

The seventy-second report of the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanwell / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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THE
SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT
OF THE
VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE
County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell.

HACKNEY:

PRINTED BY CALEB TURNER, CHURCH STREET.

LIST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITING JUSTICES
OF THE
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

Appointed at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1844.

Chairman.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK, Esq., Totteridge Park, Herts.
JOHN GARFORD, Esq., Poplar.
JOHN TOWNEND, Esq., Hanger Lane, Tottenham.
WILLIAM EVANS, Esq., 3, Chesham-Street, Belgrave Square.
THOMAS BECKETT, Esq., Russell Place, Fitzroy Square.
JOHN WILKS, Esq., Finsbury Square.
BENJAMIN J. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Southall,
ARTHUR SMITH, Esq., Grove Terrace, Kentish Town.
HENRY POWNALL, Esq., Spring Grove, Hounslow.
FRANCIS CURWEN SMITH, Esq., Frognall Hall, Hampstead.
JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD, Esq., Moor Place, Dorking.
GEORGE BAGUE, Esq., Sloane Street.
HENRY MORRIS KEMSHEAD, Esq., Westbourne, Paddington.
WILLIAM B. FRANCE, Esq., 63, Cadogan Place.
MARLBOROUGH PRYOR, Esq., Hampstead.

Middlesex.

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

*The SEVENTY-SECOND REPORT of the
VISITING JUSTICES appointed to superin-
tend the Management of THE COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM AT HANWELL.*

SINCE the Publication of the last Report of the Visiting Justices, the Report of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy has been presented to the House of Commons, and printed and extensively circulated under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, and although it is not within the Official Duty of the Visiting Justices to discuss the general merits of that Report, they consider it to be incumbent upon them to draw the attention of the Bench to that part of it which reflects upon the system pursued at Hanwell for the admission of Patients ; and which the Commissioners seem to look upon as a system generated by the Justices for Middlesex, instead of being, what it really is, the system directed by the Statute for the regulation of County Asylums,

and pursued generally throughout the Kingdom. The result of the system adopted by the Justices of Middlesex, say the Commissioners, is, that the County Asylum is nearly filled with incurable Lunatics, while all the recent cases are practically excluded. The Visiting Justices admit this lamentable fact ; but they deny that it is the result of the system adopted by them, or that they are in any manner answerable for it. It extends to all other County Asylums, as appears from the returns in the Report itself, and springs from causes which the Visiting Justices have no power to controul. Among these may be reckoned the great increase of population, and the publicity now given to the numerous cases of individual suffering formerly hidden from public notice ; but it is mainly attributable to the increased longevity of the Patients under the improved system of treatment adopted in Public Asylums, which tends to the prolongation of life, by the care and attention paid to them and the comforts with which they are surrounded. This important fact is incontestibly proved by the comparative number of deaths in public and private Asylums. The annual mortality at Hanwell does not amount to ten per cent, whilst the mortality in the private Asylums, which are under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, exceeds 21 per cent, as appears by the Tables of the Statistical Society ; and this diminution of the annual number of deaths, which, in a County, where the Pauper Lunatics exceed 1,300, amounts to nearly 100 annually, has been confounded by the Commissioners with an

increase in the malady itself, and attributed by them to the mismanagement of the Hanwell Committee.

It is not denied that considerable embarrassment has been created in providing an increase of accommodation for this increased number of applicants: but your Committee trust that the true remedy will be the building of another Asylum, and not the removal of those Patients who have become tranquil under the humane regulations of a Public Institution, either to a Workhouse, which to use the words of the Commissioners themselves, (page 99) is in all cases "highly objectionable," or to the problematical advantages, and the inferior accommodation of a private establishment. One Chapter of the Report of the Commissioners is devoted to the Statistics of Insanity, and although the Returns of Private as well as Public Asylums are given in it with respect to the general number in confinement, "the curable and incurable Patients," their "number and condition," &c., the Return of the per Centage of Cures and Deaths is limited to the Public Asylum only. This is the more remarkable, as the decrease in mortality affords one of the strongest proofs of the superiority of Public Asylums, and accounts in the most satisfactory way for the insufficiency of accommodation they afford.

The Commissioners next proceed to censure the Visiting Justices for having taken no steps *to secure the admission of recent cases pursuant to their notice in 1831*, and that in reference to the populous Parish of

Marylebone, they refused to change the old incurable for recent and curable cases."

The Notice referred to by the Commissioners is the following passage from the Report of the Visiting Justices presented at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1831, about four months after the opening of the Asylum. "The County Asylum being capable of admitting a much greater number of Patients than those at present confined in it, your Committee propose to take measures for compelling the Overseers who have so made default, to send to the County Asylum those of their Patients *whose cases there shall appear to be the greatest probability of curing.*" The diminished amount of the weekly Cost of a Patient in Hanwell as compared with that of a Private Establishment, soon rendered it unnecessary for the Visiting Justices to take any measures for compelling the Overseers to send Patients to the Asylum; and the Commissioners cannot but be aware that the Selection of Patients does not rest with the Visiting Justices, and that they have no controul in that respect over the Overseers, nor any power by Act of Parliament to compel them to send their recent or curable cases. As far as entreaty or remonstrance could go the Visiting Justices have at no time failed in their duty. As early as the year 1832, in their Report presented at the July Quarter Sessions, they say that "many of the recent cases, your Committee regret to find, are still sent to private Houses contrary to the directions of the Act of Parliament." In the Year 1836

a Copy of the thirty-second Report of the Visiting Justices was sent by order of the Court to the Officers of every Parish in this County, with a request that the Parties addressed would send into the Asylum, "new cases of insanity in preference to cases which have been of long standing, as it has been found by experience that a much greater number is cured by early attention than by taking the Patients indiscriminately;" and Sir William Ellis, in his fifth Report, presented at the Epiphany Quarter Sessions in the year 1836, says, "That the additional room made for Patients during the year, has been almost entirely filled up by old and incurable Cases; only ten, said to be of recent date, having been admitted, the number of cases must therefore be expected to be proportionally small." These were the only steps the Visiting Justices were empowered to take. They had no power of enforcing obedience to their Orders on the part of the Overseers. The fault therefore, rests with the Overseers, who notwithstanding the repeated admonition they have had, both public and private, have gone on up to the present time in making no proper discrimination in their choice of Patients to be sent to the Asylum until they have nearly filled the Building with incurable Cases. But the truth is, that so long as the weekly charge at Hanwell is less than at a private Asylum, and its accommodation are insufficient for the exigencies of the County, so long will the Parish Officers, with a short sighted policy, send those Patients to Hanwell, who are most

likely to continue a permanent burden upon their Funds.

With respect to that part of the Charge contained in the Report of the Commissioners which relates to the refusal of the Visiting Justices to allow "the populous Parish of Marylebone to exchange old incurable for recent and curable cases, your Committee might rest their defence either on the fact that such changes are directly opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Statute for regulating County Asylums, or on the strongly expressed opinions of the Commissioners themselves in other parts of their Report (pages 95 to 99), on the impolicy and impropriety of the practice of detaining Lunatics in Workhouses. But this is a question of deep importance, and they hold it to be proper to state fully what passed respecting that application.

An application having been made by the Parish Officers of Marylebone to the Visiting Justices, requesting the co-operation of the Committee in causing the harmless and idiotic cases chargeable to their Parish, to be discharged from time to time, in order to make room at the Asylum for more urgent cases, the matter after some correspondence was on 20th September, 1842, referred to Dr. Conolly by the following resolution of the Committee.

"Resolved that the communication read at the last Meeting from the Parish of Saint Marylebone be referred to Dr.

Conolly, and that he be directed to report to the Committee at the next Meeting whether there be any of the Marylebone Patients, who, without prejudice to their health or comfort, might be removed from the Asylum, and his opinion as to the general effects it might produce upon the Institution, if the principle be carried out generally with all Patients."

On October the 6th, the following Report was presented by Dr. Conolly, to the Committee.

"Report concerning the Patients from the Parish of Saint Marylebone.

"Hanwell, Oct. 6, 1842.

"Among the Patients sent to the Asylum by any large Parish there are generally some who become perfectly calm under the influence of the general system pursued in it, and who although quite unable to take care of themselves, occasion no particular trouble. If it is just to say that the application of the non-restraint system to such Patients is rendered easy, it is no less true that their tranquillity arises from the general operation of this undisturbing plan of treatment."

"Of such Patients belonging to the large Parish of Saint Marylebone, there are eight female and four male Patients.* Some of these are aged and feeble; some paralysed, and all are occasionally irritable. It is not improbable that some of them would be as tractable in a Workhouse as in an Asylum; but this could not be positively predicted of any one of them, whilst in some of the rest it is equally probable that their fits

* The number of Patients in the Asylum belonging to Marylebone, is 80.

of irritability would become exaggerated into short and mischievous attacks of mania, during which several accidents might occur, including suicide."

"A natural zeal for the reputation of the Asylum as a place of cure, cannot but make the resident Physician desirous that Patients should be sent to it in the recent stage of the malady; but if this can only be effected by dismissing uncured those who have been relieved from much of the distress incidental to insanity, it will be done with the counterbalance of serious disadvantages. The general expectation of removal which would thus be created, the removal being known not to depend on the recovery of reason, would produce a general restlessness unfavourable to the comforts of the Asylum, and as most of the Patients so discharged would become worse at some future period, several of them would eventually be returned to the Asylum in a less manageable state, or in a sinking condition, thus adding in the end to the number of cases sent to the Asylum incapable either of cure or alleviation."

" J. CONOLLY."

"To the Visiting Justices of the }
Middlesex Lunatic Asylum." }

The Report was on the same day transmitted to the Board of Directors and Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone, with an intimation that the Visiting Justicer would be happy to receive a Deputation from the Board if they were desirous of sending one, and on October the 22nd, the following reply was received by the Clerk to the Visiting Justices, from which time no further application has been made by the Parish,

“ St. Marylebone,

“ 21st October, 1842

“ SIR,

“ I have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Visiting Justices of the County Lunatic Asylum, together with the Copy of a Report made by Dr. Conolly to the Visiting Justices, in reference to the discharge of idiotic cases chargeable to the Parish of Saint Marylebone, which have been laid before the Board of Directors and Guardians this day, and I am to express to you their thanks for the same.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your very obedient Servant,

“ THOMAS THORNE,

“ Secretary.”

“ To

“ Charles Wright, Esq.”

Your Committee, in concluding this vindication of their conduct, cannot refrain from expressing their regret, that upon a subject of such importance the Commissioners should never at any time have applied for information to the Officers of the Asylum, or to any Member of the Committee. Had they taken this precaution before they censured the Visiting Justices, the Court would have been spared the trouble of this defence, and the Commissioners the pain of having preferred a careless accusation. Your Committee have no wish to withhold from the Parish of Marylebone the advantages of exchanging their recent cases for those that

are old and incurable, if it could be done without incurring the very serious risks adverted to in Dr. Conolly's Report, and if it did not involve the additional risk of great suffering to those who must have been sent back to Private Asylums and Workhouses. Influenced by these motives, and directed by this advice, it is to be hoped that the Court will approve of the Resolution of the Visiting Justices, to which Resolution they still adhere, not to permit an exchange of Patients.

Your Committee, in looking back upon what has been accomplished in the Asylums during the last five years, feel they have abundant cause to be grateful that sound reason and humanity have triumphed over the many obstacles with which they have had to contend. During that anxious period, every year has shewn more clearly that if there were still difficulties to master, those difficulties instead of increasing, were diminishing in number. Indeed they were mostly of such a kind as are probably to be found in every large establishment, and are not peculiarly connected with the system of non-restraint. Happily that system has had no untoward events to retard its progress. And this is the more remarkable, as it must be difficult, whatever be the plan pursued, to guard at all times against violence in the Insane.

In past times, when from a mistaken estimate as to the probabilities of danger, they were treated as wild

animals, the records of public establishments contain frequent accounts of the destruction of human life and of personal injury, notwithstanding all the coercive measures used to prevent them. How satisfactory then is it to every benevolent person, how cheering a reward for the difficulties and labours which the Officers have had to endure, and in which the Visiting Justices have had the honour to participate, to find by experience that the humane course is the wisest, even as regards mere Policy ; and that in abolishing all mechanical restraint, and in substituting the expression of sympathy, kindness, and forbearance, they have actually removed, if not the whole, by far the greater part of the danger which is usually attendant upon this dreadful malady. This great benefit is of itself a sufficient recompense for any censures and misapprehensions to which they may be exposed. These are of little consequence ; time will readily efface them ; and as certainly too as it will confirm the truth, that in the treatment of the Insane there is no sway so powerful as Humanity and Justice, and that watchful attention can safely be substituted for strait waistcoats and leg locks.

In conclusion the Visiting Justices have to report that on the 22nd of July, the Rev. John May was appointed Chaplain to the Asylum, in the room of the Rev. J. T. Burt, whose resignation was noticed in the last Report ; and that on the 22nd of August, Mr. John Godwin, the Governor of the Asylum tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Visiting Justices.

There has been a slight increase this quarter in the price of Provisions, but not sufficient to justify any alteration in the Weekly Rate, which continues at seven shillings and seven pence.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS TULK,

Chairman.

15th October, 1844.

A RETURN of all Insane Persons, Lunatics, and Idiots maintained by the several Parishes in the County of Middlesex in the years from 1831 to 1844, according to the Returns annually made by them to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, pursuant to the Statute 9 Geo. 4th, cap. 40, and the 5th & 6th Vic. cap. 57.

	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†
1843	519	783	1302
1844	630	948	1578

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, 1844, to 70 Males and 73 Females.—Total 143.

A RETURN of the number of Patients' Beds in the Hanwell Asylum.

Male Side.....	425
Female Side.....	574

999

RETURN of the number of Lunatics requiring accommodation.

MALES.

Parish Patients.....	630
County Patients	70

FEMALES.

Parish Patients.....	948
County Patients	73

1721

Total number of Beds	999
Additional accommodation required	722

1721

* By the Returns laid before the House of Commons, 12th July, 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 that Return Idiots *not dangerous* as well as dangerous are included.

† In the Returns made under the 5th & 6th Vic. cap. 57, which passed in July, 1842, Idiots not dangerous as well as dangerous are included, but the previous Returns made under the 9th Geo. 4. cap. 40, included dangerous Idiots only.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DEAD.

Since the Asylum opened.				During year ending Sept. 30, 1844			
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since 16th May, 1831	1341	1370	2711	In Asylum on 30th Sept. 1843	412	563	975
				Admitted..... ..	56	56	112
				Re-admitted ...	6	5	11
					474	624	1098
				Males. Females.			
				17 18			
				6 6			
				32 31			
				— —	55	55	110
Cured... .. Males. Females							
324 314							
Discharged relieved 73 51							
Died 525 436	922	801	1723				
Remaining in Asylum } 30th September, 1844.	419	569	988		419	569	988
				Daily average* Number of Pa- tients in Asylum			984

PATIENTS ADMITTED, DISCHARGED, AND DEAD.

During Quarter ending 30th September, 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 30th June, 1844	412	572	984
Admitted since	14	13	27
Re-admitted do.....	2	1	3
	428	586	1014
	Males. Females.		
Cured... .. 1 4			
Discharged Relieved 1 2			
Died..... 7 11			
	9	17	26
Remaining in the Asylum on 30th Sept, 1844	419	569	988
Daily Average Number of Patients			987

J. MORRISON,

Accountant.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A RETURN of the Admissions, Re-admissions, and Discharges of Patients in the Hanwell Asylum, from its opening, 16th May, 1831, to 30th September, 1844.

ADMISSIONS.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Apparent Total.
Once	1187	1264	2451	2451
Twice ..	48	41	89	178
Thrice	11	5	16	48
Four times.....	5	1	6	24
Five times	1	1	2	10
	1252	1312	2564	2711

DISCHARGES.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Apparent Total.
CURED :—				
Once	229	246	475	475
Twice ..	12	10	22	44
Thrice	4	4	8	24
Once and relieved once ..	1	1	2	4
„ „ now dead	11	7	18	36
„ „ „ remaining	15	20	35	70
„ „ „ relieved twice	1	—	1	3
„ „ „ once and now dead	—	—	—	—
„ „ „ „ and „ remaining ..	1	1	2	6
Twice and now dead.....	1	—	1	3
„ „ „ „ remaining	4	—	4	12
Thrice „ „ „ dead.....	1	—	1	4
„ „ „ „ remaining.....	3	1	4	16
Four times.....	1	—	1	4
„ „ „ and relieved once	1	—	1	5
„ „ „ „ remaining	—	1	1	5
RELIEVED :—				
Once	58	46	104	104
Twice.....	1	—	1	2
Once and now dead	2	—	2	4
„ „ „ „ remaining	6	3	9	18
DIED	510	429	939	939
REMAINING	390	543	933	933
	1252	1312	2564	2711

Number of Admissions, including the Re-admissions ... 2,711

Ditto Patients Admitted 2,564

Difference 147

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

EMPLOYMENT,

30th Sept., 1844.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Garden and Agriculture	107	Garden	—
Helpers in the Wards	48	Laundry	59
Repicking Coir.	10	Kitchen and Dairy	23
Store-room, Kitchen, and Engine House.	15	Helpers in the Wards	44
Tailors	10	Repicking Coir.	—
Shoemakers	10	Needlework	144
Upholstery Room.	6	Knitting	5
Bricklayer.	1		
Painters.	3		
arpenters	8		
Employed	218	Employed	275
Unemployed	185	Unemployed	263
Sick	16	Sick.	31
Total in Asylum	419	Total in Asylum	569
Males	419		
Females	569		
	988		

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

30th of September, 1844.

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.
1 Governor	£350 0
1* Physician	315 0
1* Chaplain	200 0
1 House Surgeon, Males	200 0
1 Ditto..... Females	150 0
1* Clerk to Visiting Justices	100 0
1 Storekeeper	100 0
1* Accountant	200 0
2* Assistant Clerks	£70 and £40
1† Engineer	105 0
1 Matron	200 0
1 Assistant to ditto	40 0
1 Housekeeper	50 0
1 Superintendent of Bazaar	25 0
1 Ditto Storeroom	25 0
1 Ditto Laundry	20 0
17	£2190 0

SERVANTS.

MALES.	Per Ann.
2 Attendants	£35 0
10 Ditto	30 0
14 Ditto	25 0
2* Shoemakers	1 5 } per week
1* Tailor	1 5 ditto
1* Ditto Assistant	0 19 ditto
1† Gardener	1 4 ditto
1* Brewer	1 4 ditto
1* Cowman	1 1 ditto
1* Carter	0 14 ditto
1* Labourer	0 15 ditto
1 Ditto	0 3 ditto
1† Porter at Lodge	1 1 ditto
1 House Porter	30 0
38	£1,293 8

FEMALES.	Per Ann.
2 Attendants	£19 0
4 Ditto	18 0
2 Ditto	17 0
4 Ditto	16 0
6 Ditto	15 0
14 Ditto	14 0
1 Housemaid	16 10
3 Ditto	10 10
1 Laundry Maid	18 0
1 Ditto	15 0
3 Ditto	14 0
2 Ditto Foul Linen	14 0
1 Kitchen Maid	15 0
1 Ditto	12 0
1 Scullery Maid	15 0
1 Dairy Maid	13 0
1 Bakeress.. .. .	19 0
1 Cook	17 0
49 Females	736 0
38 Males	1293 8
87 Servants	2029 8
17 Officers	2190 0
104 Total	£4219 8

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† Lodged only.

J. MORRISON, Accountant.

A RETURN of CLOTHING, &c., Manufactured or made up by the Patients in the HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, from the 1st October, 1843, to the 30th September, 1844.

Aprons.....	1691
Black Velvet Stocks.....	4
Bed Gowns.....	54
Braces.....	628
Boots and Shoes, Leather, (pairs)....	257
Ditto Cloth (ditto) ..	1350
Men's Coats.....	433
Day Caps.....	1299
Flannel Waistcoats.....	159
Flannel Drawers.....	34
Night Caps.....	94
Petticoats.....	1133
Shawls.....	177
Shifts.....	1222
Shirts.....	1329
Men's Trowsers.....	542
Women's Gowns.....	1041
Waistcoats.....	191
Pillow Cases.....	653
Sheets.....	1046
Table Cloths.....	62
Towels.....	173
Shrouds and Caps.....	51
Window Curtains.....	30
Mattresses, Coir.....	171
Bolsters, Coir.....	273
Coverlids, inlaid with Blanket.....	169
Ticking and other Frocks.....	237
Men's Cloth and Velvet Caps.....	609
Women's Stays.....	92
Handkerchiefs.....	1788
Hose.....	163

The fancy work made and sold in the Bazaar 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, 1844, of 1,083 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the assistance and superintendence of seven Laundresses; and the whole of the Cooking, Baking, and Dairy departments, with the assistance and superintendence of six Servants.

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

E. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

A RETURN OF CLOTHING delivered out from October
1st, 1843, to October 1st, 1844.—

	Males.	Females.
Aprons	53	1243
Bed Gowns	..	54
Black Velvet Stocks	..	..
Bonnets	..	459
Braces .. (Pairs).....	554	..
Boots .. (Ditto) { Leather	169	217
{ Cloth .	564	1033
Coats	378	..
Cloth and Velvet Caps.....	598	..
Day Caps	..	1168
Flannel Waistcoats	103	117
Flannel Drawers .. (Pairs).....	40	4
Gloves .. (Ditto).....	43	5
Handkerchiefs	927	1128
Hats	343	1
Night Caps	127	132
Petticoats	..	1146
Shawls	..	172
Shifts	..	1140
Shirts	1171	..
Shoes .. (Ditto) { Leather	225	659
{ Cloth .	14	190
Stays..... (Ditto).....	..	448
Stockings .. (Ditto).....	1166	1499
Trowsers .. (Ditto).....	486	..
Waistcoats	246	..
Women's Gowns	..	1038
Frocks	46	133

E. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

October 1st, 1843.

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
198	Aprons	1	5	14	0	6
—	Bed Gowns	2	0	0	0	0
—	Black Velvet Stocks	0	3	0	0	0
80	Bonnets	1	3	5	0	0
31	{ Pairs, Men's Leather Boots .. }	6	3	9	13	9
—	„ Ditto Shoes....	4	4	0	0	0
1	„ Men's Cloth Boots	4	6	0	4	6
18	„ { Women's Leather Boots .. }	4	0	3	12	0
48	„ Ditto Shoes....	3	3	7	16	0
48	„ { Women's Cloth Boots }	3	6	8	8	0
6	„ Ditto Shoes....	1	8	0	10	0
2	Coats	6	8	0	13	4
398	Day Caps	0	6½	10	15	7
87	Flannel Waistcoats .	1	7	6	17	9
11	Prs. Flannel Drawers	2	8½	1	9	9
1	„ Gloves	0	8	0	0	8
6	Handkerchiefs	0	3	0	1	6
—	Hats	3	0	0	0	0
8	Hoods.....	0	7½	0	5	0
61	Men's Frocks.....	1	7½	4	19	1
201	Night Caps.....	0	2	1	13	6
29	Petticoats (Cloth) ..	5	6	7	19	6
14	Ditto (Flannel)....	2	0	1	8	0
13	Shifts	4	0	2	12	0
5	Shirts	4	8	1	3	4
20	Pairs, Stays, (Jean)	1	5½	1	9	2
95	„ Ditto, (Harden)	0	4	1	11	8
84	„ Stockings	0	9½	3	6	6
—	„ Trowsers	6	6	0	0	0
17	Waistcoats.....	3	1	2	12	5
48	Woman's Cot. Gowns	3	8	8	16	0
6	Ditto Cloth Gowns	12	6	3	15	0
—	Men's Caps	0	4	0	0	0
27	Women's Ck. Gowns	4	0	5	8	0
—	Yards, Black Velvet	0	9	0	0	0
10	„ Brown Holland	0	8	0	6	8
134	„ Calico	0	4¾	2	13	1
—	„ Check Linen	0	10½	0	0	0
96	„ Flannel.....	0	10	4	0	0
—	„ Lawn	0	0	0	0	0
—	lbs. Leather	0	0	0	0	0
49	Yards, Linsey	2	8	6	10	8
70	„ Shoe Cloth ..	1	6	5	5	0
88	„ Printed Cotton	0	3½	1	4	0
86	„ Striped Linen	0	8	2	17	4
79	„ { Men's Broad Cloth }	4	0	15	16	0

£154 15 3

October 1st, 1844.

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
594	Aprons	0	10	24	15	0
—	Bed Gowns	2	0	0	0	0
—	Black Velvet Stocks	0	3	0	0	0
—	Bonnets.....	1	3	0	0	0
7	{ Pairs, Men's Leather Boots .. }	6	3	2	3	9
6	„ Ditto Shoes....	4	3	1	5	6
16	„ Men's Cloth Boots	4	4	3	9	4
8	„ { Women's Leather Boots .. }	3	11	1	11	4
61	„ Ditto Shoes....	2	10	8	12	10
56	„ { Women's Cloth Boots }	3	5	9	18	4
4	„ Ditto Shoes....	1	8	0	6	8
—	Coats	6	6	0	0	0
—	Day Caps	0	6	0	0	0
13	Flannel Waistcoats .	1	6	0	19	6
—	Prs. Flannel Drawers	2	6	0	0	0
5	„ Gloves	0	8	0	3	4
127	Handkerchiefs	0	4	2	2	4
4	Hats	3	3	0	13	0
6	Hoods.....	0	7½	0	3	9
—	Men's Frocks	0	0	0	0	0
—	Night Caps	0	0	0	0	0
30	Petticoats (Cloth) ..	4	0	6	0	0
—	Ditto (Flannel)	2	0	0	0	0
94	Shifts.....	3	6	11	9	0
180	Shirts.....	4	0	36	0	0
51	Pairs, Stays (Jean) .	1	2½	3	1	7½
14	„ Ditto (Harden)	0	4	0	4	8
75	„ Stockings....	1	0	3	15	0
15	„ Trowsers	6	0	4	10	0
—	Waistcoats.....	3	0	0	0	0
—	Women's Cot. Gowns	3	6	0	0	0
—	Ditto Cloth Gowns	10	0	0	0	0
1	Men's Caps	0	4	0	0	4
—	Women's Ck. Gowns	3	6	0	0	0
22	Yards, Black Velvet	0	7	0	12	10
—	„ Brown Holland	0	8	0	0	0
255½	„ Calico	0	4	4	5	2
152¼	„ Check Linen .	0	8¼	5	4	8
—	„ Flannel.....	0	8¼	0	0	0
26	„ Lawn	0	7	0	15	2
102	lbs. Leather	1	3	6	7	6
142½	Yards, Linsey	2	8	19	0	0
—	„ Shoe Cloth ..	1	2	0	0	0
514	„ Printed Cotton	0	4	8	11	4
—	„ Striped Linen	0	6	0	0	0
93	„ { Men's Broad Cloth .. }	3	9	17	8	9

£183 10 8½

Amount for Clothing purchased 1843..... £1,998 8 1

„ „ „ 1844..... 1,937 1 9

Average Number of Patients 1843 410 .. 560 .. 970.

„ „ „ 1844 415 .. 569 .. 984.

E. CLIFT, STOREKEEPER.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT,

From the 1st October, 1843, to the 30th September, 1844.

<i>Receipt.</i>			<i>Expenditure</i>		
To sale of—	£	s. d.	By purchase of—	£	s. d.
11 Calves	21	8 6	2 Cart Horses	52	10 0
1 Carcase of Horse ..	1	0 0	40 Pigs	30	10 0
1 Old Cart Horse ..	2	10 0	Hay, Corn, and Provender ..	406	5 2
1 Sow	2	10 0	Meal, Toppings, &c. ..	71	10 3
			Potatoe and other Seeds ..	66	3 3
			Sundry Farming Expences ..	29	6 0
			Tools and Implements ..	9	2 0
		27 8 6	Wages, viz:	£	s. d.
Balance	833	15 2	Principal Gardener	62	8 0
			Cowman	50	2 0
			Carter	36	8 0
			2 Labourers	46	19 0
					195 17 0
		<u>£861 3 8</u>			<u>£861 3 8</u>

J. MORRISON,
Accountant.

ESTIMATED PROFIT ON FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought down ..	833	15	2	By 562 Stone of Pork .. at 6 6 per stone	182	13	0		
452 Quarters of Grains at 2s. per Quarter	45	4	0	2004 Bush. of Potatoes 2 0 „ bushel	200	8	0		
Manure from 88 Loads of Straw	26	8	0	12,759 Gallons of Milk 0 6 „ gallon	318	9	0		
Interest on Capital	20	9	11	2519 lbs. of Butter .. 1 1 „ lb ..	136	8	11		
Rent of Land, 26 Acres at 50s. per Acre	65	0	0	312 dozen of Eggs .. 0 9 „ dozen	11	14	0		
	990	17	1	Cabbages.. 0 8 „ doz.	274	17	1		
Balance	278	18	7	Carrots .. 2 6 „ bush.					
				Parsnips .. 4 6 „ cwt.					
				Onions .. 2 6 „ bush.					
				Turnips .. 2 0 „ do.					
				Peas.. .. 1 9 „ do.					
				Beans .. 3 0 „ do.					
				Asparagus, Celery, &c. }					
				Fruit	30	15	2		
				Increase on Stock ..	114	10	0		
	£1269	15	8		£1269	15	8		

Note.—25 Tons of Mangel Wurtzel, and 7 tons of Sweed Turnips, are in Stock.

EDWARD CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

ESTIMATED VALUE OF STOCK UPON THE FARM.

1843. October 1st	£	s.	d.	1844. October 1st	£	s.	d.
3 Horses	15	0	0	3 Horses	70	0	0
15 Cows	240	0	0	17 Cows	280	0	0
1 Bull	12	0	0	1 Bull	14	0	0
2 Heifers	20	0	0	2 Heifers	18	0	0
2 Calves weaned.. ..	8	0	0	4 Calves (weaned).. ..	12	10	0
126 Pigs	162	0	0	120 Pigs	180	0	0
Sundry Fowls	18	0	0	Sundry Fowls	15	0	0
Implements and Dead Stock..	100	0	0	Implements and Dead Stock..	100	0	0
Increase on Stock ..	114	10	0				
	£689	10	0		£689	10	0

EDWARD CLIFT,
Storekeeper.

INCOME.

£22,323

J. MORRISON, *Accountant.*

EXPENDITURE from 1st October, 1843, to 30th September, 1844.

EXPENDITURE.

DATE.	HEADS OF EXPENITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING.				Total.	Gener Heads Expend
		1843	1844				
		31st Dec.	31st March.	30th June	30th Sept.		
1844. Sept. 30.	<i>Provisions.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
	By Meat	698 18 2	702 1 3	771 11 9	842 13 10	3015 5 0	
	Flour	552 10 0	570	588 8 6	588 8 0	2299 6 6	
	Oatmeal and Peas	23 15 0	21 11 6	23 1 9	21 12 0	90 0 3	
	Groceries	361 4 9	319 15 9	350 7 5	353 13 4	1385 1 3	
	Tobacco and Snuff.....	61 8 2	64 11 2	71 7 2	68 6 8	265 13 2	
	Cheesemongery	228 7 1	222 0 0	224 14 10	222 3 1	897 5 0	
	Malt and Hops.....	386 7 10	338 9 10	399 17 2	381 5 1	1505 19 11	
	Potatoes	53 12 6	122 10 0	154 17 6	29 4 0	360 4 0	
	Milk						
	Cash on account of Farm	187 11 1	254 4 3	220 10 10	171 9 0	833 15 2	
		2553 14 7	2615 3 9	2804 16 11	2678 15 0	10652 10 3	10652 1
	<i>House Expenses.</i>						
	By Coals.. ..	303 6 0	301 0 0	301 0 0	371 18 0	1277 4 0	
	Soap, Starch, Soda, &c.	99 16 9	99 17 0	100 19 5	100 1 6	400 14 8	
	Candles and Oil	22 14 11	17 15 0	11 3 6	10 14 4	62 7 9	
	Straw for Bedding	43 4 0	45 0 0	36 6 0	29 14 0	154 4 0	
	Postage, Stationery, & Receipt Stamps	40 1 7	30 11 3	33 4 0	27 3 11	131 0 9	
	Freight and Carriage..						
	Retaking Patients	2 14 6	0 3 0	0 5 0	11 13 0	14 15 6	
	Coffins, &c.	7 3 6	6 4 0	4 17 0	13 17 10	32 2 4	
		519 1 3	500 10 3	487 14 11	565 2 7	2072 9 0	2072
	<i>Medicine.</i>						
	By Drugs & Instruments.	53 11 5	76 0 7	51 7 3	69 0 5	249 19 8	
	Wine and Spirits.....	45 19 0	57 5 6	66 3 6	54 16 0	224 4 0	
	Porter.....	26 7 6	14 15 1	27 19 0	28 5 0	97 6 7	
	Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.	23 2 7	42 13 9	28 18 0	13 11 7	108 5 11	
		149 0 6	190 14 11	174 7 9	165 13 0	679 16 2	679
	<i>Clothing.</i>						
	By Clothing.....	536 5 1	478 10 3	456 15 4	465 11 4	1937 1 9	1937
	<i>Incidentals.</i>						
	By Incidentals.....	37 10 6	45 14 2	39 8 6	44 5 11	166 19 1	166
	<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
	By Salaries of Officers ..	551 13 5	545 12 3	559 10 0	568 16 5	2225 12 1	
	Wages of Servants....	476 13 5	451 1 2	469 7 0	474 3 11	1871 5 6	
		1028 6 10	996 13 5	1028 17 0	1043 0 4	4096 17 7	
	Total Expenditure	4823 18 9	4827 6 9	4992 0 2	4962 8 2	19605 13 10	4096
						Balance..	19605
							2718
	<i>Average Weekly Expen- diture for each patient.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	22323
	Provisions.....	0 3 11½	0 4 1½	0 4 4½	0 4 14½	0 4 1½	
	House Expenses	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 104½	0 0 9½	
	Clothing	0 0 9½	0 0 9	0 0 8½	0 0 8½	0 0 9	
	Salaries and Wages	0 1 7	0 1 6½	0 1 7½	0 1 7½	0 1 7	
	Medicine & Incidentals	0 0 3½	0 0 4½	0 0 4	0 0 3½	0 0 4	
	Total	0 7 5	0 7 6½	0 7 10	0 7 7½	0 7 7	
	Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year ..	0 7 3½	0 7 3½	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 5½	

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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QUARTERLY ACCOUNT from 1st July to 30th September, 1844,

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1844	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
June 30.	To Balance of Cash at this date		2,660	18	0	
Sept. 30.	To Cash received from Pa-rishes.....	4,432	17	6		
	To ditto from County Treas-urer for Lunatic Vagrants	644	7	5		
					5,077	4 11
						£7738 2 11

1844	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sept. 30.	By Cash paid sundry Trades-men's bills and other dis-bursements to this date..		5,799	7	4	
	Balance—At Messrs. Twinings	1,632	11	0		
	In hand.....	306	4	7		
					1,938	15 7
						£7,738 2 11

1844	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ept. 30.	To Balance of Cash this day		1,938	15	7	
	To amount due from Parishes	3,829	4	4		
	To ditto from County Treasurer for Lunatic Vagrants	659	8	5		
					4,488	12 9
					£6,427	8 4

Hanwell, 16th October, 1841

(Errors excepted.)
J. MORRISON, Accountant.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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The ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 30th September, 1844.

Er.

1843. October 1. To balance of Cash at this date 1844. Sept. 30. To Cash received from Pa- rishers to this day..... 16,458 19 7 To ditto from County Treasur- er for Lunatic Vagrants 2,548 16 11 19,007 16 6 £22,139 18 4	£. 3 132 1 10	s. d. 1 10
1844. Sep. 30. By Cash paid sundry Tradesmen, Offi- cers, and Servants from 1st of Octo- ber, 1843, to this day By Balance this day as per Cash Book	£. 20,201 2 9 1,938 15 7	s. d. 2 9 15 7
		£22,139 18 4

The Accounts were Audited according to the Act by

17th October, 1844.

JOHN GARFORD.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
THOMAS BECKETT.

THE HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

DIETARY.

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.
	{ Bread 6 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Thursday	{ Irish Stew 12 ounces.
	{ 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.

Females.

BREAKFAST.

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

DINNER.

Sunday	{ Meat 5 ounces cooked.
Tuesday	{ Yeast Dumpling 4 ounces.
Wednesday	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Friday	{ Vegetables.
Monday.....	{ 1 pint Soup.
	{ Bread 6 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Thursday	{ Irish Stew 12 ounces.
	{ Bread 5 ounces.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.
Saturday	{ Meat Pie Crust 12 ounces.
	{ Meat 1½ ounce.
	{ Beer half-a-pint.

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 of Sugar per week, in lieu of the ordinary Supper.

CONTRACT PRICES of Principal Articles of Consumption in the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, for the Quarter of the Year ending 30th of September, 1844. The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

	£.	s.	d.
Ox Beef, entirely free from Bone.....	0	6	2
Prime Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks or inside suet)....	0	6	2
Beef and Mutton Suet, (equal proportions)	0	6	2
Flour	2	2	0
Malt	2	19	0
Oatmeal.....	0	13	6
Cheese	2	10	0
Sugar (Lump)	4	0	0
Sugar (Raw)	3	3	0

CHARLES WRIGHT,

Clerk to the Committee.

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 9th Geo. 4th, cap. 40, from the 1st July to the 30th of September, 1844.

	£.	s.	d.
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen	83	16	2
J. Vincent, Poor Rate made 20th June, 1844.	5	4	6
James Harris, Superintending Repairs to 30th June	13	15	0
Francis and Son, Cement, &c.	11	6	2
J. Hayes, Brass Work	22	15	0
Christian Knowledge Society, Books	1	10	3
J. Smith, Yarn and Tow	5	17	10
Peter Thorn, Whistles	0	5	0
T. Adams, Wire Work.	19	14	10
Graham and Sons, Iron Pipes	25	14	9
R. Forest, Paving Tiles	71	3	6
T. M. Bowden, Baskets	2	5	5
Chubb, and Co., Locks and Keys	3	13	6
G. Chad, Carriage of Goods	16	13	4
C. F. Seyfang, Printing	10	12	6
C. Sims, Fire Clay	1	10	0
Bailey and Pegg, Iron Pipes	1	10	0
G. Reynell, Advertisements.	29	15	6
J. Bates, Repairing Air Beds	2	5	0
J. T. Norris, Printing Regulations	22	1	6
J. Deville, Gas Fittings	3	14	3

	£.	s.	d.
Mountjoy and Son, Trees and Shrubs.	7	4	0
J. Morgan, Turnery, &c.	3	3	0
G. Simpson, Cutlery, &c.	5	13	6
P. and M. Norbury, Periodicals	6	13	4
M. Brown, Cart	15	0	0
H. Turner and Son, Carpet, Feathers, &c.	76	16	0
J. Ingram, Invalid Chairs.	14	0	0
E. Suter, Stationery	5	19	6
Russell and Sons, Steam Tubing	15	5	4
T. Woods, Furniture.	29	16	9
T. Hughes, Dying Furniture	3	3	1
H. Wix, Hymn Books	3	15	0
W. Jones, Tracts, &c.	1	1	10
J. W. Parker, Printed Books	3	2	3
Waugh and Son, Matting	8	10	1
J. Montgomrey, Timber	101	19	0
Chater and Hayward, Glass and Lead.	57	17	11
J. Faulkner, Ironmongery	2	13	2
C. Robinson, Iron Work	167	17	0
E. Beck. Lime, Cement, &c.	50	11	4
Walkling and Co., Earthenware, &c.	12	10	3
E. Westbrook, Bricks	17	10	0
E. Farmer, Ironmongery	54	14	1
W. Terry and Co, Groceries	61	4	6
C. Roope, Clothing	157	9	5
James Morrison, Advances to Workmen, &c.	444	9	5
Dissenter's and General Insurance Company, Insurance of Building &c.	15	0	0

CHARLES WRIGHT,

Clerk to the Committee.

*General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity from its establishment 24th June 1835,
to 30th September 1844.*

N.B.—The Stock, amounting to 4,400*l.* Three Per Cent. Consols, is invested in the names of—
 The late James Clitherow, Esq. Henry Pownall, Esq.
 The late very Rev. Robert Hodgson, Dean of Carlisle. Edmund Halswell, Esq.
 (Magistrates of the County of Middlesex.)

(Examined)

17th October, 1844.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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THE
SIXTH REPORT
OF
THE PHYSICIAN,
October 1st, 1844.

STATISTICS OF THE ASYLUM.—The average daily number of Patients in the Asylum since the presentation of the last Annual Report has been 987. I have the honor to present the Statistical Tables usually compiled at the end of the year, on very few of which any comment is required. Every year, however, increases the doubt with which I receive the Reports given on the admission of Patients in relation to the causes and the duration of their malady. The assigned causes are often but the first symptoms, and sometimes little more than conjectural; and the reported short duration of the disease is frequently much at variance with the apparently advanced character presented by it.

RECOVERIES.— Of 975 patients who remained in the Asylum on the 30th September, 1843, 889 had been insane more than two years. Of the 86 whose malady

was not of a longer duration than two years, some were affected for the second or third time, some were epileptic, some paralytic, and others so affected as to appear to have been incurable from the commencement of their disorder; so that there were probably not forty curable cases in the Asylum. Out of this number only seven have recovered during the year. But of the 35 cases of recovery during the past year, 28 were discharged within a year from their admission. In 20 of these the disorder had not lasted more than one year, and in 5 of them not more than three months. In 5 more of the cured the disorder had not lasted more than two years.

Among the recoveries this year was that of J. F., a German musician, whose state on and subsequent to admission, (May 1842,) was described in my Third Report, (Oct. 1842, page 169.) He came to the Asylum apparently sinking under the effects of his malady, and of the restraint to which he had been subjected; and immediately began to amend. For a long time previous to his complete recovery his skilful and lively performances on the flute and violin contributed much to the enjoyment of the other patients; and on his discharge means were taken to secure his safe and comfortable return to his own country and to his wife and children. His malady on his discharge had lasted two years and a half.

The case of a young woman discharged in June last, (R. T. L., admitted May 1841.) after being four years

and a half insane, was one of great interest from the deep melancholy which had supervened on a a very short and sudden attack of mania; from the long continued aversion to food which existed; and from the gradual and complete restoration of the patient's faculties. Her appearance was for a length of time pitiable, and her despondency most affecting. Food had been forcibly administered several times before her admission; and this means was once resorted to in the Asylum; but her eventual recovery was chiefly effected by patient persuasions and kind encouragements, and constant care on the part of the nurses. For some time previous to her discharge she was in immediate attendance on the Assistant Matron; and her pleasing appearance, and amiable disposition, attracted general attention.

A Male Patient was discharged in April, (G. C., admitted November 1842.) who had been insane five years and a half; and his recovery was of a nature to prevent despair of cure in a class of cases not often affording much expectation of it. It began with some delusions as to supposed attempts to poison him: to these succeeded melancholia, and a long continued silence. The delusions appeared to have some connection with a disordered condition of the stomach, which was relieved by medicine, and by attention to diet and exercise. After a time the patient began to work in the tailor's shop; and he very gradually recovered.

One more case among the recoveries deserves to be especially mentioned; that of a gentleman in reduced

circumstances admitted in February last, and whose recovery in four months afterward from this his second attack, may perhaps be ascribed to the circumstance of his straitened finances no longer making it practicable for him to be under the control of attendants in a private residence. He was admitted in the liveliest state of mania, and moved about as rapidly as the imperfect action of his ancles permitted. It was at first feared that this partial lameness might be the effect of paralysis; but it had been entirely produced by his being tied to his bed for several days and nights, whilst two private attendants amused themselves with cards or slumbered in his bed room. The lameness gradually disappeared when he was restored to the liberty of his limbs; and although the patient continued for some time to exhibit the most active and troublesome manifestations of acute and recent insanity, and was quite sensible that he was placed among patients of a class beneath him in habits and education, his general good humour and confidence in those about him were preserved by constant kindness and care; and, as his sensibilities became more acute with returning reason, he sustained all the circumstances of his situation with calmness, resumed by degrees his usual reading, and rendered cheerful assistance in keeping the storekeeper's books. Although his perfect recovery was subjected to the severe test of his having to encounter many trials and difficulties, it is gratifying to be able to state that his strength of mind has proved sufficient

for the trial; and that he is now actively and usefully occupied in the world.

DEATHS.—Of the 63 Deaths during the year, more than half were occasioned by the three most usual terminations of insanity; namely, General Paralysis, General Debility, and Pulmonary Consumption. Sixteen died from General Paralysis, and of these fourteen were far advanced in this fatal form of malady when admitted. Five died of Pulmonary Consumption; and thirteen sunk with all the symptoms of General Debility, without any particular disease.

The patient whose death is ascribed to old age was in his ninety-third year, and had passed the last thirteen years of his life in the Asylum. (W. B. admitted August, 1831.) Only one death occurred from exhaustion after mania; a termination which not unfrequently has seemed to be impending in patients just admitted and very recently attacked with insanity. Great restlessness, and sometimes great violence is in these cases associated with a state of body, so prone to sinking and death, as to call for all the resources of art, and for more than usual vigilance and care for many weeks, both during the day and the night. They do not bear any kind of lowering, and the brain is found neither to be tolerant of stimulants, nor tranquillized by sedatives. It is in these cases that the various particulars which constitute the Non-restraint Treatment, the nature of which has been so fully described in my

former Reports, become of more than usual importance ; and that what appear to be but trifling deviations from it may be fatal. The patient requires all the care of an invalid at the point of death, and at the same time all the watching of a froward child. Alternately refusing nourishment, and ravenous for food ; lying helpless as a dying person, and running wildly through the galleries, their condition abounds in every variety of danger ; and their well-doing absolutely depends on the efficiency of the attendants appointed to carry the orders of the physician into effect.

GENERAL STATE OF HEALTH OF THE PATIENTS.—
I am happy to be able to state that no death has been occasioned by suicide, or by violence or accident of any kind ; and that the general healthiness of the Asylum has not been interrupted by any prevalent epidemic or indisposition during the year.

I do not think it necessary to speak of the crowded state of the Asylum or of the want of a sufficient number of Airing Courts ; these subjects having received a great share of the attention of the Visiting Justices. The proposed erection of another Asylum will afford an opportunity of remedying these defects and of avoiding many others ; although I may be permitted to observe, that I consider any plan founded on the principle of separating all the curable from all the incurable cases as likely to be prejudicial, rather than advantageous, to the patients ; the society of the incurable being in many cases more useful to the curable

than that of others curable like themselves ; and the title of an Asylum for Incurables, being calculated to produce gloom and despair in those confined in it.

CLINICAL LECTURES.—In the months of May and June, a gratuitous Course of eight Clinical Lectures was given to a limited number of Medical Students from the different hospitals of London, as in the two previous years ; each Lecture being preceded by a visit to the different wards, and other parts of the Asylum, under the direction of the Medical Officers. The gentlemen attending these lectures were pleased to express themselves in very gratifying terms in an address presented to me at the close of the Course ; and they requested their grateful thanks might be conveyed to the Visiting Justices, for the advantages so kindly accorded to them, and for the liberal arrangements made for their accommodation on the days of the Lectures.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE OF THE HOUSE SURGEONS TO THE ASYLUM IN CEYLON.—A gratifying proof has been afforded of the estimation in which the system pursued at Hanwell is held in distant parts of the empire, by the selection during the past year of one of the House Surgeons of the Asylum, to superintend a Lunatic Asylum about to be erected at Hendelle near Colombo, in the island of Ceylon ; with a direct view to the improvement of the present condition of the lunatics in that colony. Dr. James George Davey, who accepted that appointment, sailed for Ceylon on the 23rd of July. He had been House Surgeon of

the Female side of the Asylum more than three years, and was highly qualified by his experience, his professional ability, his kind disposition, and the just views he entertained of the management of an asylum, to perform the important duties he has undertaken.

RESTRAINTS.—Five years having now been completed since the abolition of the use of the Strait-waistcoat, the Muff, the Leg-locks and Handcuffs, the Restraint Chair, and every other form of Mechanical Restraint in the Asylum, without the occurrence of any accident which the ordinary application of such modes of restraint could have prevented, and with a marked improvement in the character of those parts of the Asylum in which they were in continual use, I should not think it necessary to say more on this subject than that my confidence in the practicability, safety, and advantages of the Non-Restraint system has gained strength by every year's experience since September, 1839, if I did not observe that much misconception still exists concerning the substitutes for restraints, in consequence of which, doubts continue to be entertained, by many whose opinions must always have considerable weight, respecting the real advantage of this mode of treatment.

The principal error is that of confounding the idea of temporary Seclusion in ordinary sleeping rooms with solitary confinement.

Seclusion, as directed to be practised at Hanwell, is

but the removal of a patient from a gallery to a quiet bed-room opening directly out of the gallery ; from noise and excitement to tranquillity. It is only resorted to when the patient cannot be at large with safety to himself or to others, and when he is not in a state to be influenced by persuasion or conciliated by kindness ; and it is only continued until the temporary passion has subsided and the danger is past. In extreme cases, the protection of the patient is further secured by his being placed in a room of which the floor is a bed and the four walls are padded. The room is not always darkened even by the closure of the shutter, and it is never completely dark. The seclusion is immediately reported to the medical officers, and a daily record of every seclusion is kept, even in cases in which it is only continued for half an hour or for a shorter period.

There is no single point in the management of the patients at Hanwell to which I have paid such frequent and anxious attention as to Seclusion and its effects, immediate and remote. Its immediate effect is, of course, to protect the other patients or the patient himself, from every danger : but it also scarcely ever fails to calm the patient's feelings, and to put a stop to his vociferations almost as soon as it is carried into effect. The patient who was five minutes before filling the gallery or the air with shouts, and exhausting himself in vehement and menacing actions, is found at once to cease to shout and threaten ; to walk up and down his room, quickly at first, but soon more quietly ; then to

sit down and read, or to lie down and sleep. Women so secluded will walk about for a short time and then take up a needle and thread and begin to sew. These effects of seclusion I continually observe ; and the exceptions to them are most rare.

The subsequent effects of seclusion are not less valuable or important. On being liberated from seclusion the patient's temper is not impaired. The seclusion and its consequences produce no bad effects on the other patients. It has neither alarmed nor offended them : they even appreciate its necessity, and it may almost be said its comfort to all parties.

It is to be ascribed to want of opportunities of observation that such a simple exclusion of irritations from an irritable mind, an exclusion not found to be necessary in more than four or five instances in any one day in the year among 1000 patients; and seldom prolonged beyond four or five hours in any of those instances, during which time the patient's state is frequently ascertained by means of the inspection-plate in the door of his room, and all his reasonable wants and wishes are attended to ;—should ever have been confounded with the idea of Solitary Confinement ; the latter in reality comprehending a privation of almost all the stimuli upon which the integrity of intellectual and physical life depends.*

* The particular application of Seclusion, as a part of the treatment of the insane, is described in my *Second Annual Report* (P. 67 et seq.) and in my *Third Report* (P. 118).

Not one of the advantages derived from Seclusion is compatible with the use of mechanical restraints. When *combined* with Seclusion, which they frequently were under the restraint-system, they even appeared to neutralise all its good effects. They are either imposed easily, and then without any necessity; or to repress extreme violence, and then with violent resistance and a struggle in which injuries are exchanged. They irritate and heat and disorder the body, and degrade and exasperate or subdue the mind. They induce an entire contempt for or neglect of all remedial means. They lead of necessity to dirty habits; and withal fail in a general way to produce tranquillity: the tongue remaining free to express the bitterest feelings and curses of an outraged maniac. Against sudden outbreaks of violence they constitute no protection, unless perpetually imposed, which none of the advocates of restraint would wish them to be. When once imposed, their use is almost always prolonged beyond necessity, and becomes repeatedly and wantonly resorted to. The officers and attendants who act with such aid become habitually cruel; they think of punishing the patients, not of curing them; and the patients, frequently and often unjustly put into restraint, become morose and revengeful. Many of their companions become distressed and irritated by beholding frequent scenes of violence, and the character of the Asylum becomes changed and dangerous.*

* In support of these observations I need only refer to the account of Restraints as now practised in some parts of England, contained in the

It is to be remembered, too, that nearly all the terrible accidents for the preservation from which Mechanical Restraints are held up as essential, have taken place in Asylums in which they have been and continue to be used and abused. Even the accounts given of such accidents by those who adduce them as arguments for restraint prove that the accidents arose from negligence, or the want of that superintendence without which restraint is unquestionably necessary. From a sudden and fatal blow no possible extent of restraint can afford continual protection. There is great reason for believing that a disposition to commit suicide prevails most, and becomes most inveterate where restraints are most employed; and is even created in many cases by their use. That when habitually or frequently endured they lower the whole character is proved by all experience; and I believe that in Asylums in which they are never resorted to, the patients are rarely if ever found to inflict injuries on themselves; whilst the impressive testimony of some of the sufferers is not wanting to shew that their coercion cherished every wild and dreadful fancy, and every inordinate and depraved propensity. It seems, indeed, impossible to devise anything which so effectually excludes its victims from all moral or religious influences.

late Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor. Pages, 43, 48, 53, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60-63, 73. It is scarcely possible to conceive more forcible illustrations of all the immediate evils that arise from them. But the remote consequences are also numerous, and scarcely less dreadful.

I entertain no doubt that if those who yet question the propriety or safety of entirely disusing Mechanical Restraint were constantly living in Asylums, and enabled to watch the effects of the two modes of treatment from hour to hour and from day to day, their doubts of the expediency of the Non Restraint System would soon be entirely removed. It is at least worthy of especial observation that nearly all the strongest supporters of the Non Restraint System reside in Asylums, in the midst of lunatics; and that very few of its opponents do so; and that no attempt to dispense with the use of restraints in any Asylum has been finally abandoned as unsuccessful.

An intimate acquaintance with the Patients at Hanwell enables me to bear testimony to the improvement observable in the character of many of the older patients since all the instruments of Coercion have disappeared, and all the violence that belonged to the Coercive System. There are yet Patients in the Asylum who bear on their arms and legs, the ineffacable marks of bonds of iron and cord, and whose narratives, from their own lips, shew too plainly how far every feeling of humanity was forgotten when restraints were a part of the regular treatment of the insane. The general state of the Asylum, and the infrequency of Seclusion, strengthen the conviction that the old restraints were superfluous; and patients are to be seen in it in the recent stage of mania, in its most lively and acute form, and for a considerable period, yet preserving a

character of good humour, and of trust and confidence in those about them, which are highly favourable to their progress and recovery.

In former Reports I have described some of the substitutes for restraints successfully employed in the Hanwell Asylum; as various dresses of strong materials, blankets protected by a strong covering, and padded rooms. Continued experience has proved that these means, and a watchful and kind superintendence, amply suffice to meet all the ordinary and extraordinary inconveniences and difficulties of cases of insanity; to check destructive and uncleanly habits, and to protect patients from injury. Even the strong dresses, blanket cases, and padded rooms become less frequently in requisition in proportion to the continued influence of another substitute for restraint, and one the chief of all, although not enumerated by the best writers who have lately endeavoured to weigh and compare the merits of the new and old systems of treatment. A knowledge of the prejudices in favour of any restraint that ensures secrecy in cases of insanity occurring in private families; of the universal leaning to it in private Asylums*; and of the obstacles yet existing in the way of its entire abolition in some public institutions makes me anxious to take this opportunity of expres-

* "In all the houses receiving private patients, restraint is considered to be occasionally necessary."—*Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy*, 1844. p. 154.

sing myself distinctly and publicly on this very important practical point.

I have always endeavoured to enforce as a principle essential to the success, or even to the existence of the Non-restraint System, properly so called, a constant and uniform application of all the resources of kindness and humanity, and a constant regard to the recovery attainable in each case. This can only be effected by means of well chosen, well-trained, and well governed attendants, under the direction of medical officers qualified by their education and enabled by their position in the Asylum to devote their minds calmly and usefully to the protection of the insane, and to ensuring their general comfort, even where a cure is hopeless. By the services of such attendants and officers the patients may be won to salutary occupations, supplied with well devised amusements, and furnished with instruction suited to their impaired faculties.

Where these conditions do not exist, or are not complete ; where the Attendants are inefficient or ill-taught, or the medical officers without proper authority, the system of Non-restraint must be imperfect, and rest on an insecure foundation. The strait-waistcoat may not at once re-appear ; but severity will only have quitted one shape to put on another : no uniformity of system will prevail ; the patients will be exposed to regulations resulting from caprice or suggested by opposition ; remissness will ensue ; accidents will occur and be as-

cribed to the system which really arise from its neglect; severity will follow, and the retaliations which follow severity; and every thing will tend to the restoration of Mechanical Restraint.

But, after five years experience, I have no hesitation in recording my opinion, that with a well constituted governing body, animated by philanthropy, directed by intelligence, and acting by means of proper officers, entrusted with a due degree of authority over attendants properly selected and capable of exercising an efficient superintendence over the patients, there is no Asylum in the world in which all Mechanical Restraints may not be abolished, not only with perfect safety, but with incalculable advantage.

J. CONOLLY.

TABLE I.

Form of Disease in the Cases of the 123 Patients admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1844.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA.....	28	28	
— with Epilepsy	6	1	
— with Paralysis		1	
— with General Paralysis	3		
— with General Paralysis, <i>Suicidal</i> ..	1		
— <i>Suicidal</i>	1	2	
— Puerperal		2	
— Hysterical		1	
	39	35	74
MELANCHOLIA.....	3	7	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	7	3	
	10	10	20
INCOHERENCE.....	1	2	
— with General Paralysis ..	2		
	3	2	5
IMBECILITY	2	8	
— with Epilepsy	3	1	
— with Epilepsy and General Paralysis.. ..	1		
— with General Paralysis	2	1	
—, Senile		1	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>		1	
	8	12	20
DEMENTIA		1	
— with General Paralysis	1		
	1	1	2
IDIOCY.....	1	1	2
Total	62	61	123

TABLE II.

Admissions in each Month of the year ending 30th September, 1844, classed according to the Form of Disease.

FORM OF DISEASE.	Oct. 1843.		Nov. 1843.		Dec. 1843.		Jan. 1844.		Feb. 1844.		Mar. 1844.		April 1844.		May 1844.		June 1844.		July 1844.		Aug. 1844.		Sept. 1844.		TOTAL.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mania.....	5	8	4	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	4	2	4	4	5	3	3	2	4	1	39	35
Melancholia	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1	10	10
Incoherence.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2
Imbecility.....	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	8	12
Dementia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Idiocy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	9	12	4	2	3	2	1	4	4	5	3	4	10	10	4	3	8	5	8	7	3	5	5	2	62	61

TABLE III.

Combination of Disease in 12 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1844.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
With Mania	6	1	7
„ Imbecility	4	1	5
Total	10	2	12

TABLE IV.

Duration of the Disorder in the 123 Cases admitted during the Year ending 30th September, 1844.

Duration.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	13	9	22
„ 3 „	9	19	28
„ 6 „	1	3	4
„ 9 „	2	3	5
„ 1 year	5	5	10
„ 2 „	13	8	21
„ 3 „	2	4	6
„ 4 „	5	2	7
„ 5 „	2	1	3
„ 6 „	3	..	3
„ 10 „	..	1	1
From Birth	1	1	2
Not ascertained	6	5	11
Total	62	61	123

TABLE V.

Causes of the Disorder in the 123 cases admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1844.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
Anxiety.....	4	Poverty.....	7
Poverty.....	3	Anxiety.....	3
Religion	3	Disappointed affections	3
Disappointed affections	1	Grief.....	3
Domestic unhappiness	1	Fright	2
Fright	1	Religion	2
Political excitement.....	1	Domestic unhappiness.....	1
Reverses	1	Violent temper.....	1
	15		22
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Intemperance	11	Fever.....	5
Epilepsy	6	Suppressio Mensium	4
Paralysis	5	Epilepsy	2
Fever.....	3	Puerperal	2
Injury of head	3	Congenital defect.....	1
Congenital defect.....	1	Hysteria	1
Coup de Soleil	1	Intemperance	1
Opium-eating	1	Nursing	1
	31	Old Age	1
		Sedentary labour	1
			19
<i>Hereditary.</i>		<i>Hereditary.</i>	
Hereditary Disposition	2	Hereditary Disposition	5
	48		46
Deduct repetitions from combined causes	3	Deduct repetitions from combined causes	6
	45		40
Not ascertained	17	Not ascertained	21
Total	62	Total.....	61

TABLE VI.

*Station or Occupation of the 123 Patients Admitted during
the year ending 30th September, 1844.*

MALES.	FEMALES.
Labourers 10	Servants 24
Shoemakers 6	Needleworkers 6
Tailors 5	Charwomen 2
Sailors 4	Dressmakers 2
Servants 4	Labourers' wives 2
Carpenters 2	Butcher's wife 1
Harnessmakers 2	Carver and gilder's wife 1
Printers 2	Cress-seller 1
Smiths 2	Currier's wife 1
Watchmakers 2	Fruiterer's wife 1
Bookbinder 1	Governess 1
Carver in Wood 1	Hairdresser's wife 1
Clergyman 1	Laundress 1
Clerk 1	Mason's wife 1
Coachmaker 1	Music-mistress 1
Coalwhipper 1	Nurse 1
Dairyman 1	Pew-opener 1
Carry forward 46	Carry forward 48

MALES.

Brought forward....	46
Draper	1
Fish-hawker	1
Goldsmith	1
Lighterman.....	1
Musical-instrument maker	1
Painter	1
Postillion	1
Ropemaker.....	1
Schoolmaster	1
Shipwright	1
Soldier	1
Sugar-refiner	1
Teacher of Languages	1
Tidewaiter	1
Woollen-factor	1
Incapable of any occupation....	1
Total.....	62

FEMALES,

Brought forward.....	48
Painter's wife.....	1
Porter's wife	1
Soap-boiler's wife	1
Soldier's wife.....	1
Tailor's wife	1
Incapable of any occupation....	1
Not ascertained	7
Total.....	61

TABLE VII.

Degree of Education of the 123 Patients admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1844.

	M	F.	Total.
Well Educated ..	3	1	4
Can Read and Write }	48	32	80
Can Read	3	12	15
Cannot Read	8	3	11
Not ascertained ..	..	13	13
Total	62	61	123

TABLE VIII.

Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers of the 123 Patients admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1844.

	M	F.	Total.
Single	30	35	65
Married	29	15	44
Widowers	3	..	3
Widows	..	11	11
Total	62	61	123

TABLE IX.

Religion of the 123 Patients admitted during the year ending September 30th, 1844.

	M	F.	Total.
Church of Eng-land }	41	28	69
Roman Catholics	10	7	17
Wesleyan Me-thodists .. }	4	3	7
Independents	..	3	3
Presbyterians	2	1	3
Baptists	1	1	2
Lutherans	2	..	2
Incapable of learning any }	1	1	2
Not ascertained ..	1	17	18
Total	62	61	123

TABLES X and XI.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 123 Patients admitted during the Year ending 30th September, 1844.

AGE.	FIRST ATTACK.			ADMISSION.		
	M	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
Congenital	1	1	2	..	..	..
From 10 to 15 Years.....	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ 15 to 20	2	5	7	1	4	5
„ 20 to 25	5	8	13	4	7	11
„ 25 to 30	7	8	15	9	8	17
„ 30 to 35	11	10	21	7	4	11
„ 35 to 40	11	7	18	13	11	24
„ 40 to 45	13	6	19	11	9	20
„ 45 to 50	1	5	6	9	8	17
„ 50 to 55	2	1	3	3	3	6
„ 55 to 60	1	..	1	1	..	1
„ 60 to 65	1	2	3	3	2	5
„ 65 to 70	1	1	2	1	2	3
„ 70 to 75	..	1	1	..	1	1
„ 75 to 80	..	1	1	..	1	1
Not ascertained	6	5	11	..	..	..
Total.....	62	61	123	62	61	123

TABLE XII.

*Causes of Disorder in the 35 Cases Discharged Cured
during the Year ending 30th September, 1844.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
Disappointed affections	2	Disappointed affections	2
Anxiety	1	Fright	2
Poverty	1	Domestic unhappiness	1
Religion	1	Grief	1
		Poverty	1
	5		7
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Intemperance	7	Suppressio Mensium	3
Fever	1	Fever	2
Injury of Head	1	Epilepsy	1
Opium-eating	1	Hysteria	1
		Over-work	1
		Puerperal	1
	10		9
<i>Hereditary.</i>		<i>Hereditary.</i>	
Hereditary Disposition	2	Hereditary Disposition	1
	17		17
Deduct repetitions from com- bined causes }	3	Deduct repetitions from com- bined causes }	3
	14		14
Not ascertained	3	Not ascertained	4
Total	17	Total	18

TABLES XIII. XIV. XV. XVI.

Form of Disease,—Duration of the Disease,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 35 Patients discharged Cured during the year ending 30th September, 1844.

TABLE XIII.

Form of Disease.	M	F.	Total.
Mania	12	7	23
— Puerperal	..	1	
— Hysterical	..	1	
— Suicidal	1	1	
	13	10	
Melancholia	2	3	8
„ Suicidal	1	2	
	3	5	
Imbecility	1	2	4
„ with Epilepsy.	..	1	
	1	3	
Total	17	18	35

TABLE XIV.

Duration of Disease.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	4	1	5
„ 6 „ ..	4	5	9
„ 9 „ ..	..	3	3
„ 1 Year ..	1	2	3
„ 2 „ ..	3	2	5
„ 3 „ ..	2	1	3
„ 4 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 5 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 6 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 11 „ ..	1	..	1
Not ascertained	..	2	2
Total	17	18	35

TABLE XV.

Age.	M	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 Years.	..	4	4
„ 20 to 25 „	1	8	9
„ 25 to 30 „	3	2	5
„ 30 to 35 „	6	1	7
„ 35 to 40 „	4	..	4
„ 40 to 45 „	2	2	4
„ 45 to 50 „	1	1	2
Total	17	18	35

TABLE XVI.

Time of Treatment.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	8	2	10
„ 6 „ ..	3	7	10
„ 9 „ ..	..	5	5
„ 1 Year ..	1	2	3
„ 2 „ ..	4	1	5
„ 3 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 4 „ ..	..	1	1
Total	17	18	35

TABLES XVII. XVIII. XIX. and XX.

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 63 Patients who have Died in the year ending
30th September, 1844.

TABLE XVII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	3	6	19
— with Epilepsy	3	3	
— with General Paralysis	2	1	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis ..	..	1	
	8	11	
MELANCHOLIA	..	3	4
— with occasional violence	..	1	
	..	4	
	..	..	
INCOHERENCE	3	5	18
— with Epilepsy	1	..	
— with General Paralysis	4	..	
— — — — — , <i>Suicidal</i> ..	1	..	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis ..	2	..	
— with occasional violence	..	2	
	11	7	
	..	..	
IMBECILITY	3	2	16
— with Epilepsy	..	1	
— with General Paralysis	4	2	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis ..	2	..	
— with occasional violence	..	1	
— Senile	..	1	
	9	7	
	..	..	
DEMENTIA	1	..	5
— with Epilepsy	2	..	
— with Epilepsy & General Paralysis ..	..	1	
— with occasional violence	..	1	
	3	2	
IDIOCY	1	..	1
Total	32	31	63

TABLE XIX.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	..	1
„ 20 to 25 „	1	..	1
„ 25 to 30 „	3	1	4
„ 30 to 35 „	1	2	3
„ 35 to 40 „	8	3	11
„ 40 to 45 „	3	3	6
„ 45 to 50 „	5	3	8
„ 50 to 55 „	2	5	7
„ 55 to 60 „	1	4	5
„ 60 to 65 „	2	4	6
„ 65 to 70 „	3	3	6
„ 70 to 75 „	..	2	2
„ 75 to 80 „	1	1	2
„ 90 to 95 „	1	..	1
Total	32	31	63

TABLE XVIII.

Duration.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 6 months ..	1	2	3
„ 1 year ..	2	2	4
„ 2 „ ..	3	6	9
„ 3 „ ..	5	1	6
„ 4 „ ..	5	1	6
„ 5 „ ..	2	2	4
„ 6 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 7 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 9 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 10 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 13 „ ..	2	..	2
„ 14 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 15 „ ..	..	2	2
„ 16 „ ..	1	2	3
„ 17 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 19 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 20 „ ..	..	2	2
„ 22 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 26 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 31 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 40 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 43 „ ..	1	..	1
From Birth	2	1	3
Not ascertained	1	2	3
Total	32	31	63

TABLE XX.

Time of Treatment.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month ..	1	..	1
„ 3 „ ..	..	2	2
„ 6 „ ..	4	3	7
„ 9 „ ..	..	3	3
„ 1 year ..	5	2	7
„ 2 „ ..	3	4	7
„ 3 „ ..	6	3	9
„ 4 „ ..	3	..	3
„ 5 „ ..	2	1	3
„ 6 „ ..	1	2	3
„ 8 „ ..	1	1	2
„ 9 „ ..	1	..	1
„ 10 „ ..	..	1	1
„ 11 „ ..	1	2	3
„ 12 „ ..	..	3	3
„ 13 „ ..	3	2	5
„ 14 „ ..	1	2	3
Total	32	31	63

TABLE XXII.

The Times of the Patients' Deaths after their Admission into the Asylum, from the opening of the Institution, to 30th September, 1844.

Times of Deaths.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Within 1 Fortnight		20	8	28
„ 1 month.....		37	15	52
„ 3 „		70	40	110
„ 6 „		64	45	109
„ 9 „		54	35	89
„ 1 Year		31	15	46
„ 2 „		79	78	157
„ 3 „		47	47	94
„ 4 „		44	32	76
„ 5 „		24	23	47
„ 6 „		14	16	30
„ 7 „		11	20	31
„ 8 „		10	11	21
„ 9 „		7	17	24
„ 10 „		6	17	23
„ 11 „		1	5	6
„ 12 „		2	8	10
„ 13 „		3	2	5
„ 14 „		1	2	3
		525	436	961

TABLE XXIII.

Annual per cent. of Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to 30th September, 1844.

Years ending 30th Sept.	Average Number of Patients.	Number of Deaths.	Per Centage of Deaths.
1831 from May 16th. }	168	6	3.57 or 9.44 per ann.
1832	369	87	23.58
1833	519	86	16.57
1834	562	65	11.57
1835	572	63	11.01
1836	609	66	10.84
1837	609	48	7.88
1838	617	74	11.99
1839	798	92	11.53
1840	836	69	8.26
1841	883	83	9.39
1842	943	91	9.65
1843	970	68	7.01
1844	984	63	6.40

TABLE XXIV.

Duration of Insanity in the Cases of the 988 Patients remaining in the Asylum on 30th September, 1844.

Duration.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	2	2	4
" 6 " "	3	6	9
" 9 " "	5	7	12
" 1 year ..	3	4	7
" 2 " "	18	20	38
" 3 " "	27	23	50
" 4 " "	14	44	58
" 5 " "	22	28	50
" 6 " "	16	20	36
" 7 " "	11	21	32
" 8 " "	16	26	42
" 9 " "	16	16	32
" 10 " "	21	23	44
" 11 " "	24	28	52
" 12 " "	11	9	20
" 13 " "	16	23	39
" 14 " "	11	14	25
" 15 " "	9	17	26
" 16 " "	11	17	28
" 17 " "	7	11	18
" 18 " "	8	10	18
" 19 " "	6	13	19
" 20 " "	5	10	15
" 21 " "	5	10	15
" 22 " "	7	10	17
" 23 " "	3	2	5
" 24 " "	4	5	9
" 25 " "	3	8	11
" 26 " "	3	3	6
" 27 " "	4	3	7
" 28 " "	2	4	6
" 29 " "	1	2	3
" 30 " "	1	4	5
" 31 " "	1	2	3
" 32 " "	..	1	1
" 33 " "	2	2	4
" 34 " "	1	..	1
" 35 " "	1	1	2
" 36 " "	..	1	1
" 37 " "	1	..	1
" 38 " "	..	1	1
" 39 " "	..	2	2
" 43 " "	..	1	1
" 44 " "	1	1	2
" 51 " "	1	..	1
From Birth	31	18	49
Not ascertained	65	96	161
Total	419	569	988

TABLE XXV.

Ages of the 988 Patients remaining in the Asylum on 30th September, 1844.

Age.	M	F.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years ..	1	1	2
" 15 to 20 "	5	4	9
" 20 to 25 "	30	22	52
" 25 to 30 "	56	47	103
" 30 to 35 "	46	68	114
" 35 to 40 "	65	84	149
" 40 to 45 "	50	66	116
" 45 to 50 "	52	72	124
" 50 to 55 "	46	74	120
" 55 to 60 "	21	49	70
" 60 to 65 "	25	38	63
" 65 to 70 "	12	21	33
" 70 to 75 "	4	13	17
" 75 to 80 "	4	4	8
" 80 to 85 "	2	3	5
" 85 to 90 "	..	3	3
Total	419	569	988

TABLE XXVI.

Length of time that the 988 Patients remaining on 30th September, 1844, have been in the Asylum.

Time.	M	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 months	15	14	29
" 6 " "	20	13	33
" 9 " "	5	11	16
" 1 year ..	8	9	17
" 2 " "	47	51	98
" 3 " "	34	46	80
" 4 " "	34	58	92
" 5 " "	34	43	77
" 6 " "	27	36	63
" 7 " "	45	89	134
" 8 " "	11	13	24
" 9 " "	26	16	42
" 10 " "	12	22	34
" 11 " "	11	10	21
" 12 " "	24	34	58
" 13 " "	40	58	98
" 14 " "	26	46	72
Total	419	569	988

RETURN of PATIENTS Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16th May, 1813, to the 30th September, 1844, distinguishing the Admissions, Cures, Deaths and Discharges.
(The Years end 30th September.)

ADDITIONAL									
Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
1831	100	143	254	210	11	11	11	11	11
1832	102	212	400	1112	11	11	11	11	11
1833	97	124	214	11	11	11	11	11	11
1834	79	60	122	11	11	11	11	11	11
1835	60	61	120	11	11	11	11	11	11
1836	74	42	119	11	11	11	11	11	11
1837	44	38	83	11	11	11	11	11	11
1838	120	132	212	11	11	11	11	11	11
1839	111	80	121	11	11	11	11	11	11
1840	122	68	212	11	11	11	11	11	11
1841	96	127	212	11	11	11	11	11	11
1842	80	60	120	11	11	11	11	11	11
1843	50	50	100	11	11	11	11	11	11
1844	61	61	121	11	11	11	11	11	11

TABLES XXVIII. XXIX. XXX. XXXI.

Per Centage of Cures, Discharges, Deaths, and Continuances in the Asylum, from the time of its opening to September 30th, 1844, according to the foregoing Table.

N. B.—These Tables give the separate Per-Centage of Cures, &c., of the Patients as annually admitted, during each year following their Admission. Thus, of the 409 admitted between October 1st, 1831, and September 30th, 1832, 7.58 per Cent. were discharged cured, 8.07 between October 1st, 1832, and September 30th, 1833, and so on of the deaths, &c.

TABLE XXVIII.

Per Centage of Cures during each Year after Admission.

Years ending Sep. 30.	Total Admissions.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.
1831	254	3.94	9.45	2.76	1.58	1.18	0.39	0.29	0.00	0.39	0.79	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00
1832	409	7.58	8.07	1.22	0.24	0.98	0.24	0.73	0.73	0.49	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	
1833	215	9.77	11.16	1.40	2.33	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
1834	138	15.22	11.59	2.17	0.72	1.45	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
1835	130	3.85	11.54	2.31	3.08	1.54	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
1836	119	6.72	12.60	3.36	0.00	1.68	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00					
1837	82	9.76	15.85	2.44	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
1838	272	2.57	11.03	4.41	0.00	0.37	0.37	0.00							
1839	197	16.24	12.18	5.58	0.51	1.52	0.00								
1840	213	10.33	9.86	1.41	1.41	0.00									
1841	213	7.98	10.80	2.35	0.47										
1842	166	12.05	10.84	0.60											
1843	180	13.33	8.88												
1844	123	13.82													
Average per centage.	2711	9.51	11.07	2.50	1.05	0.87	0.47	0.26	0.24	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.00

TABLE XXIX.

Per Centage of Discharges uncured during each Year after admission.

Years ending Sep. 30.	Total Admissions.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th to 14th.
1831	254	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1832	409	3.67	0.49	0.24	0.49	0.24	0.49	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00
1833	215	0.47	0.93	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1834	138	1.45	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	1.45	0.00	0.00
1835	130	1.54	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1836	119	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	
1837	82	2.44	1.22	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00		
1838	272	1.47	1.10	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00			
1839	197	1.52	1.52	3.05	0.00	0.00	0.00				
1840	213	1.88	0.94	0.47	0.94	0.00					
1841	213	3.29	0.94	0.47	0.00						
1842	166	2.41	3.61	0.00							
1843	180	5.56	3.33								
1844	123	4.07									
Average per centage.	2711	2.19	1.26	0.63	0.30	0.22	0.14	0.09	0.24	0.14	0.00

N.B.—This Table includes Patients who have been removed to Parishes not belonging to Middlesex, or on the application of Friends able to maintain them

TABLE XXX.

Per Centage of Deaths during each Year after Admission.

Years ending Sep. 30.	Total Admissions.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.
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	0.39	2.36
1832	409	11.49	9.29	4.16	4.16	3.42	2.44	3.91	2.44	1.47	2.69	2.20	0.98	1.22	
1833	215	9.30	10.23	5.12	2.79	2.79	1.86	2.79	1.40	1.40	2.79	0.93	0.93		
1834	138	13.77	12.32	4.35	2.17	6.52	1.45	2.17	1.45	2.89	2.18	0.72			
1835	130	8.46	14.61	2.31	9.23	4.62	0.77	0.77	0.00	2.37	1.54				
1836	119	11.76	13.44	3.36	2.52	2.52	1.68	0.84	3.36	0.00					
1837	82	7.32	10.98	3.66	2.44	3.66	1.22	0.00	2.44						
1838	272	5.15	10.66	3.68	3.31	2.94	2.94	0.74							
1839	197	13.70	7.61	5.58	2.54	2.03	0.51								
1840	213	11.27	8.45	8.45	5.16	2.35									
1841	213	9.39	9.86	4.22	1.88										
1842	166	9.64	7.23	5.42											
1843	180	5.00	10.00												
1844	123	4.88													
Average percentage.	2711	8.82	10.80	5.11	3.54	3.36	1.65	1.60	1.92	1.75	2.00	1.26	0.90	0.81	2.36

TABLE XXXI.

Per Centage of Continuances in the Asylum during each Year after Admission.

Years ending Sep. 30.	Total Admissions.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.
1831	254	93.70	67.71	53.93	49.21	45.28	42.14	40.18	37.82	35.07	33.49	32.31	31.13	30.74	28.38
1832	409	77.26	59.41	53.79	48.90	44.26	41.09	36.45	33.04	31.08	28.39	25.95	24.97	23.75	
1833	215	80.46	58.14	50.22	45.10	42.31	39.52	35.80	33.47	32.07	29.28	28.35	27.42		
1834	138	69.56	44.93	37.69	34.80	26.83	24.66	21.77	18.87	15.98	13.80	13.08			
1835	130	86.15	59.23	54.61	41.53	34.60	32.29	31.52	31.52	29.21	27.67				
1836	119	80.68	54.64	47.92	45.40	41.20	38.68	37.84	34.48	33.64					
1837	82	80.48	52.43	45.11	41.45	36.57	35.35	35.35	32.91						
1838	272	90.81	68.02	59.93	55.88	52.57	49.99	49.25							
1839	197	68.54	47.23	33.02	29.97	26.42	25.91								
1840	213	76.52	57.27	46.94	39.43	37.08									
1841	213	79.34	57.74	50.70	48.35										
1842	166	75.90	54.22	48.20											
1843	180	76.77	54.56												
1844	123	77.23													
Average percentage.	2711	79.53	56.58	48.51	43.64	38.71	36.63	36.02	31.73	29.51	26.53	24.92	27.34	27.25	28.38

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

*The NINETEENTH REPORT of MESSRS.
ALLEN, of Carlisle-street, Soho, Attorneys at
Law.*

SINCE the County day of the last Quarter Session, Messrs. Allen have attended before Magistrates at the Metropolitan Police Courts and in Petty Sessions in 20 Cases ; In four of them, in consequence of the opposition offered by Messrs. Allen the orders upon the County Treasurer for the maintenance of the Lunatics were refused, or the applications for them abandoned. In one case the Lunatic was provided for by his friends and in the remaining 15 cases, the Magistrates decided that the Paupers were County Patients, but in four of those 15 cases, settlements have since been discovered and adjudicated—So that in eleven only of the 20 cases the Lunatics have become chargeable to the County.

The Settlement of Edward Johnson, a Criminal Lunatic, who was admitted into the Asylum on the first of August last, from the Westminster Bridewell under the Secretary of State's Warrant, has also been discovered and adjudicated.

The amount directed to be repaid to the County Treasurer in the 5 adjudicated Cases, is £18 19s. 2d. and four of the five Lunatics belong to Parishes in the following Counties, viz. Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire and Worcester.

Messrs. Allen have likewise attended Parish Officers and made enquiries and corresponded in eight other cases with the view of protecting the interests of the County. An appeal by the Parish Officers of Saint James Clerkenwell, which had been some time pending touching the settlement of a Lunatic named Copas, otherwise Allen, has been abandoned, Messrs. Allen having succeeded in satisfying the Appellants that the order was well founded.

The expence of attending at the Police Courts and Petty Sessions in the twenty cases, and of tracing out evidence in many of them amounts to £35 14s. 0d., and that of discovering and adjudicating the five settlements and of the business done with reference to the Appeal by the Overseers of Saint James Clerkenwell and to the eight other Lunatics (including payments to Witnesses and to Country Solicitors for Journeys, Correspondence &c., amounting to £18 11s. 9d.) is £70 8s. 9d.

All which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. & J. ALLEN.

17th October, 1844.