleeping apartments, with 64 Beds appropriated to Wards Nos. 8 and 9, and three sleeping apartments for two Attendants.

Ward, No. 9.

The convalescent Ward—56 Patients, 2 Attendants.

The sleeping apartments of the Housekeeper, Cook, and Kitchen Servants are on the Landing Place at the north end of this Ward.

Ward, No. 11.

A quiet Ward—27 Patients, 2 Attendants, one of them being also an out-door Attendant.

This Ward has a separate Airing Court.

Ward, No. 10.

The Infirmary — 22 Patients, 2 Attendants. A Warm Bath and separate Airing Court.

This Ward is partly on the first, and partly on the ground floor. The first floor communicates with Ward No. 11, and is generally open in fine weather.

The Warm Bath is also used by Ward, No. 11.

EAST CENTRE BASEMENT.

This Basement is appropriated to the Larder, Dairy, &c.

KITCHEN AND SCULLERIES.

The persons employed in this department are all Patients, except the cook, two kitchen maids, and a dairy-maid.

THE COURT YARD.

This yard contains the Coir and Upholstery Room; the Tailors' and Shoemakers' Shops, the Steward's Store-room, the Brew-house, the Bake-house, and the Beer-cellar.

Patients are employed in each of these departments.

In the Steward's Store-room the dresses and other contrivances may be seen, which have been introduced into the Asylum in lieu of mechanical restraint.

THE GARDEN.

Patients are employed in the cultivation of this Garden, under the superintendence of the Head Gardener and out-door Attendants.

The Garden is overlooked by the Airing Court belonging to

the Male Convalescent Ward ; from which there is an extensive prospect.

The Farm belonging to the Asylum lies at the bottom of this Garden.

THE BURIAL GROUND.

The Entrance to the Burial Ground is on the South Side of the Garden. It was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the year 1833. All Patients not removed by their friends, or Parishes, are buried here.

THE OUTER YARD.

This Yard contains the Head Gardener's Residence, the Stable and Cart Sheds, the Fowl House, the Plumber's and Carpenter's Shops, and the Cow House, at the back of which is the Farm Yard and Piggery.

Patients are employed in all the Departments connected with this Yard.

The Coal Wharf forms the East Side of this yard. The Basin in its centre communicates with the Grand Junction Canal, so that the Coal Barges are unloaded on the Premises.

ORCHARD, &c.

Passing westward from the outer Yard, the visitor proceeds by the Orchard, the Smith's Shop, the Engine Houses, Gas House, and Drying Yard, to the large front Western Airing Ground : and from thence returns to the Centre Tower, or proceeds to the Entrance Gate.

