

The eleventh report of the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell : January quarter session, 1856 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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Middlesex.

THE
ELEVENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE
County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell,

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1856.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE-STREET.

1856.



Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

APPOINTED JANUARY, 1855.

CHAIRMAN.

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Middlesex.

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

*THE ELEVENTH REPORT of the COMMITTEE
of VISITORS of the LUNATIC ASYLUM
for the County of Middlesex, situate at Hanwell,
being the Eighty-eighth since the commencement
of the Asylum.*

THE period having arrived when the Committee have to surrender into the hands of the Court the trust confided to them at the beginning of the last year, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to them to be able to state, that throughout the whole year the general health of the Patients, of both sexes, has been, and continues to be, remarkably good ; and that, although the mortality has been somewhat greater than in 1854, there has been at no time during the year the slightest cause for anxiety. The Asylum has indeed been more than usually, indeed entirely, free from the presence of those diseases which affect large numbers at the same time. A large proportion of the deaths is attributable to the extreme severity of the winter of 1854-5, affecting the aged and the weak, as might naturally be expected, and against which no human precaution could guard.

There were admitted during the year 151 Patients, of whom 73 were Males and 78 Females. The numbers discharged cured have been 16 Males and 21 Females. 50 Males and 45 Females died between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1855.

It is with great regret the Committee inform the Court that in two cases, the one a male, the other a female, the deaths were occasioned by violence. In the former, one Patient was killed by another ; in the latter, the Patient destroyed herself. She had been visited several times in the course of the night by the Night Attendant, when she was, on each occasion, found in a tranquil and sleeping state, and was discovered to have hanged herself before the usual time of rising in the morning, making use for that purpose of the string of the roller blind, which she wrenched from the wall, to enable her to commit suicide by hanging herself. Both cases were the subject of inquiry by the Coroner. The verdicts of the juries, and a full detail of the circumstances, will be found in the Reports of the Medical Officers in the Appendix.

The Commissioners in Lunacy inspected the Asylum on the 22nd and 26th of January, and recorded in the Visiting Book, among other observations, as follows :—

“ We found the Wards clean and well ventilated, and saw the Patients at Dinner. Their rations were ample, and the food good—well cooked, and served in a remarkably neat and clean manner.

“ The Attendants in the Asylum appear to us to be kind, assiduous, and forbearing.

“ We tasted the bread, meat, cheese, butter, and beer pro-

vided for the Establishment, and found them all of excellent quality.

“In the course of our visitation, we have observed many things indicating the earnest desire of the Committee of Visitors, as well as the active exertions of the Officers of the Institution, to ensure comfort and good treatment to the Patients.”

The Court is aware that a strong feeling has been expressed on various occasions, that arrangements should be made for the early reception of recent cases, affording, as such cases do, greater chances of successful cure. The subject is not without its difficulties. The Committee have, however, after communicating with the Commissioners in Lunacy, endeavoured to meet them. A case, however recent, may afford no prospect of recovery if complicated with paralysis or epilepsy, while a case of longer duration may, under certain circumstances, afford that hope which cannot be entertained in the other. To set aside any considerable number of beds for recent cases only, might, besides, have had the effect of keeping out of the Asylum large numbers who would otherwise have been admitted. The Committee therefore, determined to reserve only a small number of beds on each side of the House in the first instance, and, on the 14th of June last, they adopted, under the authority of the 53rd Section of the Act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97, the following Resolutions, namely :—

“That three beds on the male side, and four beds on the female side, shall be reserved for the reception of recent cases, and that no chronic case shall be received on either side, unless the number of vacant beds exceeds that above mentioned.

“That the following shall not be considered recent cases within the meaning of the foregoing Regulations, viz. :—

“If the insanity shall have endured more than twelve months.

“If complicated with epilepsy or any form of paralysis, partial or general.

“That the Parochial authorities of the County be informed of the above regulations, and that they be further informed that whenever they seek for the admission of a case as a recent case, the application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Medical Practitioner examining the patient; 1st. That the duration of the attack has not exceeded one year; and 2nd, that the disease is not complicated with any form of paralysis or epilepsy; and that they be requested to state whether they have any case coming within the operation of these regulations.”

By a subsequent order the number of reserved beds was increased to 12, leaving 1,015 beds for general cases, whether recent or otherwise, as the case might be.

The Committee felt it incumbent on them to proceed with caution in this matter, because the number of reserved beds can always be increased, from time to time, according as the necessity of the case shall appear to require.

Twenty-four Male and forty-two Female Patients have been admitted under these regulations. The time they have been in force is too short to justify the Committee in expressing any opinion on the subject, founded upon the experience of this Asylum; but they hope it may be proved, at no distant day, that a greater proportion of cures does

actually take place in consequence of the more early admission thus provided for such cases.

But in order that these arrangements may really produce the desired consequences, it is indispensably necessary that the cases to be sent in as recent should be selected with great care. The Committee desire to call particular attention to the observations and recommendations on the subject, which will be found in the Reports of the Medical Officers in the Appendix. They concur in the opinions expressed by their Medical Officers, and earnestly recommend them to the attention of the several authorities under whose directions the Pauper Lunatics are sent to the Asylum.

The Committee have continued in force the arrangement adopted last year, under which Patients carefully selected are permitted, under proper care, to go beyond the walls of the Asylum—a practice from which the Patients have derived pleasure and advantage without any drawback or inconvenience whatever.

In the last Report the Committee adverted to the loss the Asylum had sustained by the death of Mr. Clift, the storekeeper, whose salary was £150 a-year. To succeed him they have appointed his Son, Mr. John Clift, who had been for several years in the service of the Asylum, and have fixed the salary at £100 per annum, appointing at the same time a Storekeeper's Clerk (Mr. Mortlock) to succeed Mr. John Clift, at £50 a-year, by which arrangement a saving has been effected of £50 a-year.

Mr. John Williams, the Engineer, having retired from his situation, has been succeeded by Mr. John Martin.

Other changes have occurred among the subordinate Officers of the Establishment: Miss Georgiana Cater, the Superintendent of the Bazaar, has resigned, from ill-health; and Mr. Edward Morrison, Assistant-Clerk, on being appointed by the Court to another Office; and other persons have been appointed to the several situations thus vacated.

The weekly rate for the maintenance of the Patients has been reduced from 10s. 9½d. to 10s. 2½d. from the first instant.

Wednesday, the 13th of March, having been appointed by Her Majesty's command, to be observed as a day of national humiliation, it was observed in the Asylum in all respects as a Sunday.

By the Will of Miss Charlotte Rebecca Howard, of York-place, Marylebone, a bequest was made of £500, free of legacy duty, in aid of the Adelaide Fund, one moiety of which has been received; and a vacancy having occurred in the number of Trustees of that fund, by the lamented death of Mr. Wilks, Sir Alexander Young Spearman, Bart., has been appointed a Trustee, to fill the vacancy thus created.

The Committee, in obedience to the Order of the Court of the 12th of July last, namely, "That the Committees of the two Lunatic Asylums be requested respectively to consider and report to this Court whether in their opinion any additional accommodation can be procured, and if so, to what extent, and in what manner, at those Asylums for receiving the Pauper Lunatics of the County," have been assiduously engaged in the consideration of this most important matter. They have had before them various plans and estimates, one

prepared by their late Engineer, others by Mr. Harris, who was specially desired to direct his attention to the subject, because, independently of his general skill and ability, he appeared to the Committee to be peculiarly qualified to advise in such a matter, not only by reason of his thorough knowledge of the whole detail of the existing building in which he was employed for so many years as Engineer, up to the period when he retired from the service of the Asylum, but also by reason of his having been very largely engaged by the Magistrates of other Counties in erecting or enlarging their Asylums.

They have felt the great importance of this subject, and the responsibility under which they have been acting in the consideration of it, and in making a recommendation to the Court; because at whatever expense it might have been necessary to erect a third Asylum, and however undesirable it might be on other grounds to take such a step, still it would have been their duty not to have suggested an augmentation to the amount of accommodation in this Asylum unless they had found that it could, in their opinion, be provided in a manner not only entirely unobjectionable, but upon a plan which will procure better accommodation in some respects for those already within its walls.

They are unanimously of opinion that such alterations in, and additions to, the present buildings may be made as will effect considerable improvements in the existing arrangements, while they will, at the same time, afford additional accommodation to the extent of 600 beds for the Pauper Lunatics of the County.

The manner in which these alterations and additions can

be made is set forth in great detail in the Report and Estimate of Mr. Harris, and in the Plans A 1 and A 2, which accompany this Report as an Appendix.

It will be seen that this Estimate provides not only for the Alterations in, and Additions to, the Building, but for the Bedding, Clothing, and necessary Furniture for the additional number of Patients who would be received into the Asylum. The estimated Expense is £67,300, and the Committee have every confidence that that Estimate would not be exceeded.

The Court will perceive that this Expenditure would not be at a rate per Patient more than about one-half the probable Expenditure which would be incurred if a new Asylum were to be erected, independently of the large annual increased Expenditure for the Establishment, which must necessarily in that case be much greater.

The Committee are aware that objections may be made to the assemblage together of so large a number of Patients in one Asylum as would then be collected together at Hanwell; but they do not themselves consider that there are any insuperable objections in that respect to this proposal. They believe that within certain limits a large number may be as well, while it may be more economically, managed, as a smaller. What is required is an efficient superintendence by the proper number of experienced Officers and Servants, and they are satisfied that under the arrangements of the Plan now submitted to the Court every part of the Asylum will be within the immediate and easy command of the Medical Officers, and that the Court will have no difficulty in maintaining, by means of its Committee, the same careful superintendence and direction over the whole management which

it has hitherto exercised so much for the benefit of the objects of its charitable care.

The Committee having thus fulfilled the duty imposed upon it by the Order of the Court, submit the whole matter for its consideration and determination.

It is proper to state that in addition to the above-mentioned sum of £67,300, the Committee have added the sum of £1,300 for replacing the wooden fence along the northern boundary by a brick wall. The fence, which was erected when the Asylum was built, is greatly dilapidated, and is only kept together by constant repairs.

It must be replaced at a very early period, either by a new wooden fence or by a wall. The Committee think the wall the better of the two, and have accordingly made provision for the Expense, which would amount to £1,290.

A. Y. SPEARMAN, *Chairman.*

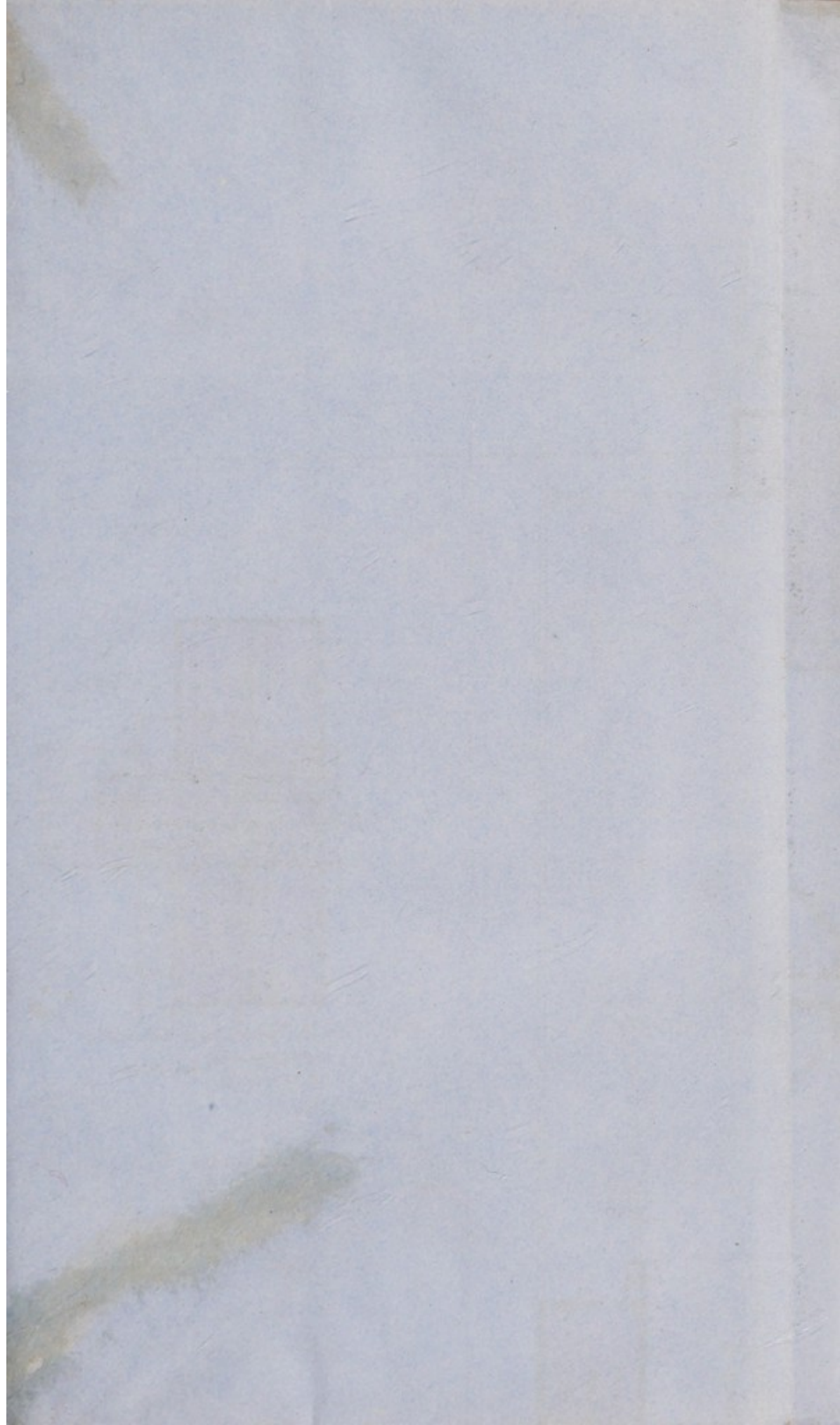
14th January, 1856.

APPENDICES.

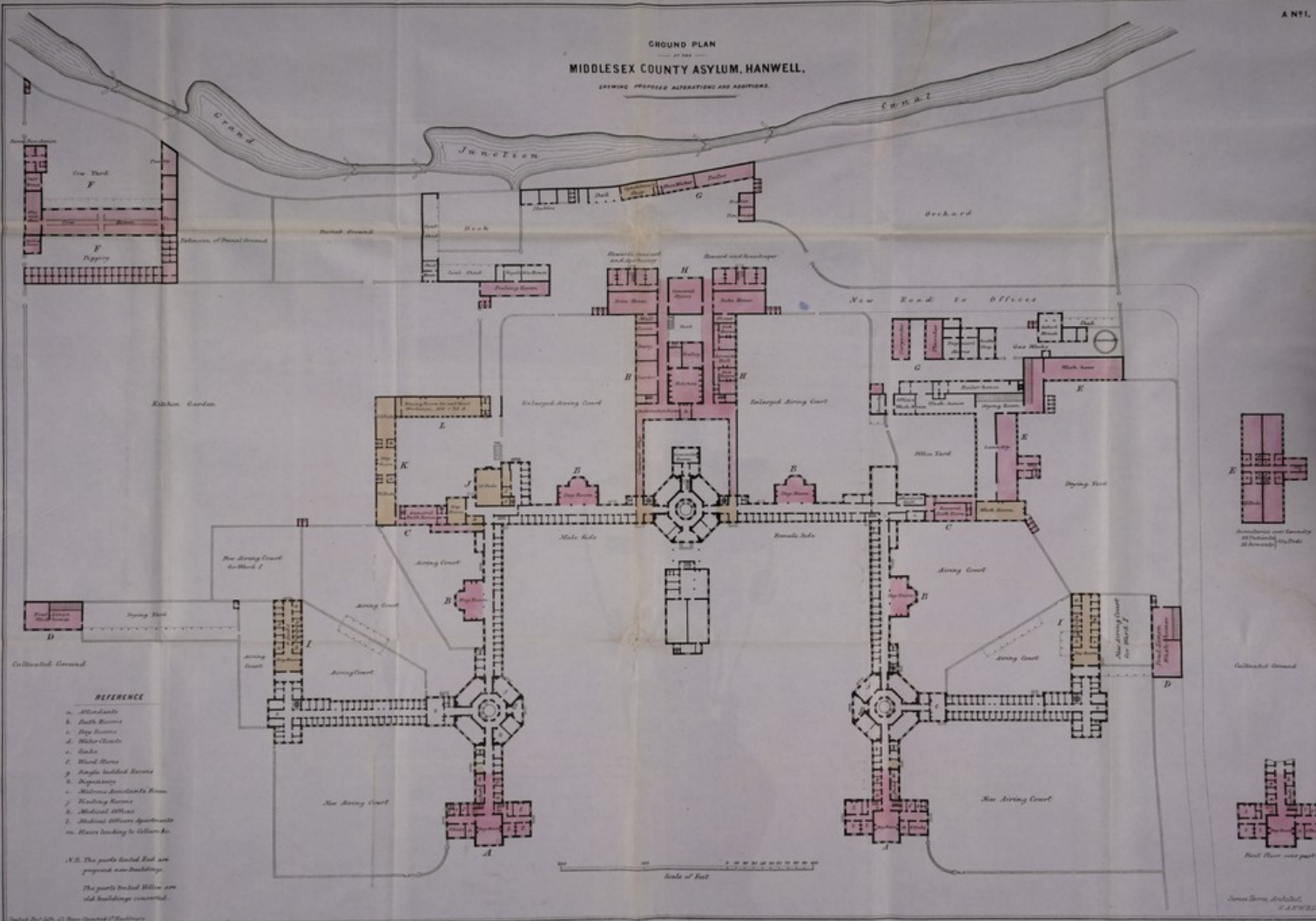
		Page
1	Mr. Harris' Report and Estimate	13
2	Plans	13
3	Dr. Begley's Report	21
4	Dr. Sankey's Report	29
5	Chaplain's Report	43
6	Matron's Report	49
7	Farm and Garden Committee's Report	57
8	Return of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths	59
9	Return of Admissions from <i>opening</i> of Asylum	60
10	Employments. Total number employed in each Quarter	61
11	List of Establishment and Salaries	62
12	List of Contract Prices	63
13	Average number of Officers and Patients Boarded at Expense of Es- tablishment	64
14	Account Current for the Year	65
15	Balance Sheet for the Year	66
16	Income and Expenditure	66
17	Adelaide Fund Account	67
18	Quantity of Land and its Appropriation	68
19	Farm and Garden Accounts	69
20	Employment of Male Patients and estimated Value of Labor	70
21	Ditto of Female Patients ditto	71
22	Return of Clothing, &c., manufactured and made up by the Patients	72
23	Ditto Clothing delivered out	73
24	Ditto Clothing in Store	74
25	Provisions consumed during the Year	75
26	Ordinary Diet Table	76
27	Sick and Extra Diet List. Male Side	77
28	Ditto ditto Female Side	78

MEDICAL TABLES.

1	Form of Disease in Cases admitted during the Year	79
2	Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy	80
3	Duration of Disorder in the 151 Cases admitted in the Year	80
4	Causes of the Disorder in ditto	81
5	Station or Occupation of ditto	82
6	Degree of Education of ditto	83
7	Proportion of the Married and Single of ditto	83
8	Professed Religious Persuasions of ditto	83
9	Age at time of First Attack, and of Admission to the Asylum	84
10		
11	Causes of the Disorder in 37 Cases <i>discharged Cured</i>	85
12	Form of Disease in ditto ditto	86
13	Duration of Disease in ditto ditto	86
14	Age of ditto ditto	86
15	Time of Treatment of ditto ditto	86
16	Similar Tables in the Cases of the 95 Patients who have <i>Died</i>	87
17		
18		
19	Length of Time the 1732 Patients, who have Died from the opening of the Asylum, were under Treatment	88
20		
21	Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths from opening	89
22	Causes of the 95 Deaths in the Year	90
23	Form of Disease of 1019 Patients now in Asylum	91
24	Duration of Insanity of ditto	92
25	Ages of ditto	92
26	Length of Time ditto have been in the Asylum	92
	Messrs. Allens' Report	93

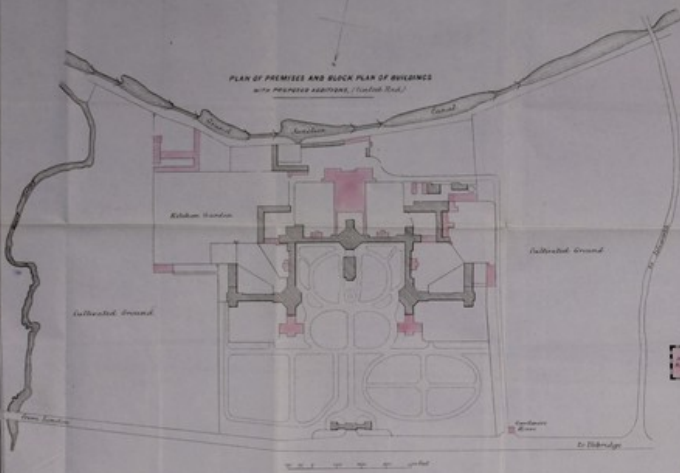


GROUND PLAN
OF THE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASYLUM, HANWELL.
SHOWING PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

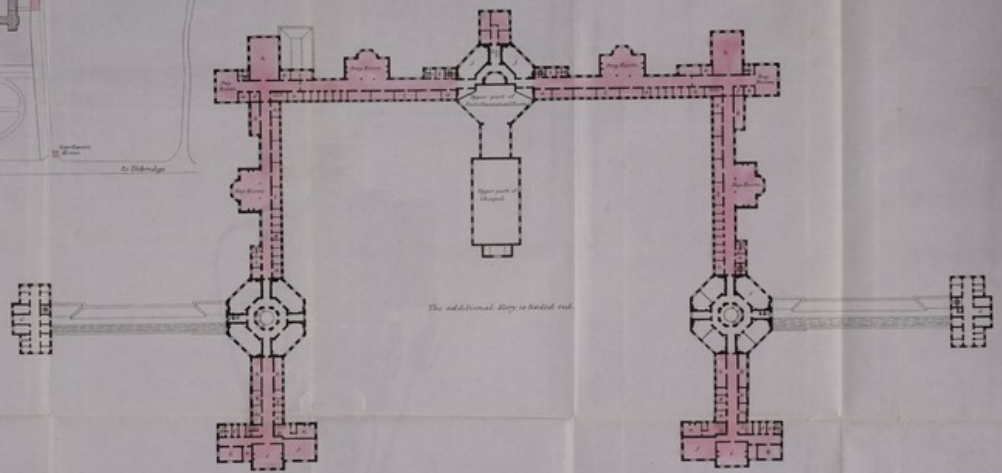


James Barry Architect
1872





SECOND FLOOR PLAN
OF THE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASYLUM, HANWELL.
SHOWING PROPOSED ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

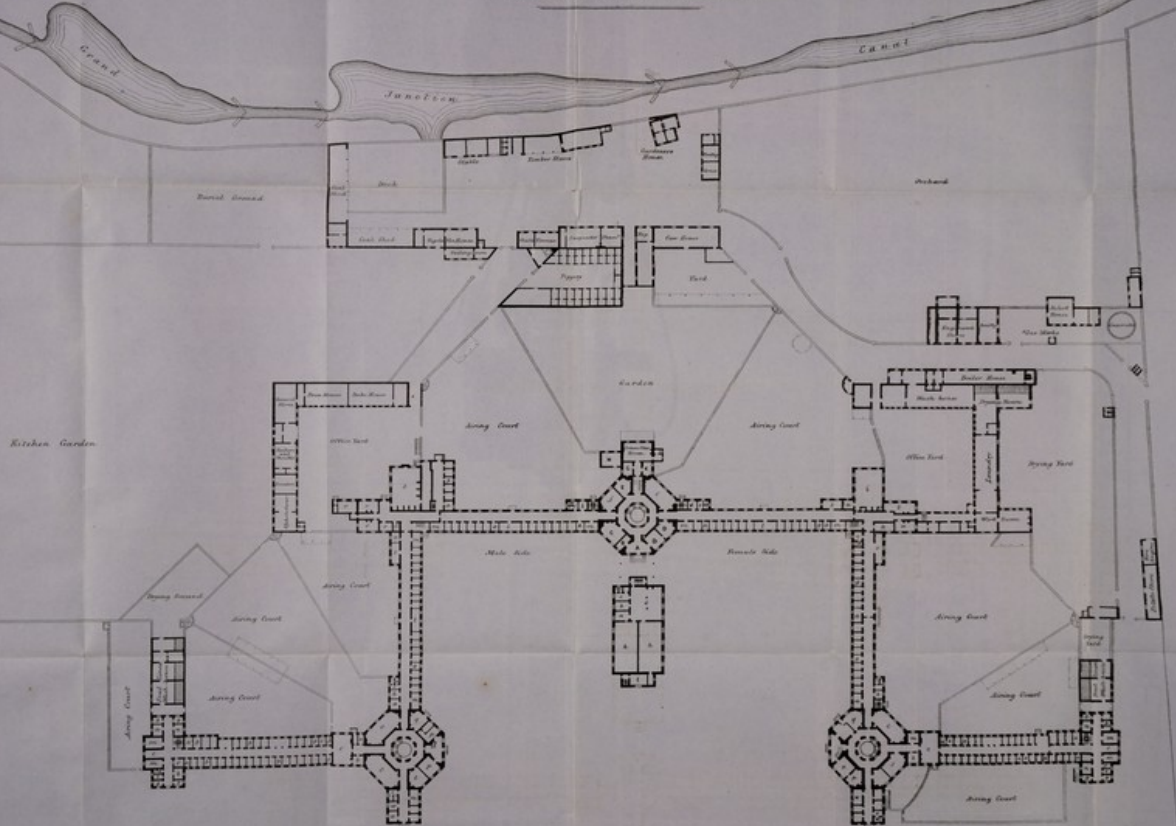


- | REFERENCE. | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----|-------------|
| a. | <i>Albendazole</i> | | | |
| b. | <i>Birth Control</i> | | | |
| c. | <i>Dys Rhythm</i> | | | |
| d. | <i>Water Clonks</i> | | | |
| e. | <i>Sticks</i> | | | |
| f. | <i>Ward Doors</i> | | | |
| g. | <i>Single Redhead Rovers</i> | | | |
| h. | <i>Democracy Continuing To Rule</i> | | | |
| i. | 2° | 4° | 11 | 4° |
| j. | 4° | 4° | 12 | 4° |
| k. | 4° | 4° | 8 | 4° |
| l. | 4° | 4° | 5 | 4° |
| m. | 4° | 4° | 4 | 4° |
| n. | <i>Medical Officers' Appliances</i> | | | |

Scale of Feet.

James Henry Archibald
KANWELL

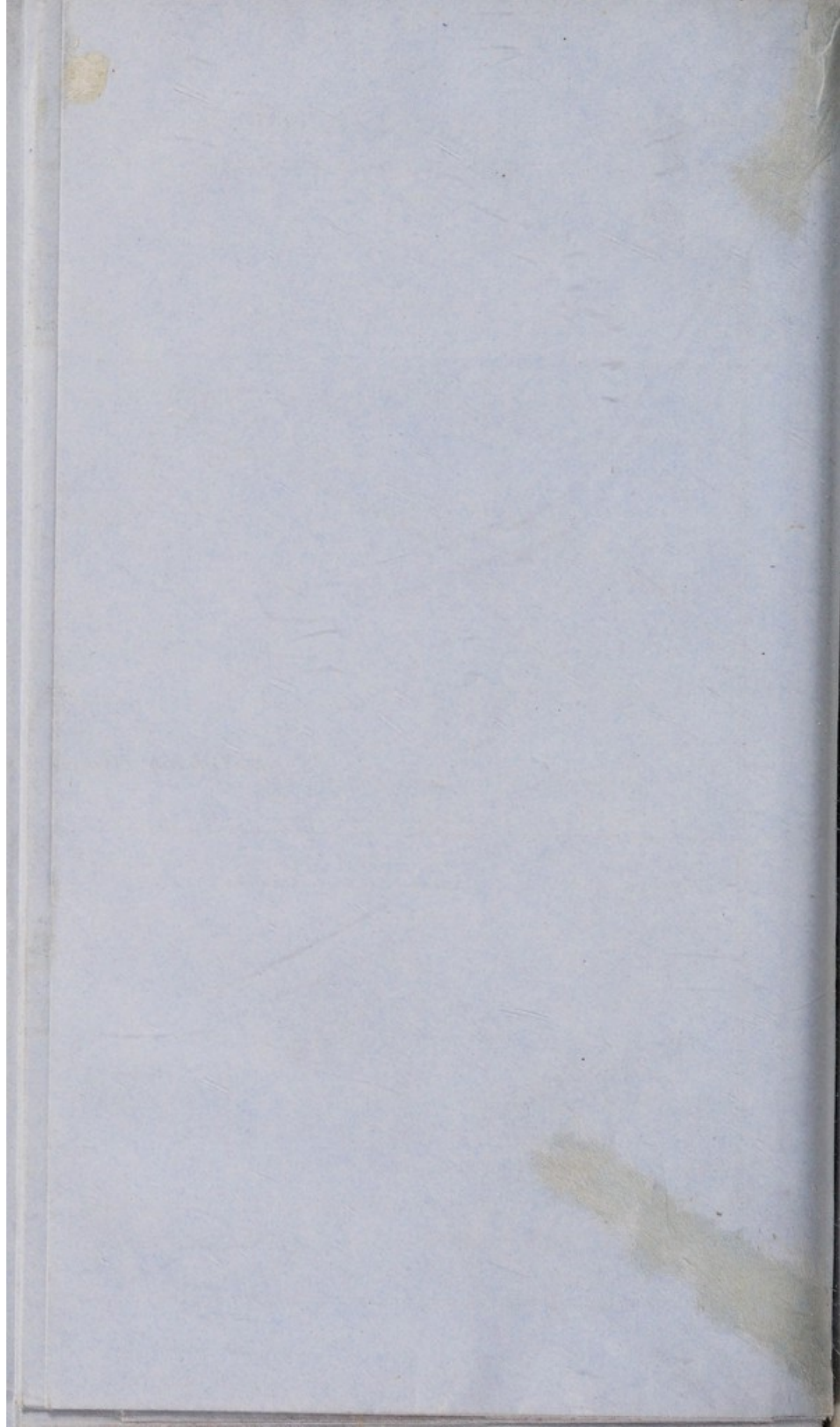
GROUND PLAN
OF THE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY ASYLUM, HANWELL.



REFERENCE.

- a. Administration
- b. Bath Rooms
- c. Day Rooms
- d. Music Rooms
- e. Halls
- f. Store Rooms
- g. Single Bedded Rooms
- h. Dormitory (containing 15 Beds)
- i. 47' 47' 12 47'
- j. 47' 47' 12 47'
- k. 47' 47' 12 47'
- l. 47' 47' 12 47'
- m. 47' 47' 12 47'
- n. 47' 47' 12 47'
- o. 47' 47' 12 47'
- p. Medical Officers' Apartments
- q. Working Rooms
- r. Nurses' Apartments
- s. Kitchen
- t. Distribution Rooms
- u. Laundry's Hall
- v. Superintendent's Lodgings
- w. Surgery
- x. Recreation Hall
- y. Refectory
- z. Dining Room
- aa. Medical Apartments
- ab. Working Rooms
- ac. Apothecary's Room
- ad. Dispensary
- ae. Chapel's Room

James Barry, Architect.
1847.



Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Hanwell.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS.

Estimate and Particulars as to the Number of Patients, Officers and Others, for whom Accommodation is provided in the Plans A, Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 is the Ground Plan, or general arrangement, shewing the proposed additions; and No. 2 is a raised or Third Story on the quadrangular part of the old building.

The parts tinted red on the Ground Plan are Additions: the parts tinted yellow are Alterations.

REFERENCE TO GROUND PLAN.

- A. New Wards and Medical Officers' Apartments, 3 stories in height.
- B. New Day-rooms to the old Wards.
- C. Large general Bath-rooms.
- D. New Foul Linen Wash-houses.
- E. Additions to Wash-house and Laundry, with Wards over.
- F. New Farm Buildings.
- G. New Workshops.
- H. New Kitchen, Store-room, Bake-house, Brew-house, Larder, Dairy, Officers' Apartments, and other necessary Offices.

- I. Old Foul Linen Wash-houses converted into Wards.
- J. Old Kitchen and Storekeepers' Apartments converted into Wards on the ground and first floors.
- K. Old Store-room and Workshops converted into a Ward.
- L. Old Bake-house and Brew-house converted into a Dining Hall for the out-door Workmen.

The Plan A No. 2 shews the proposed third story on the quadrangular part of the old building, and the upper part of the new Wards in front.

The additions A A, on Plan No. 1, have two suites of Apartments for Medical Officers, and accommodation for 158 Patients, with large Day-rooms, Bath-rooms, Attendants' Rooms, and all the usual conveniences: the Day-rooms are on the ground floor and first floor, but the Sleeping-room is chiefly on the third floor, for which see Plan No. 2.

The adding of new and much larger Day-rooms to the old Wards, as at B B, will not materially interfere with the light, and not at all with the ventilation, there being the same number of windows as at present. These rooms are 45 feet by 20 feet, and, with the bay window and two open fire-places in each, will add much to the comfort and cheerfulness of the Patients.

It may be observed, that many of the Patients who occupy those Wards in the day time have their Sleeping-rooms in either the upper or lower parts of the Towers, to and from which they have to be accompanied by the Attendants; but, by occupying the old Day-rooms as Dormitories, each Ward will be complete in itself, having sufficient accommodation for all the Patients both night and day.

The old Day-rooms would furnish ample room for 84 beds ; but, as it is proposed to have two extra Wards,—one on the upper floor of the Eastern Tower and the other on the ground floor of the Western Tower,—two rooms, together equal to 24 beds, must be given up to answer as Day-rooms : the gain will therefore be 60 beds, and, as shown on the Plans, the old wards will be greatly improved.

The two large general Bath-rooms, C C, will each contain from 12 to 15 Baths, in addition to those in the old and proposed new Wards. These will tend very much to the cleanliness and well-being of the Inmates.

Instead of enlarging the present Foul Linen Wash-houses, which are in too close proximity to the main building, it is proposed to erect new Wash-houses at the parts D D, and to convert the old buildings into Wards, one for each side of the Asylum, as at I I, each to contain about eight single-bedded rooms, for the most violent and refractory Patients, thereby effectually separating them from the more quiet and orderly.

It is proposed to enlarge the Wash-house, Drying-room, and Laundry, as shown at E E, to nearly double their present extent, and to form Dormitories over both the present Laundry and the proposed addition, with a staircase leading thereto, to accommodate about 88 Patients and 16 Servants and Nurses, all of whom will be employed in the washing department. Both Patients and Servants will take their meals in the Laundry.

It may be as well to observe that these Dormitories will not be over any part of either the Wash-houses or Drying-rooms.

The present Cow-house and Piggery are much too small for the contemplated additions to the Asylum, and their situation has been the subject of complaint for many years past in consequence of the smell arising from the Piggery. The entire removal of these places to make room for the Kitchen and other domestic offices being now necessary, it is proposed to re-erect them on a much larger scale on the south side of the lower part of the Kitchen Garden, as at F, a point in every way convenient, and at such a distance from the main building as to be unobjectionable.

The new Workshops, G G, are so arranged that the Storekeeper will have the Upholsterers, Tailors, Shoemakers, Tinmen, and Printers, near the Store-room, and the Engineer will have the Carpenters, Plumbers, and Painters near his Office.

The enlarged Kitchen, Store-room, Bake-house, and Brew-house, Larder, Dairy, and other Domestic Offices; and Storekeeper's and some other Officers' Apartments, are placed central, as at H H, as in the more recently-built Asylums; and, by means of covered ways, the food may be carried direct to the Wards from the Kitchen, thereby doing away with the waggon and apparatus now used for conveying the Provisions to the Female side.

It is proposed to construct a first-floor in the present Kitchen, thereby affording ample accommodation for 50 beds, 25 on each floor, and to convert the Storekeeper's and Housekeeper's apartments on the ground and first floors into Day-rooms, Water-closets, Sinks, and Attendants' Rooms, so as to form two complete Wards, as at J.

The old Store-room, Tailors' and Shoemakers' and other

Workshops, will also admit of conversion into an excellent Ward for 44 Patients, with Day-room, Attendants'-rooms, and the usual conveniences as at K.

The old Brew-house and Bake-house, L, would form another very good Ward, but the necessity for a large Dining Hall for the Out-door Workmen having long been felt, it is proposed that these places be fitted up for that purpose. By this arrangement, independent of other advantages, the Wards may be kept clean with much less labour than while the Patients enter them to take their meals, as they now do, direct from the cultivated grounds.

The Third, or raised Story, as worked out in connection with this arrangement on the quadrangular part of the old building, and shown on Plan A, No. 2, will afford ample accommodation for 200 Patients, with excellent Day-rooms, Attendants'-rooms, Bath-rooms, Water Closets, Sinks, and Ward Stores.

These Wards, with nothing to obstruct the view of the surrounding country, would undoubtedly be the most pleasant Wards in the Asylum; and, if occupied by the Working Patients, who would, at least, dine in the large Hall on the ground floor mentioned elsewhere, the objection, if any, to going up two flights of stairs, if not entirely removed, would certainly appear to lose much of its weight.

The old Airing Courts on the south side of the Asylum are considerably enlarged; large Airing Courts are also added in front, and two smaller ones; one at each end of the Asylum for the Wards set apart for violent Patients.

The Well yields an abundant supply of Water; and by setting a few extra retorts there will be a sufficient supply of Gas for the proposed additions.

There is at present some inconvenience experienced on account of the bad arrangement of the staircases; new staircases are, however, taken into account in the estimate.

In considering the various alterations and additions, the greatest care has been taken to remedy, as far as possible, existing defects, and not in any way to interfere with the prospect from the present Wards.

In the proposed alterations and additions accommodation is provided for 600 Patients and 48 Officers and Servants; and the estimated cost, including warming, gallery in chapel, cooking, washing and drying apparatus, together with water supply, baths, water closets, sinks, and other Ward fittings, is £53,600 0 0

Furniture, bedding, and clothing for 600			
Patients, and bedding and furniture for 48			
Officers and Servants	9,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£62,600	0	0

The estimate has been carefully made out, without allowing for contingencies; it would be well, therefore, to add for Architect's commission, salary of Clerk of Works, Road

making, Law charges, and the building of a boundary wall in front of the Asylum, not less than	6,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£68,600	0	0

The boundary wall, included in the above, is estimated at
£1,294.

JAMES HARRIS,

Architect.

HANWELL, *December*, 1855.

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REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
THE MALE DEPARTMENT.

THE admissions at the Male side of the Asylum during the year, 1855, were fewer by 14 than those of the year 1854, seventy-three Patients only having been received throughout the year just closed, whereas, in the previous year, 87 were admitted; the discharges, as cured in 1855, were 16, as improved 5, and as not improved 2. In 1854, the discharges under these heads were 16, 2, and 4 respectively. The deaths in 1854 numbered 41; in 1855 they amounted to 50. The average number of Patients resident in 1854 was 415, in the last year the average was 434.

Twenty-four of the Patients admitted were brought with special certificates that their Insanity had not existed more than a year, and was not complicated with Epilepsy or any form of Paralysis, in compliance with a regulation which the Committee made some months ago from a laudable desire to ensure as far as possible the admission of recent cases. The first Patient brought in accordance with this regulation was observed, on arrival, to be affected with

general Paralysis, but it being thought that there was no power to refuse admission to him, he was received, and it was ascertained in a few weeks afterwards, from conversation with his relatives, that the disease had existed 18 months. On the Committee being informed that the Patient first brought to the Asylum under their new regulation was paralysed, though certified not to be so, power was given to reject in future any Patient certified as not paralytic who yet might exhibit symptoms of that disorder on reaching the Asylum. Accordingly some Patients so certified were sent back, symptoms of Paralysis being very apparent on their arrival here; others having slight signs of Paralysis were received, it being doubtful whether their tremors and thickness of speech were really indications of Paralysis, or only the effects of cold weather and the fatigue of the journey; but the disease having unequivocally manifested itself in the course of a few days, orders for the removal of some of these Patients from the Asylum were given by the Committee, others also are likely to be returned to the work-houses from which they were sent.

Of the 24 Patients admitted under the recent regulation, 6 were paralysed, 2 are supposed to be epileptic, and the duration of the disease in several is incorrectly stated. Though certified not to have exceeded a year, it has been ascertained from conversation with the relatives of the Patients to have endured for 2 years in each of 2 cases, for 3 years in 1, for 15 years at intervals in another, for 15 months in a fifth, and for 18 months in a sixth. Some of the Patients not having been visited by their friends, no particulars of their cases have been obtained, but in 8 cases, without any complication, the disease has been ascertained to be of recent date, and may therefore be presumed to be

probably curable. The inaccuracies as to the statement of the duration of the disease, would, it is believed, be avoided, if the Parochial Medical Officers would kindly undertake that part of the inquiry, instead of leaving it to the Relieving Officers, as is at present generally the practice. The new regulation, which has been only a short time in force, and adopted merely as an experiment, has not been altogether without benefit, for on comparing the admissions under it with those of 1854, it will be found that though in the former year the cases ascertained to be of only a year's duration and under amounted to 48 (rather more than half the total number of admissions), yet several of these being recurrent attacks, and a large portion Paralysed and epileptic, they did not afford such hopes of recovery as the third of those admitted under the regulation in which the insanity is proved to be of recent date and not associated with any malady of a fatal tendency.

Ten of the Patients, who left the Asylum during the year restored to reason, were insane for periods varying from a fortnight to a year previous to admission; two had been insane for eighteen months before admission; two others for seven and nine years respectively; and in two the duration of the disease could not be ascertained: the Patients discharged as improved and as not improved were, ^{merely} ~~nevertheless~~, transferred to the Asylums of other counties, or confided to their friends.

Although the mortality of the past year was somewhat greater than that of 1854, the general health of the Patients has been remarkably good; they were free from every kind of epidemic disease; even Diarrhœa, which rarely visited the Male Wards, and only in a mild form, has disappeared from them

altogether, since the substitution, more than two years ago, of a solid meat dinner for the one of soup which was theretofore given weekly. There were a few cases of Erysipelas scattered about the house, without any apparent connection with each other, and the cause of which could not be distinctly traced: this disease proved fatal to one Patient, already enfeebled by severe attacks of Epilepsy. Of the fifty deaths that have occurred, twenty took place in the first quarter amongst old and weak persons, struck down by the severity of the weather; others, whom the extreme cold affected injuriously, survived the first shock, but ultimately succumbed to it. About one half of the deaths was caused by general Paralysis, Apoplexy and Epilepsy; several were due to Pulmonary Consumption and Dropsy, three to Cancerous affections of the stomach, liver, and face, occurring in persons far advanced in years, and long resident in the Asylum. There was, unhappily, one death from Homicide; it occurred thus:—On the 12th of April, the Patients of No. 7 Ward (25 in number), having had their supper, were going to bed at a quarter before eight o'clock,—all of them, being more or less refractory, have a single bedroom each,—the Attendant, in seeing them to bed, inadvertently locked up two (B. and W.) in one room; he stated that, observing the day clothing of all outside their doors, he supposed that the Patients were in their rooms, and, therefore, did not take the precaution to look into them. The room No. 19 was the one usually occupied by W., a man of exceedingly clean habits, of a mild expression of countenance, but very violent, prone to strike suddenly and without provocation any person within reach of him; so frequently had he done this, that he was not allowed to sit near other Patients, even at meals, but took his food apart from them at a side table. B, whose room was No. 10, directly opposite to No. 19, was occasionally violent, always dirty in his habits, and

destructive of clothing. It is supposed that this man entered No. 19 room by mistake, and that his presence there excited the homicidal tendency of the other into action. What is known is, that the Night Attendant, when he visited the Ward at half-past ten o'clock, and went as usual to the room No. 10, to see that B. was clean, &c., found it unoccupied, and the Patient's clothes outside the door; then, hearing a noise in the room 19, he opened the door, and saw B. extended at full length on his back on the floor, naked and quite dead. W. came out of the room in his shirt immediately the door was opened, and, pointing to B., said, "That fellow will not allow me to sleep." There was a mark round B.'s neck, as if caused by a cord, which had produced strangulation, and a mark of a severe blow at the top of the nose, and of a bruise on the chest: the bed clothes were in great disorder; amongst them were found the shirt and flannel of B.; one sleeve of the former was twisted like a rope, as if W. had strangled B. with it; the shirt was wet, as if it had been dipped in water and wrung out; there was not a urinous smell from it, and there was not any water in the room.

Amongst the deaths was one of a congenital idiot from secondary abscess, after a residence of two years and a half here, and at the age of 12 years. The parents had two children, both idiots; sufficient interest was made to procure the admission of one into the Asylum for Idiots; the managers of that Institution, after careful examination, selected the better of them, the one who could walk and talk, and who manifested some intelligence and a capacity to receive instruction. The other was sent here. He could not walk, nor even stand; could not talk, but uttered inarticulate cries and expressed emotions by a smile, by clapping his hands, and by striking the sides of his bedstead and of his

chair. He could not feed himself. He had a fine set of teeth, large black lustrous eyes, prominent nose, receding forehead, his features bore a strong resemblance to those of the male Aztec, the exhibitors of whom were frequently spoken to about him and invited to Hanwell to see him; they made many appointments to come, but did not keep one. He was drawn about in a child's carriage when the weather permitted, and sat on a sofa or bed at other times. Lumbar abscess established itself in him after a residence of about a year here, and subsequently an abscess of the right lung. The measurements of this child were—from vertex to sole of foot, $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of abdomen and thorax, 13 inches; width of shoulders, 9 inches; width of pelvis, 7 inches; circumference of head, 13 inches; from one external auditory foramen to the other across the vertex, 8 inches; from root of ~~os~~ ^{nasi} to occipital protuberance, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The calvaria was thick and heavy, dense in texture, and fully ossified; no diploe, sutures were closed, the brain weighed $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, with the ~~the~~ cerebellum, &c.; the cerebellum alone weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

On examining the body of one of the Patients who died during the year of general Paralysis, an ununited fracture of the second rib on the right side at its junction with the cartilage was found; there was no mark or bruise on the external surface; the fracture was evidently of old standing, it formed a false joint, and the costal pleura adhered firmly to the bone and cartilage behind. It was ascertained from his relatives that this Patient, who was 35 years of age, and had been here only a few weeks, but insane for three years, at home nearly all the time, had sustained several severe fractures of his arm, leg, &c., by falling from a tree when a boy; it is probable that the fracture of the rib occurred then; it

was not suspected, the length of time the Patient kept his bed for the repair of the other injuries, and consequent rest he enjoyed, diverted attention from it by causing exemption from pain, producing adhesion of the membrane, and allowing the jagged ends of the bone to become smooth.

Three inquests were held during the year, two of them being in cases of epileptic Patients dying suddenly, the third was the case of homicide; the Verdicts returned were—

1. "Natural death, by extravasation of blood on the brain."
2. "Suffocation from strangulation, by E. W., a Lunatic."
3. "Natural death, by congestion of blood in the brain and lungs."

Employment of the Patients continues to form an important part of the treatment, and is highly beneficial to them; their walks beyond the boundaries of the Asylum and occasional excursions to Kew, Hampton Court, and Uxbridge are, as last year, sources of great pleasure, and have not been productive of impropriety or even of inconvenience; 83 Patients have enjoyed these privileges 114 times during the year, in parties varying from six to eight at a time; they are always dressed in plain clothes and invariably accompanied by two attendants.

W. C. BEGLEY.

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REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE number of Female Patients remaining in the Asylum at the close of the year 1854 was 579 ; during the past year 78 have been admitted, making a total of 657 Female Patients who have been under treatment during the year that has just closed.

Of these 657, 27 Patients have been discharged, 45 have died, and 585 remain. The average number of Patients under treatment throughout the year was 583.

Admissions.—With respect to the admissions (which are about the average in number of former years), a very important regulation has been brought into operation during the past year. At a Meeting of the Committee at the Asylum, on the 14th June, it was resolved that four beds on the Female side, which was subsequently increased to six, “ should be reserved for the reception of Recent Cases, and that no Chronic Case should be admitted, unless the number of vacant beds exceed that above mentioned.”

“ That the following shall not be considered to be Recent Cases within the meaning of the above regulation, namely—

“ If the Insanity shall have endured more than 12 months.

“ If complicated with Epilepsy or any form of Paralysis, partial or general.”

The object of the above regulation is obviously to secure to fresh cases the advantages of treatment during the first stage of the disease, or at a period when the greatest chance of recovery exists. Although the principle of the regulation is undoubtedly good, it is to be feared the difficulties in the working of the law are such, that the contemplated benefit is not likely to be realised, or, at all events, not to such an extent as the Committee desired. At the time when the subject was brought before me to report upon, after as full a consideration as my limited experience would permit, I arrived at the conclusion that the only practicable mode of selecting such cases as would furnish a reasonable hope of cure was to have all Patients examined at their places of residence, and before they are brought to the Asylum, by a Medical Man appointed by the Committee, and that he should be empowered to make a selection derived from his own investigation of the respective symptoms of each case. At present this selection is left to the Parochial Surgeons, who, at least, have a bias toward sending the Patient to the Asylum; and, it must be owned, that in the disqualifying clauses appended to the regulation there are many grounds for different interpretations, according to the bias that may be influencing the judgment. For example, it is no disqualification if a Patient is labouring under a second attack of the disease, provided that the present attack is of less than

12 months' duration; and there is no reason, provided that the cure from the first attack was perfect, why a second attack should be made a disqualification. But a difficulty arises in establishing the evidence of the perfect cure. To illustrate this from an actual occurrence, a Patient was admitted during the last month with a certificate that she had not been insane 12 months. On questioning the relatives on their first visit to the Patient, a few days after her admission, it was ascertained that she had had delusions, more or less, throughout a period of 10 years; that about 13 months prior to admission she attempted to throw herself out of the window; but that about three months ago she was taken up by the authorities for creating a disturbance in Hyde Park. This latter date was given by the certifying Medical Man as the commencement of the present attack; and who is to state what evidence he may not have had which established satisfactorily to his mind an intervening period, immediately prior to the occurrence in the Park, of the perfect sanity of the Patient?

The new regulation came into force in June last, since which period 42 cases certified to be Recent have been admitted.

Of these 42 Patients, one has been discharged cured. One has been discharged as an improper case. Seven have died, and of the 33 remaining, the cases of about 3 afford a fair prospect of recovery, and the remaining 30 are cases in which there is little to afford a reasonable hope of cure, and in several the symptoms of general Paralysis have become manifest since their admission into the Asylum.

The Forms of Insanity in the 78 cases admitted during

the past year will be found tabulated in the Appendix (Table I.). It will suffice here to state briefly that out of the 78, 46 were cases of Mania, 22 of Melancholia, 9 of Imbecility, and 1 a case of simple Epilepsy. In 11, out of the 78 cases, the disease was complicated with suicidal propensity, viz., in 4 of the cases of Mania, in 6 of the cases of Melancholia, and 1 of the cases of Imbecility.

Four out of the 78 cases admitted are those of Patients who have been discharged cured from the Asylum on some former occasion, and are therefore what are called readmissions.

In one of the cases the Patient had been away 14 years from Hanwell, some portion of which time, however, was spent in the other County Asylum at Colney Hatch.

In one, that of a young girl, the Patient had been discharged but 3 months, indeed did not remain well more than a month after quitting the Asylum. In this case there were, I understand, (for it occurred previous to my appointment), special circumstances which rendered the temporary discharge on trial inadvisable. Some portion of the interval between the discharge and return to the Asylum was spent in a private Asylum.

The third case of re-admission was one, originally of Melancholia; the Patient was discharged in August last as cured. She was, it appears, not so well received by her relatives as she anticipated, and had to remain an inmate of the Workhouse. Here she was reported to have become disobedient to discipline, and unruly, but no symptom of her former melancholic state manifested itself, although she was certainly placed in a position well calculated to induce it. She was sent back to the Asylum on November 5, and being

quietly reasoned with, she readily and cheerfully accommodated herself to the rules of the house. Her second discharge has been signed by the Magistrates, but, at the date of this Report, she has not left the premises, and therefore is not included among the cures in this Report.

The fourth case of re-admission terminated much less happily. The Patient, M. P., was formerly an innkeeper, when she acquired habits of intemperance. Her disease, of several years' duration, was first evinced by exhibitions of temper, which estranged her for a time from her family. They, however, were reconciled to her, on finding that she was insane and in an Asylum. On her admission she was weakly, emaciated, restless, refused her food, and was reported to be suicidal; and, indeed, an obscure mark of a superficial wound—a mere scratch—was still apparent on the throat. She so far recovered from all these symptoms that her sister believed her to be quite well, and yielded to the Patient's urgent solicitation to be taken away. The family were even again nearly divided on the subject of the removal, which I refused to sanction. The Patient was first admitted on February 13, and removed by the sister on April 19, and again brought back on May 21, in a much more excited and weakly condition. She eventually succeeded in committing suicide, the circumstances connected with which will be narrated hereafter.

The duration of the disease in the 78 cases at the date of admission will be found in Table III. in the Appendix, from which it will be perceived that out of the 78 cases, the exact duration of the disease could not be accurately ascertained in 27; but of the remaining 51 cases, 27 were of less duration than 1 year, in 10 of whom the disease had not existed more than 1 month.

Twenty-four of the cases were of longer duration than 1 year, and in 8 the insanity had persisted for more than 5 years.

The complication of the disease with Epilepsy, in cases admitted during the past year, are unusually few in number, owing to the regulation before referred to, especially excluding them. By Table V. it will be seen that only 5 Female Patients were admitted whose cases were complicated with Epilepsy.

The amount of Education of the Patients admitted in 1855 has been ascertained in 60 out of the 78 cases, of whom 6 only were unable to read or write. The particulars on this subject are detailed in Table VI. In Table VII. the Social State of the Patients admitted is given; and in Table VIII. the Religious Persuasion of each, as far as it could be ascertained.

The causes of the disease (Table IV.) in the Patients admitted in 1855 was ascertained in 52 cases out of 78. Of these, in one-half the malady was traced to moral causes—such as grief, anxiety, fright, remorse, &c. In 16 physical causes appeared to be the cause of the attack; such as bodily diseases, injuries to the head, intemperance, &c.

In 11 of the 78 there was ascertained to exist an hereditary predisposition to insanity.

Discharges.—With respect to the 27 Patients who have been discharged during the year that has just closed, 21 have recovered; 6 have been removed by friends, or having been found to have their legal settlement in some other County, have been removed to the Asylum connected with their own district.

The principal points of interest connected with the cases of the Patients discharged cured, will be found in Tables XII., XIII., XIV., and XV., in the Appendix, from which it appears that out of 21 Patients 14 were affected with Mania, and 5 with Melancholia, on admission; and that of 14 cases of cure, in which the duration of the disease was ascertained, in 12 the Insanity had existed less than 6 months, when they were first received under treatment; and that the residence in the Asylum of the 21 persons discharged cured during the past year, in no instance exceeded 3 years; that 15 of the 21 had been resident less than 9 months.

Deaths.—In the Tables XVI. to XIX. will be found the chief facts of interest connected with the cases of the Patients who have died during the past year—viz., in Table XVI. will be found the form of disease under which the Patient laboured; in Table XVII. the duration of the disease. The age at the time of death is shown in Table XVIII.; and in Table XIX. the time under treatment in this Asylum of each case.

The total number of deaths (45) slightly exceeds that of former years; the increase is mainly owing to the very large number of the old and feeble who have died during the past year. No less than 13 out of the 45 who have died in 1855 have been inmates of the Asylum for more than 13 years; whereas in 1854 only 1 out of 41 had been resident for so long a period.

The causes of deaths are fully set forth in Table XXII. in the Appendix. The only cases that appear to call for special remark among the deaths are those in which it was deemed necessary to hold an Inquest.

Coroner's Inquests.—These were 3 in number. The first was the case of J. R., a Patient in a very feeble condition, and in the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, who met with her death in the following manner:—Her state required the use of the bath daily. It appeared that the Nurse had often been assisted in the operation of bathing this Patient by one of the other Patients, called, usually, a Helper. On the morning of the accident the Helper conducted the Patient J. R. to the bath, and before the Nurse had perceived what the Helper was doing, she had placed J. R. into the bath, and had turned on the hot water. The water in this bath usually flows at a temperature not much above 90, and the baths are all fitted with a moveable key, or spanner, which was not on the tap. The Helper, however, turned the water on with her fingers, and it flowed at an unusually high temperature, sufficiently to scald the patient. The Nurse quickly rescued the Patient before the water had covered her feet, and no danger was at first anticipated from the small extent of the injury, but, owing to the advanced stage of disease in which the Patient was at the period of the injury, she did not rally from its effects, and died from the joint action of the original disease and the scald.

The second Inquest was held on the body of M. P., the patient alluded to among the cases of re-admission. On her second admission, her suicidal propensity, which had entirely subsided at the time of her removal by her friends, was exhibited only by a disposition to refuse food, and which appeared to be fully accounted for by the existence of extensive visceral disease; her mental disease was now chiefly manifested by a dread or constantly impending fear that she was going to be injured. Owing to a disposition to disturb the other patients at night, by getting out of bed and standing

at the door, and to protect herself from the cold, she was placed in a padded room. After some period, some improvement in the state of her mind was again manifest; the nights being much warmer (June), and the padded room being required, she was again removed to an associated dormitory. The disposition, however, to get out of bed, was still found to exist, and as this disturbed the other patients in the room, the nurse, on her own responsibility, removed her to a single room; actuated also by the desire of affording her in her emaciated condition, the comforts of a water-bed. She slept in this room for several nights, but, on the night of June 30, she was found by the night nurse suspended by the neck, and quite dead. She had effected her purpose of self-destruction by a small piece of blind cord.

The Verdict was "Suicide by hanging; mind unsound."

The third Inquiry before the Coroner was on the body of E. W., a demented patient, who had been resident in the Asylum 23 years. E. W. was an Epileptic, and had had for some period much difficulty of swallowing, and her food was always cut into small pieces. She was somewhat ravenous in her feeding, and would eat largely of anything she could get. She was deformed, having a posterior curvature of the spine, by which her head and neck were much bent forward, and her chin approximated more closely to her chest than normal. Her gullet was thus much altered in its position and direction. While eating her dinner on Sunday, she was taken with some difficulty of breathing; the probang was introduced with immediate amelioration of the symptoms, but considerable cough and irritation of Larynx remained, with much viscid expectoration. The probang did

not enter freely, which appeared due to the altered position of the œsophagus and shape of the postea walls of the upper part of the chest. She could, however, swallow fluid in small quantity. An antimonial emetic was administered, which acted slightly, bringing away fluids only; the probang was again employed, but with the same result, and obstruction appeared to exist about opposite the first cervical vertebræ, where the hollow of the curvature of the spine was greatest. No further surgical interference appeared justifiable, as other causes than mechanical obstruction were equally possible in such a case, and which no operation would relieve. The patient sank rapidly, and died on the third day. After death, a foreign body composed of a piece of bone and cartilage, was found firmly impacted on lower part of the pharynx.

The verdict returned in this case was "Exhaustion, caused by irritation of a foreign body in the throat."

The number of Patients on the sick list during the past year was about 25 on the average; the highest number on the list at one time occurred in the third week in February, when there were 39 ill. The smallest number ill at one time occurred in May, August, and in the first week of November, when only 20 Patients were under special treatment for bodily disorders.

During February, a large number of Catarrhal cases swelled the list of those under medical treatment. Six cases of Erysipelas occurred in the Wards, 1 of which proved fatal; 4 of the cases arose during the months of January and February, 1 in June and 1 in July. The occurrence of this disease in

Wards so thickly populated as those of Hanwell, is calculated to cause considerable alarm ; but happily the cases, which all arose sporadically in different parts of the building, did not increase by contagion. Six cases of Carbuncle of severe character, occurred during the past year ; but in all the disease terminated favourably, and in 1 the local affection appeared to have a beneficial influence on the mental disorder.

Treatment.—With regard to the general treatment, medical or moral, much need not be said. I have, on more than one occasion, had to bring the subject of the ventilation of the Wards before the attention of the Committee during the past year, as well as that also of the state of the baths ; subjects which were mentioned in the last Annual Report of the Chairman of the Committee. Some amelioration in ventilation has, however, been accomplished, in increasing the size of the windows in the dormitories, and by the application of a large number of traps to drains. Improvement has also commenced in the state of the Water Closets ; 3 Wards have been fitted with Jennings' patent water closets already, and the rest, it is understood, are to undergo the same alteration in this respect.

The warming of the spacious Entertainment Room, just completed, is a great boon to the Female Department generally.

Amusements have been encouraged as heretofore, and increased ; numerous parties have taken walks in the country adjoining the Asylum. Parties have been made up to visit Hampton Court and Kew Gardens. During the winter months a weekly reunion of the male and female Patients took place in the Entertainment Room, and an average of 150

female Patients were present at each of these meetings, which commenced at 6 o'clock and terminated at 9. Out-door exercise has also been encouraged within the Asylum grounds, and an average of four-fifths of the whole had this recreation every day of the year on which the weather permitted.

Employment, which is of equal importance in a curative point of view, has continued as heretofore. On the 31st December there were 305 female Patients occupied in washing and household work, and 111 at needlework.

About 45 to 50 Patients daily attend the Workroom, under the surveillance of the Superintendent of the Bazaar.

While reporting on the moral treatment adopted during the past year, it becomes necessary to allude to the very important subject of seclusion.

Seclusion, or the temporary confinement of a patient in her bedroom, is, without question, a powerful remedial agent. Its effect, in nine cases out of ten, is of a soothing character. If the opposite effect be produced, its use is at once contra indicated. That any objection to the use of so powerful an agent as seclusion should exist, can arise only from the fear that its employment may be abused; and to avoid this evil the utmost vigilance is of necessity required. The power of seclusion to allay excitement consists in its capability of removing the patient beyond the sphere of the action of all exciting causes. These, in the majority of instances, are the noise, the talking and chattering of the other patients, their interference, the crowding, or even the presence of them around her. In the proportion, therefore, that these sources

of irritation exist, will the frequency and duration of the attacks of excitement occur. The more densely populated the Ward, the more frequently must irritating cause be present, and the closer must each patient be brought under their influence.

Now, the Refractory Wards of Hanwell are the most densely populated of all the Wards. Their galleries are the narrowest; their area less in proportion to the number of patients; the day rooms are less spacious; and the sole airing court connected with them is so contracted that its area, divided by the number of patients using it, will yield only a space of 9ft. by 10 per patient.

These are defects in the original construction of the building, and to remedy them a very large outlay of money would be necessary; they account, nevertheless, for the large number of seclusions which have again to be reported on the female side of the Asylum, during the past year—a number far exceeding that which is reported from other Asylums of more modern construction; but large as the number still continues, and it is feared must of necessity continue, yet a considerable reduction in the frequency of seclusion has taken place during the past year.

For while 82 Patients were secluded at different times in 1854, 65 only have been in seclusion in 1855. The aggregate number of seclusions in 1854 was 689. During the past year the number has fallen to 265. The hours passed by Patients in seclusion in 1854 was 2,256, and 1,369 in 1855.

These facts will be rendered more evident by the following tabular arrangement, showing the principal points of interest

connected with the subject of seclusion, as they occurred in 1843, 1848, 1854 and 1855.

Year.	No. of Patients Secluded.	No. of Seclusions.	Hours passed in Seclusion.	Average Time of Seclusion of each Patient.
1843	122	597	3,425	28 hours
1848	92	643	2,649	28.47
1854	82	689	2,256	27.30
1855	65	265	1,369	21 hours

W. H. O. SANKEY.

January, 1856.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

JANUARY 1, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I performed Divine Service in the Chapel twice on each Sunday during the last year. The congregation was usually of the same orderly character which I have so often described. On one occasion, indeed, the Service was seriously interrupted, but then, only for a few seconds; and I allude to it more with a view of shewing how little there occurs to disturb our devotions, than as a matter of importance. A Patient (a foreigner) was suddenly seized with a Maniacal Paroxysm, but was easily removed by the Attendants. A few days afterwards he expressed much regret at the annoyance he had given me, adding, to account for his behaviour, "I must have been mad."

The number of Patients present at the Services varied considerably. A gradual increase took place from the beginning of the year until the month of July, when the heat of the Chapel overpowered many, and the attendance was lessened. The ventilation having been improved, the congregation grew larger until, in October, as many as 430 of both sexes were present. About this time, the hour of holding the Evening Service was altered from half-past 3 to 6 o'clock. Since this

change, the number of the Male Patients attending has very much diminished; and I also regret to observe, that their power of giving attention at this later period of the day is less than it was at the earlier time. In this respect, they resemble children, whose energies are sooner exhausted than those of adults. I am now speaking more particularly with reference to those whose mental powers are less active, and who constitute three-fourths of our congregation. The demeanour of the few, whose intelligence is greater, has been unaffected by the alteration of the time of holding the Service; the hour, therefore, which is most adapted to the mental condition of the former, and larger class, seems to be the better time for the second Service: this will be felt to be a matter of greater importance, inasmuch as the Evening Service affords the only opportunity of conveying religious instruction, successfully, to many of the Patients who are silent and tranquil in the Chapel, though it is extremely difficult to fix their attention in private conversation.

The opinion which I have been led to form respecting the comfort and instruction derived by many of the Patients from Divine Worship, has been further confirmed during the last year. Several of those who were discharged, were led to value religious privileges more highly: one, of superior education, subsequently informed me, that while still belonging to a refractory ward, he found that, in Church, he was free from the same irritating annoyances to which he imagined that he was, elsewhere, subjected; in the ward he thought that I, as well as every one in the Asylum, was conspiring to deceive him, but it never crossed his mind that this was the case when I spoke from the pulpit. He was, at first, soothed by attending the Services; and, as he became better, imbibed consolation from them: his religious impressions

continued as he approached convalescence ; and, after much conversation and enquiry upon the subject, he was permitted (at his own desire) to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

About one-half of the inmates of this Asylum are *too lost* to receive instruction, and are unfit to attend the services of the Chapel. But with regard to the other half, who constitute our congregation, I do not exaggerate when I state that their attention, the manner in which they make the responses in the service, and the general results of religious teaching, more than equals those evinced by persons of the same, and perhaps of even superior rank, in ordinary places of worship. By the results of teaching, I mean those which are within the power of man as the agent, viz., communicating knowledge. The patients are remarkably attentive during the Sermon ; scarcely an eye wanders : they often seek from me explanation of what they did not fully comprehend, or seek further information on the topics discussed ; by pertinent observations, and not unfrequently by self-application of the subjects of my discourses, and at other times by telling me the pleasure or comfort they have derived from particular sermons, they often manifest an interest and a knowledge of what they hear, which is very gratifying. The same remarks hold good in respect to the Lessons, Psalms, and other portions of our services, and I have often observed that they have appreciated or felt especial interest in those subjects or portions of Holy Scripture which I have myself thought to be peculiarly adapted to console or instruct them. I have also noticed that, as might be expected, the biographical and historical parts of the Sacred Volume, and discourses founded on them, possess for the Patients the greatest interest ; and during the year I made the history of the patriarchs and holy

men of the Old Testament, and events which occurred during the Exodus, &c., the subject of simple expository lectures, in the same order that they were brought before us by the services of the Church. Although I now speak only of the communication of knowledge as the result of my ministry, I have reason to believe that it has not been confined to such merely outward effects, but the instruction so conveyed and so received has been attended in many cases, through God's blessing, with practical influence on the conduct and disposition.

The number of Melancholic cases brought to the Asylum during the last year, was greater than usual; the subjects on which they were despondent were very various. In some few, remorse or perverted religious views existed; in others, the fear of imaginary enemies, the dread of horrible deaths to be inflicted by their fellow-men, or more commonly despair concerning their temporal prospects, were the phantoms by which they were haunted: in very few had the Melancholia reference to the wrath of God, and those were the cases alluded to above, of remorse in connection with perverted views of religion.

In this place I may remark, that I find that the depressed state of many Patients, whose recovery might be otherwise hoped for, is connected in a great measure with their future temporal prospects; they seem to dread again encountering the world, imagining themselves to be now outcasts from society, whom no one will ever again employ. This is more particularly the case with those who have formerly filled a superior station in life, as Clerks, &c. Others I have known who had anxiously desired their discharge, on whom the wretchedness which they have found at home has well nigh,

and in some instances actually, brought on a relapse. It is impossible to tell in how many more instances this would have been the result, had it not been for that admirable charity which your Committee have with so much discrimination dispensed. In taking leave of discharged Patients, and giving them the word of counsel or encouragement as your Chaplain, I have often felt that the bounty administered by you has been a solid testimony, that when I have taught them to hope for God's blessing on their own exertions, I was not speaking the language of an inoperative faith, "Be ye warmed and filled."

To revert to the peculiar duties of my office. The Lord's Supper was administered on the first Sunday of each quarter: the largest number of Patients communicating was 54. This, however, represents a total number of 65 during the year, for Death and Discharges are constantly making vacancies, which fresh arrivals fill up. I have also been gratified by having induced a few of the older Patients to attend this ordinance for the first time: such a result may be small, but it is encouraging.

The appearance of the Chapel has been much improved by the completion of the chancel, the erection of the Tables of the decalogue, &c. I beg permission to record my thanks to your Committee for their attention to this subject: I would not wish to attribute an undue importance to these things, but I have good reason to know that it is very desirable that the Chapel should remind the Patients as much as possible of the Churches to which they have been accustomed.

The Week-day Services, Bible Classes, &c., have been conducted as usual.

In this large Institution the number of aged and infirm is always very considerable, but a large proportion of those who died last year, were unconscious for some time before their decease; of the rest some lost all trace of delusion before death: one Patient, on the contrary, who had formerly welcomed my visits, was affected by a new delusion a few days before he died, and, though his kindly feelings towards me remained, he fancied it necessary to refuse my ministrations. A Female Patient, who will probably soon leave us, furnished a striking instance of a change in her mental state having been produced by acute pain: previously a delusion deprived her of all comfort—she is now sensible, and, being a pious woman, again enjoys the support and consolations of religion.

Of the 95 Patients who died last year, 81 were interred in the burial ground of the Asylum. The proportion of those who formerly were buried here, to those who died, was not one half: the closing of the parochial burial grounds, and a new arrangement for expending burial club money, are probably among the causes of this increase in our interments; but if the present rate of funerals continue, an enlargement of our ground will soon be requisite.

JOHN MAY, *Chaplain.*

MATRON'S REPORT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COMMITTEE OF VISITORS FOR
HANWELL ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to lay before you, at the close of the year, a brief outline of the occurrences which have marked its progress in that department of the Asylum over which, under your direction, I have the honour to preside.

The general health of the Patients, as well as that of the Attendants, has been remarkably good throughout the year. The conduct of the Attendants, as a body, has been marked with [intelligence, zeal, and fidelity; and the tranquillity of the wards, domestic peace, comfort, and well-being of the whole department, have been such as to call for especial and grateful acknowledgment. There have been a few incidental interruptions to this happy state of things; but, whilst these were unavoidable, they were at the same time of brief duration, and without any permanent effect.

The various [Employments of the Patients have been cheerfully pursued, and in the Needlework and Clothing Departments, the number of garments made, and the value of the work done, have both been greater than in any former year.

In the Laundry, several improvements have been effected which greatly facilitate the laborious and important occupations of that department. Amongst these are the erection of a Wash-wheel, the introduction of two horizontal Wringing Machines, and a very considerable increase of Heat to the Drying Closets.

The occupation of the Recreation-room during the day by the Patients as a Bazaar, Work-room, Library, and Music-room, is an arrangement productive of great comfort, as well as of intellectual improvement and enjoyment, to a large proportion of those cases which admit of cure, as well as of others which are only capable of amelioration; and whilst it facilitates surveillance, it also includes other essential advantages.

The healthful out-of-door amusements of the Patients have been steadily pursued. Walking parties of from 6 to 10 Patients, under the care of experienced Attendants, have made short excursions in the neighbourhood, avoiding as much as possible the towns and villages, once or twice a week, as the weather permitted, and have derived great benefit from the exercise, combined with change of air and scene. Early in the Autumn a party of Patients accompanied two of the Officers to Hampton Court. They were all, with one exception, educated women, and capable of an intelligent appreciation of the paintings and other historical associations of the Palace. The apartments and gardens were thronged with visitors, but not the slightest peculiarity in the dress or manners of any of the party from Hanwell appeared to elicit notice or remark from any one, and the pure pleasures of that day have been frequently reverted to since.

The reunions of Male and Female Patients which take place on Monday evenings, in the Recreation-room, under the care of the Attendants and the surveillance of the Officers, are highly appreciated, and are evidently productive of considerable benefit in several respects. The amusements commence at 6 and end at 9 o'clock. They consist of dancing, music, both vocal and instrumental, bagatelle, etc. The elderly Patients and other onlookers are almost as numerous as those more actively engaged, and equally punctual in their attendance. Indeed, the mere looking on at the different amusements, and listening to the conversation of the associated groups, has been found of service in awakening imitative energies, and arousing dormant intelligence in several instances. An experiment was made in the commencement of the present season, in the case of an apparently unimpressible and incorrigible young woman, of 28 years, whose filthy and destructive propensities had necessitated her continuance as an inmate of a Refractory Ward, upwards of 10 years. Without any previous intimation, she was neatly dressed, and led into the Recreation-room, after the rest of the party had assembled. She appeared to be much struck by the scene around; was very quiet and observant of all that passed, not once attempting to leave her Attendant's side. Next morning, she said to the other Attendant in the Ward—"I saw my Mother in the Ball-room last night. She told me my Father died since we came to live here; that our home is broken up, and we have now no home but in this Asylum;" adding afterwards, "We must be contented." Her Mother has resided in the Asylum even longer than herself, but is usually quiet and intelligent.

One evening in the week is devoted to Readings in Popular Literature, when a large and intelligent party of Patients

assemblies in the Recreation-room, at 6 o'clock. The books are carefully selected by the Officers, of whom there are always several present, and the Readers, who relieve each other, are usually Patients. Occasionally in the course of the evening, an Officer assumes the book. An extract from the Diary of an Officer gives a brief account of the proceedings on one occasion. "26th October, 1855.—A party of 40 Female Patients assembled this evening in the Recreation-room, for the purpose of resuming for the winter those Readings in Popular Literature which were found to be so attractive; and were followed by such good results last year. The Book chosen for the occasion was 'The Battle of Life,' by Dickens, and the Readers were Mrs. L. and R. B. Several individuals brought their crochet, knitting, and other quiet avocations, and the silence and attention were perfectly unbroken, except that now and then a burst of intelligent and hearty appreciation greeted the pathetic passages, and the witticisms sparkling through the book. It is proposed to vary the attractions of these reading evenings by the introduction of a little good music, and the excellent Pianos presented by Mr. Maude and Mr. Pepys, enable this to be attained with facility."

A palpable indication of improvement in the habits of the Patients is the great reduction, during the year, in the number of those wearing dresses made of ticken: a material which the careless and destructive habits into which many of them had fallen previously to their admission at Hanwell, and which they obstinately retained, notwithstanding constant and earnest endeavours to induce a taste for personal neatness and order. But this improvement, whilst it reflects great credit upon the watchfulness and perseverance of the Attendants, is partly due also to the desire on the

Patients' own part to be partakers of the Monday evenings' amusements in the Recreation-room; cleanliness and neatness of attire being indispensable to admission.

Another proof of the progressive improvement in the habits and demeanour of the Patients is—permission to do so having been long since given by the committee—that the last remaining wire-guards have been removed from interior of the Day-room and gallery windows in the Refractory Wards. Not any inconvenience has resulted; but on the contrary, the increased light and air, and absence of all appearance of restraint, has imparted additional comfort and cheerfulness to these Wards. It is true, that occasionally a Patient, under the impulse of sudden excitement, breaks some panes of glass; but the instances are comparatively few, and it is certainly worthy of record that a Patient becoming destructive in the Wards of Hanwell who has never been treated elsewhere, is an exception to the rule. But there is a class of Patients, although happily a small one at present, at Hanwell, of which the greater number of individuals are always morally objectionable as associates for the other inmates, and who present in their own cases the greatest difficulties in the way of management. These are criminals, who having been pronounced Insane by competent authorities, are sent, per Secretary of State's warrant, to the Asylum. Some of these are incorrigibly indolent, yet mischievous, whilst a few others are habitually industrious. It is one peculiarity of this class that they are rarely destructive of furniture, &c., their violence usually manifesting itself in attacks upon the person. One woman in particular has been extremely troublesome during the past year, and continues to be a very dangerous inmate. She seldom interferes with any other Patient; the Officers

and Attendants being the special objects of her furious attempts, and her mode of attack is peculiar; there is not usually any thing in her manner or appearance to indicate that she purposes mischief, and she has perhaps just previously spoken calmly to the person upon whom—having watched until she has turned her back, for as long as the face is towards her the individual is safe—she springs with the quickness and ferocity of a tigress, fastening her hands in the hair, and bringing her victim to the ground in an instant. If not immediately rescued, the head of the unfortunate person is dashed repeatedly upon the floor, and it has been found impossible hitherto to detach the hands of this Patient without a quantity of hair having been torn by her from the head of the sufferer. When the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in the early part of the year, one of the Female Officers was confined to bed in much suffering, in consequence of having been assaulted by this Patient. It is remarkable, however, that she has only on two occasions attacked the Attendants who, for the time, have had her in charge.

The admissions of Patients during the year have been very numerous.

The cases of Recovery have been above the usual average, and in several instances peculiarly interesting. K. B., C. M., A. C., M. K., A. H., and H. P., were all wives in the very prime of life, and, with the exception of the last, all admitted at the Asylum during the course of the year; they have been restored in health and peace to their homes and families, and, in every case furnished from the Adelaide Fund, by the bounty of the Committee, with suitable clothing and the means of procuring other solid comforts, paid by weekly in-

stalments, in sums according to their necessities. H. P. had been an inmate of the Asylum one year and six months. She was admitted from one of the County Prisons in a depressed state of mind and disposed to suicide, but she was one of the "habitually industrious" of her class, and her convalescence developed some other good and valuable properties. Some favourable circumstances were elicited in her case; a representation of these was kindly and promptly made to the proper quarter; and, to the joy of her husband and children, H. P. left the Asylum on the last day of the year, with Her Majesty's Free Pardon.

In the cases of E. P., E. S., E. H., and C. P., four deserving young women of the better class, were happily restored to society, and in those of M. L., A. C., and J. O., industrious and honest women, have been enabled to recommence a useful and self-supporting life under more favourable circumstances than at first.

The Deaths amongst the Female Patients have been many beyond the usual average; but a large proportion occurred in cases admitted during the year. Some, also, of the aged and long-resident Patients have been removed. Amongst those especially deserving a brief tribute of affectionate regret, ranks J. P., a meek and gentle creature, with a sweet smile and grateful acknowledgement of the slightest attention. She was one of the last surviving members of an old and respectable Yorkshire family.

And C. R. (an Italian), was a generous and noble-minded woman, and a Christian.

And J. B., the personification of patient endurance of acute suffering.

And M. P., a very aged woman, who was in her youth under religious delusions. She had been employed many years in the Laundry, and always imagined she was to be removed elsewhere—that on Monday morning a wagon would call at the gate for herself and her property. Accordingly every Monday morning throughout the year, at 10 o'clock, she was accompanied to the gate, dressed with a coloured handkerchief pinned fancifully over her cap instead of a bonnet, and carrying a small parcel (*her property*) of most heterogeneous contents—thimbles, ends of tape, polished bones, pebbles, pieces of smooth coal, &c. The wagon was never found to be waiting, and Mary, without evincing any disappointment, walked cheerfully back to the Laundry, telling the Superintendent that “The wagon would be sure to come next Monday, but that she need not lose time, so she would work all this week.”

Not any of the senior Attendants have left the Asylum during the year, but several applications for re-engagement have been made by parties who had been previously in its service; and not any change has occurred amongst the Female Officers, except that, in the month of September last, the Superintendent of Bazaar, Miss G. Cater, resigned her appointment on account of ill-health, and Miss Emma Phillips has been elected to succeed her.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very faithful Servant,

CATHERINE M. E. MACFIE,
Matron.

1st January, 1856.

REPORT

OF THE

FARM AND GARDEN COMMITTEE.

Hamwell, 14th Jan., 1856.

The Farm and Garden Committee make the following Report:—

GROUNDS.—The Paths in the west-front Airing Court have, during the past year, been thoroughly gravelled and the Railings around them painted. The oval clumps in the front square have been filled with rhododendrons, and azaleas, ivy, magnolias, &c. &c., have been planted against the wall of 15 west front.

GARDENS.—The Crops have been abundant and good.

FARM.—Fifty-six acres have been under cultivation, producing 110 tons of Potatoes; 56 tons of Wurzel; 15 tons of Carrots and Parsnips; and 12 quarters of Oats. 13,952 lbs. of Pork, 2604 lbs. of Beef, and 182 lbs. of Veal have been killed. 3102 lbs. of Butter and 505 dozen of Eggs have been produced.

DRAINAGE.—A small portion of the Brent River, near the

Bridge, has been cleared and drained, and the mud taken out, thereby much increasing the flow of water, which had previously been choked up during the greater portion of the year. The rugged part of the field near to it has been filled in and levelled, and a new open fence has been put up.

PATIENTS.—In addition to their usual every-day employment within the grounds, and in making the alterations above mentioned in the Brent Meadow, 14 Male and 12 Female Patients were agreeably and cheerfully occupied during some days of the hay-making season in making hay. So much pleased were they to “go out to work,” as they termed it—*i. e.*, outside the front gate to the meadow opposite—that they were permitted (with the sanction of the Medical Officers) to have their dinner in the hay-field, and returned in the evening quite pleased to have been usefully employed.

STOCK.—Is all healthy and in good condition, and consists of 1 Bull, 14 Cows, 2 Heifers, 6 Calves, 97 Pigs, and 4 Horses.

(Signed)

WM. ELSEY, for

W. BUCHANAN,

*Chairman of the Farm and Garden
Committee.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

QUARTERS ENDING										YEAR ENDING		
										31st December.		

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Return of Patients Annually Admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1855, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

ADMITTED.				TOTAL.									Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1855.		
				DISCHARGED.						Died.					
				Cured.			Relieved or not Improved.								
Year ending Dec. 31st.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1831	136	159	295	34	30	64	5	4	9	78	102	180	19	23	42
1832	188	234	422	35	54	89	13	18	31	118	127	245	22	35	57
1833	90	113	203	26	33	59	5	2	7	48	60	108	11	18	29
1834	70	52	122	17	17	34	6	4	10	43	25	68	4	6	10
1835	78	63	141	15	20	35	6	4	10	47	30	77	10	9	19
1836	67	46	113	19	15	34	2	3	5	33	20	53	13	8	21
1837	36	27	63	9	6	15	6	2	8	16	11	27	5	8	13
1838	139	186	325	37	34	71	10	12	22	69	73	142	23	67	90
1839	123	95	218	39	24	63	8	7	15	63	40	103	13	24	37
1840	100	51	151	25	13	38	10	..	10	51	24	75	14	14	28
1841	102	122	224	26	34	60	8	20	28	54	43	97	14	25	39
1842	92	91	183	26	24	50	6	9	15	44	30	74	16	28	44
1843	74	86	160	23	25	48	16	12	28	22	31	53	13	18	31
1844	61	57	118	10	13	23	10	6	16	24	17	41	17	21	38
1845	56	48	104	10	12	22	3	8	11	30	12	42	13	16	29
1846	59	36	95	16	14	30	6	5	11	31	9	40	6	8	14
1847	56	44	100	15	21	36	9	3	12	25	7	32	7	13	20
1848	64	41	105	18	18	36	14	2	16	20	8	28	12	13	25
1849	67	46	113	22	18	40	9	5	14	25	7	32	11	16	27
1850	74	50	124	17	17	34	11	4	15	26	9	35	20	20	40
1851	88	102	190	12	21	33	6	14	20	31	14	45	39	53	92
1852	57	63	120	11	22	33	7	5	12	23	13	36	16	23	39
1853	64	63	127	17	17	34	4	10	14	24	12	36	19	24	43
1854	87	82	169	15	17	32	8	3	11	21	20	41	43	42	85
1855	73	78	151	7	8	15	2	5	7	10	12	22	54	53	107
	2101	2035	4136	501	527	1028	190	167	357	976	756	1732	434	585	1019

16th January, 1856.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

EMPLOYMENT.

1855.

MALES.	1855.			
	Mar. 31st.	June 30th.	Sept. 30th.	Dec. 31st.
In Front Grounds	10	12	8	9
Garden, Orchard, Farm Grounds, &c. .	58	62	74	53
Cow House and Piggery	5	6	6	6
As Coal Porters and Stablemen	3	2	2	3
Bricklayers, Whitewashers, &c.	3	1	1	2
In preparing Fire Wood.	2	2	1	2
Tinman's Shop	1	2	2	2
Carpenter's Shop	4	5	5	6
Painter's and Plumber's Shop.	6	3	3	3
Smith's Shop	2	1	1	1
Gas House, Engine House, & Boilers }	1	..	1	1
Store Room	10	8	10	9
Tailor's Shop	8	6	7	9
Shoemaker's Shop	2	2	2	2
Printing and Bookbinding	32	35	37	33
Upholsterer's Shop and Picking Coir .	6	6	7	6
Kitchen, Brewhouse, and Bakehouse .	5	5	4	3
Foul Linen House	41	44	40	43
As Helpers in the Wards	1	1	1	1
In preparing Cocoa				
Employed	200	203	212	194
Unemployed	192	201	191	204
Sick	42	32	27	36
Total in Asylum	434	436	430	434
FEMALES.				
At Needlework in the Wards	149	147	140	117
Ditto in the Bazaar & Workroom	38	32	30	55
In Kitchen and	21	22	20	23
Bakehouse	58	66	62	83
As Helpers in the Wards	12	11	10	12
At Officers' Apartments	90	93	84	88
In Laundries and Distribution Room . .				
Employed	368	371	346	378
Unemployed	197	175	215	181
Sick	19	34	24	26
Total in Asylum	584	580	585	585
Total Patients in Asylum	1018	1016	1015	1019

16th Jan., 1856.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.—31st of December, 1855.

OFFICERS.

	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
1 Medical Officer and Superintendent, Male Department.....	£200 0	1 Storekeeper.....	£100 0
1 Ditto, Female Department.....	200 0	1 Storekeeper's Clerk.....	50 0
1 Apothecary.....	80 0	1+ Engineer.....	110 0
1* Chaplain.....	300 0	1 Matron.....	200 0
1* Clerk to Committee of Visitors.....	100 0	1 Assistant ditto.....	40 0
1* Clerk of the Asylum.....	300 0	1 Housekeeper.....	60 0
2* Assistant Clerks £85 & £70.....	155 0	1 Superintendent of Bazaar.....	35 0
		1 Ditto of Workroom.....	25 0
		1 Ditto of Laundry.....	28 0
		17	£1,983 0

SERVANTS—MALES.

1 Head Attendant.....	£52 0	per annum.....	£52 0
1 Attendant.....	40 0	ditto.....	40 0
5 Ditto.....	35 0	ditto each.....	175 0
4 Ditto.....	33 0	ditto each.....	132 0
2 Ditto.....	31 0	ditto each.....	62 0
2 Ditto.....	29 0	ditto.....	58 0
1 Ditto (Night).....	26 0	ditto.....	26 0
1 Ditto.....	26 0	ditto.....	26 0
4 Ditto.....	24 0	ditto each.....	96 0
5 Ditto.....	22 0	ditto each.....	110 0
5 Ditto.....	21 0	ditto each.....	105 0
2* Ditto (Garden).....	1 2	per week each.....	114 8
2* Tailors.....	£1 7 & 1 1	per week each.....	124 16
2* Upholsterers.....	1 5 & 1 2	per week each.....	122 4
2* Shoemakers.....	1 7 & 1 0	per week each.....	122 4
1* Tinman.....	1 8	ditto.....	72 16
1* Brewer.....	1 4	ditto.....	62 8
1* Stoker.....	1 1	ditto.....	54 12
1* Ditto.....	1 0	ditto.....	52 0
3* Ditto.....	0 16	ditto each.....	124 16
1* Gas Maker.....	0 18	ditto.....	46 16
1+ Gardener.....	1 6	ditto.....	67 12
1* Cowman and Pigman.....	1 1	ditto.....	54 12
1* Assistant to ditto.....	0 16	ditto.....	41 12
1* Carter.....	0 16	ditto.....	41 12
3* Farm and Garden Labourers.....	0 16	ditto each.....	124 16
1+ Porter at Lodge.....	1 1	ditto.....	54 12
1 House Porter.....	35 0	per annum.....	35 0
1* House Labourer.....	0 18	per week.....	46 16
2* Foul Linen Washers.....	0 18	ditto each.....	93 12

59

SERVANTS—FEMALES.

£2,339 4

1 Head Attendant.....	£22 0	per annum.....	£22 0
1 Night ditto.....	21 0	ditto.....	21 0
4 Attendants.....	20 0	ditto each.....	80 0
3 Ditto.....	18 0	ditto each.....	54 0
4 Ditto.....	16 0	ditto each.....	64 0
17 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto each.....	255 0
11 Ditto.....	14 0	ditto each.....	154 0
1 Housemaid.....	19 10	ditto.....	19 10
1 Ditto.....	16 0	ditto.....	16 0
1 Ditto.....	12 0	ditto.....	12 0
2 Ditto.....	10 10	ditto each.....	21 0
1 Distribution Room Maid.....	11 10	ditto.....	11 10
2 Laundry-maids.....	20 0	ditto each.....	40 0
1 Ditto.....	16 0	ditto.....	16 0
1 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto.....	15 0
4 Ditto.....	14 0	ditto each.....	56 0
1 Cook.....	19 0	ditto.....	19 0
1 Ditto.....	15 0	ditto.....	15 0
1 Bakeress.....	20 0	ditto.....	20 0
1 Kitchen-maid.....	13 0	ditto.....	13 0
1 Dairy-maid.....	17 0	ditto.....	17 0

60 Females

£941 0

59 Males

2,339 4

119 Servants

£3,280 4

17 Officers

1,983 0

136 Total

£5,263 4

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

+ Lodged only.

16th January, 1856.

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

Hamwell Lunatic Asylum.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption for the Four Quarters of the Year, ending 31st December, 1855.—The Articles are delivered at the Asylum free of Carriage.

		Quarter to 31st Mar.		Quarter to 30th June		Quarter to 30th Sept.		Quarter to 31st Dec.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Ox Beef	.	0	7 2	0	7 8	0	7 8	0	7 10
Wether Mutton, the whole Carcase (without head, shanks, or inside suet)	.	0	7 2	0	7 8	0	7 8	0	7 10
Beef and Mutton Suet	.	0	7 2	0	7 8	0	7 8	0	7 10
Flour	.	2	1 6	2	15 0	2	15 0	3	1 0
Malt	.	3	5 0	3	6 6	3	6 6	3	13 0
Cheese	.	2	18 0	2	19 6	2	19 6	3	5 0
Butter	.	4	18 0	4	8 0	4	8 0	4	16 0
Sugar, (raw)	.	1	16 0	1	16 0	1	16 0	2	4 0
Sugar (refined)	.	2	6 0	2	6 0	2	6 0	2	15 0
Coals (Merthyr)	.	1	4 6	1	4 6	1	3 0	1	3 0

CHARLES WRIGHT, Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

RETURN of the average number of OFFICERS, &c., boarded at the Expense of the Establishment, during the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING 31st December.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers	11	11	11	11	11
Families of ditto	3	3	3	3	3
Servants of ditto	7	7	7	7	7
Attendants { Male . . .	32	31	31	31	31
{ Female . .	40	40	38	40	39
Servants.. { Male . . .	..	..	..	..	..
{ Female..	14	14	14	14	14
Patients.. { Male . . .	434	435	434	433	434
{ Female . .	582	583	580	588	583
Total	1,123	1,124	1,118	1,127	1,122

J. MORRISON,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Hanwell Asylum, 16th January, 1856.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE from 1st January to 31st December, 1855.

INCOME.

EXPENDITURE.

YE.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total.
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
1855, Dec. 31.	From Parishes in Middlesex.	FROM WEEKLY RATE.				23,041 18 8	
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	5,507 6 6	5,502 11 2	5,191 19 6	10 18 11		16,793 16 1
	Ditto due ditto.....			418 1 10	6,328 0 9		6,746 2 7
	Total.....	5,507 6 6	5,502 11 2	5,613 1 4	6,328 19 8		23,041 18 8
	From Parishes in other Counties.						
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	30 3 1	49 12 0	68 0 0	6 2 0		153 17 1
	Ditto due ditto.....	6 11 0		10 2 0	106 18 0		123 11 0
	Total.....	36 14 1	49 12 0	78 2 0	112 0 0		277 8 1
	From County Treasurer.						
	To Cash received for Maintenance.....	754 7 10	754 16 1	752 14 10			2,262 18 9
Ditto due ditto.....				818 6 4	818 6 4		
Total.....	754 7 10	754 16 1	752 14 10	818 6 4	3,080 5 1		
For Funerals.							
To Cash received.....	22 19 0	17 0 0	14 19 0		54 18 0		
Ditto due ditto.....			0 17 0	12 15 0	12 15 0		
Total.....	22 19 0	17 0 0	15 16 0	12 15 0	68 10 0		
To Cash Received from Bazaar.....				28 13 4	28 13 4		
Total Income from Weekly Rate, &c.....							
		6,321 7 4	6,003 19 2	6,450 14 2	7,311 14 4	26,496 15 2	
FROM COUNTY RATE.							
Repairs, &c.							
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....	634 9 9	838 13 1	1,115 5 2		2,588 8 0		
Ditto due ditto.....				773 2 0	773 2 0		
Total.....	634 9 9	838 13 1	1,115 5 2	773 2 0	3,261 10 0		
Lands and Buildings.							
To Cash received from County Treasurer.....							
Ditto due ditto.....							
Total.....							
Total Income from County Rate.....							
		634 9 9	838 13 1	1,115 5 2	773 2 0	3,261 10 0	
TOTAL INCOME.....							
		6,955 17 2	7,242 12 4	7,574 19 4	8,084 16 4	32,790 11 2	
				Balance from Dec. 31st, 1854	29,808 5 2	29,808 5 2	
						25,578 17 4	

YE.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
1855, Dec. 31.	Provisions.	FROM WEEKLY RATE.				13,423 0 7	
	By Meat.....	999 5 2	1,055 3 19	1,351 11 4	972 10 11		4,199 0 2
	By Milk.....	633 2 6	841 19 8	839 14 6	901 3 0		3,219 0 0
	By Fuel.....	1 10 3	1 7 6	1 0 0	2 0 0		5 17 9
	Outward Post, &c.....	177 1 8	147 10 11	191 6 7	190 12 2		706 11 4
	To and from Cook.....	106 15 7	119 6 4	125 5 11	134 14 8		585 3 0
	Sugar and Treacle.....	20 14 8	20 7 19	31 8 7	35 13 1		133 6 2
	Butter and Soap.....	65 1 0	57 14 6	73 12 8	62 13 10		259 2 0
	Tea and Coffee.....	80 11 4	92 12 9	113 4 6	94 8 3		380 19 10
	By Cheese, Eggs, &c.....	178 3 11	167 14 3	190 2 1	214 10 0		750 19 5
Butter.....	509 5 0	467 19 2	500 0 9	509 7 4	2,085 12 3		
Milk and Eggs.....							
Meat and other Vegetables.....		2 18 4	3 0 6		5 19 10		
For Farm (see Farm Returns).....	342 9 0	268 0 6	238 7 9	201 1 3	1,050 15 2		
Total.....	3,135 4 1	3,272 14 11	3,546 19 1	3,668 2 6	13,623 9 7		
House & other Expenses.							
By Candles, &c.....	448 15 11	236 12 1	282 5 5	453 19 4	1,420 12 9		
By Soap, Soda, &c.....	77 5 0	43 19 4	114 0 0	42 11 4	277 15 8		
By Oil, Candles, &c.....	15 12 3	14 18 7	15 16 3	13 17 0	58 4 1		
By Fuel, Bedding, and Linen.....	29 3 5	11 9 10	13 19 9	21 14 3	65 19 3		
By Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c.....	350 2 9	301 17 5	423 8 5	350 6 4	1,425 14 11		
By Brooms, Brushes, &c.....	33 3 2	43 14 6	28 9 8	48 14 2	153 2 6		
By Earthware and Glass.....	37 1 2	40 6 11	54 5 6	65 11 0	197 5 1		
By Rates and Taxes.....	12 1 5	18 1 0	21 5 0	21 10 0	82 18 2		
By Postage and Stationery, &c.....	28 9 10	19 4 3		17 4 6	64 18 7		
By Printing, Advertisements, &c.....	57 7 9	52 2 1	65 17 11	58 19 3	234 7 0		
By Freight and Carriage.....	64 5 8	44 16 4	63 7 3	74 17 7	247 6 10		
By Retaking Patients.....	18 4 8	23 13 0	25 8 8	29 15 4	96 1 8		
By Patients on Trial.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 9 6	9 17 6		
By Law Expenses.....	4 9 3	14 17 0	15 19 1	12 12 9	47 18 3		
By Funeral Expenses.....	6 3 0	4 7 6	0 8 0	3 10 0	17 19 0		
By Bazaar.....					0 8 0		
Total.....	1,178 9 5	870 1 10	1,127 5 2	1,223 2 6	4,998 18 11		
By Clothing.....							
Salaries and Wages.							
By Salaries of Officers.....	448 19 6	495 11 8	504 10 0	498 2 4	1,946 3 6		
By Wages of Servants.....	859 11 9	788 15 6	751 16 10	871 3 5	3,276 7 0		
Total.....	1,548 11 3	1,345 7 2	1,256 6 10	1,369 5 9	5,909 11 0		
Medicine, &c.							
By Drugs, Leeches, Transfers, &c.....	53 19 7	59 6 2	47 9 10	25 4 5	185 13 0		
By Porter, &c.....	190 19 0	98 5 6	96 1 6	235 6 2	590 3 9		
By Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c.....	76 10 3	114 7 8	133 9 3	198 9 1	422 16 3		
Total.....	374 15 7	333 7 9	318 0 1	390 1 8	1,415 5 1		
By Incidentals.....							
Total Expenditure from Weekly Rate	6,700 7 4	6,214 15 10	6,872 10 4	7,094 11 1	26,892 4 7		
FROM COUNTY RATE.							
Repairs, &c.							
By Labour.....	306 12 9	365 16 0	378 5 7	385 11 1	1,436 5 5		
Building and other Materials, viz.....							
Bricks, Slates, &c.....	76 10 9	17 10 1	60 5 4	41 11 5	294 17 7		
Timber.....	68 17 11	16 4 9	109 15 4	95 15 8	289 14 8		
Iron, Lead, Zinc, &c.....	24 9 8	273 8 9	409 0 1	194 15 1	901 17 7		
Glass.....	4 19 0	4 19 0	23 15 0	8 5 11	38 16 11		
Paint, &c.....	37 16 1	48 19 4	31 15 4	12 4 11	130 13 8		
Insurance.....	30 3 7	111 15 2	95 18 6	26 2 11	259 12 2		
Total.....	634 9 9	838 13 1	1,115 5 2	773 2 0	3,261 10 0		
Lands and Buildings.							
By Land.....							
Buildings.....							
Total.....							
Total Expenditure from County Rate.....							
		634 9 9	838 13 1	1,115 5 2	773 2 0	3,261 10 0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..							
		7,334 17 1	7,053 8 11	7,987 15 6	7,867 13 1	30,033 14 7	
						Balance..	
						3,223 2 5	
						25,578 17 4	

* Repairs, &c., Act 16 & 17, Vict. cap. 97, Section, 34

* Repairs, &c., Act 16 & 17, Vict. cap. 97, Section, 38.

Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.

	QUARTERS ENDING				For the Year 1855.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Provisions.....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
House and other Expenses.....	0 4 9 1	0 4 11 1	0 5 4 1	0 5 2 1	0 5 0 2
Clothing.....	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 10 0
Salaries and Wages.....	0 2 0 0	0 1 10 0	0 1 10 0	0 2 0 0	0 1 11 0
Medicine and Incidentals.....	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0
Total.....	0 10 3 1	0 9 4 1	0 10 3 1	0 10 6 1	0 10 1 1
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year for Middlesex	0 9 7 1	0 9 7 1	0 9 7 1	0 10 9 1	0 9 11 1
Ditto ditto ditto Parishes in other Counties	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

(Signed)

J. MORRISON, Clerk of the Asylum.

ASYLUM

January 10 31st December 1885

WEEKLY REPORT

NAME	COAST GUARD SERVICE			REMARKS
	1st	2nd	3rd	

FROM WEEKLY REPORT

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st

WEEKLY REPORT

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st

WEEKLY REPORT

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st

WEEKLY REPORT

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

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

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Site of the Asylum and Buildings ..	3	2	17			
Shrubberies	3	3	30			
West Front Airing Grounds, Females	5	3	20			
East do. do. Males .	6	0	0			
Airing Courts, Female Side	3	0	0			
Do. Male Side	3	0	20			
Burial Ground	0	1	24			
	<hr/>			25	3	31
Cowhouse, Piggeries, } Stables, and Sheds }	0	3	4			
	<hr/>			0	3	4

UNDER CULTIVATION.

Garden	4	0	4			
Orchard.....	2	1	7			
Field by Brent Side	20	1	3			
New Field.....	24	0	0			
Brent Meadow	6	0	0			
	<hr/>			56	2	24
				<hr/>		
Total.....				83	1	19
				<hr/>		

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS,

From the 1st January, 1855, to the 31st December, 1855.

Abstracts of Receipts and Payments on Farm Account.

RECEIPT.				EXPENDITURE.			
To Sale of—	£	s.	d.	By Purchase of—	£	s.	d.
1 Old Cow	8	8	0	1 Cow and Calf	24	0	0
1 Cow Carcase..	1	10	0	Hay, Corn, and Provender ..	471	15	6
10 Calves.....	15	7	0	Meal and Toppings	146	13	6
7 Pigs	9	15	0	Potatoe and other Seeds	108	5	11
Hides and Offal	8	4	6	Straw	116	15	3
Potatoes.....	1	1	9	Sundry Expenses	30	9	4
				Wages as per book	286	5	2
Balance		44	6 3				
	1,149	18	5				
	<u>£1,184</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>		<u>£1,184</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

J. MORRISON, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

Estimated Value of Stock upon Farm.

1st January, 1855.	£	s.	d.	1st January, 1856.	£	s.	d.
4 Horses.....	80	0	0	4 Horses.....	70	0	0
14 Cows	280	0	0	14 Cows	320	0	0
1 Bull.....	15	0	0	1 Bull	18	0	0
2 Heifers	36	0	0	5 Heifers	50	0	0
6 Calves	40	0	0	4 Calves	12	0	0
97 Pigs	145	10	0	108 Pigs	150	0	0
Sundry Fowls	17	10	0	Sundry Fowls.....	15	0	0
Implements and Dead Stock	100	0	0	Implements and Dead Stock	110	0	0
Decrease on Stock ..	31	0	0				
	<u>£745</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>£745</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Steward.*

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE.				PRODUCE AND VALUE.			
To	£	s.	d.	By	£	s.	d.
Balance of Cash brought down	1,149	18	5	2604 Lbs. Beef, at 6½d. per lb.	73	4	9
528 Qrs. Grains, at 2s. per Qr.	52	16	0	182 „ Veal, at 7d. „	5	6	2
Rent of 56 Acres Land, at 50s. per Acre	140	0	0	13952 Lbs. Pork, at 6½d. per lb.	377	17	4
Estimated Rates and Taxes	32	0	0	3102 Lbs. Butter at 1s. per lb.	155	2	0
Deduct for Patients Labour	416	0	0	13099 Gals. Milk at 9d. per gal.	491	4	3
	<u>£1,790</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	505 Doz. Eggs, at 9d. per doz.	18	18	9
Balance in favor of Farm..	713	2	10½	1670 Bushels Potatoes, at 3s.	250	10	0
	<u>£2,503</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3½</u>	2800 „ do. (in store) „	420	0	0
				5031 „ Greens (various)	366	15	7
				977½ „ Carrots & Parsnips	79	9	3
				347½ „ Peas and Beans ..	40	11	9½
				34½ „ Onions	6	19	0
				45 „ do. (in store) ..	9	0	0
				977 „ Turnips	51	9	9
				Salads and Herbs	35	6	1
				Fruit and Rhubarb	56	12	7
				Fowls and Pigeons	7	10	0
				12 Qrs. Oats	18	0	0
				46 Tons Wurzel	40	0	0
	<u>£2,503</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3½</u>		<u>£2,503</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3½</u>

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*Employment of the Male Patients, and its Estimated Value,
for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.*

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£	s.	d.
36	Garden and Farm.....	166	8	0
36	Spade Husbandry.....	249	12	0
18	{ Gathering and preparing } Vegetables..... }	83	4	0
18	Front grounds	83	4	0
6	Cowhouse and Piggery....	41	12	0
9	Tailors	70	4	0
10	Shoemakers	70	4	0
3	Tinmen	36	8	0
4	Upholstery	35	2	0
32	Coir Room	17	16	0
3	Printing Office.....	60	0	0
3	Kitchen.....	62	8	0
1	Bakehouse			
1	Brewhouse			
2	Cocoa Room.....			
2	General Store Room ... }	20	8	0
4	Coal Porters.....			
2	{ Bricklayers and White- } washers	170	0	0
6	Carpenters.....			
3	{ Engine house and Gas- } house			
5	Painters.....			
2	Stonemason and Pavier ...	41	12	0
6	Male Foul Linen House ..	26	0	0
52	Helpers in Male Wards ..	158	3	4
250		£1,392	5	4

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Employment of the Female Patients, and its Estimated Value, for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Average Number of Patients.	Employment.	£	s.	d.
180	Needlework { Workroom Bazaar In Wards }	500	0	0
20	Kitchen and Dairy	65	0	0
9	Bakehouse	50	0	0
84	Laundry	400	0	0
83	Helpers in Wards	160	0	0
12	Ditto at Officers'	20	0	0
388		£1,195	0	0

C. M. E. MACFIE, *Matron.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing, &c., manufactured or made up by the Patients, &c.,
from the 1st January, 1855, to the 31st December, 1855.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Black Velvet Stocks	6	Aprons.....	713
Braces	865	Bedgowns ¹	128
Bolsters	167	Boot and Shoe Uppers	581
Boots and Shoes (Cloth) ..	1479	Flannel Jackets	402
Boots and Shoes (Leather)..	125	Flannel Drawers.....	390
Coats and Jackets	329	Handkerchiefs.....	2242
Coir Mats Bound	80	Men's Caps	993
Flannel Jackets	20	Petticoats.....	892
Flannel Drawers.....	10	Pillow Cases	521
Men's Capes	14	Sheets	804
Men's Caps	365	Shifts	1157
Sacking Bottoms for Iron		Shirts	541
Bedsteads.....	218	Shrouds and Caps	94
Strong Rugs	144	Stays	153
Ticken Frocks.....	7	Table Cloths	20
Trousers	581	Ticken Frocks.....	224
Waistcoats	304	Towels.....	768
Hair Mattresses	160	Women's Caps	2080
Padded Rooms	4	Women's Gowns.....	1639
Hassocks for Chapel	18	Women's Cloaks.....	80
		Women's Bonnets	6
	4,897		14,428

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

The whole of the repairs of clothing, &c., are done by the Patients, with the exception of the repairs of the leather boots and shoes.

The washing of the Establishment, consisting, on the 31st December, 1855, of 1,108 persons, is also performed by the Patients, with the superintendence and assistance of eight Laundresses; the whole of the cooking, baking, and dairy departments, with the superintendence of the Housekeeper and assistance of five servants.

Eighty to ninety Male Patients are daily employed in the Farm, Gardens, and Front Grounds.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

A RETURN

*Of Clothing delivered out from the 1st January, 1855, to the
31st December, 1855.*

	Males.	Females.
Aprons	14	871
Bedgowns .....	..	125
Black Velvet Stocks	6	..
Bonnets .....	..	594
Boots .. { Leather....(Pairs)	259	538
{ Cloth....(Pairs)	642	767
Braces	636	..
Coats and Jackets	323	..
Day Caps.....	1128	1956
Flannel Jackets	304	208
Flannel Drawers.....(Pairs).....	281	23
Frocks	3	222
Gloves	112	94
Handkerchiefs	1196	1052
Hats.....	150	..
Night Caps	169	..
Pattens and Clogs ....(Pairs) .....	..	51
Petticoats .....	..	742
Shawls.....	..	122
Shifts .....	..	949
Shirts	501	..
Stays.....(Pairs) .....	..	271
Shoes .. { Leather....(Pairs)	197	449
{ Cloth....(Pairs)	7	392
Stockings	1037	1118
Trousers	535	..
Waistcoats	317	..
Women's Gowns.....	..	1639

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

*A RETURN of Clothing in Store on the 1st January, 1855, and
the 1st January, 1856.*

1st January, 1855.				1st January, 1856.			
	s. d.	£	s. d.		s. d.	£	s. d.
313 Aprons	0 9	11	14 9	141 Aprons.....	0 9	5	5 9
125 Bedgowns	3 0	18	15 0	128 Bedgowns	3 0	19	4 0
21 Men's Leather Boots	6 0	6	6 0	34 Men's Leather Boots	6 0	10	4 0
36 Ditto do. Shoes	4 6	8	2 0	24 Ditto Do. Shoes	4 6	5	8 0
17 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4 1	3	9 5	35 Ditto Cloth Boots..	4 1	7	2 11
11 Women's Leather } Boots	4 0	2	4 0	6 Women's Leather } Boots.....	4 0	1	4 0
33 Ditto Do. Shoes ..	3 0	4	19 0	34 Ditto Do. Shoes	3 0	5	2 0
34 Ditto Cloth Boots..	3 6	5	19 0	32 Ditto Cloth Boots .	3 6	5	12 0
78 Coats	6 6	25	7 0	84 Coats	6 6	27	6 0
89 Waistcoats	3 0	13	7 0	76 Waistcoats	3 0	11	8 0
52 Trousers	6 6	16	18 0	98 Trousers.....	6 6	31	17 0
141 Women's Day Caps	1 0	7	1 0	295 Women's Day Caps	1 0	14	15 0
72 Men's Day Caps....	0 6	1	16 0	302 Men's Day Caps ..	0 6	7	11 0
114 Men's Night Caps..	0 1	0	9 6	282 Men's Night Caps	0 1	1	3 6
95 Flannel Jackets....	2 6	11	17 6	193 Flannel Jackets....	2 6	24	2 6
50 Ditto Drawers	3 0	7	10 0	159 Ditto Drawers	3 0	23	17 0
65 Gloves	0 8	2	3 4	63 Gloves	0 8	2	2 0
6 Hats	2 6	0	15 0	96 Hats.....	1 2	5	12 0
528 Handkerchiefs	0 6	13	4 0	522 Handkerchiefs	0 6	13	1 0
— Braces	0 4	0	0 0	265 Braces	0 4	4	8 4
35 Men's Frocks	6 0	10	10 0	49 Men's Frocks	6 0	14	14 0
— Pattens and Clogs	0 8	0	0 0	45 Pattens and Clogs..	0 8	1	10 0
24 Petticoats	4 2	5	6 0	174 Petticoats	4 2	36	5 0
— Shifts	3 0	0	0 0	217 Shifts	3 0	32	11 0
141 Shirts	3 6	24	13 6	181 Shirts	3 6	31	13 6
20 Stays, Jean	1 6	1	10 0	94 Stays, Jean.....	1 6	7	1 0
2 Ditto Harden	0 6	0	1 0	68 Ditto, Harden	0 6	1	14 0
48 Stockings	1 0	2	8 0	269 Stockings	1 2	15	13 10
32 Men's Capes	4 0	6	8 0	13 Men's Capes	4 0	2	12 0
24 Women's Bonnets .	1 0	1	4 0	— Women's Bonnets .	1 0	0	0 0
13½ Yards Velvet.....	1 0	0	13 9	27 Yards Velvet.....	1 0	1	7 0
619½ „ Calico	0 4½	10	19 5	331 „ Calico	0 4½	6	11 0½
52 „ Check	0 7½	1	12 6	155 „ Check	0 6½	4	7 2½
44 „ Flannel	0 10½	1	18 6	296 „ Flannel	0 9½	12	0 6
12 „ Irish Linen..	1 6	0	18 0	28 „ Irish Linen..	1 6	2	2 0
14 „ Lawn	1 0	0	14 0	28 „ Lawn	1 0	1	8 0
160 lbs. Leather.....	1 2	9	6 8	560 lbs. Leather	1 3	35	0 0
149½ Yrds. Linsey.....	2 8½	20	8 0	74 Yrds. Linsey.....	2 9½	10	6 7
20 „ Shoe Cloth ..	1 10	1	16 8	30 „ Shoe Cloth..	1 7½	2	8 1½
687½ „ Prints	0 4½	12	17 9½	909½ „ Prints.....	0 4½	17	1 0½
— „ Merino	0 0	0	0 0	— „ Merino	0 0	0	0 0
43½ „ Men's Cloth .	4 11½	10	17 10	793 „ Men's Cloth	4 9	45	16 9
441 „ Shirting	0 7½	14	4 9½	704 „ Shirting	0 7½	22	0 0
44 „ Stay Jean	0 10	1	16 8	42 „ Stay Jean ...	0 10	1	15 0
£301 17 7½				£532 3 6½			

Amount of Clothing purchased 1854 £2,044 15 3
 „ „ 1855 £2,283 14 5

Average Number of Patients 1854 .. Males. Females. Total.
 „ „ „ 1855 .. 415 .. 564 .. 979
 „ „ „ 1855 .. 434 .. 583 .. 1,017

Jan. 1st, 1856.

JOHN W. CLIFT, Storekeeper.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1855.

Number of Officers and Servants	89
Ditto Male Patients	434
Ditto Female Patients	585
Total	1108

Meat—Bacon	5,088 lbs.
Beef and Mutton	146,563 lbs.
Pork	18,805 lbs.
Beer	58,860 gals.
Porter	1,595 gals.
Bread	329,250 lbs.
Butter	12,518 lbs.
Cheese	24,285 lbs.
Cocoa	8,840 lbs.
Coffee	461 lbs.
Eggs	4,664 No.
Flour	342,164 lbs.
Malt	528 qrs.
Milk	13,107 gals.
Hops	4,604 lbs.
Potatoes	208,320 lbs.
Other Vegetables	7,368 bus.
Sugar	18,674 lbs.
Tea	3,857 lbs.
Treacle	20,490 lbs.

For the Sick.

Wine	84,918 oz.
Brandy	9,292 oz.
Gin	19,910 oz.
Porter and Ale	44,880 pints.
Oranges	4,850 No.
Fish (Soles)	8,948 No.
Biscuits	600 No.
Eggs	20,105 No.

JOHN W. CLIFT, *Storekeeper.*

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Barwell Lunatic Asylum.

SUMMARY OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS.

Male Side, 31st December, 1855.

No. of Ward.																										Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Meat Dinner.	Mutton Chops.	Beef Steaks.	Pork Chops.	Minced Meat.	Bacon.	Fish.	Fowl.	Pigeon.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beet Tea.	Milk.	Arrow Root.	Rice Pudding.	Batter Pudding.	Bread & Butter Pudd.	Barley Water.	Sago and Brandy.	Butter in lieu of Cheese	Tea in the Morning.	Coffee.	Oranges.	Fruit.	Lemons.		Biscuits.	Figs.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Wine.		Port.	Sherry.	Brandy.	Gin.	Rum.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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(Signed)

W. C. BEGLEY, Medical Superintendent of the Male Side.

Handwell Lunatic Asylum.

SUMMARY OF SICK AND EXTRA DIET LISTS.

Female Side, 31st December, 1855.

No. of Ward.	Meat Dinner.	Mutton Chops.	Beef Steaks.	Pork Chops.	Minced Meat.	Bacon.	Fish.	Fowl.	Pigeon.	Eggs.	Mutton Broth.	Beef Tea.	Milk.	Arrow Root.	Rice Pudding.	Batter Pudding.	Bread&But.Pud.	Barley Water.	Sago & Brandy.	Cheese.	Tea in Morning.	Coffee.	Oranges.	Fruit.	Lemons.	Biscuits.	Figs.	Gruel.	Potatoes.	Onions.	Extra Beer.	Scotch Ale.	Pale Ale.	Porter.	Wine			Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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W. H. O. SANKEY, Medical Superintendent of the Female Side.

TABLE I.

Form of the Disease in the Cases of the 151 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

<i>Form of Disease.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
MANIA	23	35	58
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	5	4	9
——— with Epilepsy	3	2	5
——— Incipient Gene- } ral Paralysis }	—	2	2
——— General Paralysis	6	—	6
——— Suicidal	1	—	1
——— and } Epilepsy . }	1	—	1
——— with Delusions	—	3	3
MELANCHOLIA	8	14	22
——— with Incipient Ge- } neral Paralysis }	2	—	2
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	7	6	13
——— with Epilepsy, } Suicidal . }	1	—	1
——— with Delusions	—	2	2
IMBECILITY	6	4	10
———, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	1	1
——— with Epilepsy	2	2	4
——— and } General Paralysis }	—	—	—
——— with General Paralysis	6	2	8
DEMENTIA	1	—	1
——— with General Paralysis	1	—	1
Epilepsy	—	1	1
Total	73	78	151

TABLE II.

Combination of Mental Disease with Epilepsy in 12 Epileptic Cases, admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

	M.	F.	Total.
Epilepsy	—	1	1
With Mania	3	2	5
— and General Paralysis	1	—	1
With Melancholia	1	—	1
With Imbecility	2	2	4
— and Paralysis	—	—	—
Total	7	5	12

TABLE III.

Duration of the Disorder in the 151 Cases admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

DURATION.					M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month					5	10	15
" 2 " 					2	3	5
" 3 " 					2	4	6
" 4 " 					2	2	4
" 5 " 					1	2	3
" 6 " 					4	—	4
" 7 " 					—	4	4
" 8 " 					1	—	1
" 9 " 					—	2	2
" 1 Year					2	6	8
" 2 " 					9	4	13
" 3 " 					6	2	8
" 4 " 					2	3	5
" 5 " 					1	1	2
" 6 " 					1	2	3
" 7 " 					—	1	1
" 8 " 					—	—	—
" 9 " 					1	1	2
" 11 " 					1	1	2
" 15 " 					1	1	2
" 21 " 					—	1	1
From Childhood					1	1	2
Not Ascertained					31	27	58
Total					73	78	151

TABLE IV.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 151 Patients admitted during the
Year ending December 31st, 1855.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
MORAL.		MORAL.	
Want of Employment	5	Domestic Troubles	1
Domestic and other quarrels ..	4	Pecuniary Anxiety	2
Jealousy	1	Over-study	1
A Law-suit	1	Over-anxiety on Religious } Subjects	3
Over-study	1	Reverses and Adversity	3
Failure in Business	2	Fright	4
Loss of Self-respect at being } Flogged and Branded in the } Army	1	Grief	4
Disappointed Affection	1	Deserted by Husband	1
Pecuniary Losses	2	Sudden Death of Husband ...	1
Business Anxieties	4	Disappointed Affection	1
Death of Wife	1	Family Quarrels	1
Insanity of ditto	1	Remorse	1
Death of Relations	2	Suicide of Mother	1
Over-anxiety on Religious } Subjects	1	Ill-usage of Husband	1
	—		—
	27		25
PHYSICAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Bad State of Health	3	Bodily Illness	4
Epilepsy	5	Period of Life	1
Intemperance	7	Dropsy	2
Hemiplegia	2	Scarlatina	1
Want of Rest	2	Injury of the Head	1
Want of Exercise	1	Fever	1
Insufficient Food	3	Pregnancy	1
Congenital Defect	1	Parturition	2
Exposure to wet and cold	1	Intemperance	2
Head-aches	1	Dissipated Life	1
Overwork	3	Disease of Heart	1
Injury of the Spine	1		—
„ „ Head	2		17
Nearly drowned in rescuing a } sinking man	1		—
	—	Hereditary	11
	33		—
Hereditary	16		53
	—		—
	76	Deduct repetitions from com- } bined causes	1
Deduct repetitions from com- } bined causes	18		—
	—		52
	58		—
Not ascertained	15	Not ascertained	26
	—		—
Total	73	Total	78

TABLE V.

*Station or Occupation of the 151 Patients admitted during the
Year ending December 31st, 1855.*

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Errand Boy.....	1	Wife of Gardener	2
Attendants on the Insane	2	Milliners and Dressmakers.....	3
Bricklayers and Stonemasons..	5	Domestic Servants	10
Dyer.....	1	Teacher	1
Servant.....	1	Shopwoman.....	1
Painters and Glaziers.....	4	Governesses.....	2
School Assistants	2	Innkeepers	2
Gardeners	2	Silk Winder.....	1
Piano-forte Maker	1	Laundresses.....	3
Boot and Shoe Makers	5	Wife of Greengrocer	1
Mounted Policeman	1	Upholsteresses	2
Smith	1	Wife of Engineer	1
Tailors	4	—— Coachman	1
Labourer (formerly a Soldier)	1	Tailoress	1
Birdcage Maker	1	Needlewoman	1
Farmer.....	1	Wife of Labourer	1
Hosier	1	Housekeeper	1
Shirt Maker.....	1	Wife of Painter	1
Porters	2	Shoe Binder.....	1
Butcher	1	Elastic Stocking Maker.....	1
Carpenter.....	1	Wife of Sailor	1
Saddler, &c.	1	Saddle Maker	1
Artists	3	Parasol Maker.....	1
Coach Builders	2	Ladies' Maid	1
Grooms and Coachmen	5	Lodging-house Keepers	2
Carver in Wood	1	Stay Maker	1
Railway Clerk.....	1	Wives of Carpenters	3
Commercial Traveller.....	1	Widow of Broker.....	1
Ship Caulker	1	Wife of Hairdresser	1
Solicitor	1	Pew Opener.....	1
Literary	2	Not ascertained	18
Waiter	1		—
Baker	1	Total	78
Carman	1		—
Labourer	1		
Linen Draper	1		
Chymist and Druggist	1		
Stamper at the Inland Revenue			
Office	1		
Cattle Dealer	1		
Gold Chain Maker.....	1		
Not ascertained	7		
Total	73		

TABLE VI.

Degree of Education of the 151 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

	M.	F.	Total.
Well Educated..	4	7	11
Plainly Educated	13	6	19
Can Read & Write	31	32	63
Can Read	4	9	19
Cannot Read } nor Write.. }	4	6	10
Not ascertained	17	18	35
Total.....	73	78	151

TABLE VII.

Proportion of the Married and Single, and Widows and Widowers, of the 151 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

	M.	F.	Total
Single	30	23	53
Married	34	24	58
Widows	—	10	10
Widowers	4	—	4
Not ascertained..	5	21	26
Total.....	73	78	151

TABLE VIII.

Religion of the 151 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

	M.	F.	Total.
Church of England	48	39	87
Roman Catholic..	4	6	10
Wesleyan	—	5	5
Baptist	1	4	5
Presbyterian	1	—	1
Independent	—	5	5
Not ascertained ..	19	19	38
Total.....	73	78	151

TABLES IX and X.

Age at the Time of the First Attack of Insanity, and of Admission into the Asylum, of the 151 Patients admitted during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

AGE.	First Attack.			Admission.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
From 5 to 10 Years . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ 10 to 15 „ . . .	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „ . . .	3	3	6	3	5	8
„ 20 to 25 „ . . .	4	5	9	6	3	9
„ 25 to 30 „ . . .	7	5	12	8	9	17
„ 30 to 35 „ . . .	4	6	10	10	5	15
„ 35 to 40 „ . . .	5	3	8	7	10	17
„ 40 to 45 „ . . .	7	4	11	13	4	17
„ 45 to 50 „ . . .	8	5	13	8	4	12
„ 50 to 55 „ . . .	4	5	9	5	8	13
„ 55 to 60 „ . . .	—	2	2	1	2	3
„ 60 to 65 „ . . .	1	1	2	1	2	3
„ 65 to 70 „ . . .	2	1	3	2	2	4
„ 70 to 75 „ . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 75 to 80 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 80 to 85 „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Birth	1	—	1	—	—	—
Not ascertained	26	36	62	18	24	42
Total	73	78	151	73	78	151

TABLE XI.

*Causes of the Disorder in the 38 Cases Discharged Cured,
during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.*

<i>Moral.</i>		<i>Moral.</i>	
MALES.		FEMALES.	
Business anxieties	4	Reverses	2
Fright from being robbed ..	1	Domestic quarrels	2
Want of success in his profession	1	Anxiety about pecuniary } matters	1
Jealousy	1	Remorse	1
Domestic quarrels	1	Fear and Fright	1
	8		7
<i>Physical.</i>		<i>Physical.</i>	
Over-work and insufficient food	1	Bodily Illness	2
Excessive application to read- } ing and work	1	Pregnancy	1
Submersion in rescuing a } drowning man	1		3
Intemperance	3		
Injury to the Head	3		
Want of Rest	1		
	10	Hereditary	2
Hereditary	4		2
	22		
Deduct repetition from } combined causes	6	Not ascertained	9
Total	16	Total	21

TABLES XII., XIII., XIV., and XV.

Form of the Disease,—Duration of the Disease on Admission,—Age,—and Length of Time under Treatment in the Asylum, in the Cases of the 38 Patients discharged Cured, during the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

TABLE XII.

Form of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	13	13	26
——Suicidal.....	—	1	1
——with Incipient } General Paralysis }	1	—	1
Melancholia.....	2	4	6
——Suicidal.....	1	1	2
Imbecility.....	—	1	1
Epilepsy ..	—	1	1
Total	17	21	38

TABLE XIV.

Age.	M.	F.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years ..	—	1	1
„ 20 to 25	2	5	7
„ 25 to 30	2	5	7
„ 30 to 35	1	1	2
„ 35 to 40	3	3	6
„ 40 to 45	7	—	7
„ 45 to 50.....	1	—	1
„ 50 to 55	—	1	1
„ 55 to 60	1	—	1
„ 60 to 65	—	1	1
Not ascertained	—	4	4
Total	17	21	38

TABLE XIII.

Duration of Disease.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	4	7	11
„ 3 „	3	3	6
„ 6 „	—	2	2
„ 1 Year...	4	1	5
„ 2 „	1	—	1
„ 3 „	2	—	2
„ 4 „	1	—	1
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	—	1	1
„ 7 „	1	—	1
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	1	—	1
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
„ 13 „	—	—	—
„ 17 „	—	—	—
From Birth	—	—	—
Not ascertained	—	7	7
Total	17	21	38

TABLE XV.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Month	—	—	—
„ 2 Months	2	3	5
„ 3 „	2	3	5
„ 6 „	5	5	10
„ 9 „	3	4	7
„ 1 Year..	2	2	4
„ 2 „	1	3	4
„ 3 „	1	1	2
„ 4 „	1	—	1
„ 5 „	—	—	—
„ 6 „	—	—	—
„ 7 „	—	—	—
„ 8 „	—	—	—
„ 9 „	—	—	—
„ 10 „	—	—	—
„ 11 „	—	—	—
„ 12 „	—	—	—
Total	17	21	38

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

Similar Tables in the Cases of the 95 Patients who have Died in the Year ending December 31st, 1855.

TABLE XVI.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA.....	6	17	23
— Suicidal	—	—	—
— with Epilepsy	4	—	4
— Suicidal	—	—	—
— with General Paralysis.....	3	—	3
MELANCHOLIA	2	5	7
— Suicidal.....	—	—	—
INCOHERENCE	—	3	3
— with General Paralysis	—	—	—
IMBECILITY.....	10	9	19
— with General Paralysis	6	1	7
— and Epilepsy	2	—	2
— with Epilepsy	9	1	10
— Senile	—	2	2
DEMENTIA	2	5	7
— with General Paralysis..	5	—	5
— Epilepsy	—	—	—
Idiotcy	1	2	3
Total	50	45	95

TABLE XVIII.

AGE.	M.	F.	Total.
From 12 to 15 years....	1	—	1
" 15 to 20 "	1	1	2
" 20 to 25 "	—	2	2
" 25 to 30 "	5	4	9
" 30 to 35 "	8	4	12
" 35 to 40 "	3	4	7
" 40 to 45 "	5	2	7
" 45 to 50 "	4	4	8
" 50 to 55 "	3	2	5
" 55 to 60 "	1	5	6
" 60 to 65 "	5	3	8
" 65 to 70 "	1	10	11
" 70 to 75 "	—	2	2
" 75 to 80 "	—	1	1
" 80 to 85 "	1	4	5
" 85 to 90 "	1	—	1
" 95 to 100 "	—	1	1
Not ascertained.....	11	6	17
Total	50	45	95

TABLE XVII.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total
From Childhood	3	1	4
Not exceeding 3 Months.....	1	4	5
" 6 "	3	1	4
" 9 "	2	—	2
" 1 Year	2	3	5
" 2 "	2	2	4
" 3 "	2	3	5
" 4 "	5	1	6
" 5 "	3	1	4
" 6 "	1	—	1
" 7 "	—	—	—
" 8 "	4	—	4
" 9 "	—	—	—
" 10 "	2	—	2
" 11 "	—	1	1
" 12 "	1	1	2
" 13 "	—	1	1
" 14 "	—	3	3
" 15 "	—	—	—
" 16 "	—	—	—
" 17 "	2	2	4
" 18 "	—	—	—
" 19 "	1	1	2
" 20 "	—	1	1
" 21 "	1	—	1
" 22 "	—	1	1
" 23 "	1	—	1
" 24 "	3	—	3
" 27 "	1	—	1
" 28 "	1	2	3
" 32 "	—	—	—
" 34 "	—	1	1
" 39 "	—	—	—
" 48 "	—	—	—
Not ascertained	9	15	24
Total	50	45	95

TABLE XIX.

Time under Treatment.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 1 Week....	—	3	3
" 1 Fortnight	3	2	5
" 1 Month	3	1	4
" 3 "	3	4	7
" 6 "	4	1	5
" 9 "	5	1	6
" 1 Year	2	1	3
" 2 "	4	6	10
" 3 "	5	2	7
" 4 "	3	1	4
" 5 "	3	4	7
" 6 "	1	1	2
" 7 "	1	1	2
" 8 "	1	—	1
" 9 "	—	1	1
" 10 "	2	1	3
" 11 "	1	—	1
" 12 "	—	2	2
" 13 "	—	—	—
" 14 "	2	3	5
" 15 "	2	1	3
" 16 "	—	2	2
" 17 "	1	—	1
" 18 "	—	—	—
" 19 "	1	1	2
" 20 "	—	1	1
" 21 "	—	—	—
" 22 "	1	1	2
" 23 "	—	2	2
" 24 "	1	1	2
" 25 "	1	1	2
Total	50	45	95

TABLE XX.

Length of Time that the 1,732 Patients who have Died, from the opening of the Institution to the 31st December, 1855, had been under Treatment in the Asylum.

Time of Treatment.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Not exceeding 1 Week.	6	5	11
" 1 Fortnight.	35	18	53
" 1 Month.	51	24	65
" 3 "	103	57	160
" 6 "	100	59	159
" 9 "	80	55	135
" 1 Year.	64	28	92
" 2 "	138	94	232
" 3 "	77	68	145
" 4 "	70	41	111
" 5 "	40	37	77
" 6 "	26	32	58
" 7 "	30	30	60
" 8 "	23	21	44
" 9 "	18	29	47
" 10 "	21	29	50
" 11 "	11	17	28
" 12 "	8	24	32
" 13 "	9	16	25
" 14 "	18	12	30
" 15 "	10	8	18
" 16 "	6	12	18
" 17 "	4	8	12
" 18 "	8	9	17
" 19 "	5	3	8
" 20 "	—	9	9
" 21 "	2	1	3
" 22 "	2	5	7
" 23 "	3	1	4
" 24 "	1	1	2
" 25 "	1	1	2
Total	980	752	1732

TABLE XXI.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths, from the opening of the Institution, 16th May, 1831, to the 31st December, 1855.

Years ending 31st December.	Average Number of Patients.	Number of Cures.	Per Centage of Cures.	Number of Deaths.	Pr. Centage of Deaths.
1831 from May 16	200	20	10.00	21	10.50
1832	427	64	14.99	99	23.18
1833	537	59	10.99	77	14.34
1834	564	48	8.51	58	10.28
1835	580	28	4.83	71	12.24
1836	611	37	6.06	65	10.64
1837	608	27	4.44	48	7.89
1838	662	33	4.98	89	13.44
1839	803	88	10.96	78	9.71
1840	849	52	6.12	66	7.77
1841	899	47	5.23	86	9.57
1842	949	63	6.64	90	9.48
1843	980	47	4.79	61	6.22
1844	983	38	3.87	68	6.92
1845	984	27	2.75	65	6.68
1846	977	21	2.15	73	7.47
1847	973	40	4.11	59	6.06
1848	967	29	3.00	77	7.96
1849	961	33	3.43	69	7.18
1850	962	47	4.88	64	6.65
1851	959	27	2.82	53	5.53
1852	962	43	4.47	51	5.30
1853	968	43	4.44	68	7.00
1854	979	30	3.10	81	8.27
1855	1017	37	3.64	95	9.34
Total.	. .	1028	5.65	1732	9.18

TABLE XXII.

*Causes of the 95 Deaths in the Year ending December
31st, 1855.*

	M.	F.	Total.
Encephalitis.....	—	5	5
General Paralysis	8	1	9
Apoplexy	7	—	7
— Sanguineous	—	1	1
— Serous	—	2	2
— Meningeal	—	2	2
Epilepsy	1	—	1
Debility after Epilepsy	2	—	2
Paraplegia	1	—	1
Exhaustion after Mania	1	—	1
Fever	1	—	1
Typhoid ditto	—	1	1
Disease of Heart	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Bronchitis	—	1	1
Pleurisy with Effusion	—	1	1
Tubercular Pneumonia	—	2	2
Phthisis	8	3	11
Erysipelas	—	1	1
— Phlegmonous	1	—	1
Anthrax	1	—	1
Dropsy	4	3	7
Peritonitis from Perforating Ulcer of the Stomach	—	1	1
Scirrhus of Pylorus.....	1	—	1
— of Liver.....	1	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	1	1
Disease of Kidneys	—	1	1
Lumbar Abscess	1	—	1
Abscess in the Perinæum	1	—	1
Mollities Ossium.....	—	1	1
Malignant Disease of the Superior Maxilla	1	—	1
General Debility	4	4	8
Gangrena Senilis.....	—	1	1
Old Age	—	5	5
Exhaustion	3	3	6
<i>Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.</i>			
“ Natural Death by Extravasation of Blood in the Brain”	1	—	1
“ Suffocation from Strangulation by Edward Welch, a Lunatic”	1	—	1
“ Natural Death by Congestion of Blood in the Brain”	1	—	1
“ Accidental Death from Scalds of Feet and Buttocks in a Bath”	—	1	1
“ Suicide by Hanging—Mind Unsound”	—	1	1
“ Exhaustion caused by the Irritation of a foreign Body in the Throat”	—	1	1
Total.....	50	45	95

TABLE XXIII.

FORM of DISEASE in the Cases of the 1019 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1855.

FORM OF DISEASE.	M.	F.	Total.
MANIA	149	188	441
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	16	9	
— with Epilepsy	25	9	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	1	—	
— with Paralysis	—	1	
—, and Epilepsy.....	—	1	
— with General Paralysis	14	—	
—, and Epilepsy.....	3	—	
— with Incipient General Paralysis.....	3	2	
— with Delusions	1	17	
— with Hysteria	—	2	
	212	229	
MELANCHOLIA	17	62	159
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	34	29	
—, with Epilepsy	1	1	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	2	2	
—, with Incipient General Paralysis	2	1	
— with Delusions	—	2	
— with occasional Violence	—	3	
— with Hysteria	—	2	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	1	
	56	103	
INCOHERENCE.....	24	83	127
— with Epilepsy	2	3	
— with Paralysis	2	—	
— with occasional Violence	2	11	
	30	97	
IMBECILITY	57	59	203
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	2	
— with Epilepsy	20	19	
— with Paralysis	4	5	
—, Congenital.....	2	4	
— with General Paralysis	11	1	
— with Paralysis and Epilepsy.....	4	—	
— with occasional Violence	3	4	
—, Senile	1	6	
—, <i>Suicidal</i>	—	1	
	102	101	
DEMENTIA	19	42	75
— with Epilepsy	2	—	
— with Paralysis	—	1	
— with General Paralysis	5	—	
— with occasional Violence	—	6	
	26	49	
IDIOTCY	8	5	14
— Congenital	—	—	
— with Epilepsy.....	—	1	
	8	6	
Total	434	585	1019

TABLE XXV.

Ages of the 1019 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1855.

TABLE XXIV.

Duration of the Insanity in the Cases of the 1019 Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1855.

DURATION.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	1	1	2
" 6 "	3	2	5
" 9 "	7	6	13
" 1 Year	2	7	6
" 2 "	11	6	17
" 3 "	15	6	21
" 4 "	12	13	25
" 5 "	10	12	22
" 6 "	7	14	21
" 7 "	5	15	20
" 8 "	4	16	20
" 9 "	9	15	24
" 10 "	8	18	26
" 11 "	9	19	28
" 12 "	13	15	28
" 13 "	11	20	31
" 14 "	10	12	22
" 15 "	8	23	21
" 16 "	10	16	26
" 17 "	11	9	20
" 18 "	10	12	22
" 19 "	8	15	23
" 20 "	10	14	24
" 21 "	9	14	23
" 22 "	11	17	28
" 23 "	8	14	22
" 24 "	7	12	19
" 25 "	8	7	15
" 26 "	5	12	17
" 27 "	3	9	12
" 28 "	5	2	7
" 29 "	4	3	7
" 30 "	3	2	5
" 31 "	3	6	9
" 32 "	4	6	10
" 33 "	1	4	5
" 34 "	2	3	5
" 35 "	2	5	7
" 36 "	1	2	3
" 37 "	3	4	7
" 39 "	1	1	2
" 40 "	—	2	2
" 42 "	—	3	3
" 44 "	—	1	1
From Birth.....	14	15	29
Not ascertained	146	155	301
Total.....	434	585	1019

AGES.	M.	F.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years....	—	—	—
" 10 to 15 " 	1	—	1
" 15 to 20 " 	5	9	14
" 20 to 25 " 	16	19	35
" 25 to 30 " 	20	28	48
" 30 to 35 " 	53	50	103
" 35 to 40 " 	43	70	113
" 40 to 45 " 	50	80	130
" 45 to 50 " 	57	72	129
" 50 to 55 " 	50	71	121
" 55 to 60 " 	29	70	99
" 60 to 65 " 	14	38	52
" 65 to 70 " 	12	13	25
" 70 to 75 " 	10	18	28
" 75 to 80 " 	5	6	11
" 80 to 85 " 	—	1	1
Not ascertained.....	69	40	109
Total	434	585	1019

TABLE XXVI.

Length of Time that the 1019 Patients remaining on the 31st December, 1855, have been in the Asylum.

TIME.	M.	F.	Total.
Not exceeding 3 Months	16	14	30
" 6 "	14	16	30
" 9 "	18	10	28
" 1 Year	10	7	17
" 2 "	49	47	96
" 3 "	22	26	48
" 4 "	22	23	45
" 5 "	20	53	73
" 6 "	21	19	40
" 7 "	15	17	32
" 8 "	11	15	26
" 9 "	7	13	20
" 10 "	6	8	14
" 11 "	14	17	31
" 12 "	14	20	34
" 13 "	10	19	29
" 14 "	19	25	44
" 15 "	19	25	44
" 16 "	14	14	28
" 17 "	13	23	36
" 18 "	25	68	93
" 19 "	5	8	13
" 20 "	14	8	22
" 21 "	10	9	19
" 22 "	4	5	9
" 23 "	11	18	29
" 24 "	22	36	58
" 25 "	19	22	41
Total.....	434	585	1019

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

*THE FORTY-SECOND REPORT OF MESSRS.
ALLEN, of Carlisle Street, Soho Square, Attor-
neys-at-Law.*

MESSRS. ALLEN have to report that, during the year 1855, the settlements of five Criminal Lunatics, who were confined in the County Asylum, under Warrants from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, have been discovered and adjudicated, one of such Lunatics belonging to Stokenchurch, in Oxfordshire.

They have also discovered and adjudicated the settlement of a Lunatic who had been confined in the County Asylum at Hanwell ever since the year 1841; and, under the provisions contained in the 102nd Section of the Act of 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97, the Parish of Saint Marylebone has, in consequence of their interference, adopted an Irish Female Patient who had for some time been confined in the same Asylum, at the charge of the County, she having no settlement in England, but having resided in that Parish, without being chargeable thereto, for five consecutive years immediately preceding her admission to the Asylum.

They have likewise recovered the pension of a Lunatic (an

old soldier) to the day of his death, he having been adjudged chargeable to the County.

And they have attended at the Metropolitan Police Courts, at Petty Sessions, and on Parish Officers, and made inquiries relative to 75 other Lunatics, in consequence of notices given (under the 98th Section of the Act of 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 97) to the Clerk of the Peace by Parish Officers, of their intention to apply for Orders, charging the County with the Lunatics' maintenance. In 12 of those cases the applications were abandoned by the Parish Officers, or Orders upon the County Treasurer were refused to be made by the Magistrates, upon information obtained by Messrs. Allen. In the remaining 63 cases the Paupers were deemed chargeable to the County, 45 of them being natives of Ireland or Scotland, or being Foreigners.

The expenses incurred in the before-mentioned 83 cases, and for correspondence, attendances, and inquiries in 5 other cases, with the view of protecting the interests of the County, including payments to County Agents, amount to the sum of £220 14s. 5d.

Messrs. Allen have to observe, that if the making of Orders on the County Treasurer in the 12 cases had not been successfully opposed, the County Rate would not only have been charged with the expense of the maintenance of those Lunatics incurred within the previous twelve months, but would also, according to the present weekly rates at the County and Private Asylums, have been liable to the payment of about £327 12s. a-year for the Patients' future maintenance, so long as they remained in the County or Private Asylums; and that the expense of maintaining the

6 Lunatics whose settlements have been discovered and adjudged, and the Lunatic adopted by the Parish of Saint Marylebone, would have amounted to about £191 2s. a-year. In addition to which, Messrs. Allen beg to state that a sum of £89 6s. has been repaid to the County in respect of those 7 cases, as shown in the subjoined Appendix.

All which Messrs. Allen submit, &c.

C. and J. ALLEN and SONS.

17th January, 1856.

APPENDIX.

Total number of Cases inquired into from 2nd
January, 1855, to 2nd January, 185688

Adjudged to Parishes (5 being Criminal Lunatics, and 1 of them settled in a Parish not in Middlesex)	}	6

Adopted by St. Marylebone	1
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Applications to charge the County aban- doned in	}	12

Carried forward,....	19
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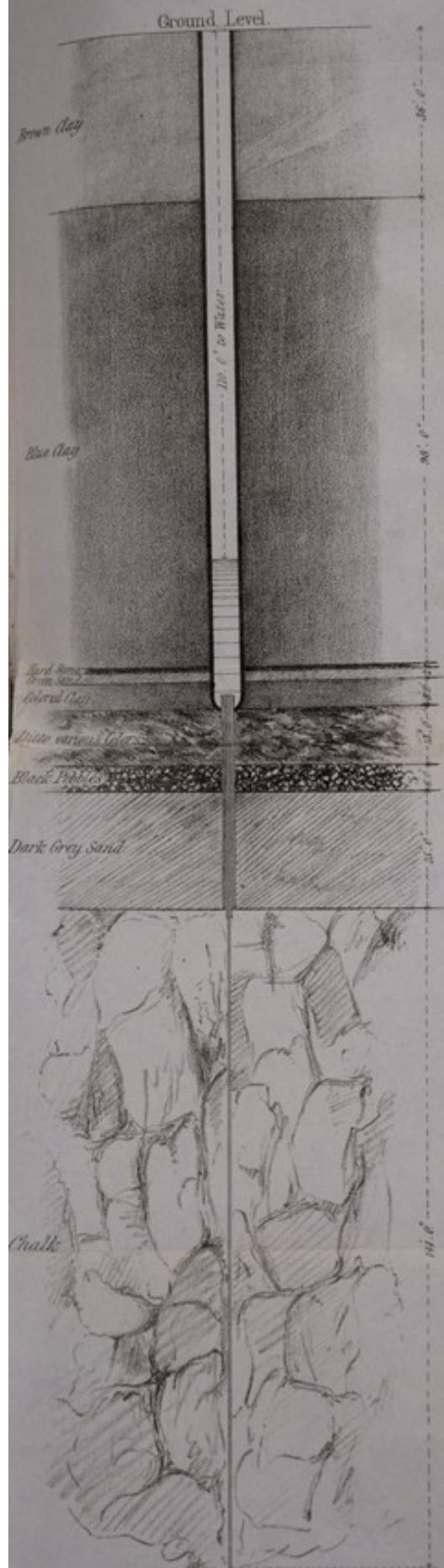
Brought forward.....	19
Pension recovered in	1
Adjudged chargeable to the County.....	63
Fruitless correspondence and inquiries made in	5
	<hr/> 88

	£	s.	d.
Annual sum saved to the Lunatic Asylums rate in the 19 cases (according to the present rate of maintenance) about	518	4	0

Forty-five of the sixty-three Lunatics were Scotch, Irish, or Foreigners, without settlements in England.

	£	s.	d.
Amount of the Pension recovered	6	13	6
Amount of maintenance, &c., recovered in the 6 cases adjudged to Parishes, and the 1 case adopted by St. Marylebone	82	12	6
	<hr/> £89	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 0

SECTION OF WELL.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

AT COLNEY HATCH

2-15-1911