

The sixth annual report of the committee of visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch : January quarter session, 1857 / [Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum].

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London (England). County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.
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Publication/Creation

London : printed by John Thomas Norris, 1857.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yxujwhzm>

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Middlesex.

THE
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT
COLNEY HATCH.

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1857.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, ALDERSGATE-STREET.

1857.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

COLNEY HATCH.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

APPOINTED JANUARY, 1856.

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Middlesex.

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

THE SIXTH REPORT of the COMMITTEE OF VISITORS of the COUNTY PAUPER LU- NATIC ASYLUM at COLNEY HATCH.

So many communications have been made to the Court during the past year, relative to the Asylum at Colney Hatch, that your Committee would hardly have felt it necessary to repeat the details on the present occasion, were it not incumbent upon them in presenting their annual Report, to advert to all circumstances of importance which have taken place during the current year. The gravity of several of these makes it the more needful, even at the risk of repetition, to recapitulate such as appear of more paramount interest. The Court may recollect that in January, 1856, the Committee adverted to the pressing demand, on the part of the Secretary of State as well as the Parishes in the County, for additional accommodation for the rapidly increasing numbers of pauper Lunatics in Licensed Houses and Workhouses, as well as those still retained in the custody of their friends. It was then stated, that should this number still go on increasing, it would be necessary to add to the accommodation at the two

existing Asylums, or provide a third. The latter alternative was deprecated mainly, though not exclusively, on the ground of expense, and plans were proposed to the Court by which the present Asylums might be made available for the reception of all those then unprovided for, at a comparatively inconsiderable outlay. This proposition was accepted by the Court, and the sum required for its execution voted without delay. It was stated that, should no impediment be thrown in the way by the Secretary of State, the cost would probably not exceed one-third of that required for erecting a third Asylum. Unfortunately the impediment there alluded to was raised. When your Committee applied to the Secretary of State for his sanction to the proposed plans, they were referred by him to the Commissioners in Lunacy, whose reply to himself was communicated on the 14th day of July last to the two Committees. The Correspondence is herewith submitted entire to the Court, and it will appear from it, that the Commissioners felt it their duty to recommend the Secretary of State to withhold his consent, on the broad ground of the inexpediency of having Lunatic Asylums of so vast a size, as that especially at Colney Hatch undoubtedly would be.

The reply of your Committee in refutation of the objections of the Commissioners will shew that economy was the main point in view, in strongly urging upon the Secretary of State the adoption of the scheme already sanctioned by the Court. They did not, however, feel that in using this as the strongest argument in their favour, no others presented themselves—still less that, in their opinion, any sacrifice would be made of proper appliances for the cure and well-being of the increased number of patients. They did, and still do, believe that no inconveniences will arise from increasing the size of the

establishment, inasmuch as those already existing in the nature of the building, will, by the proposed plan, be removed rather than augmented. Had it been proposed still further to extend a building which has frequently been admitted to be already too extensive, owing to the absence of a third storey, there would have been some force in the objection. The contrary, however, will be the case, should it be carried out, inasmuch as considerable concentration will be effected, and much of the inconvenience arising from the nature of the present offices be removed. Your Committee believe, in a word, that by this means economy and convenience will be combined.

The interview which your Committee requested with the Secretary of State, took place on the 27th of November, and the deputation consisted of a selection of Magistrates composing the two Committees of Hanwell and Colney Hatch. It is almost needless to say, that Sir George Grey received that deputation with the utmost courtesy, and after hearing the remarks offered in support of the views already sanctioned by this Court, recommended an interview between the two Committees and the Commissioners in Lunacy. He observed, with truth, that there seemed to be great discrepancy between them and ourselves, as to facts; and he thought the readiest mode of reconciling these contradictions would be by personal discussion. As to the main point at issue there could be no difference of opinion, each and all having in view the single object of making the best possible arrangements for that unfortunate class, who are at present deprived of proper means of early treatment in incipient disease. Sir George Grey very properly remarked, that the two points to be kept in view are the provision of such accommodation as shall be most likely to effect the largest

number of cures in the shortest possible time, and the effecting this in the most economical manner. Now, it cannot be doubted that parsimony injudiciously applied would be very bad economy, and that any plan which should not embrace as its primary object the most probable method of cure, would eventually be the most expensive, as it would tend to augment the number of chronic cases already so enormous. The experience of your Committee, however, and the testimony of their Medical Officers, warrant them in the belief that no impediment is likely to arise in the cure of the patients by increasing the numbers from 1,300 to 2,000. They have no hesitation in stating that they have no reason to think any such result would occur. It would be out of place here to moot the question, whether Asylums of from 300 to 500 are, or are not, the best adapted for effecting cures. The condition of the County of Middlesex precludes such an experiment. Your Committee have to record their opinion of what is best to be done under existing circumstances, and to that they will confine themselves.

There is, however, a point, and that one upon which the Commissioners in Lunacy and your Committee are principally at issue, to which it seems important to call the attention of the Court more particularly. We allude to the probable number of recent or curable cases now existing in the County. It is argued, and the Statistics of several Institutions are adduced in proof, that a very large number of cures may be effected, it is said, 70 per cent., if they are attended to without delay; in short, that if all persons attacked by this malady were placed under proper treatment within a few months after their seizure, 70 per cent. might be cured; and this, of course, in addition to the chronic cases, which the records of the two Asylums show, may

also be occasionally restored to health even after the lapse of several years. Your Committee have no intention of controverting the truth of this statement in any given establishment, especially where the cases are selected, and that, too, from all parts of England. Experience, however, does not show that this is a probable result in the pauper lunatics of the County of Middlesex. It is, on the contrary, the opinion of the Medical Officers at Colney Hatch, that the great mass of patients sent to that Asylum, whether as recent cases or probably curable, or ordinary and chronic cases, are so enfeebled in constitution, so physically prostrate as to bodily health, before insanity supervenes, that the chances of cure are very largely diminished, the patient succumbing prematurely under the pressure of bodily maladies, often entirely unconnected with any disease of the brain, or such as are usually found combined with it. The conclusion arrived at, therefore, is, that from some cause over which they have no control, the average number of cures likely to be effected among the pauper lunatics of Middlesex is considerably less than that of the United Kingdom at large.

The Court will observe, that the Commissioners in Lunacy attribute the number of chronic cases in this County to the want of immediate accommodation being found in the Asylums for all persons, immediately upon their being attacked with this disorder. They go so far as to say, that our "doors are virtually closed to the majority of those who would be likely to derive benefit from medical treatment." In order that such a reproach, as, if merited, it certainly would be, might be removed, and in order to test the probable number of curable cases unprovided for in Asylums, your Committee resolved, on the 1st day of August, to issue the following Circular to all the Parishes:—

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

COLNEY HATCH,

1st August, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum, to inform you, that they have resolved upon making the following Regulations for the immediate admission of certain cases into the Asylum, in lieu of their Regulation dated the 4th July, 1855, which is as follows :—

“That vacant beds to the number of three in the Male Department of the Asylum, and four in the Female Department thereof, be reserved for cases which shall be certified to be likely to become curable cases, and no chronic cases will be received in either Department, unless the number of vacant beds therein shall exceed the number so ordered to be reserved.”

It is proposed to substitute the following, in the hope that means may be found to take in such cases as are likely to be cured by speedy attention :—

“If it shall be certified in writing, under the hand of the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary, by whom the patient has been examined, and who has signed the Certificate accompanying the Order of Admission, that in his opinion the Insanity is not likely to become chronic, but that it is probably curable, and that it is not complicated with Epilepsy or any form of Paralysis, whether partial or general, the Committee will be prepared to receive such cases, whether there be a vacancy or not, *on regular admission days*.

“It must, however, be clearly understood, that if the Medical Superintendents here, shall, upon examination of the patient, be of opinion that there is no probability of a cure being effected, they will be instructed to refuse to admit them ; so that the expense will be thrown upon the Parish of taking back their patients, when their refusal is the result of

careless or incorrect Certificates from the Medical Officer employed by them.

“It is very essential that these cases should be sent to the Asylum before, or as soon after 11 a. m. as possible.”

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

This has now been acted upon nearly six months, and the result, as given in the Appendix, tends most strongly to confirm the above enunciated opinion, that the number of probably curable cases is very small, and that an Asylum for such cases only would be a very small one. But here again the Commissioners in Lunacy and your Committee are at issue. On the 22d of December, the interview suggested by Sir George Grey between them, and a deputation from the two Asylum Committees took place. Lord Shaftesbury, their Chairman, contended that the list of probably curable cases furnished to the Commissioners, a copy of which was sent by them to Hanwell and Colney Hatch, warranted them in believing that their number is much greater than the experience of the County Asylums leads us to conclude.

In order to test the accuracy of these returns it was deemed advisable by the two Committees to send their Medical Officers in company to the different Licensed Houses, where these supposed curable cases are located, with a view to their reporting their opinion as to these patients. These reports will be found in the Appendix. From them it appears that, owing to some cause which it is not easy to

divine, the Keepers of these houses differ very essentially from the Medical Officers as to the curability of many of their patients. The examination appears to have been most carefully made by the four Superintendents of the two Asylums; and it may be fairly concluded that, after giving the widest latitude in favour of curability, there are not at present above 39 probably curable cases in Licensed Houses. These it will not be difficult to provide for, at a very early date, in Hanwell or Colney Hatch. Your Committee have sent a copy of these reports to the Secretary of State, with an intimation that they will take immediate steps to remove the patients belonging to their division of the County into the Asylum. The returns of the year 1856, which are not however quite complete, seem to justify the belief that there has been but a small increase in the number of the pauper Lunatics of the County.

The interview between the Commissioners in Lunacy and the deputation was a very protracted one. The disputed points were discussed, and, as not unfrequently occurs, each failed in convincing the other. With the utmost courtesy, however, the Chairman of the Commissioners intimated to the deputation, that, while they retained all the opinions they had already promulgated, and which they were prepared again to publish, while their confidence in the correctness of their own views remained unshaken, and with the fullest impression that eventually *they* should turn out to be the true economists—in deference to what they understood to be the wish of this Court and of the ratepayers, that the County expenditure should be limited to the sum proposed for increasing the existing Asylums, instead of erecting a third establishment, they would not insist on their original recom-

mendation to the Secretary of State—with an expression of the anxious desire of the Commissioners to work cordially and harmoniously with all the Magistrates of the country, knowing as they do, that all are animated with the same desire to promote the welfare of the afflicted class, for whose benefit our efforts are combined, (even although occasional difference of opinion may exist as to the best mode of doing so) and that these efforts may be crowned with success. To such a prayer your Committee and this Court will heartily respond, with a confident hope that the course to be adopted may arrest at least the hitherto progressive increase in the number of the pauper Lunatics of the County. Sanitary measures alone, however, will not suffice. So long as the causes of insanity exist, so surely and so long will the effects be produced. And here at least the Commissioners and your Committee are at one in the conviction, that so long as drunkenness is rife in the land, so long will its offspring, insanity, lift up its head. To say that this is the only cause would be absurd. Few, however, perhaps, are aware in how many instances intemperance, without appearing to be the immediate, is the indirect, source of this grievous malady. It is impossible to arrive at the facts in a great majority of instances, but it may safely be predicated that there is no other agency which directly or indirectly furnishes your Asylums, your Workhouses, and your Gaols with so many victims to insanity, to sickness, and to death—none which levies such heavy contributions on the pockets of the charitable and the ratepayer.

The result of the above interview with the Commissioners in Lunacy, herewith appended in Sir George Grey's letter, will doubtless be satisfactory to the Court.

WHITEHALL,

31st December, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, that he has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy a statement of the result of the Conference held by them on the 22nd instant, with the Members of the Committees of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, upon the means to be adopted to provide the necessary additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex.

“The Commissioners in Lunacy state that, in the two letters of the Visiting Justices of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, respectively of the 15th and 19th November last, which Sir George Grey had communicated to them, they had failed to discover anything to invalidate the facts or the arguments contained in their letter, a copy of which was transmitted to you on the 14th July, and that nothing new was adduced at the Conference on the 22nd instant, of sufficient weight to alter or modify, in any degree, the conclusion they had then formed; that they continue to be of opinion that to build a third Asylum would be found the most desirable course, not more for immediate benefit to the patients, than for the ultimate advantage of the ratepayers, and that they are prepared, on all proper occasions, to restate and justify these views; but that observing the very decided conclusion in favor of the opposite course of extending and enlarging Hanwell and Colney Hatch, at which the governing bodies of these Asylums have arrived, which has obtained also the assent of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and appears to be, not less decidedly, the prevailing opinion of the Ratepayers at present, they forbear to press further, at this time, views which they see to be impracticable; that they had informed the Members of the two Committees that they would, therefore, not again interpose objection to the proposed enlargement of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, but would give their help and co-operation in as far as it might be possible, to render such enlargement as efficient as circumstances permit towards the objects which all have in view.”

Agreeing in the view taken by the Commissioners, Sir George Grey

will sanction the proposed enlargement of the present Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the Plans in regard to which the advice and opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to; at the same time, I am to add that, he thinks it probable that a third Asylum will be found to be necessary at no distant period.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

*C. H. Cottrell, Esq., Chairman
of the Committee of Visitors
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

However much the Commissioners may dissent as to the expediency of enlarging the two Asylums, they do not recommend the Secretary of State to refuse his sanction to such a measure, while they still believe that their expectation will be realised, that many years will not elapse before a third Asylum may still be necessary.

Mr. Cubitt's views as to the proposed mode of carrying out this enlargement will be found in the Appendix.

Another subject of great gravity has occupied the attention of your Committee for some time past, namely, the alleged insecure condition of the fabric of the Asylum itself. The details have been already presented to the Court, with the report of the Surveyors and the minutes of the Committees since its erection, having reference to the state of the building. Mr. Daukes, the Architect employed, has also transmitted to each Magistrate a letter addressed by him at the same time to this Committee. This must be supposed to constitute his defence against the imputations thrown upon him professionally by others of his own pursuit

in life, who are deemed fully competent to offer an opinion upon the subject. As your Committee had no opportunity of replying to his rejoinder in the shape of a report, it may be, perhaps, necessary to offer one or two observations upon it on this occasion, in order that it may not be supposed that your Committee admit the truth of his assertions. He has stated, among other things equally erroneous, that Mr. Cubitt's estimate of the expenditure requisite to put the building in order is between £30,000 and £40,000. Mr. Cubitt had never given the slightest hint, directly or indirectly, of the probable cost of the repairs. There is, we regret to say, too much unanimity among all the professional persons who have examined the state of the building, as to its defects, to allow your Committee to doubt the soundness of their conclusions. The difference among them is only one of degree. Your Committee is, from obvious causes, unable to inform the Court what the outlay will probably be, or what it may be necessary to do. In compliance with the expectation expressed on the last County Day, your Committee have taken steps to secure the interests of the County, and should these require an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, it will be obviously impossible to disturb the existing state of things, beyond what may be absolutely necessary to prevent danger. The Court may rest assured, however, that the safety of the inmates will be provided for under all circumstances, and that it will be apprised, at the earliest moment, of anything which may occur of which it ought to be informed. Mr. Daukes had also stated, that the concrete throughout the entire length of the building is two feet deep. A careful examination made by the Clerk of the Works in various places, taken at random, shows that this is not the case. The Specification prescribes four feet *throughout*, whereas it is only occasionally two feet, and varies from that

down to one foot four inches, which sufficiently disproves his assertion above alluded to. It would, however, be inconvenient to go into details of the numerous deviations from the Specification, which have come to light. A list of these was furnished to the Committee, subsequently to their being made, but it does not contain those to which the main defects in the building are now attributed. Should it be possible to combine the repairs and additions to the Asylum in one, this will be the more convenient course, if circumstances permit. Over these, however, your Committee have no control.

In order not to swell their report unnecessarily, your Committee will not repeat such details of interest connected with the internal economy of the Asylum, as will be probably given in the reports of their various Officers. The Asylum contains 1,294 inmates, an addition of 39 females having been made, in conformity with a suggestion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, as to the capability of some of the Wards for containing a larger number of patients. This, however, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendents, could only be carried out advantageously to a slight extent, and that on the female side. Many of their other suggestions have been adopted, your Committee being always anxious to do so whenever it appears advantageous and practicable. It has been the general practice to refer any of these about which doubt was entertained, to the officer under whose department it fell, or to several officers, that they might report upon its feasibility. Many things, however, which seem easy, and recommend themselves in one point of view, are difficult in practice, and carry with them counteracting disadvantages.

The mortality has been lower than usual, and has amounted to 137, being 50 per cent. on admissions, and 9 per cent. on the daily average.

The cures have numbered 64, much less than could be desired, but not less than might be expected from what has been said in an earlier part of the report as to the state of the supposed curable patients.

The number of discharged patients relieved from the Adelaide and Victoria Fund in the past year is 63, and the aggregate sum so beneficially expended, £184 13s. 6d.

The produce of the estate has been satisfactory, the estimated profits being £759 15s. 9d. The land heretofore not brought into cultivation is drained and being prepared for tillage, and the produce may accordingly be expected to be larger another year. This it must be remembered is not the result of gratuitous labour, as the bodily state of the patients is unfortunately such, as to render them all but useless as agricultural labourers in a stiff clay like the soil at Colney Hatch. This is the more to be regretted, as in addition to the profit which might be derived from their labour, employment in the open air and occupation generally are the best agents in promoting recovery.

Your Committee believe they may congratulate themselves on having made a great step in the past year towards overcoming the difficulties connected with the sewerage of the establishment. The Clerk of the Works, whose skill and assiduity they cannot too highly commend, after visiting the different localities where experiments in deodorization have been made, has adopted a system which seems to be at all

events more efficacious than any other. It will at any rate be the fault of those through whose lands the brook into which the sewage is discharged, passes, if such complaints as have heretofore been made of the nuisance are repeated. It is only in very dry weather that such complaints are made, and this, too, owing to the deposit which has collected in the bed of the brook before the water was deodorized. It is hoped that no addition will again be made to this foetid mass, but it seems incomprehensible that those who complain of it should not take the trouble of removing it once for all, and putting it on to their land. It would amply repay the trifling cost of doing so. Considering, however, the difficulty which is found in all attempts at deodorization, and the enormous quantity conveyed into a small brook—estimated at more than 100,000 gallons poured daily into the tank—considering that the sewerage problem seems no nearer to solution than it ever has been, it is not wonderful that some complaints should be made, especially as the persons interested will not help themselves. Neither trouble nor expense have been spared to meet the difficulty, and, it is hoped, with tolerable success.

Your Committee would not be doing justice to their officers generally, did they not take this opportunity of recognising their zeal and ability in the conduct of the establishment. Those who have no practical acquaintance with its difficulties can hardly estimate fully the combination of activity and ingenuity required to make every thing harmonise in so vast a machine. The management of nearly 1,500 persons can at no time be easy. The extent of the building, and the impossibility of the chief of a department being perpetually present, where, perhaps, his presence may be most necessary, is in itself a great difficulty. The providing food, clothing,

and washing for such a number is no easy task; to see everything properly carried out still more so. The arrangement of 600 or 700 Patients of both sexes in one dining-room, with as much order and less noise than would be found at a *table d'hôte* of a like number of sane persons, is no easy task. The proper distribution of medicine to so many, the extra medical diet, the providing occupation and amusement for those who cannot or will not go out, is no easy task. The temper required in resisting attacks from violent patients, without using undue violence, is not to be found in every man and woman. The vigilance required in guarding against numerous attempts at suicide, unfortunately not always successful, will sometimes fail. The ability to prevent one patient from wantonly and unprovokedly attacking another, so constantly exhibited, must sometimes be wanting. The skill in arresting disease, in calming the paroxysms of mania where no mechanical restraint is permitted; in treating nearly thirty thousand epileptic fits which annually occur, and which, without instant attention would frequently be fatal; the Chaplain's consolation to the sick and to the dying—all these are in constant requisition, and occasional disappointments must be felt when they do not combine to prevent accident and disorder. The consciousness, especially in suicidal cases, that where the tendency is confirmed, and the feeble remains of mind are constantly directed to that one object, every effort will fail, although you act as if it were possible to prevent such casualties; the disappointment in finding, that, week after week, and month after month, no improvement is apparent in the class of cases sent into the Asylum; and that the hopes of effecting cures are constantly frustrated—these, and a thousand other elements which are combined in such an establishment as Colney Hatch, must be taken into account before a judgment is passed on those

whose lot it is, without being insane themselves, to pass their lives in such an atmosphere of misery and degradation as the human being is not subjected to in any other condition.

With these, and such considerations which might be infinitely multiplied, your Committee may thank God that they have not a worse account to render of their stewardship

CHARLES HERBERT COTTRELL,

Chairman.

Colney Hatch Asylum,

14th January, 1857.

APPENDIX A.

Entry of Commissioners in Lunacy, on their Visits to the Asylum; and Correspondence thereon.

I.

ENTRY OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

(17th and 18th March, 1856.)

Since our last visits on the 10th and 13th of August, 1855, 66 Males and 47 Females have been admitted; 26 Males and 18 Females have been discharged; 4 Males and 3 Females have been removed to other Asylums; and 39 Males and 26 Females have died.

On the male side, Paralysis and Epilepsy appear to have been the predominating causes of death; and amongst the Females, diseases of the chest and old age.

There are at present 513 male and 735 female patients in the asylum.

On the occasion of our visits we found them generally quiet, and no one was under mechanical restraint, which is never employed.

All the Wards were clean; and, with the exception of No. 30 female Ward, free from any offensive odour.

There were good fires in the grates, and the temperature generally was comfortable,

The bedding throughout is of excellent quality, but on the Male side many of the bed sackings and the cases of the mattresses are stained. We regret to find that there is still so large a number of patients who are habitually of dirty habits.

The clothing of the male patients was, in many instances, much worn and defective.

The clothing of the females appears to have been improved since our last visit, but there is still a deficiency of warm under-clothing.

We saw the patients at their dinner, both in the Wards and the Dining-Hall. In the latter, 290 male patients were assembled, who behaved with much propriety and decorum. Their food was ample and of good quality, and was well and neatly served. The intended appropriation of the other side of the Hall, for the use of female patients, has not yet been carried into effect; but we are glad to learn that all the necessary arrangements have now been completed, and that in a few days a considerable number of female patients will dine in this room.

The number of books and periodicals, the means of occupation and amusement, and the facilities for taking exercise in the open air, are still insufficient.

We regret to find that one portion of the building, at the extreme end of the female side, has given way. In Ward No. 26, which is on the upper story, a separation has taken place between the rafters and the wall, to the extent of about six inches. The wall itself and the arched roof are

cracked in several places, and it has been found necessary to remove the arched ceiling. The patients who occupied this ward have been removed during the day time, but they still sleep in it. We are of opinion that this Ward should, for the present, be entirely abandoned ; both as a measure of precaution, and also to afford the workmen better opportunities of remedying the defects without delay.

Some new rooms have recently been constructed near the scullery, on the male side, which are intended for servants and attendants. They appear to be defective, as respects ventilation. So soon as these rooms shall be brought into occupation, it is intended to appropriate some of the apartments in the centre building to the use of 75 female patients of the most tranquil and orderly class.

With reference to the recommendations made in the last Report, we find—

1. That no change has been made in the system of night watching.

2. That two of the Airing-Courts on the male side have been improved ; generally, however, they are not cultivated, nor kept with sufficient neatness and order.

3. That none of the division walls have been removed ; nor has the accommodation, near the Laundry and Workshops, been extended, or the existing rooms near the Laundry fully brought into use.

4. That none of the Wards are yet used exclusively as dormitories, nor has the Asylum been made available for an increased number of patients.

5. Bread has been substituted occasionally for Yeast Dumplings.

6. The stock of cheerful and entertaining books has been slightly increased.

7. Extended walks have not been made round the outer boundaries of the premises, nor do the patients appear to be allowed to take more frequent walks in the grounds, or in the adjoining country.

8. Entries are now made in the Medical Journal of injuries to patients on the male side, but the cause of injury is not stated.

We beg again to draw attention to the above-mentioned recommendations, and to urge the importance of their being carried out, with as little delay as possible. We beg also to bring under the special notice of the Committee of Visitors the following suggestions, viz. :—

That increased attempts be made to induce a larger number of patients to enter on regular and active occupation, whereby the number of paid servants would be diminished.

That the whole of the clothing and shoes be made up in the Asylum, and that a greater number of male patients be employed upon the land.

That the clothing of the male patients be improved; and a better description and greater variety of material, as suggested by Mr. Tyerman, be introduced; and that a better suit be reserved for use on Sunday, and for walking beyond the bounds of the Institution.

That more attention be paid to the bedding on the male side.

That a fixed Watch be appointed on the female side; and that on both sides a more complete record be kept of the general condition of the patients, during the night, and of the number of patients who have been wet or dirty.

That an occasional interchange of patients who are not proceeding satisfactorily be made between the Colney Hatch and Hanwell Asylums, the Commissioners having found, by experience, that the removal of patients from one establishment to another has proved sufficient, in almost every instance, to correct the objectionable habits of such patients, and repeatedly to improve their mental and bodily condition.

We have, upon a former occasion, recommended that some of the Wards should be used exclusively as dormitories, and that the Galleries of such Wards should be appropriated to sleeping accommodation.

The necessity of making further provision for the pauper lunatics of the County appearing now to be extremely urgent, the question of adopting this recommendation becomes one of the greatest importance.

On this ground, we now most earnestly repeat our suggestion, with the view not only of making such fit provision for the patients as the Legislature directs, and of diminishing, as far as practicable, by immediate treatment, the increasing amount of insanity, but in order also to effect these objects as speedily as possible, and in such a way as will

save the County of Middlesex from the very heavy expenditure which else will inevitably ensue.

It is extremely desirable, we think, taking into consideration the very great extent of the present Asylum, that no new buildings shall be erected; but that all the present available accommodation should be brought into use.

For the purpose of arriving at a more definite opinion on this subject, we have made an additional visit to the Asylum; and we are of opinion that the Upper Wards, if used exclusively for sleeping accommodation, would contain from 30 to 45 additional beds in each; and that the Lower Galleries and Day-Rooms would contain, without crowding, nearly double the number of patients who now use them.

We now, therefore, beg to suggest for the serious consideration of the Visitors—

1. That four Wards on each side of the Asylum, to be selected by the Medical Officers, should at once be converted into sleeping accommodation, according to our suggestion, as an experiment; to be increased as occasion shall render necessary.

2. That the four long rooms adjoining the Laundry should at once be brought into use, as Day-Rooms and Bed-Rooms, for the patients employed in the Washhouse and Laundry, and for those occupied in household work, as far as the same will extend.

3. That the upper Waiting Room, on the Male side of the

Establishment (and which is now vacant), should be converted into a Dormitory, in the same manner as a similar room is now used on the Female side of the Asylum.

(Signed)

B. W. PROCTOR,
W. G. CAMPBELL,
S. GASKELL,
JAMES WILKES.

II.

HADLEY LODGE, BARNET,
April 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed, by the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum, to take the somewhat unusual course of replying to your remarks on your late visits here. The Committee feel that yourselves and they have but one object in view—that of endeavouring to provide for the accommodation of as many patients as possible, at the least expense compatible with proper attention to their comfort and treatment. We thought it, therefore, the most advisable course to refer our remarks to the Officers of the establishment, in order to obtain their opinion as to your suggestions before we took them into our own consideration. I have the honour of enclosing these Reports, that you may judge as well as ourselves of the difficulties which attend the carrying out your views, as to the increase of accommodation for patients here in connexion with the Hanwell Asylum. Were it possible to carry your ideas into practice, this would not provide for so many additional patients as the County *now* requires, without reference to the annual increase of Lunacy. Only a certain

number can be provided for, by the plan already sanctioned by the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Hanwell, and unless we can provide for the remainder here, it might not be advisable to spend so large a sum of money there with the great probability of much more accommodation being required for the Lunatics of the County at no distant period. The Committee quite admit the advisability of placing a larger number of patients in the Day-Rooms; but these would require more sleeping room, besides provision for Attendants and Domestic Officers. It seems, therefore, to us to be necessary to combine with this a larger plan of increase of the establishment, which we believe may be done at a less cost per patient, and we propose at a very early date to offer some such plan to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. COTTRELL, *Chairman.*

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

[*The Reports Referred to.*]

COUNTY ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH;
March 29th, 1856.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your Resolution, I beg to offer the following Remarks upon the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy:—

The staining of the sacking and bedding on the Male side is principally caused by the involuntary discharge of urine by those Epileptics who are subject to night fits; partly also by the involuntary discharge of urine by Paralytics, and in the result of natural disease inducing unconsciousness. The general habits of many of these patients are cleanly. The Male Epileptics number 114, and the Paralytics 50, or 22 per cent. of the former, and ten of the latter; total, 32 per cent. of subjects affected with disease inducing utter helplessness or unconsciousness; and a larger proportion, I believe, than contained in any other Asylum in England.

In Asylums using straw beds this defect is more easily remedied, the materials being more easily exchanged and cleansed than the sackings used here, which take much time and trouble in unfastening and refixing to the iron bedsteads.

I have had the honour of presenting to you a report upon the clothing, expressing therein my conviction that the supply of a better description of dress and a variety of material to such patients as are capable of associating at the Hall and the Chapel would have a beneficial effect upon them; and observing, that it has been abundantly proved here that good effects ever follow measures which are calculated to inspire confidence and cheerfulness; and that the augmented ratio of insanity among the population justifies a greater latitude of curative efforts.

There is ample evidence that the necessity of wearing the present dress produces a depressing effect upon many of the patients who are capable of appreciating an indulgence or privilege. It may be observed, further, that a great change and improvement has of late years been manifest in the description of dress worn by the lower classes of the popula-

tion generally ; and I submit that the grey clothing is too distinctive for a class of persons who are sent for the cure and alleviation of a malady of protean character, requiring for its satisfactory management every resource which ingenuity can suggest. I have also very recently hinted that much of the clothing is too worn for use. The feelings of the patients are shown in the annexed Petition.

With respect to the supply of Books and Periodicals, you have recently added to the stock. Independently of this, however, several of the patients receive periodicals pretty regularly from their friends. This latter class of publications, however, soon dissappears among the mass, and among 1,250 patients there is endless scope for addition. It would, perhaps, be more satisfactory to consider each Ward by itself, with reference to its supply of literature ; and bookcases with locks in the day-room of each Ward are much to be desired.

With respect to the Airing-Courts, a staff of patients (the majority of which have been found inefficient or unfit for occupation on the Farm Grounds), has been organised for their improvement ; and I hope, in the autumn, to be in a position to ask you to supply shrubs and trees. The removal of some of the walls, with additional planting, would greatly improve them, and promote the well-being of the patients.

We have at present 9 Airing-Courts for the male patients, whereas 6, or at most 7, would be amply sufficient.

With respect to occupations, the workshops will scarcely contain more patients than at present are engaged in them ; and as many as are required by the Steward are sent to the farm grounds.

During the last few months three new corps of working patients have been effectively organised, videlicet: 12 patients in the scullery attached to the dining-hall, 12 patients occupied in improving the Airing-Grounds, and 5 occupied as limewashers and decorators. I have no doubt that, if sufficient materials were supplied, other corps of patients might be organised for similar or other occupations.

With respect to amusements, there is ample scope for addition. Last summer the game of Cricket afforded much enjoyment, and led to the recovery of some patients. I may mention particularly that of a suicidal patient (W——,) a baker, who could not be induced to occupy himself in any way until his mental and physical energies were aroused by this game.

He afterwards proved an excellent assistant at the bake-house for many months before his discharge.

A properly-prepared and level Cricket-Ground is much required, as, in consequence of the irregularity and unfit nature of the present ground, several accidents occurred. Orthodox bats, balls, and stumps should be supplied, the present spurious imitations preventing the fair pursuit of the game; rendering it, indeed, no real game at all.

I am quite satisfied that if the materials were genuine, greater care would be taken of them. Skittles, Quoits, &c., might be successfully introduced, and a ground is already prepared for Bowls.

As to the Night-watching on the male side, the addition of wire guards to the bedroom ventilating apertures, through

which escape has been attempted and effected, will, I trust, enable me to diminish its amount.

With respect to patients taking walks into the adjoining country, the introduction of a neat and improved description of dress would render this very desirable object practicable.

As regards the suggestion of the Commissioners to convert some of the day-wards into dormitories, I fear the plan is not so practicable as at first sight it may appear, since no additional sleeping-room could be gained, unless the occupants of three day-wards, $35 \times 3 = 105$ patients, were to assemble in one day-ward; a much larger number than it could possibly accommodate. It would not, of course, be desirable for patients to occupy the sleeping dormitories during the day. The Asphalte Wards, the Epileptic Wards, the Infirmary, and No. 5 Ward for paralytics, virtually an Infirmary, could not, I think, be used for such proposed sleeping accommodation.

I have, &c.

D. F. TYERMAN.

*Medical Superintendent,
Male Department.*

The Chairman and Committee of Visitors.

COLNEY HATCH,
March 31st, 1856.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your Resolution of the 26th ultimo, "to report on the different matters referred to in the entry of the Commissioners in Lunacy," I beg to offer the following remarks upon the observations that have more especial reference to the Female Department of your Institution; and, in the first place, with reference to the "offensive odour in 30 ward," which is to be attributed chiefly to this ward being appropriated for patients who are frequently of dirty and wet propensities, and notwithstanding the great attention that the nurses generally give to this part of the building, yet it has never been free from offensive smells during the whole of the time (namely, nearly four years) that I have had the honour of superintending this part of the Asylum. And I believe that the flooring, being of asphalte and of a dark colour, greatly increases the difficulty in keeping the ward clean, as those wards having this particular kind of flooring, namely, 25, 28, 32, and 30, never have been, to my mind, in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and ventilation.

2nd. "The under clothing of the Females being deficient." I have made a particular examination into this assertion, and am at a loss to understand how it has originated, as I find, upon inquiry, that all the patients have the customary clothing, and there are upwards of 200 who are separately supplied with flannel; and if any patient is admitted into the Asylum who usually wears flannel, it is instantly supplied; and those who are of a languid circulation and feel

the change of temperature more keenly, are always permitted to wear it; probably this remark applies to the thin harden stays, which would be much improved had they some slight stiffening of cords of cotton or wadding sewn down the sides, so as to give a little more support and increased warmth.

3rd. "Non-appropriation of one side of the Hall for Dining Females." Since the visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy, this part of the hall has been used by 102 female patients, who regularly dine there, and who conduct themselves very quietly and orderly; and it is contemplated to further increase this number to 204 this day, as previously urged by the Committee; the delay has been occasioned in the re-classification of the patients, and in detail.

4th. "Insufficiency of Books and Periodicals, means of Occupation and Amusement, and facilities for taking Exercise in the open air." It would add to the recreation of the patients if a few more books and periodicals could be procured, and also to the enjoyment of many, if another Piano-forte could be obtained, as the present one is nearly worn out and useless. Many of the patients frequently take exercise in the open air daily, when the weather permits, whilst some have been to London and enjoyed walks in the surrounding neighbourhood, accompanied by nurses, and also on Sundays have gone to the village church and attended the services.

5th. "Abandoning 26 Ward." This was carried out on the day after the visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

6th. "Fixed Night Watch on the Female Side." This subject has been recently brought before the Committee of

Visitors, when I believe it was not found expedient to make further alterations, although it is now becoming *customary in Asylums* to have a specific Night Watch, whose duty is solely directed to this kind of occupation. The Committee have urgently advised increased attention on the part of those attendants who have the charge of patients who are wet and dirty, the number of which has been much lessened in consequence; but in an institution of this magnitude, where 117 Epileptics and 70 Demented cases are daily and hourly requiring attention, it may not be surprising that the number appears to be larger, but as to which, compared with other Institutions (could they be found of equal magnitude), I believe the results would be the same.

7th. "Interchange of Patients from Colney Hatch to Hanwell Asylum." This proposition was suggested by the Committee of Visitors months since, and a patient belonging to this Asylum recommended to be sent to Hanwell; but owing to a change in the medical officer of that institution, it was deemed more prudent to postpone the arrangement, since which time the patient has become rather more manageable; the adoption of this suggestion is worthy of consideration, and benefit might accrue to those patients thus treated.

8th. "Exclusive Use of Galleries and Wards for Dormitories." With reference to this suggestion, made by the Commissioners in Lunacy on their previous visits, it has never appeared clear to my mind that much, or, in fact, any positive advantage in making further accommodation for more patients could be seriously entertained without additional sleeping room being provided, as what is gained in sleeping accommodation is lost for association; and further,

it appears that it is the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, that from 30 to 45 additional beds can be provided in these wards thus appropriated for dormitories, which, upon actual practice, I fear will be proved rather fallacious; as by converting one of the wards on the present unfortunate occasion, in consequence of the impending danger of the arch of the ceiling of 26 ward, it was found necessary to remove all the patients, (namely, 35) to 15 ward, as suggested by the commissioners in lunacy, and thus convert it into a dormitory, associating 74 patients for the night, and of these patients being taken down to 18 ward, where 39 more patients are located, it proved that there would be 113 to associate in one ward, which at once was seen to overcrowd and render the said ward useless—therefore three wards are necessary to be used to render one to be exclusively occupied as a dormitory; however, many alterations will be necessary to put the present ward (namely, 15) into a satisfactory state, as the fittings originally were intended for 39 patients and 2 nurses; however, I find that 30 beds only can be arranged to be placed in the gallery, as the present number is too crowded, and does not allow sufficient space between each bed. It will be requisite to make additional lavatories, bath-room, and water-closet, should the Committee sanction this suggested experiment of the Commissioners in Lunacy; the patients are remarkably quiet, and the ventilation of the room is particularly good, which is to be attributed chiefly, I believe, to the three open fireplaces in the ward. By this present arrangement, the 4 wards, as suggested, have been in occupation this last week, one having been converted to contain a larger number of patients these three years; and from the particular disease from which the patients suffer, I could not recommend any more wards than those now used for increasing

the number of patients in them, excepting two, (namely, 19 and 20,) which will be required for the association of the contemplated 75 patients to be received in the centre part of the building, if that can accommodate so many; so that I cannot understand that more than 100 additional patients can be received into your Asylum without some alteration in providing for the laundry patients in the back corridors; and should this number (namely, 100) only be received, it would be necessary to make further and important alterations in all your domestic offices. And further, I think it right to mention that a crowded Lunatic Asylum is one of the worst kind of buildings that can exist; and should the suggestion of the Commissioners be carried out, there will not be any resources left, as at present there appear to be, in case cholera, small pox, or other epidemic disease break out amongst the patients, whereby a ward can be completely excluded from any other part of the building.

I have, &c.

(Signed), W. G. MARSHALL,

Medical Superintendent,

Female Department.

To the Committee of Visitors.

III.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

19, WHITEHALL PLACE,

13th May, 1856.

SIR,

The Board have had under their consideration your letter of the 17th of April, and the accompanying documents

having reference to the various recommendations made by four of the Commissioners, on the occasion of their late visit to the Colney Hatch Asylum.

The Board observe with satisfaction that the several suggestions of the Visiting Commissioners, having reference to the improvement of the clothing, the increase in the number of books and means of amusement, the improvement and enlargement of the airing courts, the propriety of employing an increased number of patients, and affording them opportunities of taking exercise beyond the bounds of the institution, &c., are also recommended for adoption in the Reports of the Medical Officers of the Asylum; and the Commissioners trust that the Committee of Visitors will see fit to provide the means for making the suggested improvements, and insist upon their being carried out without delay.

With regard to the very important question of how far the existing building can afford accommodation for an increased number of patients, I am directed again to state the opinion of the Commissioners, that the Asylum is not, and never has been, fully occupied, and that, by a different arrangement of the patients and servants, a considerable amount of unoccupied space might be rendered available, and an increased number of patients accommodated; and further, that the numbers so accommodated would not require any expensive enlargement or additions to the offices, and that the existing baths and lavatories would be found sufficient, if some ordinary wash-stands and basins were introduced in the dormitories.

In recommending the adoption of the above suggestions, in order to meet as far as possible the pressing demand for

the admission and treatment of recent cases, the Commissioners are fully aware that a large number of pauper lunatics belonging to the county will remain unprovided for; but they would submit, that if only two hundred, or even one hundred, additional patients can be admitted to Colney Hatch, a very great benefit will be conferred upon the community, and that considerations of trifling inconvenience should not be suffered to weigh against it.

The Secretary of State has recently forwarded to this office the proposal submitted to him by the Committee of Justices, for the enlargement of the Asylum at Hanwell; and as you state that it is the intention of the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum shortly to submit to the Court of Quarter Sessions a plan for the enlargement of that institution also, the Board are of opinion that it will become their duty to recommend to Sir George Grey that the enlargement of the two Asylums should be considered at the same time, in order that the whole subject may be fully discussed, more especially with reference to the question of how far it may be desirable, instead of enlarging the existing Asylums, to erect a third Asylum for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN FORSTER, *Secretary.*

C. H. COTTRELL, Esq.

*Chairman of the Committee of Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

IV.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
COLNEY HATCH.*27th May, 1856.*

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, on the subject of the enlargement of the Asylum.

The Court of Quarter Sessions for this County, having given their consent to the accompanying plan for the accommodation of 638 additional patients, at an estimated cost of £47,000, I have the honour of submitting it to you for your sanction. We also submit a modification of the same plan, in order that, both being before you, you may advise us as to which of the two you think the more desirable.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. H. COTTRELL,

*Chairman.**To the Commissioners in Lunacy.*

APPENDIX B.

*As to the Enlargement of the Asylum. Correspondence with
the Secretary of State and Commissioners in Lunacy.*

I.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
COLNEY HATCH.

13th May, 1856.

SIR,

About this time last year a deputation of Middlesex Magistrates waited upon you, on the subject of increased accommodation for the lunatics of this county. The anticipation then made, that the following year would find the numbers unprovided for in the two Asylums larger even than in January, 1855, have been, unfortunately, realised. The Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum have, I believe, transmitted to you plans for increasing that institution, and this Committee propose shortly to offer for your sanction their plans for enlarging the accommodation at Colney Hatch. We hope that, by the method approved of by the Court of Quarter Sessions for adding to the numbers at the two Asylums, we shall be able to find room for all those county paupers, amounting to above 1,100, who are now in workhouses or licensed houses. We shall be ready to wait upon you at any time, should you require any further information beyond what is contained in the accompanying

Report;* and we hope the proposed mode of dealing with this important question may meet with your concurrence, believing as we do, that it will supply all the requirements of the county, at a smaller cost to the ratepayers than any other which can be offered.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. COTTRELL,
Chairman.

*To the Right Hon. SIR GEO. GREY,
Bart., M.P.*

II.

WHITEHALL,

20th May, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, and to inform you that the Committee of Visitors of the Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum at Colney Hatch should submit to the Commissioners in Lunacy their proposal for the enlargement of that Asylum, in order that the same may be

* The Report of the Steward on the enlargement of the Asylum, contained in the 5th Annual Report of this Committee, was sent with this letter.

considered in connection with the similar project with respect to the Asylum at Hanwell, which has already been referred to the Commissioners.

I have &c.

(Signed)

H. WADDINGTON.

C. H. COTTRELL, Esq.,

*Chairman of the Committee of Visitors
of the Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.*

III.

WHITEHALL,

14th July, 1856.

SIR,

With reference to your letter of the 13th May last, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a report which he has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, relative to the proposal of the Committee of Visitors for the enlargement of the Colney Hatch County Asylum, and as to the best means of providing additional accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the county of Middlesex.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

H. WADDINGTON.

*The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors
of the County Lunatic Asylum, Colney
Hatch.*

[*The Report referred to.*]

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
19, WHITEHALL PLACE,

5th July, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to state to you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Grey, the result of the careful consideration they have given to the propositions for the enlargement of the Asylums for the county of Middlesex, at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, submitted by the Committee of Visitors to the Secretary of State, and by him transmitted for the opinion of this Board.

The propositions are designed to provide accommodation for 713 additional patients at Colney Hatch, which would then contain 1,963 inmates, and for 600 patients at Hanwell, in which the total number would then be 1,620, at an estimated cost for both Asylums of £111,474; and I am to state why the Commissioners find it impossible to admit the arguments adduced in favour of the enlargement of either of these Asylums, and to detail the strong objections they entertain to such means of providing the additional accommodation required for the pauper lunatics of Middlesex. These objections apply at the same time so equally to both establishments, and affect so much more the principle of the proposed extension in both cases than the particular plans for carrying it out in either, that it will not be necessary to treat of them separately.

The grounds alleged for the desired enlargement are the great increase of patients beyond the resources of the buildings now existing, and the importance of removing, by immediate additions to such resources, every obstacle to the early admission and treatment of all recent cases. But while the Commissioners do not dispute the foregoing necessity thus stated, they cannot recognise in the propositions now put forward by the Committees of Visitors, the proper or desirable remedy. On the contrary, they entertain a very strong opinion that thus to provide solely for increased numbers, without regard to a more particular selection of cases, will be at once to entail an enormous outlay without corresponding benefit; and still further, to abridge even the existing advantages of both institutions as curative Asylums for the insane.

In their Report to the Lord Chancellor, 12 years ago, the Commissioners pointed out the advisability of applying distinct conditions of treatment to curable and incurable patients; and it is their duty now to point out to the Secretary of State, that it has been by the accumulation of incurable, particularly idiotic and demented cases, that the existing Asylums, built at great cost as hospitals for relief and cure, have become inadequate to the objects originally proposed by them. It is thus that, while still capable, in their present condition, of accommodating all curable cases, they have been rendered incapable of receiving them. So long ago as 1834, the Resident Physician of the Hanwell Asylum called the attention of the Magistrates to the "melancholy fact of the house being filled by old and incurable cases,"—and from the last Report of the Medical Officers, it appears that, of the 1,019 patients in the Asylum at the end of 1855, in 26 only had the disorder been of less than one

year's, and in 17 of less than two years', duration. So, too, in regard to Colney Hatch, although the number of recent cases admitted there has been greater than at Hanwell, still a large mass of harmless curable inmates was poured into it from workhouses and private asylums as soon as it was opened; and in a short time it will be filled, like Hanwell, with this class of patients, to the exclusion, as at Hanwell, of recent and curable cases; and to the total sacrifice of the main object for which it was erected at so great a cost.

In further illustration of these views, and in proof of the inadequacy of the means taken, up to this date, and now proposed again to be resorted to, for meeting the large and steadily advancing increase in the number of pauper lunatics requiring suitable accommodation in the county of Middlesex, the Commissioners desire to call Sir George Grey's attention to the leading facts observable in reference to such increase, since the two asylums were first built.

In the year 1831 the first asylum for the county of Middlesex was erected at Hanwell, for 500 patients. At that time it was supposed to be of ample size to provide for the wants of the county; but in 1833 it was reported to be full, and in 1835 it contained more than 600 patients. In 1837 it became necessary to further enlarge the building for 300 additional patients; and at the present time it contains upwards of 1,000.

In the meantime, in 1845, the insufficiency of the accommodation provided for the pauper lunatics of the county had, nevertheless, again been brought under the notice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and a proposal to erect a second Asylum at Hanwell for 1,010 patients, in close

proximity to the present building, had been submitted by the Visitors to the Secretary of State. But this plan was so strongly objected to by the Commissioners in Lunacy that it was abandoned, and ultimately a second asylum was erected at Colney Hatch, capable of accommodating upwards of 1,200 patients, at a cost of £290,000. The new asylum was opened in 1851; but almost immediately it became filled with a mass of chronic incurable patients; and now, within a period of less than five years, it has again become necessary to appeal to the county to provide further accommodation for its pauper lunatics.

From a Return appended to the last Report of the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch, it appears that at the end of the year 1855 there were 3,350 lunatics chargeable to parishes in the county of Middlesex, who were distributed as follows:—

In Colney Hatch Asylum	1,223
In Hanwell	1,009
In various Licensed Houses.....	490
In Workhouses	553
With Friends.....	75
<hr/>	
Total	3,350
<hr/>	

Thus during the last six years there appears to have been an increase of 1,015 in the number of pauper lunatics; and in 1855 there was an increase of no less than 253 over the previous years. According to the above Return, therefore, 1,118 pauper lunatics were not provided for in the County Asylums, at the close of last year. Now, to whatever cause

this great increase in the number of pauper lunatics is to be attributed—whether to the spread of the disorder, or to the advantage which is taken of the County Asylums by patients of the middle classes, not absolute paupers, there cannot be a question as to the inefficiency of the present institutions, crowded as they are with chronic cases, as curative Asylums for the insane. Indeed, their doors are virtually closed to the majority of those who would be likely to derive benefit from medical treatment therein, and by whose cure the number who become permanent burdens upon the rate-payers, might be materially diminished.

The Commissioners conceive, therefore, that the time has now arrived when, in justice to the lunatics, as well as to the ratepayers, a more comprehensive system should be adopted, whereby due provision may be made for the former, at a less cost than hitherto ; and this they believe to be attainable by means of such separation of idiotic and demented cases of a harmless character from others, especially from recent and probably curable cases, as would restore the existing institutions to their original design, and prevent the danger of their gradual conversion into mere permanent refuges for the insane.

The Board have always been of opinion that Asylums beyond a certain size are most objectionable. Experience has proved that, besides not offering those pecuniary advantages in construction or working which might reasonably be expected in some instances, the original cost of the building, and also the rate of maintenance for patients, have been found to be even higher than in smaller establishments, without any corresponding advantages to the patients, and, certainly, with fewer means towards their medical treatment and cure. This appears to be mainly attributable to the larger staff

of sub-officers and servants usually found in the larger establishments, to the consequent increased sources of waste and loss, and to the impossibility of providing for that individual supervision of every department by one responsible head, which is found to be of such great value in smaller institutions. There cannot be a doubt that, even as the present establishments exist, they are already much too extensive for the due treatment and cure of the inmates, which should be the main object of an Asylum; and only by keeping which in view, so as to provide with certainty for the early reception and proper medical treatment of every recent case, can the gradual accumulation of pauper lunatics, now in such rapid progress, be effectually arrested. It is, moreover, a fact within the experience of the Commissioners, that the due supervision and constant attention to the mental state and bodily health of lunatic patients individually requires, and should exact, such a limitation of their number as the Medical Officer responsible for the charge can find fairly compatible with his individual powers and duties.

Nor should another most important objection in the cases under consideration be omitted, which in itself should suffice, in the judgment of the Commissioners, as a reason against the proposed enlargement of either asylum. The extent of the land attached to both is wholly inadequate, and to this it is not contemplated to make any addition. The result of the intended extension would therefore be, that, at Hanwell, there would be only 84 acres for 1,620 patients, or about one acre for 20 patients; and at Colney Hatch there would be but 138 acres for 1,960 patients, or one acre for 14 patients; including, in both cases, the sites of the buildings. Such space would be too limited to afford the proper and healthful means of exercise and employment which are essential to any due treatment of the insane.

For all these reasons, therefore, the Commissioners think that the numbers now in the Asylums for the county of Middlesex far exceed the desirable limit, that their increase would be most prejudicial, and that no proposition, having this for its object, should be sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Nor would the Commissioners be doing justice to the strength of these objections if they omitted to remark, that they do not stand alone in such opinions against too great an enlargement of buildings intended as hospitals for the treatment and cure of insanity. Up to a very late period, the Visitors of Colney Hatch were themselves of opinion that no further additions to the existing Asylum were desirable. In reply to the queries contained in the circular issued by the Board on 25th January, 1855, the Visitors, after entering very fully into the question, state—"As regards the accommodation in the existing Asylums of the county of Middlesex, the Committee cannot express a positive opinion except as to Colney Hatch." Which positive opinion is accordingly added, to the effect, that, on no account would they recommend any addition to be made to Colney Hatch. On the same occasion, too, the Visitors of Hanwell stated in their reply that there was not in progress at that institution, or proposed to be, any additional accommodation for patients. Nay, even so lately as March, 1855, the Committee of Colney Hatch, alluding to the same subject in their printed Report, observe, "Other Committees of Visitors as well as ourselves, feeling the inconveniences attaching practically to the working of so large a machine, the inadvisability of multiplying the staff of officers, and especially the heads of departments, have hitherto discouraged every proposition to make any serious addition to a building already of such gigantic proportions." After which, they proceed to admit that this very scheme of extension, which they now advocate, within

a few months after expressing the views just quoted, is only a choice between two evils; that it will meet simply the temporary requirements of the county, and that the demand for accommodation could not stop with that.

Believing, however, that there is, nevertheless, an alternative which involves no evil, but presents an efficient remedy for the state of things which has led to the propositions now before the Home Office, the Commissioners in Lunacy submit to the Secretary of State, that, for all the reasons and considerations herein stated, in their judgment, the proper mode of providing the necessary additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex will be by the erection of a third Asylum.

And as the main object of this new Asylum would be to enable the Justices of the County, by removing thither idiotic and demented patients of a harmless character, to relieve the existing establishments, and make room therein for recent and curable cases, the Commissioners think that it might be erected upon a simple and inexpensive plan, and without those costly arrangements and appliances required for the active treatment of acute cases. The necessity of providing many single rooms would be obviated, and the internal arrangements generally might be of a more simple and economical character than those of an ordinary Asylum. At the same time, less minute classification, and a smaller establishment of officers and servants would be necessary, than in the curative institution, and the general expenses of management, therefore, would undoubtedly be upon a much reduced scale, in comparison with that of Asylums such as those at Hanwell and Colney Hatch.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN FORSTER, *Secretary.*

IV.

COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,
November 19th, 1856.

SIR,

It was with great regret that the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum received a letter from you in the month of July last, enclosing the copy of a Report from the Commissioners in Lunacy in reply to the proposed plan for increasing the accommodation for the pauper lunatics of this county at Colney Hatch.

The subject is one of so much importance, both to the lunatics themselves and the ratepayers of this county, and one also in which the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum are equally interested with ourselves, that we may, perhaps, be pardoned for having taken some time to consult with them, and to reconsider the point as regards Colney Hatch, before we ventured to offer some remarks upon the Commissioners' Report. Equally with the Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum have we endeavoured to review the matter in all its bearings, and well to weigh all that has been urged in objection to the proposal of providing the necessary accommodation in the two existing Asylums. We have, however, been unable to discover any sufficient grounds, as urged by the Commissioners, for abandoning that project, and the two Committees have at least the satisfaction of knowing, that, after the best consideration they can give to the subject, they are perfectly agreed that no other plan offers the same advantages, both as regards convenience and

economy. We will take the liberty, in the first place, of submitting a few remarks upon the reasons assigned by the Commissioners for recommending you not to accede to the proposition in question, as being one of principle and not of detail. The Commissioners are of opinion, that, by carrying out these plans, we should "entail an enormous outlay without corresponding benefit, and still further abridge even the existing advantages of both institutions as curative Asylums for the insane." They go on to state, with great truth, that this Asylum was erected at a cost of £290,000 only five years ago, after having, with equal truth, previously stated that nearly the same number of patients for which this Asylum was originally intended to provide, is now proposed to be accommodated at the two Asylums for £111,474. Instead, therefore, of entailing the enormous outlay which the Commissioners allege, it seems to us (and it was a main argument with us in preparing these plans) that an enormous saving would be made by their adoption. It can hardly be hoped that the cost of a third Asylum, on however "simple and inexpensive a plan," would be less (or even so little) in 1857 than it was in 1851. The value of land is higher, the cost of building materials is much greater, and the rate of wages is higher now than then. It is, therefore, hardly possible to assume that, modify the plan as we might in reference to cost and convenience, we could ever provide such accommodation as you would require in a separate Asylum for so little as £111,000.

But then the Commissioners intimate an opinion, that the medical staff in the Asylums at present is inadequate to the proper treatment of the patients, although according to them they are filled with chronic and incurable cases, who consequently require less attention than such as might offer

a better hope of being restored to health. In the new Asylum, accordingly, there would be increased expenditure in the medical department, and a further enormous outlay incurred. Another insuperable objection, in their opinion, is the insufficiency of the land attached to the present Asylums. In order, therefore, "to afford the proper and healthful means of exercise and employment, which are essential to any due treatment of the insane" in the new Asylum, a much larger quantity of land would be required than we at present contemplate, and a further enormous outlay be occasioned. Upon all these grounds, we think that, in an economical point of view, there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the advantages of our plan over that of the Commissioners.

We will not trouble you, Sir, at the present moment, with our views on the two latter heads; but if we should have the honour of an interview with you, we believe that we can show that the opinions of the Commissioners as to the inadequacy of the medical staff and the necessity of additional land are equally erroneous. At all events, we can easily show that these two difficulties may be got over at a far cheaper rate at the present Asylums than in a new one.

We now come, Sir, to the general question of the disadvantage of erecting Asylums of so large a size as the existing institutions would be if enlarged according to our proposition, and the more particular one of "the present establishments being," as the Commissioners think, "already much too extensive for the due treatment and cure of the inmates." Although it is by no means uncommon on the Continent of Europe to find Lunatic Asylums on so large a scale as

those proposed, and, although, as far as we are aware, no palpable evil has been supposed to ensue from it, we do not imply that any one would argue in favour of such a system, if circumstances did not recommend it as the least unfavourable of the two alternatives. This Committee, at all events, would not do so. The problem for our solution, however, is—How are we to provide at the least cost, the least inconvenience, and with the greatest comfort to themselves, for the extraordinary number of 3,500 paupers, afflicted with the most distressing of human maladies? In regard to cost, we think we have shown that our plan is the preferable one; in regard to convenience, there can be little doubt that it combines many advantages over theirs; and it is a fair conclusion, that “the simple and inexpensive plan” they hint at, would not be one likely to afford more comfort to those who, however hopelessly incurable and devoid of right reason, are as sensitive of the difference between liberal diet and comfortable accommodation, perhaps more so, than those who are supposed likely to recover their reason. And here, Sir, we may perhaps venture to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Commissioners, that the present institutions do not fulfil their original design, but are gradually being converted into mere permanent refuges for the insane. The word Asylum, as applied to lunatics, is universally employed, and has hitherto been supposed to signify a retreat for persons labouring under this calamity, where they may be kept out of danger to themselves and others. With this idea is connected also that of medical as well as moral treatment, and in so far it partakes of the nature of a Hospital. It is, however, equally an Asylum, whether the inmates be in a state to require medical treatment or not, and the chronic incurable lunatic has an equal right to its advantages, whether science can effect anything

or not towards his recovery. The law of the land requires the Committee of Visitors to receive every one of unsound mind, whether his case be hopeless or not, and unfortunately, as this Committee has repeatedly urged, they are obliged to offer an Asylum to the idiot and demented, with whose cases the idea of an hospital is wholly disconnected. It seems clear, therefore, that the Legislature regards such establishments *always* as Asylums, and only *occasionally* as Hospitals. Whether they are permanent refuges or not, depends upon the class of cases sent by the parishes over which the Committee have no control. If it can be shown that they are not properly attended to, that due care is not exercised in their physical and moral treatment, then the blame would rest upon the Committees for causing persons so afflicted to be detained here longer than necessary, owing to their neglect. We believe that this cannot be charged against either of the Asylums in this county. There is a charge, however, which is made against us, and that we think the most important to refute; because, if true, it is the only strong argument the Commissioners have to advance against the propositions. They say the present establishments are too extensive for the due treatment and care of the inmates, because they are filled with chronic cases to the exclusion of persons recently attacked, and who might, therefore, be cured by early reception; so that our "doors are virtually closed to the majority of those who would be likely to derive benefit from medical treatment." Now, Sir, we believe that the number of probably curable cases of insanity in the county of Middlesex, from whatever cause arising, is very small indeed. Certain it is, that those which are reputed to be recent and curable, do not present at this Asylum much better chances of cure than those of longer standing and apparently less hopeful, excluding always the

paralytic, epileptic, and demented, who form a very large percentage of the whole. But it is not only that those which are represented to be recent and curable do not turn out more favourably than the others, but the actual number of those supposed by the Medical Officers of the parishes to be curable is very small indeed. For some considerable time a limited number of beds has been retained at both Asylums for recent cases, and these have been by no means constantly filled. But in order to test the fact, whether the number of chronic cases really prevented the more hopeful from being at once admitted, this Committee, on the 1st of August last, caused a circular to be sent to every parish in the county, intimating that they would find room for all cases which should be reported by their Medical Officer to be probably curable, and not complicated with epilepsy or paralysis. This facility of admission was offered without the necessity of an application as to whether there was a vacancy or not, the only restriction being, that our own Medical Superintendents should examine such patients on their admission, and reject them if they did not appear to come within the above conditions. They were instructed to give the most liberal construction to this regulation, and to reject none about whom there was not the strongest presumption that they did not fall within the above category. Up to this period, the number of curable cases thus admitted is only 33. Of these, at least half turned out within a few days to be as little likely to be cured as the ordinary cases, and some to be afflicted with both epilepsy and paralysis. One male has been discharged cured, and one other indicates a fair probability of recovery. From this circumstance and previous observation, it is the opinion of the Medical Superintendents here, that there is really little or no difference between the supposed curable and

other cases, and every day's experience convinces them that little advantage is to be derived from the facility thus offered to the admission of curable cases. The word *recent* has been studiously omitted, so as to give the widest margin possible for obtaining a better class of patients, inasmuch as every case, whether recent or not, which offers a fair prospect of being successfully treated, may now be immediately admitted. It can therefore, Sir, no longer be said, that our doors are closed to any case where even a slight hope exists of a cure being effected, and consequently the argument in favour of separating the curables from the incurables falls to the ground. It would require a very small hospital indeed, for curable cases only, in this county. If this be true, it would seem, also, that a main argument against the size of the establishment is refuted. But, in truth, the Commissioners themselves have not always entertained the objection as regards Colney Hatch, for they have repeatedly pressed upon the Committee of Visitors the expediency of adding to the number of their inmates, without increasing the size of the building. In April, 1853, they recommended the occupation of rooms contiguous to the laundry, and others in the front and centre; and the same advice is repeated in February, 1854. In August, 1855, they say—

“We are glad to learn that the accommodation near the laundry is about to be brought into use.

“The large central hall originally intended for another purpose is now converted into a dining-room, on one side of which 300 male patients at present dine, and it is in contemplation to appropriate the other side of the room to females. As about two-fifths of the patients are occupied in various

ways, many of them being employed in and about the offices and grounds, we are disposed to think that if all the meals of these patients were served in this hall, some of the wards might be exclusively used as dormitories, and the galleries of such wards adapted to sleeping accommodation for patients. The quantity of space thus gained when increased by the addition of some of the rooms in the centre of the building (now occupied by servants or as lumber-rooms) would, we think, enable the Committee of Visitors to receive a considerable number of additional patients."

And at their last Visits to the Asylum, on the 17th and 18th March, 1856, the Commissioners say—

"We have upon a former occasion recommended that some of the wards should be used exclusively as dormitories, and that the galleries of such wards should be appropriated for sleeping accommodation. The necessity of making further provision for the pauper lunatics of the county appearing now to be extremely urgent, the question of adopting this recommendation becomes one of the greatest importance.

"On this ground we now most earnestly repeat our suggestion with the view, not only of making such fit provision for the patients as the Legislature directs, and of diminishing as far as practicable, by immediate treatment, the increasing amount of insanity; but in order also to effect these objects as speedily as possible, and in such a way as will save the county of Middlesex from the very heavy expenditure which else will inevitably ensue.

"It is extremely desirable, we think, taking into consideration the very great extent of the present Asylum, that no

new buildings should be erected; but that all the present available accommodation should be brought into use.

“For the purpose of arriving at a more definite opinion on this subject, we have made an additional visit to the Asylum, and we are of opinion that the upper wards, if used exclusively for sleeping accommodation, would contain from 30 to 45 additional beds *in each*, and that the lower galleries and day-rooms would contain, without crowding, nearly double the number of patients who now use them.

“We now, therefore, beg to suggest for the serious consideration of the Visitors:—

“1. That four wards on each side of the Asylum, to be selected by the Medical Officers, should at once be converted into sleeping accommodation, according to our suggestion, as an experiment; to be increased as occasion shall render necessary.

“2. That the four long rooms adjoining the laundry, should at once be brought into use, as day-rooms and bed rooms for the patients employed in the washhouse and laundry, and for those occupied in household work as far as the same will extend.

“3. That the upper waiting-room on the male side of the establishment, and which is now vacant, should be converted into a dormitory in the same manner as a similar room is now used on the female side of the Asylum.”

Had this plan of the Commissioners been adopted of giving from 30 to 45 additional beds to each upper ward, 760 more

patients would be admitted, at a slight expense it is true, and great inconvenience, but the principle of not increasing the size of the establishment would be abandoned.

We have thus, Sir, endeavoured to answer some of the objections urged by the Commissioners in Lunacy against the propositions made to you of sanctioning the enlargement of the two County Asylums. There are many details which it will be more convenient to furnish to you at a personal interview, which we hope to be allowed, before you decide this very important point. It involves the expenditure of probably more than £200,000, and many inconveniences, which may be stated to you by word of mouth. We do not, we again repeat, advocate an establishment of 2,000 patients as desirable in itself, but as the lesser of two evils; and it is hardly fair on the part of the Commissioners to quote against us our own report, in which we express an opinion against increasing Colney Hatch, and to stop short at the very next sentence in it which concludes with the following words—"Any remedy would be preferable to the erection of a third Asylum, entailing as it would, so vast an addition to the present enormous annual expenditure." We did, indeed, hope that they would pay some attention to another portion of the same Report, where various suggestions were thrown out for relieving the Asylums of the county. Among these was that of erecting asylums for idiots only, which is very desirable. The question of chronic lunatics is there touched upon, and we may perhaps be allowed to repeat the same observations now, as subsequent information has led us to doubt whether the entire removal of such cases would not be injurious to the cure of those which are not chronic. We said "The establishment of an Asylum for incurables, or those which are supposed to be so, surely is not desirable. To condemn

a large number of unfortunate beings to such a refuge, a primary condition of whose admission into which is that there is a bare possibility of their ever leaving it alive, seems to be an unnecessary cruelty, without any advantage to compensate for it."

As in many other things, so in the matter of its pauper lunatics, the county of Middlesex forms an exception to every other county, and must be dealt with in a different manner.

It is in the interest of the very ratepayers of this county for whom the Commissioners in Lunacy have expressed so much tenderness, that we most earnestly entreat that we may not be compelled to make what we believe to be an unnecessary outlay of £200,000.

As it is very desirable that we should be able to report to the Court of Quarter Sessions in January next the final conclusion as to the further provision for the lunatics of the county, we hope that it may be convenient to you to receive a deputation from the Committees of the two Asylums at an early date.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. H. COTTRELL, *Chairman.*

*The Right Hon. Sir George Grey,
Bart., M.P., &c.*

V.

WHITEHALL,

29th November, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, communicating the observations of the Committee of Visitors of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum upon the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in reference to the propositions which have been made for providing the additional accommodation necessary for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex; and I am to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, a copy of a letter which Sir George Grey has caused to be addressed to the Commissioners in Lunacy, enclosing the communications he has received from the Committees of Visitors of the Colney Hatch and Hanwell Lunatic Asylums, and suggesting that a conference should take place between the Commissioners and certain members of the Committees of Visitors of the two Asylums, with a view to a speedy settlement of the question at issue.

I am, &c.

(signed) H. WADDINGTON.

*The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors
of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of
Middlesex, Colney Hatch.*

[*The Copy of Letter referred to.*]

WHITEHALL,

29th November, 1856.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Referring to Mr. Forster's letter of the 5th July last, reporting your opinion with regard to the propositions which have been made for the enlargement of the Asylums for the county of Middlesex at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you, herewith, two letters which he has received from the Visiting Justices of these Asylums, with their remarks in reference to your Report; and, in calling your attention to the statements in these letters, of certain facts apparently at variance with those assumed by you, to suggest that a conference should take place between the Commissioners and the Chairmen or other members of the two Committees, with the view to arrive at a decision as to the means which ought to be taken for providing, with as little delay as possible, the additional accommodation admitted to be necessary for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex.

Hanwell,
15th November 1856.

Colney
Hatch, 19th
November
1856.

In deciding upon this question, Sir George Grey is anxious to satisfy himself of what ought to be required as essential for the proper care and treatment of the patients to be provided for, and, on the other hand, not to call for an expenditure greater than is really necessary for the attainment of this object.

Sir George Grey has made known to the Chairmen of the two Committees that he has caused this letter to be addressed to you.

The enclosures being in original, I have to request that they may be returned to this office when no longer required by you.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. WADDINGTON.

*The Commissioners in Lunacy,
&c. &c. &c.*

VI.

WHITEHALL,

9th December, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to inform you, in reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, that the Commissioners in Lunacy have intimated to him their desire at once to give effect to his suggestion for a conference, with a view to a settlement of the question at issue as to providing the additional accommodation required for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex; and that they will name a day for the purpose, as soon as they receive the Report of the Sub-Committee of their body, to which the letters of the Committees of Visitors of the Asylums at Colney Hatch and Hanwell have been referred; and that the day to be so named will probably be in the week before Christmas.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. WADDINGTON.

*The Chairman of the Committee of Visitors
of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of
Middlesex, Colney Hatch.*

VII.

WHITEHALL,

31st December, 1856.

SIR,

I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee of Visitors, that he has received from the Commissioners in Lunacy a statement of the result of the Conference held by them on the 22nd instant, with the Members of the Committees of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, upon the means to be adopted to provide the necessary additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county of Middlesex.

“The Commissioners in Lunacy state that, in the two letters of the Visiting Justices of the Hanwell and Colney Hatch Asylums, respectively of the 15th and 19th November last, which Sir George Grey had communicated to them, they had failed to discover anything to invalidate the facts or the arguments contained in their letter, a copy of which was transmitted to you on the 14th July, and that nothing new was adduced at the Conference on the 22nd instant, of sufficient weight to alter or modify, in any degree, the conclusion they had then formed; that they continue to be of opinion that to build a third Asylum would be found the most desirable course, not more for immediate benefit to the Patients, than for the ultimate advantage of the ratepayers, and that

they are prepared, on all proper occasions, to restate and justify these views; but that observing the very decided conclusion in favour of the opposite course of extending and enlarging Hanwell and Colney Hatch, at which the governing bodies of these Asylums have arrived, which has obtained also the assent of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and appears to be, not less decidedly, the prevailing opinion of the Rate-payers at present, they forbear to press further, at this time, views which they see to be impracticable; that they had informed the Members of the two Committees that they would, therefore, not again interpose objection to the proposed enlargement of Hanwell and Colney Hatch, but would give their help and co-operation in as far as it might be possible, to render such enlargement as efficient as circumstances permit towards the objects which all have in view."

Agreeing in the view taken by the Commissioners, Sir George Grey will sanction the proposed enlargement of the present Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the Plans in regard to which the advice and opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to; at the same time, I am to add that, he thinks it probable that a third Asylum will be found to be necessary at no distant period.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. WADDINGTON,

*C. H. Cottrell, Esq., Chairman of
the Committee of Visitors,
Colney Hatch Asylum.*

VIII.

COLNEY HATCH,
7th January, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 31st December last, in which you sanction the proposed enlargement of the present Asylums, subject to any matters of detail in the plans in regard to which the advice and opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy should be attended to; and of assuring you that the Committee of Visitors of this Asylum will always receive such advice and opinion with the utmost deference. We trust, however, the opinion of the Commissioners will not be verified, that the proposed enlargement of the two Asylums will turn out to be injurious as regards the cure of the patients, and bad economy as regards the ratepayers.

The Commissioners and ourselves are as much at issue as ever, as to the number of the probably curable cases still unprovided for in this county. They were good enough to furnish us with a list of the patients in licensed houses supposed to be curable, the magnitude of which list leads them to the conclusion that this number is much greater than we imagine. The Medical Superintendents of the two Asylums have been instructed to visit conjointly all these licensed houses, and to make a careful examination of each of these patients, with a view to reporting their opinion on each of them categorically, in order to ascertain whether they agree

with the keepers of these houses as to their probable curability. This Report shall be furnished to you at the earliest possible date.

While, however, we have no doubt as to the expediency of enlarging the present Asylums, we will not profess to entertain any expectation that a third Asylum may not hereafter be necessary. This opinion was given to the Court of Quarter Sessions last year, in the same Annual Report in which we recommended the enlargement of the Asylum. We then stated—

“Taking, however, the experience of the last five years as a guide, your Committee would not feel justified in holding out any promise that the demand for the accommodation of lunatics will stop here. The real or apparent increase of this fearful malady has been so great within a few years, and the causes of such increase are involved in so much uncertainty, that it would be absurd to contend that the measures now proposed may fairly be expected to be final.”

This opinion we see no reason to retract on the present occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. H. COTTRELL,

Chairman of the Visitors.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey.

Bart., M.P. &c. &c.

APPENDIX C.

Report from Mr. Lewis Cubitt, on the Enlargement of the Asylum.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

Since I had the honour of attending the Committee, on the 6th instant, I have, as directed, prepared a Plan embracing the additions, enlargements, and improvements to the Asylum, which the Committee then determined should be carried out.

This Plan I herewith submit; it shews the sites of the several additional buildings and changes, and provides for a total number of at least 676 patients, viz., 301 males, and 375 females.

I have had a careful approximate Estimate prepared, of all the works shewn by this Plan; and the result is that, exclusive of any fittings, water and gas supply, coal stores, and work to the farm, or of any restoration or strengthening required by the malconstruction of any part of the existing buildings, the cost will be £47,643. It is, however, probable, that competition may produce a tender at a smaller amount.

This, however, much exceeds the estimates published in the Report of January, 1856, which the Committee requested me to examine, which I have done as far as possible, and I

find that the amount attached to each block of building is much below its cost ; but I am of opinion that the additions and variations, as they have been suggested by Mr. Henderson, are very creditable to him ; for if the number of patients to be accommodated be considered, the estimated cost now gives but £70 9s. 6d. per patient.

Presuming that the Committee will shortly require to see the drawings and specifications for the several buildings in such a state that they can be placed before builders to offer tenders for their execution, I will prepare them with the least delay, and submit them for the inspection of the Committee.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

LEWIS CUBITT.

52, Bedford-square, Jan. 13, 1857.

APPENDIX D.

Return of Patients admitted as Curable Cases, under the Resolution of the Committee dated 1st August, 1856, (see page 8), with Remarks of the Medical Superintendents on their Actual Condition, made during the progress of their treatment at the Asylum.

MALES.

1. Admitted Aug. 29.—Suicidal. Has attempted suicide by opening larynx with glass; recovery improbable; great imbecility of mind; symptoms have been exaggerated.
2. „ Sept. 9.—Recurrent Mania. The case progresses favourably; relapsed after going to town and seeing his friends.
3. „ Sept. 12.—Imbecility from masturbation. Great imbecility of mind; recovery doubtful; no improvement.
4. „ „ „ Mania à Potû. Discharged recovered, Oct. 22. Nov. 3, re-admitted, having relapsed; occasioned by intemperance. See No. 9.
5. „ Sept. 23.—Case chronic and incurable. Unnatural habits of the worst description; no improvement.
6. „ Sept. 26.—Mania, complicated with epilepsy of which the patient died, 25th Nov.
7. „ Oct. 7.—Discharged Soldier, age 63, Mental Imbecility. Probably incurable; some improvement.

8. Admitted Oct. 17.—Mania. Probably curable; improved.
9. „ Mania à potû. Re-admitted twelve days after discharge, (see case No. 4.) Fit of drunkenness the cause of relapse; curable, convalescing.
10. „ Nov. 18.—General Paralysis, Mania. Incurable; general paralytic symptoms manifest.
11. „ „ „ Refused as a curable case, but admitted as an ordinary case. Epileptic for fourteen years—has had several epileptic fits; incurable.
12. „ Nov. 28.—Third attack, and third admission. The attack probably curable; health threatens to give way.
13. „ Dec. 2.—Second attack, and second admission. Intemperance the cause of recurrent attack; curable; convalescing.
14. „ Dec. 9.—Disease caused by Intemperance. Curable; no improvement. Mania is threatened.
15. „ „ „ Refused; General Paralysis manifest.
16. „ Dec. 23. Case doing favourably.
17. „ Dec. 26. A re-admission. Relapse caused by intemperance; recovery very doubtful.
18. „ Jan. 9.—Third attack. Twice previously in Bethlem; recovery probable.
19. „ Refused as a curable case. Incipient Paralysis; incurable.

(Signed)

D. F. TYERMAN,

Medical Superintendent, (Male Department.)

FEMALES.

1. Admitted Sept. 2.—Doubtful as to permanent recovery ;
much emaciated, reduced from excitement ;
convalescent.
2. „ Sept. 9.—Incurable.
3. „ Sept. 12.—Doubtful. Much emaciated ; dirty
and filthy habits.
4. „ Sept. 16.—Doubtful as to permanent recovery ;
improved.
5. „ Sept. 19.—Probably curable.
6. „ Sept. 23.—Curable ; (committed suicide).
7. „ Sept. 30.—Doubtful as to permanent recovery.
8. „ Oct. 7.—Doubtful ; of dirty habits—supposed
to have hereditary tendency.
9. „ Oct. 10.—Good case for recovery ; is simple.
10. „ „ „ Doubtful.
11. „ Oct. 14.—Demented. Will probably recover ;
improved, although very fearful, desponding
and melancholy.
12. „ „ „ Doubtful.
13. „ „ „ Doubtful ; improved.
14. „ Oct. 21.—Very weak—will probably recover ;
relapsed since admission—is now improved.
15. „ „ „ Doubtful.
16. „ Oct. 24.—Improving ; curable.
17. „ Oct. 28.—Ditto. . ditto.
18. „ Nov. 4.—Doubtful.
19. „ „ „ Curable ; improved.
20. „ Nov. 10.—Doubtful ; partially paralysed.
21. „ Nov. 11.—Improving ; becoming childish and
obscene.
22. „ Nov. 18.—A recoverable case ; convalescing.

23. Admitted Nov, 18.—Curable; second admission; at times noisy.
24. „ Nov. 28.—Probably will recover; very weak; died.
25. „ „ „ Curable.
26. „ Dec. 9.—Probably will recover.
27. „ Dec. 19.—Convalescing.
28. „ „ „ Improving.
29. „ Dec. 27.—Ditto; very fretful and peevish.
30. „ Dec. 30.—Doubtful as to permanent recovery.
Fourth attack from drink.
31. „ „ „ Second attack; probably will recover.
32. „ Jan. 2.—Second attack; doubtful as to permanent recovery.
33. „ „ „ Convalescing.
34. „ Jan. 9.—Ditto.
35. „ Jan. 13.—Ditto.

(Signed) W. G. MARSHALL,

Medical Superintendent, (Female Department.)

APPENDIX E.

I.

COLNEY HATCH,

January 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your Resolution, we have visited the following private Asylums, viz.: Hoxton House, Bethnal House, Grove Hall, Peckham House, and Camberwell House; and having examined the patients chargeable to the parishes and county, beg to report that, in our judgment, ten of them were probably curable, three of very doubtful curability, and eight positively incurable.

We are, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BEGLEY,
D. F. TYERMAN.

*The Committee of Visitors of the
County Asylum at Colney Hatch.*

II.

January 9th, 1857.

Of the 55 female patients whom we have visited at the different private Asylums, in accordance with the directions contained in a Minute forwarded to us—we found that out of

the numbers two resident in the Peckham House Asylum are chargeable to parishes within the city of London, and that one contained in the list as resident at Bow, has died.

Of the 52 patients remaining, we are of opinion, that 26 are curable and 26 incurable.

The patients are thus located, viz. :—

At Grove Hall, Bow.	Curable 13 ;	Incurable 9
Bethnal Green	„ 0	„ 3
Hoxton	„ 3	„ 3
Camberwell	„ 5	„ 9
Peckham	„ 5	„ 2
	—	—
Total	26	26
	—	—

Of the curable patients, we found that 22 had been resident in the several Asylums less than one year, and 4 for longer periods.

Among the 26 curable cases are included 5, the curability of which may be considered to be somewhat doubtful ; of the remainder, three have already been discharged, cured.

That three of the curable cases are second attacks, and one is the third attack of the disease ; 4 of these patients are above 60 years of age.

Among the 26 incurable cases there are 5 between 50 and 60 years of age, and 2 above 60 ; and 6 have been under treatment more than two years.

Three of the incurables are labouring under the second attack of insanity, and three under the third attack.

Two of the whole are affected with general paralysis, and one is the subject of epilepsy.

(Signed) W. G. MARSHALL.

W. H. O. SANKEY.

III.

14, *January*, 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour of transmitting to you the Report of the Medical Superintendent of this Asylum on the patients now in Licensed Houses, supposed to be curable, and to inform you that we have made orders for the immediate admission into the Asylum of such as offer any apparent chance of curability, who belong to parishes in the northern and eastern divisions of the county, and we believe that the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum will immediately do the same for the same class of patients belonging to parishes in the Southern and Western Divisions. We may hope, therefore, that the whole of the known cases of probably curable insanity in the county will now be provided for in the Asylums.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. H. COTTRELL,

Chairman of the Visitors.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P.

IV.

14 January 1857.

SIR,

I have the honour of transmitting to you for the information of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the remarks of the Medical Superintendents of this Asylum who were sent, in company with those of the Hanwell Asylum, to visit and report on such patients in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, as were reported by the Proprietors and Medical Superintendents of those Houses as probably curable in the list which the Commissioners in Lunacy were good enough to furnish to the Committee of Visitors on the 22d of December last. The Commissioners will observe that the Superintendents of the two Asylums differ considerably from those gentlemen as to the probable curability of many of these patients. Indeed, their report on them, as *a whole*, is rather more unfavourable than even of our own patients as a whole. The Committee have made an order for the immediate admission here of such as are considered probably curable belonging to parishes in the Northern and Eastern Divisions of the county; and they have reason to think that the Committee of Visitors of the Hanwell Asylum will at once make a similar order as regards to Southern and Western Divisions. The Committee have given the benefit of a doubt in all cases where curability seems at all probable. Some who were reported as likely to be discharged by the Proprietors of these houses, we have not interfered with. It may be hoped,

therefore, that the Committees have now provided for all the known cases of probably curable insanity in the county.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. S. SKAIFE,
Clerk to the Visitors.

*To John Forster, Esq.,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.*

APPENDIX F.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal ARTICLES of CONSUMPTION in each Half-year,
and MAINTENANCE RATES, from the opening of the Asylum to the present time.

ARTICLES.	To 31st December, 1851.	To 30th June, 1852.	To 31st December, 1852.	To 30th June, 1853.	To 31st December, 1853.	To 30th June, 1854.	To 31st December, 1854.	To 30th June, 1855.	To 31st December, 1855.	To 30th June, 1856.	To 31st December, 1856.	To 31st March, 1857.
Ox Beef } at per stone {	£ s. d. 0 5 4	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 5 2	£ s. d. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 0 6 4	£ s. d. 0 6 7	£ s. d. 0 6 8	£ s. d. 0 7 5	£ s. d. 0 8 5	£ s. d. 0 6 11	£ s. d. 0 7 2	£ s. d. 0 7 5
Mutton }	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 18 0	1 19 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	3 1 0	2 18 0	3 0 0	2 15 9	2 8 9
Flour at per sack ..	2 15 0	2 16 0	2 18 6	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 13 0	3 10 6	3 8 6	3 9 0	3 18 0	4 4 0	3 15 0
Malt..... at per quarter.	2 9 6	2 3 0	2 6 0	2 9 0	2 18 0	3 2 0	3 0 6	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 4 6	3 0 0	2 17 0
Cheese..... at per cwt....	3 16 0	3 12 0	3 7 6	3 19 6	3 19 0	4 11 0	4 1 6	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 19 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
Butter..... at per cwt....	1 19 0	1 14 6	1 14 6	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 17 0	2 11 0	2 4 0	2 11 0
Sugar, raw..... at per cwt....	2 9 6	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 16 0	3 2 0
Sugar, refined at per cwt....	....	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	1 0 6	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0
Silkstone Coals.... at per ton	s. d. 9 11	s. d. *9 4 +8 5½	s. d. *8 5½ +8 2	s. d. 8 9	s. d. 9 4	s. d. 9 4	s. d. 9 7½	s. d. 9 9 11	s. d. 9 11	s. d. 9 11	s. d. 9 11	s. d. 9 11
Weekly Maintenance Rate per Patient.....												

* First three months.

+ Second three months.

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

APPENDIX G.

I.

Summary of the Gross Numbers of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the different Parishes and Unions in the County of Middlesex and to the County, during the last Seven Years.

1850 2,370

1851 2,465

Increase 95.

1852 2,739

Increase 274.

1853 2,898

Increase 159.

1854 3,124

Increase 226.

1855 3,385

Increase 261.

1856 3,439

Increase 54

	1854.....	1855.....	1856
Patients in Licensed Houses	371	490	461
„ In Workhouses or with friends }	494	628	664
„ In the two Asylums	2,259	2,267	2,314
	<u>3,124</u>	<u>3,385</u>	<u>3,439</u>

II.

A Statement of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the County, and Parishes and Unions in the County, on the 1st January in each year from 1850.

Increase or Decrease of 1856, compared with 1855.		PARISH OR UNION.	Gross Numbers in the Years						
Increase.	Decrease.		1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
6	—	Barnet Union (Part of)	9	10	13	16	10	11	17
7	—	Brentford	40	49	52	51	54	54	61
—	2	East London (Part of)	3	3	3	1	3	3	1
—	6	Edmonton (ditto)	37	38	38	35	42	48	42
—	3	Fulham	18	18	24	31	45	56	53
5	—	Hackney	60	64	69	76	84	90	95
1	—	Hendon	18	20	20	21	23	24	25
3	17	Holborn	72	62	63	72	82	87	70
—	11	Kingston (Part of)	7	9	8	9	11	3	2
2	—	Poplar	44	53	59	55	55	64	66
—	—	Staines	7	8	12	14	18	20	20
—	22	Stepney	196	183	184	172	210	246	224
—	1	Strand	84	80	90	99	107	102	101
—	6	Uxbridge	23	22	26	26	26	25	19
—	—	Whitechapel	109	120	137	145	136	145	145
—	3	Parish of Hampstead	21	23	24	29	31	34	31
4	—	„ Kensington	56	54	57	61	64	70	74
5	—	„ Paddington	22	27	23	39	45	49	54
—	15	Parish of St. George in the East	54	56	71	96	85	93	78
13	—	„ St. George, Hanover							
		„ Square	93	92	93	92	97	96	109
64	—	„ St. Giles & St. George,							
		„ Bloomsbury	49	52	61	68	64	74	138
2	—	„ Clerkenwell	62	63	69	94	89	111	113
—	—	„ St. James, Westminster	64	62	65	81	77	81	81
7	—	„ Shoreditch	136	156	182	183	191	205	212
1	—	„ St. Luke	62	70	83	82	94	94	95
3	—	„ Chelsea	61	64	80	81	97	112	115
—	26	„ St. Martin-in-the-Fields	90	88	88	98	111	90	84
4	—	„ St. Margaret & St. John,							
		„ Westminster	68	78	91	107	117	127	131
—	23	„ St. Marylebone	224	230	217	209	298	305	282
—	8	St. Mary, Islington	56	65	69	77	87	119	111
16	—	„ Bethnal Green	75	78	100	105	100	121	137
5	—	„ St. Pancras	224	237	261	265	262	300	305
9	—	Patients chargeable to the County							
		of Middlesex	226	231	214	270	286	291	300
154	113		2,370	2,465	2,646	2,857	3,101	3,350	3,391
		Add Patients chargeable to							
		Parishes in other Counties,							
13	—	&c.	—	—	93	41	23	35	47
167	113	TOTAL	2,370	2,465	2,739	2,898	3,124	3,385	3,449

III.

A Statement of the Distribution of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums, Licensed Houses, &c. in the years 1855 and 1856.

UNION OR PARISH.	1855.						1856.					
	In Colney Hatch Asylum.	In Hanwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends, &c.	Total.	In Colney Hatch Asylum.	In Hanwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends, &c.	Total.
Barnet Union (Part of)	4	4	1	1	1	11	10	4	—	2	1	17
Brentford Union	19	31	3	1	—	54	19	33	7	2	—	61
East London Union (Part of) ...	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1
Edmonton Union (Part of)	34	4	3	7	—	48	34	3	1	4	—	42
Fulham Union	10	23	17	7	—	57	8	21	14	10	—	53
Hackney Union	36	19	10	23	2	90	47	20	5	20	3	95
Hendon Union	4	14	2	4	—	24	6	12	1	5	1	25
Holborn Union	47	4	9	26	1	87	50	4	7	9	—	70
Kingston Union	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	2
Poplar Union	40	7	16	—	1	64	47	7	11	1	—	66
Staines Union	2	16	2	—	—	20	2	14	4	—	—	20
Stepney Union	142	7	30	67	—	246	143	6	20	55	—	224
Strand Union	37	40	23	2	—	102	38	37	18	8	—	101
Uxbridge Union	2	19	—	4	—	25	1	11	—	7	—	19
Whitechapel Union	52	31	21	37	4	145	57	32	18	34	4	145
Parish of Hampstead	4	15	—	12	3	34	4	16	—	10	1	31
„ Kensington	14	37	6	12	1	70	15	34	7	17	1	74
„ Paddington	9	25	4	11	—	49	6	31	5	12	—	54
„ St. George in the East	51	2	30	10	—	93	49	2	27	—	—	78
„ St. George, Hanover Square	14	61	9	12	—	96	17	61	19	12	—	109
„ St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	30	34	4	6	—	74	28	33	5	3	69	138
„ Clerkenwell	42	30	9	30	—	111	47	29	6	31	—	113
„ St. James, Westminster	12	54	9	6	—	81	11	55	9	6	—	81
„ Shoreditch	103	35	40	27	—	205	103	39	38	32	—	212
„ St. Luke	26	21	23	24	—	94	25	21	24	24	1	95
„ Chelsea	30	36	19	19	8	112	30	36	22	18	9	115
„ St. Martin-in-the-Fields	5	45	17	23	—	90	6	45	16	17	—	84
„ St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster	34	55	19	19	—	127	35	54	17	25	—	131
„ St. Marylebone	90	81	31	49	54	305	79	82	32	59	30	282
„ Islington	50	32	29	8	—	119	61	30	14	6	—	111
„ Bethnal Green	61	23	22	15	—	121	72	23	23	19	—	137
„ St. Pancras	97	87	25	91	—	300	90	94	25	96	—	305
County Patients	121	113	57	—	—	291	118	116	66	—	—	300
Patients chargeable to other Counties, and unaccounted for in the Parochial Returns	23	12	—	—	—	35	32	16	—	—	—	48
	1,246	1,021	490	553	75	3,385	1,291	1,023	461	544	120	3,439

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

APPENDIX H.

I.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.			1856.		
Jan. 1	£	s. d.	Dec. 31	£	s. d.
To Balance of Cash.....	1,148	14 1	By Cash paid on account of Main- tenance, &c., of Patients—		
To Cash received from Parishes for Maintenance, &c. of Patients....	29,038	0 11	For Provisions	17,272	8 9
To ditto from County Treasurer for County Patients	3,065	6 11	House and other Expenses	5,360	15 6
			Clothing	1,850	19 4
			Medicines, Wine, &c.	1,066	7 2
To Cash received from the County Treasurer for the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum	32,103	7 10	Salaries.....	2,114	18 6
To ditto for Improvements	4,018	4 9	Wages	4,702	7 0
To ditto received from Great Northern Railway Company for Gas and Water supplied to the Station	636	8 6	Incidentals	6,817	5 6
To ditto received from R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., the Treasurer of the Asylum, a Loan	49	1 0		298	5 2
	1,000	0 0	By Cash paid for the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum	32,666	1 5
			By ditto for Improvements	4,573	10 0
			By ditto R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., the Treasurer of the Asylum, amount advanced by him	377	15 5
			By Balance of Cash this day—	1,000	0 0
			Cash.....	129	16 3
			Petty Cash	208	13 1
				338	9 4
				£38,955	16 2

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,
14th Jan., 1857.

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors 14th Jan., 1857,

C. H. COTTRELL, CHAIRMAN.

B. J. ARMSTRONG, Chairman.
W. P. BODKIN,
F. HEALEY.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE *from 1st January to 31st December, 1856.*

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

WILSON & CO. LTD.
LONDON AND NEW YORK

WILSON & CO. LTD.

WILSON & CO. LTD.

WILSON & CO. LTD.

WILSON & CO. LTD.

WILSON & CO. LTD.

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WILSON & CO. LTD.

II.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

1856.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	To Balance of Cash this day (see account current)	338	9	4
	To Amount due for Maintenance, &c., of Patients from Parishes in the County	8,060	19	2
	Do. other Counties	238	0	11
	Do. County Treasurer	786	10	7
		9,085	10	8
"	To amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs of the Asylum	1,307	9	10
"	To amount due from County Treasurer for Improvements	126	7	11
"	To amount due from Great Northern Railway Company for Gas and Water supplied to the Station ..	28	16	0
		£10,856	13	9

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 14th January, 1857.

C. H. COTTRELL,
Chairman.

1856.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31	By amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Maintenance, &c. of Patients	5,512	4	2			
"	By amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Repairs of the Asylum	429	11	3			
"	By amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Improvements of the Asylum	19	12	3			
		5,961	7	8			
"	Surplus	4,925	6	1			
		£10,886	13	9			

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 14th January, 1857.

B. J. ARMSSTRONG, Chairman.
W. P. BODKIN.
F. HEALEY.

IV.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

VICTORIA FUND.

General Statement of the Accounts of the Charity, from its Establishment, 17th July, 1851, to 31st December, 1856.

1856. Dec. 31.	To amount of Donations from the establishment of the Fund to this date..	£.	s.	d.	1856. Dec. 31.	By relief afforded to sundry Patients, viz.—	£.	s.	d.
"	To amount received from the Hanwell "Queen Adelaide Fund" to this date	163	9	6		1851	3	12	6
"	To amount of Fines for neglect of duty	800	0	0		1852	59	1	0
"	To amount received for sale of small articles at Patients' Entertainment	1	14	6		1853	95	10	0
"	To amount received from Chaplain, collected at the Offertory	1	13	0		1854	169	1	6
"	To amount of Interest upon Deposit at Union Bank, to 31st December 1855	11	0	8		1855	105	15	0
"		4	4	7		1856	179	13	9
						By amount deposited at the Union Bank	612	13	9
						By sundry payments for Printing, Law, and other Expenses	300	0	0
						By balance	7	0	10
							62	7	8
							£982	2	3

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors, 28th January, 1857.

C. H. COTTRELL, *Chairman.*

Examined by the Committee of Accounts, 28th January, 1857.

B. J. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*

APPENDIX I.

I.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—31st December, 1856.

OFFICERS.

Resident Medical Superintendents—	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr. D. F. Tyerman, Male Department..	200 0 0	*Mr. W. Shipcott, Steward's Clerk	70 0 0
Mr. W. G. Marshall, Female ditto	200 0 0	+Mr. H. Johns, Clerk of the Works.....	120 0 0
+The Rev. R. Hutton, Chaplain	200 0 0	Mrs. Meriton, Matron	150 0 0
*Mr. J. S. Skaife, Clerk to Committee of Visitors	130 0 0	Miss Builder, Deputy Matron	50 0 0
Mr. G. H. Henderson, Steward.....	190 0 0	Miss Culling, ditto	50 0 0
*Mr. T. H. Chany, Clerk of the Asylum.....	250 0 0	Miss Children, Housekeeper	30 0 0
Mr. H. Jacobs, Apothecary..	100 0 0	Mrs. Bate, Superintendent of Work Room	30 0 0
Dr. Hedger, ditto ..	100 0 0	Miss Young, Schoolmistress	35 0 0
Mr. R. G. Rose, Dispenser..	90 0 0	Mrs. Welham, Superintendent of Laundry	40 0 0
*Mr. R. Quilton, Assistant Clerk.....	85 0 0		
			<u>£2,120 0 0</u>

SERVANTS—MALE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1 Head Attendant	at £40 0 0	per Annum	40 0 0
5 Attendants	at 35 0 0	"	175 0 0
1 "	at 34 0 0	"	34 0 0
9 "	at 33 0 0	"	297 0 0
1 "	at 32 0 0	"	32 0 0
1 "	at 28 0 0	"	28 0 0
4 "	at 27 0 0	"	108 0 0
16 "	at 26 0 0	"	416 0 0
6 "	at 25 0 0	"	150 0 0
1 Messenger and Undertaker at	35 0 0	"	35 0 0
1 House Porter.....	at 25 0 0	"	25 0 0
*2 Attendants (Garden)	at 1 0 0	per Week	104 0 0
+1 Gate Porter	at 1 2 0	"	57 4 0
*3 Gasmen	{ 1 at 1 2 0 } { 1 at 0 18 0 } { 1 at 0 14 0 }	"	140 8 0
*6 Stokers.....	{ 5 at 0 18 0 } { 1 at 1 0 0 }	"	286 0 0
*2 Porters (Store room)	{ 1 at 1 0 0 } { 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	98 16 0
*3 Coal Carriers	{ 1 at 0 18 0 } { 2 at 0 15 0 }	"	124 16 0
*1 Coal Carter	at 0 15 0	"	39 0 0
*1 Brewer	at 1 4 0	"	62 8 0
*2 Shoemakers	{ 1 at 1 3 0 } { 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	106 12 0
+1 Baker	at 1 6 0	"	98 16 0
*1 Assistant to ditto	at 0 12 0	"	12 0 0
*4 Tailors	{ 1 at 1 3 0 } { 3 at 0 18 0 }	"	200 4 0
*1 Upholsterer	at 1 5 0	"	106 12 0
*1 Assistant ditto	at 0 16 0	"	16 0 0
*1 Labourer in Airing Courts	at 0 12 0	"	31 4 0
*1 " (Cleaning Vegetables)	at 0 15 0	"	39 0 0
+1 Cowman.....	at 0 18 0	"	46 16 0
*1 Assistant ditto.....	at 0 14 0	"	35 8 0
*5 Farm Labourers.....	{ 4 at 0 15 0 } { 1 at 0 14 0 }	"	192 8 0
*3 Gardeners	{ 1 at 1 0 0 } { 2 at 0 15 0 }	"	130 0 0
*2 Carters	{ 1 at 0 18 0 } { 1 at 0 15 0 }	"	85 16 0
*1 Boy employed on Farm ..	at 0 4 0	"	10 8 0

* Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

+ Lodged only.

£3,336 16 0

THE ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

SERVANTS—FEMALE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1 Attendant	at	21	0	0 per Annum	21	0	0
5 Attendants	at	20	0	0	100	0	0
6 "	at	19	0	0	114	0	0
8 "	at	18	0	0	144	0	0
8 "	at	17	0	0	136	0	0
8 "	at	16	0	0	128	0	0
22 "	at	15	0	0	330	0	0
1 Cook	at	20	0	0	20	0	0
1 "	at	18	0	0	18	0	0
2 Kitchenmaids	at	14	0	0	28	0	0
2 Housemaids	at	14	0	0	28	0	0
4 Laundry Maids	at	16	0	0	64	0	0
6 "	at	15	0	0	90	0	0
8 "	at	14	0	0	112	0	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		
82 Females					£1,333	0	0
90 Males					3,336	16	0
19 Officers					2,120	0	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		
191					£6,789	16	0
<hr/>					<hr/>		

THOS. H. CHANY, *Clerk of the Asylum.*

II.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

RETURN of the Average Number of OFFICERS, &c. boarded at the Expense of the Establishment during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING 31st December.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers.....	9	9	9	9	9
Families of ditto	1	1	1	1	1
Servants of ditto	0	0	0	0	0
Attendants { Male . .	48	47	47	45	47
{ Female .	56	56	55	57	56
Servants.. { Male . .	2	2	2	2	2
{ Female .	23	24	23	23	23
Patients . . { Male . .	513	515	520	519	517
{ Female .	731	732	736	760	740
Total.....	1,383	1,386	1,393	1,416	1,395

14th January, 1857.

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.—APPENDIX K.—I.

RETURN of the Number of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS of Patients during the Year ending 31st December, 1856.

		QUARTERS ENDING												YEAR ENDING		
		31st March.			30th June.			30th September.			31st December.			31st December.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, per previous Return }		514	732	1246	507	728	1235	523	733	1256	519	741	1260	514	732	1246
ADMISSIONS.....		30	19	49	50	37	87	30	21	51	19	58	77	129	135	264
RE-ADMISSIONS.....		3	3	6	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	1	5	8	5	13
Total.....		547	754	1050	557	766	1323	554	754	1308	542	800	1342	651	872	1523
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.																
		Cured.	Relieved or not Improved.	Died.												
Males....	13	2	25	} 40												
Females..	6	4	16													
Males....	7	4	23	} ..												
Females..	8	5	20													
Males....	11	6	18	} ..												
Females..	4	3	6													
Males....	7	4	10	} ..												
Females..	8	3	11													
Males..	38	16	76	} ..												
Females..	26	15	61													
REMAINING in the Asylum		507	728	1235	523	733	1256	519	741	1260	521	770	1291	521	770	1291

14th January, 1857.

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

II. Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum.

Return of Patients annually admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on the 17th July, 1851, to the 31st Dec. 1856, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

Admitted.		T O T A L.										Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1856.			
		Discharged.						Died.							
		Cured.			Relieved or not Improved.										
		Year ending Dec. 31st.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1851	411	669	1080	55	75	130	17	22	39	166	176	342	173	396	569
1852	354	270	624	89	52	141	44	34	78	145	65	210	76	119	195
1853	254	138	392	85	27	112	26	16	42	98	33	131	45	62	107
1854	219	111	330	57	28	85	13	10	23	71	27	98	78	46	124
1855	151	59	210	32	13	45	12	2	14	55	11	66	52	33	85
1856	137	140	277	13	15	28	8	2	10	19	9	28	97	114	211
	1526	1387	2913	331	210	541	120	86	206	554	321	875	521	770	1291

14th January, 1857.

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

APPENDIX L. Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch. DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.										Supper.									
	Males		Females		Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.							
	Bread. oz.	Cocoa. pt.	Bread. oz.	Cocoa. pt.	Uncooked Meat. oz.	Dumplings. oz.	Pie. oz.	Batter Pudding. oz.	Vegetables. oz.	Beer. pt.	Bread. oz.	Uncooked Meat. oz.	Dumplings. oz.	Pie. oz.	Soup. pt.	Stew. oz.	Vegetables. oz.	Beer. pt.	Bread. oz.	Cheese. oz.	Bread. oz.	Butter. oz.	Tea. pt.	
Sunday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Monday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Tuesday	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	13	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	7	4	..	..	..	14	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Thursday	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	13	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Friday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Saturday	6	1	5	1	2	..	10	..	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Total	42	7	35	7	34	16	10	26	52	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	32	16	10	1	14	52	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	42	14	35	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	

N.B.—Cocoa in the following proportions for One Pint, viz.:— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cocoa, 1 oz. Treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Milk.

Soup for 700 Patients, [females] (the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day), 87 lbs. Leg and Shins of Beef, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Peas, 39 lbs. Rice, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Scotch Barley, 31 lbs. Onions, Salt and Pepper, with Herbs.

Stew for 700 Patients [females] (the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day), 87 lbs. meat, 435 lbs. Potatoes, 73 lbs. Onions, Salt and Pepper. Fruit Pies may be given in lieu of Meat Pies in the Season.

Current Dumplings may be occasionally given in lieu of Stew, 12 oz. to the Males, and 11 oz. to the Females.

Extra.—Out-door Workers and Artisans, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer, with Bread and Cheese at 11 o'clock, a.m., $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Beer at 4. p.m., $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Tea at 5. p.m.

Laundry Women $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer, with Bread and Cheese, at 11 a.m.

Kitchen and Bakehouse, Patients employed in, 1 pint Beer extra daily, with Bread and Cheese at 11 a.m.

Tobacco and Snuff to be given as indulgences to the out-door Workers and Artists.

1st January, 1857.

APPENDIX M.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

The undermentioned works have been executed in the improvement of the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum during the past year, 1856.

	£.	s.	d.
Making and draining road from gas-house to sewage filter, labour.....	34	16	8
Paid Wood for drain-pipes for do.	26	13	4
Altering posts and drying lines in laundry drying ground, labour	2	5	5
Building new ironing stove in laundry ironing room, labour	6	4	0
Paid Faulkner for iron and fittings.....	9	1	10
Paid Carlisle for drain pipes for draining farm lands	27	7	9
Paid for carriage of iron pipes for new gas main	5	9	8
Paid Hill and Smith for iron fencing for orchard	100	14	0
Paid Pickford & Co., for carriage of do	2	13	6
Fixing posts and rails in do., labour	4	9	11
Paid Cornwall for fruit trees for orchard	19	12	3
Paid Bradley and Nevins for iron brackets for airing court sun shades.....	4	9	2
Erecting zinc hoods over steaming coppers in scullery	23	1	9
Fitting sacking irons to crib beds	69	0	0
Making stationary presses for clerk's office, labour	32	16	6
Timber for do.	7	10	0
Erecting water closet at chaplain's house, (work still in progress) labour	2	14	0
Building shaft to new laundry, labour	18	7	11
Total.....	397	7	8

H. JOHNS,
Clerk of the Works.

ANNUAL
MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1856.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

*To the COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the
COUNTY of MIDDLESEX LUNATIC
ASYLUM, at COLNEY HATCH.*

January 1, 1857.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

IN presenting the Report upon the state of the Male Department, during the past year, I have the honor to announce a greater immunity from illness of an active character than during any previous year, the consequent decrease of the mortality, and the absence of any fatality whatever from Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or other diseases usually classed as zymotic; results probably in some degree dependent upon the hygienic measures adopted, whether as they regard diet or the progress made in the system of classification, and the general management of the Establishment.

Diminished
amount of
active dis-
ease.

Diminished
Mortality.

It would give me pleasure to report a larger amount of recoveries than one per centum over that of last year, but an analysis of the mental and physical condition of the received Patients, notwithstanding the operation of the last five months of your rule granting admission to any number of curable cases that may be sent, precludes absolutely the hope of a

Recoveries.

large average of cures, the return of the Admissions including no less than 46 per cent. of cases complicated with General Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Congenital Idiocy.

There remained Male Patients in the Asylum, on

December 31, 1855	514
Admitted during 1856 (including 8 re-admissions)	137
Total under care during the year	651
There have been discharged, Recovered.....	38
" Relieved	14
" Unrelieved	2
" Died	76
Total discharged and dead	130
<hr/>	
Remained under care, December 31, 1856.....	521,
of which number 40 are paralytic and 108 epileptic.	<u> </u>
Daily average number for the year, 517.	

The types and complications of the Disease, on the admission of the 137 Patients, were as follow :—

Forms of disease and complications.	Mania, uncomplicated	18
	Melancholia "	18
	Monomania "	25
	Dementia "	14
	Mania complicated, with General Paralysis	4
	" " " Epilepsy	2
	Dementia " " General Paralysis	31
	" " " Epilepsy	20
	Congenital Idiocy and Imbecility	5
<hr/>		
Total		137
		<u> </u>

Of these, nineteen cases proved fatal during the year, the proportion of such deaths to the admissions being 13.86 per cent., or 4 per cent. less than that of last year; some improvement in the physical state of the Patients on their reception being thus indicated.

With respect to the Causes of the Disease the history has been equally defective as heretofore, and scarcely affords the means of drawing up in a tabular form much reliable information upon this interesting subject. This remark is applicable also with reference to its duration; but the debility generally observed, and the frequent association of the cases with the insidious affection known as "General Paralysis," and with Epilepsy, implies chronicity of exhausting causes, concomitants of the hard struggle for a livelihood in this busy Metropolis and in this busy age; an inference confirmed by facts related to me by Physicians of the Lunatic Hospitals of the United States of America, in some of which General Paralytic disease is observed to be gradually extending, and to be keeping pace with competition, and the excitement of business among our Transatlantic brethren. Some time since, I expressed to you my opinion that the disease as it presents itself in the Metropolis is pre-eminently one of exhaustion, and my subsequent observation of its general character has tended more and more to confirm that impression, which is corroborated also by the mode of treatment very generally indicated by the state of the Patients, and found the most beneficial; a long period of rest, isolation from the excitement of ordinary life, the establishment of regular habits, and the improved nutrition of the blood by a carefully provided dietary, being found most important elements in the restoration of its vital energies to the exhausted brain. In fatal cases the test of the Autopsy has

Fatal cases
among ad-
missions.

Causes of
disease.

Duration of
disease.

Exhaustion a
cause.

Remedial
methods.

Rest, &c

Care in pro-
viding diet
necessary.

Chronicity of disease. continued to afford valuable information, and has pointed to

many years, early youth or even childhood, instead of the few months or days assigned, as the periods during which the first germs of disease were developed; and the not very unfrequent discovery of the remains of one of the central Commissures of the Brain (the soft Commissure), which had been more or less completely destroyed by rupture and absorption, results of excessive dropsical distension of the Ventricles, may be cited as an instance of the chronicity of Disease.

Old organic changes in brain.

This peculiarity has usually been observed in cases of General Paralysis, which is supposed to have an average duration of three years before the Patient succumbs to it; but the organic changes in the Brain have generally borne no relation to the extent of time assigned as the duration of Insanity.

Old origin of disease inducing general paralysis.

Ages of admitted patients.

Cases.

The ages of the admitted Patients have ranged from ten to eighty-six years, and the average age was 38.85 years. The boy, aged ten, was the subject, in infancy, of Epilepsy, which induced imbecility with disposition to mischief, as burning and destroying everything within his reach. He was removed in a somewhat improved state, upon an order of adjudication, four months after his admission. The man, aged eighty-six, was described as dangerous and exhibiting loss of memory, both as regards recent and long-past events, and as imagining that "his wife had never changed her maiden name." This Patient exhibited the infirmity and imbecility of old age with continual restlessness, which lapsed into prostration, and he sank before the end of the third week. Three other admitted Patients were between seventy and eighty years of age, and two of these died of infirmity and Paralysis, respectively, three and four months

Removal of decayed cases to Asylum.

after their admission. The prudence of removing such Patients from their parishes and the vicinity of their friends is very questionable, their history suggesting the propriety of administering to their comforts, and securing them efficient care and nursing, without transference to the Asylum.

The delusions and mental state of some of the admitted Patients received a bias from the incidents of the late war. One Patient imagined that he was "forming an escort to a foreign minister," that he was deputed to St. Petersburg in reference to the Peace, that he was organizing a smart battallion and had been awarded medals for services in the Crimea. The existence of unequivocal symptoms of General Paralysis, in this case, precludes the hope of cure. Another Patient, aged 56, by trade a tailor, whilst suffering from loss in business some months before his reception, was further depressed by the statement that his son, a soldier in the Crimea, had been wounded at the battles of the Alma and the Redan, and to these combined causes his attack was attributed. His case was characterized by abject melancholy, associated with tendency to suicide, and, notwithstanding the safe return to this country of his son, from whom he has received frequent visits, his malady continues with scarcely any abatement.

The period of residence of the Patients discharged cured, has varied from one month to five years and ten months, and the average period was 9.40 months. The Patient discharged, at the expiration of one month, had speedily recovered from the effects of intemperance, but a return to these habits, subsequently, induced a relapse, and he is again a convalescing inmate of the House. The Patient, who had resided nearly six years, was transferred from the sister Asylum at Hanwell, of which, and, antecedently also, of a

Delusions of
recently ad-
mitted Pa-
tient.
Case.

Case.

Recoveries.

Case.

Case.

Probationary
discharge.

Value of the
enactment.

Case.

Case.

Case.

Case.

private Asylum, he had been an inmate for some years, having been altogether 14 years insane. He was a discharged and pensioned soldier, and his recovery was promoted by useful employment in both County Asylums. In this and in the majority of cases eventually cured, the provision of the Statute, giving power to discharge probationally, was acted upon, the Patients so discharged receiving, during their absence, a sum of money equal to that charged for their maintenance in the Asylum; and the beneficial results of this course, especially in doubtful cases, have demonstrated the value of the enactment.

A third cure in a most unpromising case, characterized by homicidal and suicidal tendencies, was effected at the expiration of $2\frac{1}{4}$ years, and was promoted by sedulous occupation, in which the Patient at length took great interest, he having, for many months, assisted in decorating the Wards and tinting the ceilings; operations which have so much improved the aspect of the interior of the building.

Four other recoveries took place at the expiration of 14 months. In the first of these cases, the Patient expressed the delusive conviction that he was under persecution by enemies who injured him "with sticks, sometimes even in the day, but very constantly in the night." The subsidence, in this case, of partial paralytic affection added to its interest.

In the second case, fear of being murdered and the belief that a ball, attached to the Electric apparatus at the Polytechnic Society, had passed into his head and lodged there, were among the symptoms of the brain disturbance. In the third case, the Patient described himself as "an angel and the chief of a company of angels," and he refused food under the conviction that it was of a poisonous nature. In the

fourth instance, melancholia was exhibited, and the patient Case. imagined that the members of his family had become his obdurate enemies. He was a weaver of Spitalfields, and previous to his discharge, admitted having been in the habit of attending political meetings in that district.

The recovery of a boy, 12 years of age, from maniacal Case. symptoms which succeeded an attack of fever, may be alluded to as especially interesting, and convalescence was, in this, as in all the other cases, accelerated by timely occupation; Employment as a remedial agent. the young Patient having been willingly and usefully employed in the Tailor's shop. This case bore a strong resemblance to one referred to in my Report for the year 1854.

As has been usual, a large number of the Deaths has been ascribable to Disease of the Brain in association with Frequency of death from "General Paralysis." "General Paralysis," no less a proportion than 57 per cent. having been thus occasioned. Indeed, the number of Patients who have succumbed to this exhausting form of disease, during the past year, is almost equal to that of the average of residents so affected; yet their number does not diminish, thirty-five new cases having been received, and ever and anon the case of some older resident becoming thus unfavorably and fatally complicated.

	Patients.	
Of this form of Paralytic Disease, have died..	44	
Of Epilepsy	14	
Of Phthisis	6	Causes of death.
Of Atrophy, and Decay of Age	9	
Of Suicide	1	
Total	76	

Relative per
centages of
deaths.

The percentage of Deaths upon the average number of Patients resident, has been, therefore, 14.70, and upon the total cases under care 11.67. If the average number of resident Paralytics be subtracted from the dividend, and the deaths by Paralysis from the divisor, the above averages become respectively 6.70 and 5.23; results which, I submit, would bear no unfavorable comparison with the mortality returns of any other Lunatic Hospital receiving Epileptic and Decayed cases.

Signs of
General
Paralysis.

Exceptional
peculiarities.

Some variation in the peculiarity of the Psychical symptoms, and as ascertained after death, in the organic lesions of the brain, has been noticed in the class of cases thus especially referred to; for instance, marked exemption from delusion as to wealth, power, and ability; (very generally expressed, however, by these ill-fated Patients,) failure of memory, and an utter prostration of intellectual vigour, timidity and suspicion, rather characterizing the mental state, and a minor degree of physical disturbance of the brain, the corporeal. But the stammering or faltering articulation, quivering of the lips and facial muscles, the insecure, tottering gait, and loss of harmony in the muscular movements generally, issuing in utter helplessness, have, in all cases, too plainly indicated the failure of vital energy in the nervous centres.

Deaths from
Paralysis and
Epilepsy.

Paroxysmal
attacks.

Whereas the Deaths from General Paralysis have been almost cent. per cent. upon the average number of Paralytics resident, those from Epilepsy have been $12\frac{1}{4}$ only upon the average of Epileptics resident, a result more favorable than might have been reasonably anticipated, when it is remembered that among these unfortunate patients not less than 15,000 paroxysms (fits) annually occur in the Male Department alone.

In thus alluding to the large mortality and low average of cures at Colney Hatch, I am able, not only to bring into comparison the more favourable results of treatment in a provincial County Asylum, for many years under my superintendence, but I will refer to the Reports of another County Asylum, viz., that of Kent, which, for a year or two before the wards of Colney Hatch were thrown open, experienced a keen taste of the difficulties involved by the charge and responsibility of a large number of Patients from the Metropolitan parishes and district.

Returns of provincial Asylums more favourable.

Experience of Kent Asylum which temporarily received Metropolitan Patients.

These Reports containing, as they probably do, the only existing, or at all events published record of some of the antecedents of Colney Hatch, are especially valuable and interesting.

In his Report for the year ending July 4th, 1851, nearly the exact date of the opening of Colney Hatch, Dr. Huxley, the Superintendent of the Kent Asylum, remarks that "the inadequate accommodation possessed by Middlesex, caused many Metropolitan and other parishes in that county to avail themselves of the liberty, then given, to bring their Patients to this Asylum."

In his Report for the year ending July 4th, 1853, by which date the Kent and other Asylums had discharged their residue of Metropolitan Patients, and Colney Hatch contained 518 male and 734 female Patients, Dr. Huxley observes, "The deaths are 10·40 per cent. on the daily average of Patients, against the 14·0 and the 14·4 per cent. of the antecedent periods" (of two years). "Prior to Midsummer, 1850, the rate of deaths had been less, and of recoveries greater. The three years ended since that date, have wit-

nessed the entrance and the entire disappearance of the many out-country Patients who were then received; so that at the present time the mortality and the results of treatment, appear to be returning to their normal proportions. The deaths in 1849-50 were 10·4 per cent., the recoveries 39·6 per cent., corresponding very nearly with the rates of the last completed year. The causes which had thus produced a temporary disturbance of our ordinary results, making them of a less favourable description, are easily discovered in the conditions of disease which those out-county Patients, in general, presented."

Dr. Huxley concluded that the worst description of cases was selected from the Metropolitan parishes, and further states that, "in a proportion far greater than the common mixture of cases, did they present the incurable and fatal states of Insanity;" and that they chiefly consisted of "*Paralytic, Epileptic, and Demented* persons," and that from such cases, "sent by tens at a time, no other effects could be anticipated but a rate of mortality increased, and of recoveries largely diminished. During these three years the Institution has been getting through a transition which, as its character was the reverse of steady and gradual, was calculated to diminish the general peace, regularity and comfort, and therefore was not beneficial.

"The following statement with reference to so many of those out-country Patients, bears witness to the foregoing remarks :—

"Particulars of the discharge of 134 Patients received from parishes, chiefly metropolitan, in Middlesex, between

the 15th July, 1850, and the 14th August, 1851, a period of 13 months.

Discharged recovered	34
Died	25
Removed, to be placed in Middlesex Asylums	74
Remains, having been transferred to a parish in Kent	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	134
<hr/>	

“ With the exception of 4, the 34 Patients who recovered had left this Asylum before the close of 1851. Therefore, in a year and a half, 30 only recovered out of 134, or 22·4 per cent.; and all but 3 of the 25 deaths took place before the end of the same year, and consequently 22 deaths in 134 persons occurred in the 18 months, being 16·4 per cent. In the years 1850-1 and 1851-2, therefore, the rates of recovery and of mortality were respectively reduced and augmented by these means; whilst the freedom of the year 1852-3, from similar exceptional circumstances, permitted a return to such results as had formerly prevailed.”

These facts speak for themselves, and their remarkable agreement with the returns of Colney Hatch for the year just ended, implies no great improvement in the state of its admitted Patients upon those who were under Dr. Huxley's temporary care.

Since the issuing to the parishes of the circular, announcing your decision to admit any number of Patients whose cases may be certified to be uncomplicated with Paralysis or

Admission of
a class of
cases deemed
curable.

Epilepsy, and to be probably curable, seventeen of such Patients have been presented, one of whom was received in the ordinary way, a vacancy existing, he having been 14 years Epileptic; and one was refused on the ground of Paralytic disease, a vacancy not then existing. The cases of the fifteen Patients received as probably curable have not presented more favourable features, as regards permanent curability, than a similar number of cases last received, without examination, in the ordinary way. Two only of such Patients have been as yet discharged as recovered, and two are convalescing. Two are cases of Dementia, and in one other the decay of mental vigour, incident to advanced life, is manifest. One case proved complicated with General Paralysis, and another, which has already terminated fatally, with Epilepsy. Another has a bad aspect, implication in forgery having been assigned as an exciting cause, and from the display of suicidal and violent tendencies with great mental imbecility. One is that of a West Indian, ignorant of his parentage, and respecting whom no history has been obtained. Four are cases of recurrent attacks, the relapses having been occasioned by intemperance, to which cause the disease is clearly attributable in six of the fifteen cases.

Case of
suicide.

In my last annual Report I referred to the case of a Patient discharged from Bethlehem Hospital, and so constantly prone to suicide and to homicidal violence, as to require for his protection special day and night watches: yet, notwithstanding these and numerous other precautions, he effected self-destruction by suspending himself to the window frame of a room to which he affected to require access. He appeared never to sleep soundly; at all events he never, night or day, ceased to avail himself of the least laxity of his attendants, in order to attempt the gratification of the one or

other of his morbid propensities ; and probably not less than a hundred determined and dangerous acts were frustrated, before he succeeded in one of his fatal purposes.

With respect to the progress of the department I have much pleasure in stating that the operations, to which I alluded last year, of decorating the interior of the building and of levelling and planting the exercising grounds by the labour of the Patients, have been continued with very gratifying results. The Patients have taken a lively interest in them, and the more especially so as the objects of their perseverance and interest (an important incitement to the insane as well as the sane mind), were patent at every step. The relief to the eye and brain of blue-tinted ceilings and decorated walls, in place of a uniform glare of whitewash, is not only pleasing, but, if in the smallest degree curative, has a further and significant value.

Labour of Patients.

Incitements to occupation of Patients.

Relief to the eye of colour.

In the exercising areas a multitude of flowering plants, including some gourds, although accessible to hundreds of the Patients, were permitted, with scarcely observable disturbance, to arrive at maturity ; and in the Autumn much interest was taken in securing a large and valuable collection of seeds.

Cultivation of flowering plants.

One of the most interesting events of the year has been the further progress made in the appropriation of the exercising-room, nearly to the full extent of its accommodation, as a dining hall ; and in March and April 260 of the Female Patients were introduced, some of them expressing their gratification at being, to use their own words, " allowed thus to associate with their fellow Patients ;" and the tranquil demeanour of the whole assembled number, of 550 men

Appropriation of exercising Room as a Dining Hall.

Association of the sexes.

and women Patients, justified the hope that success would attend the system. In this hope you have not been disappointed, and many of the social advantages I had the honour to suggest as likely to accrue have been already apparent.

Some of its
advantages.

The habits of many of the Patients so assembled, and so much more easily observed and corrected than in the numerous Wards, have manifestly improved. The patients have found relief from monotony in dining at a little distance from their Wards of habitation which, especially during the heat of summer, have received far better ventilation.

Increased facilities afforded to you, as Visitors, and to the Officers for inspecting the Patients so assembled as well as those not accommodated in the hall, (including the paralyzed and sick) and the provisions supplied to them, have been daily manifest.

The removal of the knives, forks, and other utensils to the new scullery has been found materially to expedite the cleansing operations in the Wards; and the rapid conveyance of the provisions, whilst hot, from the contiguous kitchen ensures the patients a more palatable and digestible meal.

Independently of these benefits, it has been found that patients disposed to turbulency have been constantly controlled by the examples of their tranquil associates, the faculty of comparison having been thus brought into healthy action; and the implied confidence placed in the mass has operated as a stimulus to decent behaviour. On a few occasions only has it been found necessary to remove excited patients, and these were females. Some patients, formerly

prone to fill their pockets with food, and to "gnaw" their rations, have rectified these habits; the vigilance and supervision of Officers and attendants having been more effective; and I think it may be taken as proved, that in this system of association is found an important element in the solution of that difficult problem, the management of this vast establishment; and that the benefits conferred upon the patients are far more than commensurate with the pecuniary grant of the Court of Session, required to meet the first and only expences incident to its adoption. Many English and continental Physicians who have visited the Asylum, and made themselves acquainted with its details, have given their unqualified approval of the measure; but I would here advert to some observations, in a recently published "Work on the Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraints," which are intended to affix to it an unworthy attempt at "ostentation" and "display." Perhaps my best reply to such remarks may be that made to your former inquiries in reference to granting admission to visitors on the opening of the Hall for its new purposes; viz., that "instructions had already been given for the observance of privacy, out of respect to the Patients," orders which have continued in force to this time.

Approval of
the system
by alienists.

In further reporting upon the measures tending to promote the great object of the Institution, I refer with satisfaction to the privilege accorded to the Patients to take walks into the country and to pay occasional visits to their friends in London, thus removing from their minds all feeling of unnecessary constraint, and assuring them of the interest taken in their well-being and recovery. Guided by my observation of the vast influence upon the insane mind of external circumstances and impressions I have urged upon your

Permission
given Pa-
tients to take
country
walks and
visit their
friends.

Relief of
unnecessary
constraint.

Suggestions
as to dress.

notice the partial substitution for the dull gray dress, generally worn by the Patients, of some coloured material less suggestive of confinement, and I have, respectfully, to acknowledge your acquiescence in this proposal. Notwithstanding the delirium of insanity, the memory, faculty of comparison, and other powers of the mind may remain apparently little impaired, or may indeed be morbidly exalted. Amongst the inmates are very many accustomed to move in respectable spheres of life, and are especially apt, therefore, to receive from the cause alluded to, impressions subversive of the treatment; and when permitted to wear private clothes, they have been comforted by this mark of respect to their sensitive feelings.

Suggestions
as to promo-
tion of inte-
resting occu-
pations.

As might be inferred from the preceding observations there is a large mass of Patients wanting in skill and strength for heavy agricultural labour; but, as many of them have taken much interest in horticulture, I would suggest your affording them every facility for gratifying this taste, and providing them a small plant-house or forcing house in one of the exercising grounds; and so enable them to preserve many plants liable to perish in the winter months, and introduce a supply into the interior, thus adding to its ornamentation and cheerfulness.

Thanking you for your courtesy and support,

I have the honor to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

D. F. TYERMAN,

Medical Superintendent,

Male Department.

RECORD OF 76 DEATHS AND THE POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.—MALES. 1856.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.	111
				Before Admission.	After Admission.			
1290	S. A. ..	35	Dementia	Three months	Nine months ...	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	<p>Extensive atheromatous degeneration of cerebral arteries—Blood layer on reflected arachnoid, especially on the right side—Much serous effusion into pia mater, and the enlarged ventricles—Soft commissure in process of rupture by the distension of third ventricle—Brain vascular and of firm consistence, its weight, without fluid, 58½ oz.—Old pleuritic adhesions of both lungs, which contained cretaceous masses; left collapsed and inelastic; asthenic pneumonia of right—Heart large, uncontracted—Aortic semilunar valves opaque and thickened—small vegetations on one of the segments—Congestion of mucous membrane of small intestines—Kidneys congested, a cyst encroaching on a pyramid of the left.</p>
1093	W. T. ..	31	Dementia	Years	One year and eight months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1284	J. W. ..	36	Dementia	Two years	One year.....	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1364	W. P. ..	66	Mania	Six weeks	Three months .	Decay—Age		
224	T. S.	65	Mania	One year	Five years and three months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
994	J. H. ..	59	Mania	Two weeks.....	Two years and one month	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1060	W. F. K.	34	Dementia	One year	One year and eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Brain generally exsanguineous, its cortex of a violet tint—Membranes thickened, tough, and partially adherent to cortex; a deposit of old lymph in their substance—A few ounces of turbid serous fluid in arachnoid sac; ventricles scarcely enlarged—But little serum in base—Brain weight, without fluid, 40½ oz.—Thorax: Old pleuritic adhesion of lungs at their apices, which contained much calcareous deposit—Heart uncontracted, collapsed, nearly empty. Mucous surface of stomach scabrous—Liver pale, bloodless—Kidneys congested; their cortex coarse.
1379	B. L. W. C.	39	Mania	Months	Two months ..	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	<p>"No post mortem examination."</p> <p>Great opacity and thickening of brain membranes, with but little subserum—Brain substance anemic; a small blood cavity, size of a pea, in an interior convolution of left hemisphere—Ventricles distended with fluid—An irregular scale of bone in each choroid plexus, the vessels passing through a channel in its centre—Brain pallid and œdematous; its weight, without fluid, 49½ oz.—Left vertebral and carotid arteries much enlarged, the right being small—Left anterior cerebral artery, forming part of circle of Willis, very small—Lungs adherent at apices, and emphysematous—Heart hypertrophied; its valves ossified—Bony degeneration of the walls of the enlarged aorta; transposition of the primary branches of its arch—White patches on surface of heart—Lungs adherent at apices, free from morbid deposit—Liver congested—Kidneys congested, coarse, and granular.</p>
1300	A. S. ..	78	Dementia	Months	Nine months ..	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	

Post Mortem Appearances.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
439	J. L. ..	21	Mania	Eight years ..	Four years	Epilepsy—Chronic peritonitis	Pia mater loaded with fluid; membranes scarcely opaque—Brain substance of good consistence; not congested; much serum in base; a few drachms of serous fluid in ventricles—Brain weight, without fluid, 46 oz.—Lungs adherent at apices, and much disorganized by cretaceous deposit, and abscess in right upper lobe—Intestines inflated, and glued together by masses of thick yellow coriaceous and badly organized lymph—Liver assuming an increase of vascularity and density of tissue—Kidneys congested, and their structure coarse.
1395	J. W. ..	35	Dementia	Months	Eleven days ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Cretaceous and osseous scales in arachnoid, penetrating, on each side the falx, the dura mater—Intense opacity of arachnoid, with much subserous fluid raising the membranes from the cortex—Membranes much thickened—Brain substance firm and tough like cow's udder; the grey layer well defined, deep and dark, the white matter non punctated, the incised surfaces being smooth as glass—Ventricles greatly enlarged, and distended with tinged fluid—Their lining membrane opaque, tough, and roughened by granular deposit—Much serum in base—Brain weight, without fluid, 55 oz.—Lungs collapsed—Heart imperfectly contracted—The right cavities containing fluid blood—Abdominal organs pretty natural.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.	114
				Before Admission.	After Admission.			
1272	T. H. . .	55	Dementia	Unknown . . .	Eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	<p>Membranes of brain greatly thickened—opaque—The pia mater loaded with fluid—Brain substance firm, hard, and non-punctated; the grey layer being well defined—Ventricles much enlarged, and distended with tinged fluid—Septum lucidum atrophied and translucent, the lining membrane only remaining—Much fluid in base—Weight of brain, without fluid, 49 oz.—Old, pleuritic adhesions on both sides of thorax—Bronchial glands dark coloured and large—Heart rather large—Aortic semilunar valves somewhat opaque—Commencing atheroma of aorta—Granular degeneration of cortex of kidneys—Other abdominal organs free from obvious disease.</p>
1278	T. M. . .	76	Dementia	Six months . .	Eleven months	Decay of age—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1264	J. A. . .	37	Dementia	Months	One year	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1249	T. W. . .	42	Dementia	Years	Thirteen months . . .	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1202	J. C. . .	46	Dementia	Unknown . . .	One year and five months . .	Epilepsy—General paralysis . .		

Post Mortem Appearances.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1253	J. P.	42	Dementia	Four months ..	Thirteen months	Albuminuria—Epilepsy	Considerable atheromatous degeneration of vessels of brain—Membranes free from opacity, moderate effusion into pia mater—Brain substance generally very pale and tough—Old rusty degeneration near surface of middle lobe of right hemisphere, also in its posterior lobe, and in left thalamus and corpus striatum—A tough band stretched across left lateral ventricle—Brain weight, without fluid, 43½ ozs. Lungs and bronchi greatly congested—Heart greatly hypertrophied, weighing 22 ounces—Kidneys granular and atrophied—Much congestion of stomach and liver—Urine loaded with albumen. "No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination."
1292	W. L. ..	50	Mania	Years	Eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Brain membranes scarcely opaque—Pia mater moderately loaded with fluid; Ventricles much distended with fluid—Brain substance moderately injected, pretty natural in aspect, each choroid plexus contained a cretaceous tubercle larger than a pea—Brain weight, without fluid, 50½ oz.—Left lung collapsed and filled with tubercular deposit, lying beside the spine, and weighing 15 ozs.—Left thorax contained half pint of serous fluid, with shreds of yellow lymph; right lung nearly disorganized by tubercular deposit—Heart natural—Incipient ulcerations and softening of mucous membrane of stomach at its large curvature.
395	E. E. ..	26	Mania	Five years	Five years and three months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	
251	J. K. ..	41	Mania	Unknown	Four years and a half	Phthisis	

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.	116
				Before Admission.	After Admission.			
932	R. B. ..	48	Monomania	Unknown	Two years and seven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1325	D. D. ..	36	Dementia	Two years	One year	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1373	T. B. ..	53	Dementia	Six months ..	Four months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1409	W. B. ..	46	Mania	Two weeks	Six weeks ...	Maniacal exhaustion	Brain congested, the membranes opaque and thickened—Pia mater loaded with fluid; ventricles distended with fluid—Brain weight 48 oz.—Thoracic and abdominal organs free from organic disease.	
140	J. S.	15	Idiocy	From birth ..	Four years and nine months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1315	E. W. ..	55	Mania	Six weeks	Eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1363	J. S.	42	Dementia	Months	Seven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
1385	G. B. B.	54	Dementia	Three years ..	Four months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	
610	C. L. ..	38	Mania	Nine months ..	Three years and nine months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Brain membranes opaque and thickened; Pia mater loaded with fluid—Brain substance moderately injected and adenomatous; ventricles large and distended with fluid—Brain weight without fluid, 38½ oz.—Both lungs wholly emphysematous—Hard cretaceous tubercle in mesentery.	
1347	T. C. ..	55	Dementia	Six months ..	Nine months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."	

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1435	T. H. ..	51	Dementia	Months	Seventeen days	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Abundant effusion of fluid around the brain, and extravasation of blood over the arachnoid on the right side—Brain injected, oedematous, 45½ oz. without fluid—Left lung solidified by old pneumonic process, right emphysematous; bronchi loaded with pus—Old pericarditis, the reflected pericardium adherent to heart; liver, small and dense. "No post mortem examination."
299	C. J. ..	60	Dementia	Unknown	Four years and six months	Decay	Membranes of brain but little altered; slight subserous effusion—Brain substance generally rather soft and anemic—Lungs adherent and their substance generally infiltrated with tubercle, the lower lobe of the right only being permeable to air—Heart flaccid—Kidneys congested; large acyst in left. "No post mortem examination."
175	L. T. ..	48	Mania	Four years	Four years and nine months	Phthisis	"No post mortem examination."
1390	J. L. ..	75	Dementia	Months	Four months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1038	J. B. ..	23	Dementia	Months	Two years and three months	Decay—Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination."
1324	T. C. ..	38	Melancholia	Years	One year	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1375	J. M. ..	66	Dementia	Months	Seven months..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Moderate opacity of arachnoid with much subserous effusion; considerable atrophy of convolutions; membranes thickened; lateral ventricles greatly distended with serum. Brain weight, 47½ ozs.—Atheroma of aorta—Lungs, kidneys, and liver sound—Small circular ulcers of stomach, covered with dark changed blood.

Post Mortem Appearances.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1393	J. A. ..	40	Dementia	Unknown	Five months	Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." Arachnoid opaque, with much subserous effusion; convulsions of brain atrophied and separated by fluid in sulci; a small flat scale of bone adhering to the arachnoid covering one of the left anterior convolutions; old blood cavities in corpora striata; much fluid in base—Brain substance of firm consistence; ventricles greatly distended by fluid—Brain weight, without fluid, 49½ ounces—Lungs adherent, chiefly solidified by tuberculous infiltration; vomice and cretaceous tubercle in apices—Heart large and uncontracted—Much fluid in pericardium—A few ulcers in small intestines. "No post mortem examination."
1244	J. H. R. ..	44	Dementia	Months	Fifteen months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	
200	C. R. ..	35	Mania	Unknown	Four years and nine months	Phthisis	
972	J. B. ..	87	Monomania	Weeks	Two years and nine months	Decay of age—Paralysis	"No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." Projecting osseous spines in middle fossa of base of skull, one of which caused a corresponding depression in middle lobe of brain—Membranes not opaque, cerebral arteries congested, as the brain substance; convulsions atrophied; separated by fluid in sulci; ventricles moderately distended with fluid—Brain weight, 41 ozs., without fluid—Commencing pleuro-pneumonia—Bronchi, stomach and liver congested. "No post mortem examination."
1072	J. R. ..	43	Dementia	Unknown	Two years and two months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	
1346	J. S. ..	48	Melancholia	Two months ..	Eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	
1412	B. L. ..	74	Dementia	Three years ..	Five months ..	Decay	"No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." "No post mortem examination." Projecting osseous spines in middle fossa of base of skull, one of which caused a corresponding depression in middle lobe of brain—Membranes not opaque, cerebral arteries congested, as the brain substance; convulsions atrophied; separated by fluid in sulci; ventricles moderately distended with fluid—Brain weight, 41 ozs., without fluid—Commencing pleuro-pneumonia—Bronchi, stomach and liver congested. "No post mortem examination."
364	G. C. ..	37	Mania	Unknown	Four years and seven months	Epilepsy	
569	G. B. A	35	Dementia	Unknown	Four years....	Exhaustion—General paralysis	

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1319	W. H. C..	43	Dementia	Years	One month	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1458	S. G. ..	57	Monomania	Two months ..	Twenty - seven days	Phthisis	"No post mortem examination."
1293	W. T. ..	43	Mania	Weeks	Fifteen months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1467	M. E. ..	40	Dementia	Unknown	One month ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1326	P. A. H.	19	Dementia	One year and half	Fourteen months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination."
1295	J. H. ..	44	Dementia	Years	Fifteen months	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1176	D. B. ..	41	Dementia	Months	Two years	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
697	H. S. ..	63	Melancholia	Months	Four years	Atrophy	"No post mortem examination."
1461	T. O.	49	Dementia	One year	Two months ..	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1406	J. R. ..	60	Mania	Six months ..	Six months ..	Phthisis	"No post mortem examination."
409	J. S.	42	Mania	Six months ..	Four years and Nine months	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1331	S. J.	43	Monomania	Two years	Fourteen months	Suicide by hanging—"Inquest"	Convolutions of brain large, hypertrophied, flattened; membranes opaque, thickened—Two large masses of bone, shaped like limpet shells, in anterior part of falx major—Much central softening of brain substance—Brain generally, excepting plexus choroides, rather anæmic—Heart sound; a little fluid blood in right ventricle; left side empty—Lungs congested; cretaceous tubercle in apices—Mark of ligature around neck, and some abrasions of surface—Brain weight 52½ ounces.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1433	C. W. C.	44	Dementia	Unknown	Five months ..	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1485	T. S. ..	86	Dementia	Months	One month ..	Decay of Age	"No post mortem examination."
1355	C. H. ..	43	Melancholia	Two months ..	One year	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1206	T. E. ..	31	Dementia	Months	Twenty months	Convulsions—Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination."
1431	E. H. ..	30	Dementia	Eighteen months	Five months ..	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1117	T. D. ..	40	Dementia	Months	Two years and half	Convulsions—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1021	J. F. ..	63	Monomania	Three weeks ..	Two years and nine months	Decay—Atrophy	"No post mortem examination."
1156	J. N. B.	43	Mania	Months	Two years and four months	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
850	F. L. ..	23	Mania	Eight months	Three years and a-half	Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination."
1404	J. F. P.	45	Dementia	Weeks	Eight months	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1476	J. F.	60	Dementia	Unknown	Three months	Effusion on brain	"No post mortem examination."
1389	J. H. ..	44	Dementia	Eleven years ..	Eleven months	Coma—Paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1501	W. H. ..	46	Dementia	Months	Six weeks	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."
1388	W. I. W.	37	Dementia	Unknown	One year and eleven months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	"No post mortem examination."

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1463	C. F. G.	40	Mania.....	Three months	Five months & twelve days	Exhaustion—Chronic peritonitis	Membranes of brain opaque; considerable effusion into pia mater and ventricles—Several gallons of turbid fluid in abdominal cavity, with very numerous flocculi of non-plastic lymph floating in it—Kidneys and liver compact, firm, and congested—Mucous surface of stomach eroded by follicular disease of long standing—Brain weight, 44½ ounces.
1503	J. ..	57	Mania.....	Two weeks ..	Two months ..	Exhaustion—Abscess—Epilepsy	"No post mortem examination."
1426	R. E. B.	27	Dementia	Ten years	Eight months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy—Phthisis	Blood exudation on arachnoid covering the hemispheres of brain—Sinuses and veins filled with firm fibrinous coagula—Hæmorrhage into one of the convolutions of the right hemisphere—Brain membranes not opaque—Brain substance firm, anæmic—Extensive solidification of lungs by tubercular infiltration—Small vegetation of aortic semilunar valves of heart—Old soft tubercle of left kidney—Mesenteric glands enlarged—Congestion of mucous membrane of lower intestines—Brain weight, 48 ounces
230	E. I. V.	40	Chronic Mania	Two years	Five ye ...	Phthisis	Venous and arterial congestion of brain—moderate effusion within and around brain—Lungs infiltrated with tubercle, some vomiceæ having formed—Lower margin of lungs emphysematous—Several ulcers in ilium—Brain weight, 48 ounces.

D. F. TYERMAN,
Medical Superintendent, Male Department.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

I.

STATION OR OCCUPATION OF THE

140 ADMISSIONS IN 1856.

Blacksmith's Wife	1	Brought forward...	75
Boiler-maker's Wife	1	Monthly Nurse	1
Boot and Shoemakers' Wives	2	Needlewomen	4
Brush-drawers	2	Nurse Maid	1
Cab Driver's Wife	1	Porter's Wife	1
Carman's Wife	1	School Mistress	1
Carpenter's Wife	1	School, National, Teacher ..	1
Chandler's Wife	1	Seamstresses	4
Chemist's Wife	1	Shipwright's Dr.	1
Coachman's Wife	1	Shopwomen	2
Coach-Lamp Maker	1	Silversmith's Wife	1
Cook	1	Soldier's Wife	1
Charwomen	3	Stationer's Wife	1
Domestic Servants	32	Stoker's Wife	1
Engineer's Wife	1	Shoe Closer and Binder	2
Fishmonger	1	Spectacle Maker's Wife	1
French Polisher's Wife	1	Sponge Dealer	1
General Dealer's Wife	1	Tailoress	1
Goldsmith's Widow	1	Tobacco Pipe Maker	1
Glove Maker	1	Trimming Maker	1
Housekeeper	1	Upholsterer's Wife	1
Ironer	1	Umbrella Maker	1
Labourers' Wives	7	Wadding Do	1
Ditto Widow	1	Watchman's Widow	1
Lady's Maid	1	Weaver	1
Lead Factory	1	Of no occupation	11
Mariner's Wife	1	Not stated	11
Mechanic's Wife	1	Unknown	11
Milliners and Dress Makers	6		
Carried forward....	75	Total.....	140

II.

*The following are the Assigned Causes in some of the Cases
admitted during 1856.*

MORAL.	PHYSICAL.
Anxiety in Business	Intemperance
Distress	Epilepsy
Religious Excitement	Fever
Fright	Self-abuse
Jealousy	Injury to Head
Excitement of Business ..	Physical Disease
Domestic Trouble	Phthisis
Losses in Trade	Blood Dyscrasy, &c.
Love	
Losses in Money	
Failure in Business	
Over Study	

TABLES.—MALE DEPARTMENT.

Admissions during 1856.

III. AGES OF PATIENTS.		IV. EDUCATION.	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Under 15 Years	4	Good	16
— 20 "	4	Read	9
— 30 "	36	Read and Write	91
— 40 "	40	None	17
— 50 "	22	Unknown	4
— 60 "	23		
— 70 "	5	Total	137
— 80 "	2		
— 90 "	1		
Total.....	137		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
V. CIVIL STATE.		VI. RELIGION.	
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Single	52	Established Church.....	97
Married.....	70	Protestant Dissent	14
Widowed	11	Roman Catholic	9
Unknown	4	Jewish	5
		Unknown	12
Total	137	Total	137

MALE DEPARTMENT.

STATION OR OCCUPATION.

Admissions during 1856.

Dyer.....	1	Milkman	1
Booksellers	2	Leather Gilder	1
Jewellers	2	Artist	1
Servants	2	Printers	2
Cabinet Makers	4	Porters.....	3
Tailors	6	Publican	1
Hawkers	2	Shopman	1
Excavator	1	Trunkmaker	1
Skin Dressers	2	Plumber	1
Engraver	1	Greengrocer.....	1
Coal Whipper	1	Silk Weavers	5
Customs Officer	1	Seaman	1
Engineer	1	Shipwright	1
Gardeners	3	Watch Lever Maker	1
Laundryman	1	Bookbinder	1
Schoolmaster	1	Tin Plate Worker	1
Grocer	1	Law Clerk	1
French Polisher	1	Waiter	1
Carpenters	2	Mariners	2
Costermongers.....	2	Blacksmith	1
Weaver	1	Brewer	1
Grooms.....	2	Clergyman	1
Cab Drivers	4	Coachman	1
Butchers	3	Druggist	1
Soldiers	3	Glass Engraver	1
Chimneysweep.....	1	Musician	1
Shomakers	5	Wax-doll Maker	1
Bricklayer	1	Cigar Maker	1
Lucifer Match Maker.....	1	Compositor	1
Lamplighter	1	Pianoforte Tuner	1
Painter.....	1	Wheelwright	1
Dock Labourers	2	Labourers.....	12
Sailors	1	Unknown.....	5
Clerks	4	None	9
Beer Shopkeeper.....	3		
Baker	1		
Writing Master	1		
		Total.....	137

MEDICAL REPORT
OF
THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT,

For the Year 1856.

TO THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE COLNEY HATCH
LUNATIC ASYLUM, MIDDLESEX.

December 31st, 1856.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

The admissions for this year have amounted to 140 in the Female Department of this Institution, the discharges 40; of these, 24 were recovered, 10 relieved, 3 removed to a Workhouse, 3 to other Asylums, and 4 upon trial; whilst 61 have died during the past year.

The chief distinguishing feature of the disease in those admitted is, that of the little hope of permanent recovery, fifty-two of the cases, or nearly one-third, having been in confinement in other institutions from four, five, seven, and nine years, and several in workhouses from six to eighteen years. Ninety-two were suffering from impaired health, nine from Paralysis, and fifteen from Epilepsy. Such diseases, when accompanying unsoundness of mind, being generally considered of an incurable character.

The form of disease in the greater number was Mania,

Recurrent Mania, Melancholia, Imbecility, Puerperal Mania, Hysterical and Epileptic Mania.

From the incurable nature of the disease in the Patients admitted, the Asylum reported full, and having its doors virtually closed to cases of a curable nature, a circular was forwarded by the Committee to the various parishes for the admissions of cases considered as curable, whether there be a vacancy or not, on regular admission days.

Since this regulation has been in force, 31 cases have been received from various parishes, the result of which, up to the present time, is that five have become of an incurable nature, eight are of a doubtful character, one has died from Typhoid Fever, one committed suicide, one has been discharged upon trial, an aunt of this Patient has been received into the Asylum recently, thus showing an hereditary tendency, which does not altogether prove a most favourable case. Two are convalescing, ten improving; whilst three have not been under treatment sufficiently long to give a decided opinion.

With respect to the assignable causes of illness in the different Patients admitted, the cases of thirty-seven are attributed to the depressing emotions such as anxiety, poverty, death of relatives, which appear to have exerted the greatest influence in reducing the system, rendering it less capable of enduring fatigue, and thus depressing the vital powers; whilst among the physical, Intemperance, Epilepsy, and Paralysis, have largely resulted in developing structural changes. Excessive lactation, or over nursing, has constituted the chief puerperal cause, the illness of eight Patients being thus assignable.

It is worthy of remark, that of the eleven Patients who are not capable of reading or writing, that five of them belong to the Roman Catholic religion, and out of the thirteen of this denomination, four can read only, the remaining four are of a fair education.

The Discharges for the year are 40 ; viz., 24 recovered, 10 relieved, three removed to a workhouse, and three removed to other Asylums, not improved. Among the recoveries a few of more than ordinary interest may be particularised, viz., the case of C. L., eighty-one years of age, a widow, suffering from Recurrent Mania, the ninth attack ; was on admission very noisy in shouting, tearing her clothes, and deluded upon being married to every one she met ; had lost all recollection of place and date. The body was very thin, from occasional refusal of food, and bruised on several parts from her continual violence towards others and rolling on the floor ; was ten weeks ill previous to her admission. After a residence of six weeks she became much quieter from the use of occasional doses of anodyne medicine. With extra diet in the shape of beef tea, arrow root, &c., and on the expiration of five weeks was perfectly restored to health, and was permitted to leave the Institution in the care of her daughter upon trial for one month, after which she was finally discharged.

Another case is that of Demonomania in a young woman, aged 24, single, of fair complexion, and of very sensitive feelings. The delusion came on after hearing an energetic preacher who gesticulated much in his delivery. After a few months residence in this Institution, and attention being directed to keep her from attending regularly the services at the Chapel, the delusion gradually left her,

and she sufficiently recovered to warrant her discharge upon trial for one month, in the care of her mother, after which, she appeared perfectly well.

Of the cases relieved two were removed from the Institution in consequence of their having private property of some considerable amount: upon which it becoming known to the Parish authorities, an investigation took place before a Master in Lunacy, who ordered their removal; the one to the care of her daughter, the other to a private Asylum; and I fear that these are not the only cases in your building which have sufficient funds of their own to defray their expenses in private Asylums, and thus impose upon the funds of the Parishes, and prevent the admission of those for whom the building was more especially intended.

The probationary period of one month and longer in cases of a doubtful character has been more fully tried; two out of the twenty-three thus permitted to leave in the care of relatives were obliged to be retained at the end of the month, one from having evinced great violence and dislike to her mother. The other I fear was more from the uneven disposition of the relative with whom the Patient was placed. Many of the Patients thus discharged have expressed themselves gratefully for the weekly rate of maintenance allowed to them by the Committee for the month, and also for the additional sum of money given to them from the Benevolent Fund. Three chronic Patients were removed to St. Giles's Bloomsbury, workhouse. Having become quiet and harmless, during their residence in this Asylum for several years; and after a consultation with the Medical Officer of the workhouse it was thought that a trial of this kind might be ventured upon. Two of

the removals took place in the month of May, and upon a second interview with the same gentlemen the result answering so well, a third was recommended, and from communication that has been received since their removal, the experiment has proved to be beneficial.

The total number of Deaths is sixty-one, or rather more than eight per cent., nearly double that of last year; a circumstance not altogether unlooked for, considering the amount of extreme chronic disease that is prevalent among so large a class of patients, many of whom have been in confinement for several years prior to their admission into this Institution. The causes of death have been the following, viz:—

Phthisis	14
„ with Epilepsy	4
Bronchitis	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	4
Hydrothorax	1
Disease of the Heart, Dilatation	1
Gangrene of Feet from Disease of Heart	1
Epilepsy	6
Paralysis, Convulsions and Coma	16
Chronic Gastritis	1
„ Peritonitis	1
Atrophy	1
Scrofula	1
Cancer of Mouth, Tongue and Fauces	1
Suicide	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Natural Decay	6

Thus it appears that rather more than one third died from disease of the chest and respiratory organs, which seems to

be one of the most fatal concomitants to mental disease, next to paralysis and epilepsy.

The unfortunate death from suicide was attributable, I fear, to some oversight on the part of the attendants, although great care, vigilance, and much anxiety were exercised in this case; so improved in her mental state did this Patient appear to her relatives on their visiting her only a few days prior to the sad occurrence, that arrangements were being made for her to be discharged upon trial on the following Committee day. The Mental Disease of this person was melancholy with delusions upon the sense of seeing, imagining that "spirits were about her to take her away;" she had been much harrassed in nursing her child, which died prior to her admission, and supposed to have been the cause of her illness. However, it has been stated that some years since, this woman had her nativity cast, in which it was foolishly related that she would come to an untimely end; thus, the foolish person who suggested this sad idea to this patient, is the chief cause of the death. An inquest was held upon the body, when the verdict returned by the jury, was "Suicide by cutting the Throat—mind, unsound." The knife with which the wound was inflicted is supposed to have belonged to the wards, and was similar to those used by the nurses. However, in order to prevent a catastrophe of the like nature, the withdrawal of all the nurses' knives from the wards, as ordered by the Committee, will, I trust for the future be efficient. Several of the Patients who have died from Natural Decay reached the ages of seventy, eighty, and in one case ninety-one years; the average age of each was upwards of fifty years, whilst the average residence was two years and six months. The death from Apoplexy and Hydrothorax occurred to a Patient resident in the Asylum four days, was admitted from St. Marylebone a case of Imbecility; had

been seven years of unsound mind, and addicted to habits of excessive drinking; on admission was very weak and exhausted from the journey, suffered from General Dropsy, swelling of both hands and feet, with sores on both legs and in the groin; was immediately placed on a water-bed in the Infirmary Ward, from which she was not removed until death took place. The cause of her removal to this Asylum was in consequence of her becoming noisy and obscene, although it was evident that the vital powers could not long continue.

Seclusion, or the necessity of locking a Patient in her bedroom for a shorter or longer period in consequence of extreme violence, &c., has been had recourse to 40 times during the year, the time of seclusion varying from 11 hours to ten or five minutes. Those Patients who have been a short period under seclusion, have been much quieter on being removed into another Ward of this spacious building, where they generally find some one or other of their fellow Patients to whom they relate the supposed or real grievance that caused the necessity of their being locked in their bedroom.

The chief causes for seclusion have been from Mania accompanied with Epilepsy, and Homicidal tendencies; whilst in other cases the term exclusion might be more properly applied, as a wish is expressed by the Patients, that they may be "locked up from being annoyed by the other Patients."

On reference to the Table of Seclusions it will be seen that it is not always from the disease that the room is locked, but owing to the inattention of those who have the care of the Ward.

The casualties of a serious character that have occurred

this year amount to five, viz:—four dislocations of the shoulder and one of fracture of the bones of the right fore-arm, the accidents were thus caused, viz:—

1st.—The dislocation of right shoulder from being pushed down in one of the corridors by another Patient.

2nd.—Dislocation of left shoulder from falling during Epileptic seizures.

3rd.—Dislocation of right shoulder, not known how caused, was first observed by the nurse when undressing the Patient to put her to bed.

4th.—Dislocation of left shoulder from falling off one of the seats in the Airing Court from fainting after smoking.

The fracture of the radius and ulna of the right fore-arm from accidentally falling down whilst pulling a truck laden with dirty linen,—from all the above named accidents the Patients, I am happy to say, have recovered.

One Suicide has unfortunately occurred, the particulars of which are related in the remarks upon the deaths.

A most determined attempt at strangulation has also been made, which was most opportunely detected. The Patient, a most dangerous homicidal and suicidal epileptic, has previously attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat, jumping out of windows, hanging, and in 1852 set fire to herself: this last attempt at self-destruction was by tearing her night dress and tying part of it round her neck; epilepsy came on from the ligature; there was great swelling

of the features, œdema of tongue and great congestion of the head and face. Leeches were applied behind the ears immediately after the removal of the ligature, from which great relief was afforded, and after three days attentive nursing, with occasional doses of medicine, she ultimately recovered.

Two escapes only have taken place, both from the front grounds, during the time appointed for the Patients to take exercise; they were soon observed by the people in the neighbourhood and safely brought back.

One of the new features in the domestic arrangements of your Institution during the year has been that of further carrying out the suggestion of my colleague, Mr. Tyerman, viz., the "associating of large numbers of Patients for dinner in the large hall," by the addition of nearly three hundred women during that meal. This method has been adopted since March last, whereby much benefit has been derived, and many advantages gained; the greatest is that of being able to supervise the Patients during the time of dining, which, under the previous arrangements, amounted to almost an impossibility in this large Hospital. Moreover the Wards from which the Patients are collected, being empty, are more thoroughly ventilated, whilst many unpleasant smells are avoided by removing the washing up of the plates and dishes after dinner: all the knives also are removed. A great change in the general demeanour of the Patients is evident from their being more frequently brought into the presence of the other sex.

The appropriation of one of the Wards into a dormitory solely has been adopted during the present year, whereby

an additional number of 35 Patients has been received into this department of the Institution, making the total number of beds 770.

Although the large size of the Wards may have sufficient space for containing nearly double the number of Patients than they do at present (*viz.*, 39), yet owing to the peculiar features of the disease it would not be desirable, and in many Wards it will be impracticable to place so great a number as 70 Patients together; and in case of any epidemic disease occurring in the Institution the present facilities of shutting up one Ward would be prevented. were more wards used for a dormitory.

Much more extended liberty has been granted to the Patients in taking exercise out of the precincts of the Institution, upwards of two hundred and fifty or nearly one third have been permitted to go into the surrounding neighbourhood accompanied by their nurses during the year, whilst many have been to see their relatives for the day in London; the expences in many instances defrayed by the relatives, whilst, in other cases, where the friends have been in too needy circumstances, your Committee has kindly granted the expenditure incurred.

This permission of being allowed to visit their friends at their former homes (in the care of a nurse) so highly prized by the inmates, and in many instances has been the means of preventing great violence both to persons and property, especially to those Patients at times suffering from epileptic mania.

Occasionally some of the Patients, who are of the Roman

Catholic religious persuasion have been permitted to attend at their own place of worship on Sundays, care being specially directed to each particular Patient, and in no instance has this confidence entrusted been misplaced. Patients of other religious denominations have all enjoyed the same privilege, and it has been attended with the same result.

A grand Pianoforte has been added to the Wards, which has given much increased pleasure, the one previously in use having become worn out.

The amusements of the Patients chiefly consist in the evening of social visits exchanged from one Ward to another, and such recreations as are best suited to promote health and cheerfulness, permission being first obtained. These social meetings tend much to tranquillity, and the classification of the Patients is frequently pointed out and suggested by these wished for visits.

In submitting this Report to your consideration,

I remain, with much respect,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

W. G. MARSHALL,

Medical Superintendent,

Female Department.

TABLE OF THE YEARLY MORTALITY.—FEMALES.—1856.

No. <i>n</i> Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.	138
			Before Admission	After Admission.				
160	R. K. ..	70	Unknown	Four years and five months	Chronic mania, passed into senile imbecility, was very noisy and passionate, wet and dirty in her habits; gradual emaciation with profuse ex- pectoration	Phthisis and old age	Membranes of brain thickened and vascular— Brain substance firm—Ventricles much di- lated—Lining membrane thickened—Papil- lous granules on septum lucidum—Athero- matous change in blood vessels on base of brain—Brain weight before examination, 49½ ozs.; after, 48½ ozs.—Grey discoloration of lungs—Bronchii injected and inflamed; con- tained thick yellow pus—Bronchial glands very large.	
117	M. L. ..	64	Eleven years and six months	Four years and six months	Chronic mania, verged into dementia; powers of life gradually became weaker, with occasional diarrhoea; subsequently death took place from apoplexy	Apoplexy with ge- neral paralysis	No post mortem examination.	
542	M. W. ..	64	Three years and nine months	Four years and three months	Melancholia; had repeated at- tacks of recurrent mania, which passed into melan- cholia with suicidal tendency; suffered from repeated asth- matic attacks	Broncho pneumonia	Membranes of brain delicate and slightly opaque—Brain substance vascular and con- gested—Ventricles enlarged and filled with turbid serum—Septum lucidum lacerated— Small granules on nates and testes—Brain weight before examination, 47 ozs.; after, 46½ ozs.—Left lung, congested and con- solidated—Large flakes of lymph on pleura— bronchial tubes contained thick muco-pus— Pericardium injected—Both ventricles of the heart hypertrophied—Os uteri congested fibrous tumour on right lateral ligament— Ovaries atrophied—Kidneys malformed, ureters passing down in front of each.	

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
266	M. T. ..	66	Unknown	Four years and five months	Chronic mania; became demented, occasionally violent in fighting; paralysis came on, and was confined to a waterbed for several months, and died from exhaustion	Exhaustion from general paralysis	Ventricles of brain enlarged, the left more so than the right—Small granules on septum lucidum—Brain substance firm and tenacious, rustiness on surface of left corpus striatum, with atrophy and its substance throughout rusty and broken up—Brain weight before examination, 41½ ozs.; after, 39¾ ozs
314	A. H. ..	81	Six months ...	Four years and six months	Suicidal mania; became demented and very fearful that some one was going to murder her; was very deaf; bronchitis came on from which she gradually sank.	Bronchitis	Calvarium heavy and congested, with a thick deposit of bone on anterior part—Membranes of brain vascular—Ventricles dilated and filled with blood-tinged serum—Brain weight before examination, 45 ozs., after, 42½ ozs.—Right upper lobes of both lungs congested and—Bronchii injected—Kidneys congested and granular—Os Uteri hard and thickened—Small polypus projected through cervix.
1211	A. E. ...	61	Five weeks	Eight months and three weeks	Melancholia; peevish and most discontented, refused all kinds of food; great constipation; became gradually emaciated, and died from exhaustion; used to bleed herself with pins	Atrophy	Membranes of brain thickened—Substance soft and white—Ventricles dilated and filled with serum—Brain weight before examination, 46 ozs.; after, 44½ ozs.—Lungs congested—Heart contained fluid blood—Aorta dilated—Liver congested—Kidneys granular.
729	E. B.	26	Not stated	Four years....	Dementia from epileptic fits, which occurred frequently; died gradually from phthisis, &c.	Exhaustion from Epilepsy—and phthisis	Membranes of brain unusually tough and thickened—Sinuses filled with dark blood—Arachnoid thickened—A well organized false membrane over left hemisphere—Brain firm, vascular and congested—Ventricles dilated; the lining membrane thickened—Cerebellum congested—Brain weight, before examination, 52 ozs.; after, 49 ozs.—Lungs filled with tubercle and vomica.
833	S. M. ...	71	Eight weeks ..	Three years and eight months	Senile imbecility; restless in wandering about and undressing herself; disarranging the furniture of the ward and bedding; powers of life gradually failed.	Natural decay	No post mortem.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease, and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.	140
			Before Admission.	After Admission.				
1218	A. C. . . .	18	Seven weeks ..	Seven months and three weeks	Mania; became demented; seldom spoke louder than a whisper; at times very fretful; of scrofulous habit; gangrene of feet came on from which she died	Exhaustion from gangrene of feet	Brain substance pale and firm — Atrophy of convolutions on vertex — Arachnoid membrane slightly opaque, limpid serum effused underneath — Ventricles of brain dilated and filled with clear serum — Brain weight before examination, 43 ozs.; after, 40 ozs. — Heart; left ventricle hypertrophied and dilated; pericardium contained 12 ozs. of serum.	
1263	M. G. . .	41	Fourteen days..	Four days	Imbecility; peevish, obscene, powers of life much reduced from drink and profligacy	Apoplexy with hydrothorax	Membrane of brain opaque and thickened, convolutions of brain atrophied — Ventricles dilated and filled with serum — Brain weight, before examination, 43 ozs.; after, 41 ozs. — Right lung small and collapsed, each pleural sac contained much serum — Pericardium contained 12 ozs. of serum — Heart hypertrophied and dilated — Serum in Peritoneal sac — Stomach enlarged.	
1087	S. R.	68	Unknown	Two years and two months	Mania; was very mischievous and noisy, became paraplegic and powers of life failed	Natural decay	Calvarium dense — Membranes of brain thickened on vertex and adherent to convolutions — Brain firm and tenacious — Ventricles enlarged in posterior part of right cornua a transverse septum formed by lining membrane — Brain weight, before examination, 44½ ozs., or after, 42½ ozs.	
375	I. S.	34	Three years and five months	Four years and seven months	Dementia from epileptic fits; depraved appetite, eating dirt. Consumption came on from which she gradually died	Phthisis, with epilepsy	Brain substance firm and tenacious — Pia mater congested — Ventricles dilated; left cornua more developed than right; much serum in base — Brain weight, before examination, 37 ozs.; after, 36 ozs. — Pleuritic adhesions on both sides well organized masses of lymph — Pneumonia and abscesses on upper left lobe filled with pus — Bronchii contained pus.	

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease, and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
1231	E. N. ..	78	Three weeks ..	Seven months	Senile imbecility; was noisy in imagining that people were going to murder her; became demented, and very dirty; was confined to her bed from admission	Natural decay	No post mortem.
1252	E. A. S.	52	Seven years and nine months	Three months	Chronic mania; restless, fretful, had nostalgia; continually undressing herself	Exhaustion from chronic gastritis	No post mortem.
851	M. P. ..	44	Ten months ..	Four years and eight months	Mania, passed into dementia; was of dirty habits, suffered from diarrhoea	Exhaustion from phthisis, &c.	Membranes of brain thickened particularly arachnoid; cysts of serum between convolutions of brain—Ventricles enlarged, granular bodies on septum lucidum, and floor of fourth ventricle lining membrane thickened—Brain weight before examination, 41 ozs.; after 37½ ozs.—Tubercles softened in apices of both lungs—Ulcer on mucous surface of the jejunum, which was contracted.
935	M. B. ..	70	One month ..	Four years and three months	Mania; very noisy and obscene; refused food, fancying that she was being poisoned	Pneumonia and pericarditis	Brain substance tough, of putty consistence—Ventricles dilated, containing clear serum—Lining membrane thickened—Brain weight before examination, 44½ ozs.; after, 33 ozs.—Lungs consolidated; grey colour; right bronchus filled with mucus—Pericardium injected, and lining surface vascular, and effusion of serum with flakes of lymph—Kidneys congested.
1227	P. D. ..	64	Two months ..	Eight months	Demented; undressing herself, restless, wandering about; gradual emaciation, with voracious appetite; blind; powers of life gradually failed	Natural decay	Convulsions of anterior lobe of brain softened—Effusion of blood, and false membrane in the middle fossa of right side in the base, ventricles of brain much dilated, and filled with blood-tinged serum—Right lobe of cerebellum disintegrated—Brain weight before examination, 44½ ozs.; after, 41 ozs.

Chief Morbid Appearances.

No. in Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
248	H. T.	70	Not stated	Four years	Dementia; restless and excited; became gradually weaker, with oedema of feet, &c., loss of appetite	Broncho-Pneumonia and old age	Calvarium congested—Arachnoid opaque—Convulsions of brain compressed from effusion of serum in cysts between them—Brain substance firm—Weight before examination, 46½ ozs.; after, 44½ ozs.—Lungs, right upper lobe consolidated, and tubercular, bronchii contained pus—Kidneys congested.
1268	M. B.	24	Three weeks . .	One month . .	Mania; noisy and excited; continued refusal of food; much expectoration of bloody mucus, and died from exhaustion	Phthisis, and maniacal exhaustion	Brain surface vascular—General opacity of arachnoid membranes thickened—Ventricles dilated; lining membrane thickened—Cerebellum soft, much serum in base of brain—Weight before examination, 45½ ozs.; after, 44½ ozs.—Right lung studded with vomice, and apex of left lung—Heart vegetations on auricular segment of mitral valve.
737	S. J.	74	Not stated	Four years and two months	Mania; became demented, deluded as to her age	Natural decay	No post mortem.
95	C. W.	60	Two years	Four years and six months	Dementia; took food very sparingly; gradually became weaker from phthisis	Phthisis	No post mortem.
1242	L. C.	49	Two months . .	Six months . .	Mania, passed into dementia; deluded as to property; became paralysed	Convulsions and coma	Membranes of brain thickened and opaque—Brain hard and congested—Ventricles distended with serum—Weight before examination, 45½ ozs.; after, 42 ozs.—neck of uterus ulcerated—Ovaries atrophied.
250	M. A. W.	26	Unknown	Four years and eight months	Mania; very excited, and, at times, dangerous to others; very deaf, became phthisical.	Phthisis	Brain surface vascular, effusion of blood on vertex—Membranes opaque and tough—Ventricles dilated with clear serum—Brain weight before examination, 38½ ozs.; after, 37 ozs.—Lungs solidified with tubercle in different stages; lower lobe of left gangrenous—Anterior labium of uterus ulcerated.
423	M. H.	45	Seven years . .	Five years	Mania; became epileptic and demented; gradually died from phthisis and epilepsy	Phthisis with epilepsy	No post mortem.

Chief Morbid Appearances.

No. in Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
1273	S. G. ..	55	Four weeks ..	Five weeks ..	Mania; deluded upon wealth and station in life, ecstatic	Acute pneumonia and pericarditis	Brain vascular, membranes thickened—Lateral ventricles dilated and filled with serum—Atheromatous degeneration of arteries of brain—Weight before examination, 47 ozs.; after, 45 ozs.—Right lung consolidated, and carnified; weight 64 ozs.—Pericardium filled with serum and flakes of lymph.
1115	J. W. ..	33	Fifteen months	One year and nine months	Chronic mania; became partially demented; much addicted to thieving	Epilepsy.....	Brain hypertrophied—Medullary substance very soft—Convulsions compressed; sinuses engorged—Weight of brain before examination, 46½ ozs.; after, 46½ ozs.—Lungs congested, also bronchii—Old pleuritic adhesions—Uterus and ovaries soft and large.
1020	A. G. ..	39	Unknown	Two years and eleven months	Periodical attacks of mania before and after epilepsy; attended with great violence to others; became partially demented	Epilepsy.....	Brain substance injected and hypertrophied—Medullary substance soft—Cineritious substance vascular—Very little fluid in the ventricles—Weight before examination 45½ ozs.; after, 45½ ozs.—Lungs congested—Bronchii injected with frothy mucus—Liver and kidneys injected—Uterus large—Polypus in cervix.
752	S. S. ..	38	Twenty - six years	Four years and three months	Mania; became demented from epileptic fits; was very violent in fighting with other patients; occupied her time chiefly in reading	Exhaustion from epilepsy and phthisis	Arachnoid opaque—Convulsions of brain separated and compressed from effusion of serum—Brain atrophied and firm—Lateral ventricles filled with clear serum, lining membrane tough—Brain weight before examination, 48½ ozs.; after, 38 ozs.—Vomica in lungs—right solidated and filled with tubercle.
516	M. E. ..	65	Fifteen years..	Four years and eight months	Dementia; had an impediment in her speech; amused herself by saying, "When you go to London will you tell my brother"	Epilepsy.....	Membranes of brain vascular and slightly opaque—Brain of putty consistence—Lateral ventricles dilated, containing a small quantity of tinged serum—Convulsions compressed—Brain weight before examination, 42½ ozs.; after, 42 ozs.—Lungs congested—Old pleuritic adhesions—Spleen congested and semi-fluid.

No. in Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.	144
			Before Admission.	After Admission.				
631	A. P. ..	62	Twelve years..	Four years and six months	Dementia; decame talkative and incoherent, with loss of appetite	Exhaustion from chronic peritonitis	Membranes of brain much thickened—Surface vascular—Substance atrophied and firm—Lateral ventricles dilated—The arteries large, coats of which were thickened—Brain weight before examination, 43½ ozs.; after, 41½ ozs.—Abdomen distended the peritoneum vascular, and masses of lymph connecting opposed surface—Old pleuritic adhesion on both sides of the lungs—Bronchial glands enlarged.	
1172	E. J. H.	38	Thirty-six years	Two years	Fatuity; blind, deaf and dumb—of dirty habits	Gradual exhaustion—Scrofula	Membranes of brain thickened, arachnoid opaque, lateral ventricles dilated, lining membrane thickened—Optic nerves degenerated—the motores oculi the largest—Base of brain contained much serum—Brain weight before examination, 35 ozs.; after, 33½ ozs.—Fibrous tumours in uterus.	
496	C. E. B.	52	Four years.....	Four years and eight months	Recurrent mania, during which she was most violent and destructive to clothing; became demented, and secreting herself in her room	Disease of heart—Syncope	Brain surface very pale, vessels empty—Convulsions of brain very large and few—Lateral ventricles enlarged, lining membrane opaque, deposit of lymph on surface—Weight of brain before examination, 42½ ozs.; after, 41½ ozs.—Heart dilated and muscular walls thin—Liver enlarged, right lobe contained a large hydatid.	
968	M. T. ...	58	Two years	Three years and three months	Melancholia, with strong suicidal tendency, having attempted to poison herself; stabbed herself in the bowels, and always anxious to burn herself	Gradual exhaustion from phthisis	Membranes of brain thickened, much serous effusion under arachnoid—Lateral ventricles distended with tinged serum—Brain weight before examination, 41½ ozs.; after, 40 ozs.—Apices of both lungs studded with vomicae and tubercle—Abdomen artificial, arms in transverse colon of four years duration, through which all the feces passed, the descending colon atrophied to the size of a ureter.	

Chief Morbid Appearances.

No. in Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
408	E. G. ..	79	Three months	Four years and nine months	Mania; became childish, fearful, and frequently undressing herself	Natural decay	Large false membrane over left hemisphere of brain, firmly adherent to dura mater, a smaller one on right hemisphere—Lateral ventricles dilated, floor of 4th ventricle studded with small amyloid granules—Brain weight before examination, 32½ ozs.; after, 30¼ ozs.—Tubercles in both lungs—Valves in heart thickened—Kidneys atrophied, left weighed 1 oz.—Duodenum ulcerated. No post mortem.
276	J. J. ..	35	Not stated....	Four years and six months	Demented from repeated attacks of epilepsy, which were frequent	Exhaustion from epilepsy	Calvarium, heavy and congested, much serous effusion between convolutions of brain, which was soft—Lateral ventricles distended with clear serum—Brain weight before examination, 42 ozs.; after, 41½ ozs.—Upper lobes of both lungs consolidated with tubercles, right lung pneumonic—Ileum and cecum inflamed, mucous surface gangrenous, tubercular abscess in mesentery, containing a large chalky deposit.
226	M. S. ..	40	Ten years	Four years and ten months	Dementia; fearful and incapable of attending to herself	Phthisis	Lateral ventricles enlarged and filled with serum, lining membrane tough, and studded with small granular bodies, cineritious substance, pink—Brain weight before examination, 38 ozs.; after, 36½ ozs.—Liver large and coarse, gall bladder enlarged.
103	E. T. ..	28	Twenty - three years	Five years	Dementia; at times very passionate and violent; epileptic	Epilepsy.....	Surface of brain vascular—A deposit of yellow lymph between arachnoid and dura mater—Lateral ventricles distended and filled with serum—Chalky deposit in choroid plexus—Weight before examination 44 ozs., after 42¾—Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides of chest; left pleura contained a pint and a-half of serum—Lung inflamed—Right upper lobe of lung infiltrated with tubercle vomica.
349	E. K.	54	Four years....	Four years and ten months	Dementia; helpless	Phthisis	

No. in Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
984	A. M.	27	Three weeks	Three years and nine months	Mania; great violence towards other persons; very passionate; became imbecile.	Coma, with general paralysis.	Brain surface congested—Membranes thickened and injected, adhered to the substance of the brain, which was hypertrophied and soft—Lateral ventricles dilated and filled with serum—Septum lucidum dissolved in the serum—Chalky deposit in choroid plexus—Weight of brain before examination, 38ozs., after 34½ ozs.
1007	M. B.	61	Threemonths..	Three years and three months	Senile imbecility; imagined that different objects were on fire; also deluded upon having large property; a wanderer.	Coma, with general paralysis	A large organised false membrane over right hemisphere, membranes of brain opaque and injected—Brain soft and hypertrophied—Convolutions large—Lateral ventricles distended and filled with serum—Fornix disorganised—Weight of brain before examination, 46½ ozs., after 44½ oz.
646	E. W.	63	Seven years....	Four years and eight months	Dementia; incapable of attending to herself; had cancer of breast, which healed when the mouth, and fauces became affected.	Cancer of mouth and fauces; upper cheekbone.	No post mortem examination.
867	E. C.	23	Four years....	Four years and four months	Dementia from epilepsy; at times intellect clear; of fondling disposition.	Phthisis	Brain surface very pallid—Left corpus striatum contained a cretaceous tubercle—Substance of brain like putty and atrophied—Weight before examination, 38½ ozs., after 37½ ozs.—Lung filled with tubercle in places vomice and filled with pus—Ilium ulcerated—Liver fatty—Uterus and ovaries small and undeveloped.
1123	M. A. R.	39	One year and four months	Two years and five months	Mania; fancied that she held conversations with deceased people.	Phthisis	Both hemispheres of brain soft and of putty consistence—Septum lucidum disintegrated—Fornix soft—Ventricles distended—Weight before examination, 50 oz., after 49ozs.—Pleurae thickened, false membrane covering left lung, which was infiltrated with tubercle—Right lung contained a few small vomice.

No. Register	Initial Letter	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change of Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
548	S. F.	56	Seven years	Six years and eleven months	Chronic mania; imagined that her sons lived by her in a spiritual state, and conversed with her.	Phthisis	No post mortem.
364	M. Q.	64	One year	Three years and three months	Senile imbecility; became demented; blind; of dirty habits and bedridden.	Paralysis	No post mortem.
139	S. W.	29	Five years	Five years and two months	Dementia; seldom spoke; never occupied herself in any useful manner; seized with apoplexy three days before death.	Coma and paralysis	A great quantity of effused blood over the right hemisphere, extending to anterior and middle fossa of skull—Convulsions of brain flattened with blood between—The posterior portion of anterior lobe of brain softened and broken up, and contained a blood clot—Brain weight before examination, 43½ ozs.; after, 42½ ozs.
418	J. L.	43	Not stated	Five years and ten days	Dementia; of filthy habits in eating, in containing the food in her mouth, &c.	Phthisis	No post mortem.
431	S. H.	19	Six years	Four years and one week	Mania: passed into imbecility, was very peevish.	Phthisis.	No post mortem.
1262	S. A.	41	Three weeks . .	Five months . .	Recurrent mania; became demented and deluded that she had lost her tongue; loss of appetite, &c.	Phthisis and rupture of a blood vessel while coughing	No post mortem.
1266	E. S.	33	Eight months . .	Five months . .	Recurrent mania; had epileptic fits, and became demented.	Coma, from epilepsy and paralysis.	Arachnoid membrane opaque—Pia mater injected, and large cysts of serum between the convolutions of the brain, which was very hard and vascular—Ventricles dilated, and filled with serum—Lining membrane thickened—Brain weight before examination, 39 ozs. after 35½ ozs.

No. Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.	Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
			Before Admission.	After Admission.			
1328	E. M.	40	Five months ..	One month two days	Melancholia; became improv- ed, and arrangements were being made for her going out upon trial.	Suicide	Brain vascular and congested—Medullary sub- stance soft and hypertrophied—Weight of brain before examination, 38½ oz.; after, 38 ozs. —Complete division of trachea between cricoid and thyroid cartilages—Also œsophagus and right superior thyroid artery—Bronchii loaded with bloody mucus—Lungs healthy—Heart firmly contracted.
44	S. P.	91	Eleven months	Five years and three months	Senile dementia; the senses were good, except being ra- ther deaf, at times was noisy and obscene.	Natural decay	No post mortem.
5	J. B. ..	84	Three months ;	Five years and four months.	Chronic mania, was noisy; be- came fatuitous would eat anything placed before her	Paralysis and natu- ral decay.	Membranes of brain thickened—Dura mater very adherent to the bone—Arachnoid opaque— Cysts of serum between the convolutions of the brain, which were small and numerous—Ven- tricles dilated and filled with serum—Brain, weight before examination, 37½ oz.; after, 32½ ozs.
552	M. K. ..	48	Fifteen years ..	Five years and two weeks	Dementia; was paralysed and perfectly helpless.	Exhaustion from paralysis	No post mortem.
789	E. B. ..	20	Fifteen years ..	Four years and six months	Demented from epilepsy; be- came blind and deaf; was at times very violent and de- structive to clothing.	Epilepsy	Calvarium thick, heavy, and diploe injected— Membranes of brain adherent to the convo- lutions, which were small and compressed—Ex- travasation of blood over left hemisphere— Substance of brain very hard and dry—Ven- tricles dilated—Brain weight before examina- tion, 34 ozs.; after, 34ozs.—Lungs congested— Thorax small, from enlarged liver—Uterus atrophied—Ovaries large.
1260	M. A. H.	66	Nine months ..	Nine months ..	Senile imbecility; was bed- ridden and paralysed	Exhaustion from paralysis	No post mortem.

*Chief Morbid Appearances.**Apparent Cause of Death.**Form of Mental Disease and Change in Progress.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.

	Before Admission.	After Admission.
144	Unknown . . .	Five years four months
1375	One month . . .	Three weeks .
82	Not stated . . .	Five years five months
153	Unknown . . .	Five years four months
1207	Two years . . .	One year seven months and ten days

Age.

Initial Letter

No. in Register

Paralysis and pneumonia.

Exhaustion from typhoid fever

Convulsions and paralysis

Paralysis and old age.

General paralysis . .

On the middle of left side of centrum ovale, an old blood cyst, of a rusty colour, close to the roof of lateral ventricle, which was dilated—Another old blood cyst on left corpus striatum. Brain weight before examination, 42½ ozs.; after, 40½ ozs. — Both lungs inflamed from recent pneumonia; the right lung infiltrated, and contained pus—Uterus enlarged, filled with several polypi.

Brain substance pallid—Ventricles partially dilated—Left fissure of silvius a hard scrofulous deposit—Brain weight before examination, 42 ozs.; after, 41 ozs.—Abscesses in right upper lobe of lung—Liver enlarged, white, and of firm consistence; right kidney contained a scrofulous deposit—Glands in the cecum enlarged, the mucous coat ulcerated, and contained pus.

Old blood clots in left hemisphere of the brain, and on the roof of left lateral ventricle—Substance of brain softened—Ventricles dilated—Upper surface of left petrous portion of the temporal bone necrosed and exposed the cochlea—Brain, weight before examination, 45 ozs.; after, 42½ ozs.—Left lung, upper lobe slightly emphysematous—Heart, hypertrophied left ventricle—Kidneys atrophied and cysts on the substance—Uterus atrophied.

No post mortem.

Calvarium congested—Membranes of brain opaque and thickened—Convulsions flat and compressed—Substance firm—Lateral ventricles much distended, with clear serum lining membrane opaque and tough—Weight of Brain before examination, 41 ozs.; after, 38 ozs

W. G. MARSHALL,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

TABLES OF THE ADMISSIONS OF PATIENTS, &c., FOR 1856.

TABLE I.

*Admissions and Discharges, with the Number of Deaths,
for the Year 1856.*

Number of Patients in the Asylum, January 1st, 1856	732
Admitted during the Year	140
Discharged as Recovered	25
Relieved	10
Removed to Workhouse, do.	3
other Asylums not Improved ..	3
Out upon trial	4
Number of Deaths	61
Remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1856	767
Daily average Number	740

TABLE II.

Form of Mental Disease, with Complications, of the 140 Admissions.

		Paralytic.	Epileptic.
Acute Mania	5	—	—
Mania	34	3	—
Chronic „	9	—	1
Recurrent „	18	—	1
Hysterical „	8	—	—
Epileptic „	3	—	3
Puerperal „	3	—	—
Recurrent Puerperal do.	1	—	—
„ Hysterical „	2	—	—
Demonomania	1	—	1
Mania à Potu	1	1	—
Melancholia	29	2	—
Recurrent do.	3	—	—
Dementia	5	2	1
Imbecility	12	1	6
Congenital do.	1	—	—
Senile „	4	—	1
Idiot	1	—	1
Total	140	9	15

TABLE III.

Length of Time Mentally Afflicted prior to admission, of the 140 Admissions.

Under 6 Months	87
„ 12 „	16
„ 2 Years	8
„ 3 „	6
„ 4 „	4
„ 5 „	1
„ 6 „	0
„ 7 „	1
„ 8 „	1
„ 9 „	2
„ 10 „	2
„ 20 „	2
From Birth	1
Unknown	9

TABLE IV.

Assigned Cause of Mental Disease of the 140 admissions in 1856.

MORAL.		PHYSICAL.		
Jealousy	1	Epilepsy	15	
Love	1	Paralysis	3	
Misplaced Affection.....	3	Puerperal {	Lactation	8
Poverty	8		Pregnancy	1
Anxiety.....	4		Premature Confinement	1
Religious discussion	2		Parturition.....	1
Disappointment.	1	Diseased Uterus	1	
Grief.....	2	Dysmenorrhœa	2	
Loss in business	1	Puberty.....	1	
„ of money and situation	1	Climacteric	2	
Death of relatives	1	Dropsy	1	
„ of Husband	1	Fever.....	2	
„ of Children	5	Fall on Head	2	
Desertion of Husband.....	2	Debility	1	
Ill usage by ditto	1	Hysteria	2	
Son's Marriage	1	Imprisonment	1	
Son going abroad.....	1	Drink	5	
Depravity.....	1	Old Age	1	
Total.....	37	Low Living	1	
		Congenital	1	
		Hereditary	5	
		Over exertion in Reading ..	1	
		Not ascertained	45	
		Total.....	103	

TABLE V.

The Discharges and Deaths of the 140 admissions in 1856.

Number of Patients Recovered	14
————— Relieved	1
————— Removed not improved to an Asylum ..	1
————— Died	9
————— Remaining in the Asylum	115

TABLE VI.

<i>Education.</i>	
Well Educated.....	12
Read and Write	83
Read	24
Neither Read nor Write....	11
	<hr/>
	140

TABLE VII.

<i>Civil Condition.</i>	
Married.....	55
Single.	65
Widowed	18
Unknown	2
	<hr/>
	140

TABLE VIII.

<i>Religious Persuasion.</i>	
Church of England.....	63
„ Rome	13
Protestant	48
Wesleyan	2
Baptist	1
Methodist	1
Independent.....	3
Unknown	9
	<hr/>
	140

TABLE IX.

<i>Ages of the Admissions.</i>	
Under 15 Years of Age.....	2
„ 20 „	6
„ 30 „	48
„ 40 „	33
„ 50 „	29
„ 60 „	14
„ 70 „	4
„ 80 „	3
„ 90 „	1
	<hr/>
	140

TABLE X.

Annual per Cent. of Cures and Deaths from the Opening of the Institution, 17th July, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1856.

Years ending 31st December.	Average number of Patients.	Number of Cures.	Percentage of Cures.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
1851 From July 17th	645	34	5.27	39	6.04
1852	1181	132	11.16	189	16.00
1853	1242	142	11.43	208	16.74
1854	1248	111	8.81	174	13.94
1855	1248	58	4.64	128	10.25
1856	1256	71	5.65	137	10.90

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

TABLE XII.

Particulars of Discharges in 1856.

No. in Register.	Initial Letter.	Age.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Form of Disease.	TIME ILL.		Cause of Disease.
							Before Admission.	After Admission.	
1232	M. S.	40	1	..	..	Melancholia	1 week	3 months 4 days ..	Pregnancy.
798	S. H.	48	1	..	..	Mania	6 months ..	3 years 9 months..	Poverty.
1168	M. A. H....	16	..	1	..	Dementia & Epileptic	10 years....	2 yrs. 6mo. 10 days.	Epilepsy.
1201	M. A. D....	22	..	1	..	Acute Dementia	A few days..	10 months 8 days..	Epilepsy.
1220	A. L.	16	1	..	..	Mania	10 days	5 months 10 days..	
1181	E. S.	25	1	..	..	Puerperal Mania	8 days.....	1 year 2 months ...	Ill-usage of Father.
1221	J. S.	47	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	14 days	6 months 25 days..	
1235	L. C. Y....	29	1	..	..	Melancholia	1 week	1 year 6 months ..	Husband being drowned.
869	A. G.	72	..	1	..	Senile Imbecility	2 years	3 yrs. 6mo. 21 days.	
1081	R. W.	32	..	1	..	Mania	2 months ..	2 years 3 weeks....	Disappointment.
1182	S. A. B....	39	..	1	..	Chronic Mania	11 months ..	1 year 4 months...	Mesmerism.
1199	E. H.	31	1	..	..	Mania	10 days	11 months 14 days..	Rheumatic Fever.
1237	L. P.	30	1	..	..	Melancholia	1 month....	6 months	Fright from brother having committed suicide.
1113	M. C.	55	1	..	..	Melancholia	6 years	2 years 1 month ...	Heated rooms.
1257	M. C.	40	1	..	..	Mania	1 week	2 months 3 weeks..	
707	J. S.	31	..	1	..	Mania	9 months ..	4 years 3 months..	
112	M. H.	39	..	1	..	Chronic Mania	3 yrs. 6 mo	4 yrs. 9mo. 3 weeks.	
625	E. R.	57	..	1	..	Melancholia	12 months ..	4 years 6 months..	
1266	A. F.	33	1	..	..	Melancholia	2 months ..	2 months	
1048	S. C.	20	..	1	..	Mania	7 weeks	2 yrs. 8mo. 3 weeks.	Depravity.
1267	C. L.	81	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	10 weeks	2 months 3 weeks..	
1246	M. M.	23	..	1	..	Dementia	16 days	6 months	Disappointment.
1283	S. W.	46	1	..	..	Melancholia	6 months ...	1 month 20 days ..	Death of Child.
1085	G. R.	45	..	1	..	Mania	7 years	2 years 7 months..	Jealousy.
1280	S. A. H....	26	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks	2 months 12 days..	Premature Confinement.
1278	M. M.	30	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks	3 months 15 days..	Desertion of husband.
1233	M. O. B....	19	1	..	..	Mania	1 month....	10 months 14 days.	Fright.
1011	M. S.	24	..	1	..	Imbecility	2 months ..	2 yrs. 3 mo. 14 days.	
1288	M. A. S....	24	1	..	..	Demonomania	2 months ..	4 months 4 days ..	Religious excitement from hearing a sermon.
1249	M. H. M'D.	60	..	1	..	Mania	6 months ..	9 months	
1307	C. G.	50	1	..	..	Melancholia	5 weeks	2 months 3 weeks..	Son's Marriage.
1295	M. R.	17	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks	5 months 9 days...	
1286	C. F.	23	1	..	..	Melancholia	3 months ..	5 months	
1289	C. M. G....	30	1	..	..	Mania Puerperal	8 days.....	6 months 6 days ..	Lactation.
1314	M. N.	42	1	..	..	Hysterical Mania....	2 weeks....	3 months 27 days..	Pregnancy.
706	S. H.	53	..	1	..	Dementia.....	2 months ..	4 yrs. 9mo. 18 days.	
939	A. S.	67	..	1	..	Mania	Unknown ..	3 yrs. 11 mo. 5 days.	
1272	L. P.	22	1	..	..	Acute Mania	6 weeks	8 months 22 days..	
1316	L. S.	18	1	..	..	Hysterical Mania	A few days..	4 months 1 day....	
1292	E. I.	46	..	1	..	Melancholia	2 years	7 months	
		14	1	..	..	Mania	2 months ..	2 months 2 weeks	Fever.
			24	13	3				

No. XIII.

TABLE OF SECLUSIONS* FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Date.	Initial Letter.	Time in Seclusion.	Cause of Seclusion.
Jan. 25th	H. S....	1½ hour.....	Homicidal and excited after Epilepsy.
Feb. 1st	H. S....	¾ hour	Ditto ditto ditto.
" 9th	A. C....	3 hours 18 min.	Epileptic Mania.
" 13th	E. C. F..	1½ hour	Omitted to be unlocked by nurses in the morning.
" 14th	M. O'B.	10 minutes	Maniacally violent in fighting.
" 24th	M. A. R.	8 minutes.....	Threatening violence to a nurse.
Mar. 8th	J. S....	15 minutes.....	Homicidal—an Epileptic.
" 17th	A. M. A.	3 minutes	Noisy, obscene and violent to a Commissioner.
" 20th	M. B...	10 minutes	Peevish, noisy and violent to other patients.
" 23rd	C. D....	1 hour 10 min..	Homicidal.
April 14th	M. W...	¾ hour	Excited from Epilepsy and violent to others.
" 27th	H. S. ..	½ hour	Violent and excited after Epilepsy.
" 28th	J. P. ..	¾ hour	Noisy—violent to others—destructive to property
May 4th	E. C....	2 minutes	Biting and fighting other patients.
" 12th	E. C. F..	1 hour 20 min..	Very violent in kicking and fighting other patients.
" 18th	J. R....	3 hours	Homicidal—destructive and obscene.
" 28th	J. S....	1 hour 25 min..	Excited and violent from Epilepsy.
June 16th	E. M...	40 minutes.....	Very violent in fighting with other patients.
July 7th	C. C....	10 minutes.....	Noisy, destructive, and dirty.
" 7th	E. S....	10 minutes.....	Noisy, destructive, and dirty.
" 17th	E. C....	1 hour 2 min..	Violent and excited from Epilepsy.
Aug. 3rd	E. C....	1 hour	Ditto ditto ditto.
" 4th	....	10 minutes	Violent and fighting with other Patients.
" 30th	....	5 minutes.....	Ditto ditto ditto.
Sept. 29th	E. F....	50 minutes	Homicidal and noisy.
Oct. 7th	E. C. F.	15 minutes	} Very violent and homicidal in fighting with the other patients.
" 11th	....	2 hours 15 min..	
" 14th	....	2 hours 20 min.	Homicidal.
" 15th	J. W...	40 minutes	Violent and homicidal from Epilepsy.
" 29th	E. C....	10 minutes	Violent during Epilepsy.
" 29th	M. K...	20 minutes	Hysterically noisy and violent.
Nov. 2nd	H. S....	4 minutes	Violent in fighting with other patients.
" 12th	E. C....	15 minutes.....	Violent in fighting with other patients.
Dec. 2nd	J. P....	10 minutes.....	Violent, destructive to clothing and mischievous.
" 9th	J. R....	5 minutes.....	Fighting with other patients.
" 9th	J. W....	1 hour 20 min ..	Homicidal after Epilepsy.
" 10th	....	11 hours 20 min..	Ditto ditto.
" 21st	J. H....	25 minutes	Maniacally violent and noisy.
" 22nd	M. V....	1 hour 5 min..	Maniacally violent.
" 22nd	J. P....	15 minutes.....	Destructive to clothing and violent.

W. G. MARSHALL.

* All cases are considered to be Seclusions which are locked in their rooms from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

METEORO-MEDICAL RECORDS.

THE Year's Observations are reduced and tabulated under the same heads as those of the previous year, with only a few unimportant alterations for the sake of brevity and clearness. The Means are contrasted with those of the Tables of last year, that the reader may, at a glance, compare the results. It may be mentioned, that throughout the months of November and December great and rapid atmospheric movements occurred, without any very striking correspondent alteration in the number of the Fits.

TABLE I.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OBSERVATIONS—1856.

YEAR AND MONTH	THERMOMETER, Indoors and Range.	REGISTER THERMOMETER, Outdoors and Range.	TOTAL NUMBER OF EPILEPTICS AND THEIR FITS.																			
			M A L E S.					F E M A L E S.														
			Monthly Sum.		Daily Average.		Proportion. Patients.	Monthly Sum.		Daily Average.		Proportion. Patients.										
			Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.		Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.											
1856.																						
JANUARY ..	29.27	2.3	39.57°	28.°	3315.	763.	106.93	24.61	4.34	1	3720.	1363.	120.	43.96	2.72	1	7035.	2126.	226.93	68.57	3.309	1
FEBRUARY..	29.78	1.6	43.19°	32.°	3169.	861.	109.27	29.68	3.68	1	3439.	1270.	118.50	43.79	2.706	1	6608.	2131.	225.48	73.47	3.1008	1
MARCH	30.	2.5	41.68°	38.°	3390.	835.	109.35	26.93	4.06	1	3648.	1434.	117.67	46.25	2.54	1	7038.	2269.	227.02	73.18	3.102	1
APRIL	29.43	1.	51.05°	47.5°	3264.	940.	108.80	31.30	3.47	1	3558.	1220.	118.60	40.66	2.92	1	6822.	2160.	227.40	71.96	3.158	1
MAY	29.48	.6	51.88°	44.°	3367.	1121.	108.61	36.16	3.003	1	3720.	1382.	120.	44.58	2.69	1	7087.	2503.	228.61	80.74	2.83	1
JUNE	29.71	.6	62.62°	52.°	3222.	1103.	107.40	36.76	2.92	1	3588.	1399.	119.33	46.63	2.56	1	6810.	2502.	226.73	83.39	2.83	1
JULY	29.67	.8	64.24°	49.5°	3319.	1083.	107.06	34.93	3.06	1	3669.	1246.	118.35	40.19	2.94	1	6988.	2329.	225.41	75.12	3.0004	1
AUGUST	29.60	.9	66.40°	55.5°	3326.	1128.	107.29	36.38	2.94	1	3658.	1280.	118.	41.29	3.85	1	6984.	2408.	225.29	77.67	2.90	1
SEPTEMBER.	29.50	1.2	57.89°	42.°	3184.	986.	106.13	32.86	3.22	1	3540.	1306.	118.	43.53	2.71	1	6724.	2292.	224.13	76.39	2.93	1
OCTOBER ...	29.75	1.2	53.11°	36.5°	3282.	974.	105.87	31.41	3.36	1	3656.	1272.	117.93	41.03	2.87	1	6938.	2246.	223.80	76.42	3.05	1
NOVEMBER..	29.67	1.6	40.63°	33.°	3173.	1143.	105.76	38.10	2.77	1	3678.	1224.	122.60	40.80	3.004	1	6851.	2367.	228.36	78.90	2.89	1
DECEMBER..	29.45	1.7	38.81°	38.5°	3262.	993.	105.22	32.03	3.28	1	3833.	1382.	123.64	44.58	2.77	1	7095.	2375.	228.86	76.61	2.98	1
ANNUAL SUM					39273.	11930.	....	....	....	..	43707.	15778.	....	....	....	..	82980.	27708.				
MEAN	29.60	1.33	50.92°	41.37°	3272.75	994.16	107.30	32.59	3.34	1	3612.25	1314.83	119.38	43.10	2.77	1	6915.	2309.	226.63	76.03	3.009	1
1856.																						
ANNUAL SUM					40903.	10173.	....	....	....	..	43766.	14737.	....	....	....	..	84669.	24910.				
MEAN	29.55	....	49.83°	....	3408.52	847.75	112.04	27.95	....	..	3647.16	1228.08	119.93	40.36	....	..	7055.75	2075.83	231.97	68.32		

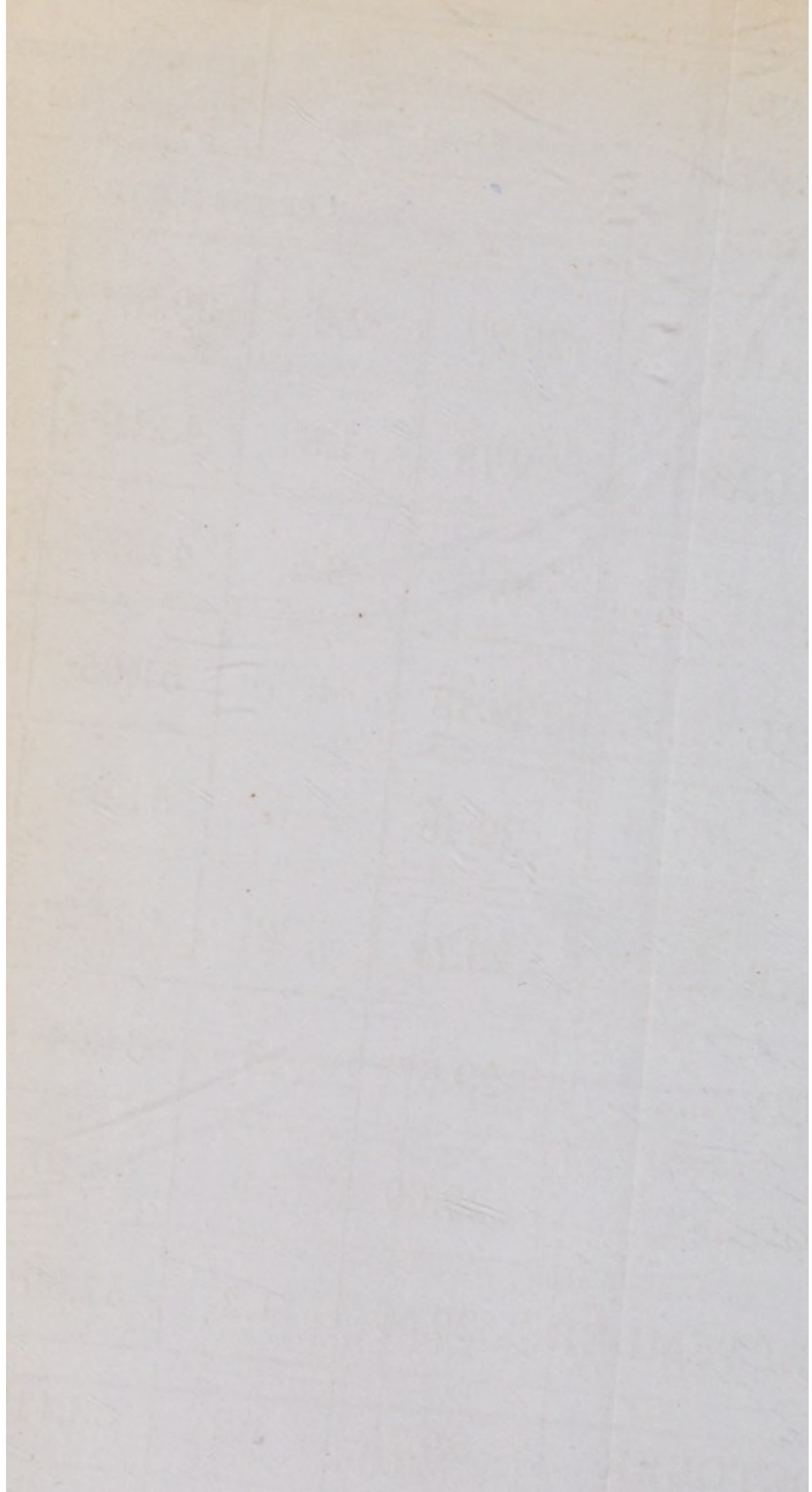


TABLE III. TABLE OF THE REDUCED OBSERVATIONS AT THE MOON'S CHANGES.

(The Mean of Three Days is given—the day of change, and the day before, and the day after.)

YEAR AND MONTH. 1850.	LAST QUARTER.					NEW MOON.					FIRST QUARTER.					FULL MOON.				
	Numerical In days & hours.	Regular Time of Moon's Change.	Time Days & Hours.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Wind's Direction.	DAILY AVERAGE.	Regular Time of Moon's Change.	Time Days & Hours.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Wind's Direction.	DAILY AVERAGE.	Regular Time of Moon's Change.	Time Days & Hours.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Wind's Direction.	DAILY AVERAGE.	Regular Time of Moon's Change.	Time Days & Hours.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Wind's Direction.
						Feet.					Feet.					Feet.				Feet.
JANUARY	20.75	11.5	228.66	63.33	S. & S. E.	228.66	11.5	228.66	63.33	S. & S. E.	228.66	11.5	228.66	63.33	S. & S. E.	228.66	11.5	228.66	63.33	S. & S. E.
FEBRUARY	21.55	11.5	228.63	63.39	W. & N. W.	228.63	11.5	228.63	63.39	W. & N. W.	228.63	11.5	228.63	63.39	W. & N. W.	228.63	11.5	228.63	63.39	W. & N. W.
MARCH	21.55	11.5	227.00	64.00	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	64.00	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	64.00	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	64.00	S. & S. E.
APRIL	22.75	11.5	228.63	72.66	S. & S. E.	228.63	11.5	228.63	72.66	S. & S. E.	228.63	11.5	228.63	72.66	S. & S. E.	228.63	11.5	228.63	72.66	S. & S. E.
MAY	23.55	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
JUNE	24.40	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
JULY	25.01	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
AUGUST	25.48	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
SEPTEMBER	26.43	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
OCTOBER	26.48	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
NOVEMBER	26.50	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
DECEMBER	26.75	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
MEAN	26.27	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.
MEAN	26.14	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.	227.00	11.5	227.00	63.33	S. & S. E.

* In the first day of which this is the mean one day had for or more this.

RESEARCH QUARTER				YEAR			
1940				1941			
1942				1943			
1944				1945			
1946				1947			
1948				1949			
1950				1951			
1952				1953			
1954				1955			
1956				1957			
1958				1959			
1960				1961			
1962				1963			
1964				1965			
1966				1967			
1968				1969			
1970				1971			
1972				1973			
1974				1975			
1976				1977			
1978				1979			
1980				1981			
1982				1983			
1984				1985			
1986				1987			
1988				1989			
1990				1991			
1992				1993			
1994				1995			
1996				1997			
1998				1999			
2000				2001			
2002				2003			
2004				2005			
2006				2007			
2008				2009			
2010				2011			
2012				2013			
2014				2015			
2016				2017			
2018				2019			
2020				2021			
2022				2023			
2024				2025			
2026				2027			
2028				2029			
2030				2031			
2032				2033			
2034				2035			
2036				2037			
2038				2039			
2040				2041			
2042				2043			
2044				2045			
2046				2047			
2048				2049			
2050				2051			
2052				2053			
2054				2055			
2056				2057			
2058				2059			
2060				2061			
2062				2063			
2064				2065			
2066				2067			
2068				2069			
2070				2071			
2072				2073			
2074				2075			
2076				2077			
2078				2079			
2080				2081			
2082				2083			
2084				2085			
2086				2087			
2088				2089			
2090				2091			
2092				2093			
2094				2095			
2096				2097			
2098				2099			
2100				2101			
2102				2103			
2104				2105			
2106				2107			
2108				2109			
2110				2111			
2112				2113			
2114				2115			
2116				2117			
2118				2119			
2120				2121			
2122				2123			
2124				2125			
2126				2127			
2128				2129			
2130				2131			
2132				2133			
2134				2135			
2136				2137			
2138				2139			
2140				2141			
2142				2143			
2144				2145			
2146				2147			
2148				2149			
2150				2151			
2152				2153			
2154				2155			
2156				2157			
2158				2159			
2160				2161			
2162				2163			
2164				2165			
2166				2167			
2168				2169			
2170				2171			
2172				2173			
2174				2175			
2176				2177			
2178				2179			
2180				2181			
2182				2183			
2184				2185			
2186				2187			
2188				2189			
2190				2191			
2192				2193			
2194				2195			
2196				2197			
2198				2199			
2200				2201			
2202				2203			
2204				2205			
2206				2207			
2208				2209			
2210							

ARRANGEMENT OF THE OBSERVATIONS ACCORDING TO THE MOON'S QUARTERS.

(The Mean of each entire Quarter is given, commencing with Last Quarter, Dec. 31, 1855, and ending with the New Moon, Dec. 27, 1856.)

YEAR AND MONTH.	LAST QUARTER.				NEW MOON.				FIRST QUARTER.				FULL MOON.			
	Barometer, In-doors and Range.		Register Ther- mometer, Out-doors and Range.		Barometer, In-doors and Range.		Register Ther- mometer, Out-doors and Range.		Barometer, In-doors and Range.		Register Ther- mometer, Out-doors and Range.		Barometer, In-doors and Range.		Register Ther- mometer, Out-doors and Range.	
	Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.		Mean of Moon's Quarter.	
1856.	Pa- tients.		Daily Average.		Pa- tients.		Daily Average.		Pa- tients.		Daily Average.		Pa- tients.		Daily Average.	
JANUARY ...	29.37	1.	41.99°	12.°	227.85	62.99	227.85	72.14	225.85	72.14	225.85	72.14	226.75	70.25	226.75	68.75
FEBRUARY...	29.70	.4	35.21°	25.°	228.85	64.14	227.71	73.56	227.71	73.56	227.71	73.56	227.71	75.71	227.44	76.88
MARCH	31.41	2.1	42.04°	25.5°	227.	69.82	227.	74.71	227.	74.71	227.	74.71	227.37	72.37	227.12	76.25
APRIL	29.65	.5	48.74°	44.°	226.28	66.27	226.14	69.56	227.14	69.56	227.14	69.56	227.62	72.87	227.71	73.42
MAY	29.38	.5	45.03°	29.°	228.42	81.85	228.70	80.42	228.70	80.42	228.70	80.42	229.12	79.37	227.37	87.99
JUNE	29.52	.5	54.81°	27.5°	229.16	75.49	227.12	79.	227.12	79.	227.12	79.	226.87	84.12	227.	89.14
JULY	29.87	.2	70.39°	46.5°	226.57	80.99	226.25	77.62	226.25	77.62	226.25	77.62	225.42	75.85	224.28	74.85
AUGUST	29.70	.6	67.17°	44.5°	225.42	72.42	226.44	75.10	226.44	75.10	226.44	75.10	225.57	83.14	225.	80.16
SEPTEMBER	29.56	.5	60.53°	30.5°	224.37	73.50	224.75	74.62	224.75	74.62	224.75	74.62	223.	70.28	223.57	75.99
OCTOBER...	29.06	1.1	53.19°	23.5°	224.62	85.62	224.50	69.87	224.50	69.87	224.50	69.87	223.66	72.16	223.99	77.70
NOVEMBER.	30.01	.3	52.93°	25.5°	223.25	70.	225.12	73.62	225.12	73.62	225.12	73.62	226.99	*88.99	230.28	*82.13
DECEMBER.	29.70	.6	45.53°	27.°	229.25	71.74	228.12	75.62	228.12	75.62	228.12	75.62	229.50	71.	230.24	85.25
MEAN	29.47	1.5	37.21°	21.5°	228.	73.14	227.80	76.20	227.80	76.20	227.80	76.20	229.50	71.	230.24	85.25
	29.72	.75	50.36°	29.38°	226.84	72.92	226.65	74.77	226.65	74.77	226.65	74.77	226.63	76.34	226.81	79.04
1855.																
MEAN	29.54	...	51.03°	.....	231.68	68.9	231.8	67.8	231.8	67.8	231.8	67.8	232.0	67.7	232.003	68.52

* One Male had 46 or more Fits in one day in this Quarter.

* The same poor man had 75 or more Fits in three days in this Quarter; in all 121 or more Fits in four days in the two Quarters.

TABLE IV.

*Arrangement of the Observations
according to the Season.*

Year and Month.	Barometer Indoors.	Register Thermometer Outdoors.	Daily Average.	
1856.	Mean of Month.	Mean of Month.	Patients	Fits.
SPRING.				
March	30.00	41.68°	227.02	73.18
April	29.43	51.05°	227.40	71.96
May	29.48	51.88°	228.61	80.74
Mean . .	29.63	48.20°	227.67	75.29
SUMMER.				
June	29.71	62.62°	226.73	83.39
July	29.67	64.24°	225.41	75.12
August	29.60	66.40°	225.29	77.67
Mean . .	29.66	64.42°	225.81	78.72
AUTUMN.				
September . .	29.50	57.89°	224.13	76.39
October	29.75	53.11°	223.80	72.45
November . .	29.67	40.63°	228.36	78.90
Mean . .	29.64	50.54°	225.43	75.91
WINTER.				
December . .	29.45	38.81°	228.86	76.61
January . . .	29.27	39.57°	226.93	68.57
February . .	29.78	43.19°	225.43	73.47
Mean . .	29.50	40.52°	227.07	72.88

TABLE V.

*Contrast of the Hot and Cold
Months.*

Year and Month.	Barometer Indoors.	Register Thermometer Outdoors.	Daily Average.	
1856.	Mean of Month.	Mean of Month.	Patients	Fits.
HOT MONTHS.				
June	29.71	62.62°	226.73	83.39
July	29.67	64.24°	225.41	75.12
August	29.60	66.40°	225.29	77.67
Mean . .	29.66	64.42°	225.81	78.72
COLD MONTHS.				
November . . .	29.67	40.63°	228.36	78.90
December . .	29.45	38.81°	228.86	76.61
January . . .	29.27	39.57°	226.93	68.57
Mean . .	29.46	39.67°	228.05	74.69
HOTTEST AND COLDEST MONTHS.				
August	29.60	66.40°	225.29	77.67
December . .	29.45	38.81°	228.86	76.61

TABLE VI.

Collective View of the Results of all the other Tables, and Contrast with those of the previous Year.

	1856.				1855.			
	Barometer In-doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out-doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.		Barometer In-doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out-doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.	
	Mean of the Period.	Mean of the Period.	Patients.	Fits.	Mean of the Period.	Mean of the Period.	Patients.	Fits.
Mean of the 12 Months, (Table I.)	29.60	50.92°	226.44	75.37	29.55	49.85°	231.97	68.32
Mean of all the entire Quarters of the Moon, Table II.)—								
Full Moon	29.59	50.38°	226.76	78.17	29.64	50°	232.003	68.52
Last Quarter	29.72	50.36°	226.77	72.92	29.54	51.03°	231.68	68.9
New Moon	29.60	49.82°	226.56	74.77	29.47	49.81°	231.8	67.8
First Quarter	29.56	52.89°	226.63	75.80	29.56	48.64°	232.0	67.7
Mean of Three Days of all the Moon's changes, (Table III.)—								
Full Moon	29.54	50.86°	226.88	78.04	29.54	49.37°	232.2	69.7
Last Quarter	29.77	50.33°	226.86	75.07	29.54	49.03°	231.4	68.1
New Moon	29.49	50.26°	226.53	74.	29.54	50.13°	232.17	65.37
First Quarter	29.56	51.54°	226.30	74.41	29.53	49.61°	232.21	67.95
Mean of the Seasons, (Table IV.)—								
Spring	29.63	48.20°	227.67	75.29	29.48	47.97°	231.85	63.49
Summer	29.66	64.42°	225.81	78.72	29.62	64.75°	235.43	69.02
Autumn	29.64	50.54°	225.43	75.91	29.58	52.18°	232.2	68.91
Winter	29.50	40.52°	227.07	72.88	29.52	34.60°	228.4	71.85
Mean of the Hot and Cold Months, (Table V.)—								
The Hot Months	29.66	64.42°	225.81	78.72	29.67	65.12°	234.16	68.55
The Cold Months	29.46	39.67°	228.05	74.69	29.52	34.40°	228.4	71.85

STEWARD'S REPORT.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

THE usual Annual Accounts and Returns which it is my duty to prepare at the termination of this our sixth year, are appended to my Report, and I trust they will be found clear and satisfactory.

The domestic department of the Asylum has been conducted during the past year with all possible economy, consistent with the requirements of its inmates, and my best attention has been bestowed upon it. It is true there are certain branches of it in which further improvement is to be desired; but the great labour and responsibility which the daily supply of food and necessaries for upwards of 1,400 souls, entails upon the subordinate officers and servants deserves some consideration; and I beg, therefore, the Committee may think favourably of their services.

The late increase of 35 Patients on the Female side of the building, has of necessity demanded from the domestic department additional labour and attention; and has proportionally increased the difficulties which I have already had the honour of explaining to the Committee existed in our present domestic offices, the fittings of which are totally inadequate to the work they are daily called upon to perform.

I look forward with pleasure to the alterations proposed by the Committee in the plan for the enlargement of the building, feeling sure that they will remove all these difficulties and causes of complaint, and place the whole of the domestic department in a thoroughly efficient state.

In the early part of the year, the plan proposed by Mr. Tyerman of dining a large number of Patients in the hall, was found to succeed so well, that the experiment was extended to the Female side, and the number thus increased to nearly 500. This is the first and only Asylum in which the daily association of the two sexes in such large numbers has been attempted, and not a single case of violence or insubordination has occurred to mar the satisfaction which all connected with the Asylum must feel at the complete success of an arrangement calculated to contribute so much additional comfort to a large number of our Patients.

There can be no doubt the Patients who dine in the hall, receive the whole of the diet allowed them. Their dinners are served warm, and the distribution is equal. One or more Officers of the establishment are always present during dinner, not to preserve order, for that is unnecessary, but better supervision is thus afforded than it would be possible to obtain if the meals were served, as heretofore, in the Wards. It is considered a privilege by the Patients, and appreciated as such by them; and it is pleasing to hear the admiration expressed by visitors to the hall during the dinner hour, at the complete order and decorum which prevails, and the punctuality and neatness with which the meal is served.

The labour of the Patients, both at their trades and upon

the grounds of the Asylum, has been encouraged as much as possible throughout the year, and a great quantity of valuable work has been performed by them. I would direct the attention of the Committee to my last Annual Report, and repeat my opinion, that the causes therein stated materially operate against our constant endeavours to obtain more labourers for the farm and gardens.

The average number of Patients who have been employed upon the grounds of the Asylum during the year is 82, or about 15 per cent. on the total number of Male Patients; I wish this per-centage could be much increased, but there are so many of our able-bodied men detained in the building for the purpose of cleaning and assisting in our Wards and domestic offices, that I fear until the present arrangements are somewhat altered, and the obstacles I have before-mentioned are removed, our list of men engaged in agricultural labour, who can be usefully employed, and what is of far greater consequence, with much personal benefit, cannot be much increased.

When the enlargement is completed, and the number of Patients considerably increased in the different Wards, a less per-centage of able-bodied Patients will be required for domestic purposes than is now the case, and consequently there will be in each Ward a greater number of Patients to be selected for spade husbandry and other out-of-door employment.

The average number of Patients employed in the 'Tailors' Shop has been 18; and by the Return which I have prepared of the work performed by the Patients attached to this trade, it will be found that their united labour has saved the establishment a sum of £262 7 4.

The Shoemakers' Shop, in which 10 have been generally at work, shows a profit or saving of £169 4s.

The Carpenters, Upholsterers' and Painters, have in their respective callings, contributed to the work of the establishment, and many little additions to the Wards, such as picture frames, flower-boxes and stands have been completed by them, and distributed over the building, diffusing cheerfulness and gaiety amongst the sick and helpless, who constantly show by the care and attention they bestow upon these little gifts, how highly they appreciate them.

The resolution of the Committee that the airing courts should be again planted, has not yet been carried into effect, and it would be useless to do much to them during the ensuing spring, or until the dirt and confusion in which many of them will of necessity be thrown for sometime to come, can be removed.

Many of the courts on the Male side merely require shrubs, as great attention has been paid them during the last year by one of the Attendants, the labour having been done by the Patients. When the building is once more relieved from contractors and strange workmen, I would recommend that an additional out-door Attendant should be appointed, who, with a sufficient number of Patients as labourers, should be employed to keep in order the several airing courts.

The airing courts at present extend over 15 acres, and when the building is enlarged, about three or four acres will be added. This extent of ornamental ground will therefore

require considerable labour and skill if they are to be kept in good order.

Some stringent rule must at the same time be laid down to prevent the destruction of the lawns and shrubs, or, I fear, any trouble or expense which may be incurred, will be entirely thrown away.

Each airing court must be placed under the especial care of some one Attendant or Nurse, whose imperative duty it should be to preserve the shrubs and flowers from injury, and to encourage a taste for them amongst the Patients.

The state of the asphalte with which our passages and many of our roofs are covered, has, I believe, upon more than one occasion been brought under the notice of the Committee. There can be no question but that it is ill-adapted for the purposes to which it has been here applied, and I hope, ere long, steps may be taken to remove it. It is impossible to keep the roofs water-tight in the summer where the asphalte is used, and consequently much injury is done to the building.

I would suggest to the Committee that portions of it should be removed from time to time when out of repair, instead of being constantly patched up; and I think the cost of a great part of the material which it would be necessary to substitute, would soon be repaid by the saving of labour which the repairs of the asphalte constantly require, and the prevention of continual damage to the roof and walls of the building.

The land on the west side of the building, from which,

in order to reduce it to a proper level, many thousand tons of earth have been removed, is not yet brought into cultivation; it is thoroughly drained, and the surface is now being burnt. As a great proportion of the proposed enlargement will be near this spot, it would, I think, be advisable to reserve it for the use of the contractor, as he must have space convenient to the works upon which he could deposit his materials; and we must, as far as possible, preserve the ornamental parts of the ground, which have been prepared and attended at great trouble and some expence; and now by their beauty and order, are repaying us for all they have cost. There is a good road to this piece of ground, and it is large enough for the necessary sheds and workshops.

The piece of ground south of the farm buildings, which was levelled by the Patients during 1855, has been fenced in and planted with fruit trees. It is a great improvement to this part of the property, and will no doubt become very profitable.

With an increased population, we shall of course require an increased supply of farming produce, and a sum of money for increasing the accommodation at the farm buildings is included in the Estimate. A larger quantity of land would however be very desirable; and I would beg to remind the Committee of the offer of the 16 acres of land on the west of the Asylum (approaching within 150 yards the Female wing), the purchase of which would greatly improve the county property, and be a profitable addition to the farm.

The liquid manure has been regularly distributed over the land, and very great benefit has been apparent. The herbage perhaps is rendered somewhat coarser, but the crop

has been abundant, the meadow land yielding two loads of good hay per acre; it has also been applied to the root crops with great effect.

The farm accounts for the year 1856, do not show so great a profit as upon the last balance-sheet, which I had the pleasure of submitting to the Committee, the profit for this year being £759 17s. 9d. There is, however, ample cause for this decrease.

The failure of the potato crop has much reduced the farm receipts; for although nearly as much ground was planted, the yield was only 678 against 1,719 bushels the year before, and making a difference in money of about £80.

It is quite evident, that unless the season is favourable, potatoes are not adapted to our soil, and that we may produce many things with greater advantage and profit.

The Potatoe will grow upon almost any kind of soil, provided it is not too wet and clayey, which unfortunately is the nature of our farm; and as I have from time to time planted various sorts which I thought might be better adapted to our soil without receiving sufficient encouragement, I shall, with the permission of the Committee, discontinue the cultivation of the potatoe, except to a very limited extent.

The high price of store pigs has also lessened our profit under this head.

When store pigs are at a fair price, I consider it cheaper for us to buy than to breed. Our small pigs cannot thrive

upon the food we have to give them so well as upon the skim milk served to them at all dairy farms, and the whole of our milk is consumed by the Establishment.

I have in the farm accounts charged interest upon £1,800, which I consider sufficient to include the total expense which we have incurred in procuring steam engine and pipes for the distribution of the liquid manure. It is at the same time hardly fair to tax the farm with the responsibility of *all* this expenditure, because it was never contemplated that the engine should be reserved for this work only, and be charged to this account.

I hope, before long, to see our spare steam-power applied to some purpose, and the farm relieved of part of the cost of its maintenance, as well as payment of interest upon capital.

The stock, both of cows and horses, continue healthy and in good condition; nine cows have been fatted during the year, and killed for the use of the house; four others were sold at Christmas to a butcher in London for £140, and were milked within three months of the time of sale. The price paid for cows in the first instance, viz., £25, appears heavy, but they are 20 per cent. dearer than they were four years ago, and I am confident the larger sort of cattle are the most remunerative to us, and that I should not be enabled to show so good a return from the cows if we lowered our standard, and for the sake of saving a few pounds in the purchase, suffered an inferior class of animal to be introduced into our sheds.

One cow died in calving in June last, and that is the only casualty we have had; the epidemic which has made such havoc amongst the dairies in the neighbourhood, I am glad

to say, did not visit us; and I contribute our continued escape from it to the airy and healthy shed in which our cattle are stalled, and the superior fodder with which they are supplied.

The hay which was in the rick-yard on the 31st December being (with the exception of about six loads), all last year's produce, I value at £240, and it is of very superior quality. I have hitherto bought rowen for the cows, and reserved the hay, so that commencing with it the beginning of this year, it may last us until our next harvest.

We have fed 129 sheep, having killed 70 for the use of the house, and selling 59 to Butchers, and I have also sold £65 worth of wool.

Upwards of 100 tons of mangold worzell have been grown upon the farm this year, and of a fine sample, more than one-half is now in store; we have never until this year been able to grow a profitable crop of worzell, and I account for it thus, —I last season dressed the ground with a quantity of ashes, and I twice applied the liquid manure in abundance, during the growth of the mangold.

The provisions and stores which have been received during the year for the service of the establishment have been of good quality, and equal to the sample, and I have endeavoured to exercise economy with as much judgment as I can command in the conduct of the department with which I have been entrusted.

The year which we have just commenced will probably be one of much difficulty and labour, and requiring increased

supervision and care from the Officers of the Asylum. I trust such measures will be taken as to insure as little interference as possible with the comfort and quietude of the inmates. There can be no doubt the whole of the buildings which the Committee contemplate erecting, can be carried on without this interference, and regard was had to this difficulty before the plans were submitted to them. I am sure it will only require a perfect understanding and arrangement in the first instance (and I would earnestly draw the attention of the Committee to this subject), to prevent any of those difficulties or annoyances which otherwise would be most likely to accompany an undertaking of such magnitude, and under such peculiar circumstances,

I feel exceedingly obliged to the Committee for the kindness they have shown me during the past year, and for the great attention with which my several recommendations have been received.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,

Steward.

1st January, 1857.

*The quantity of Land connected with the Asylum is 138 acres,
and is appropriated as follows, viz. :—*

	A.	R.	P.
Site of Asylum Buildings..	4	2	24
Airing Courts	15	0	10
Kitchen Garden	8	0	16
Orchard, at present unpro- ductive	2	2	0
Burial Ground.....			
Chaplain's Residence, &c..	0	3	30
Ornamental Ground (Front) Gardens, Roads, Gas Works, &c., and Ground not in cultivation	31	1	6
Arable			
Meadow.....	39	1	24
	————— 138A. 1R. 30P.		

*The appropriation of the Arable portion during the past
year has been—*

Wheat	8	2	0
Potatoes	7	0	0
Mangold	6	0	0
Swedes	3	0	0
Turnips (after Tares)	3	0	0
Cabbages	7	2	0
	————— 35A. 0R. 0P.		

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS.

*Abstract of Receipts and Payments from 1st January to 31st
December, 1856.*

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
To Sale of—	£	s. d.	By Cash for—	£	s. d.
1 Cow £14 0 0			17 Cows.....	424	0 0
Less Expenses of			106 Pigs	213	3 11
Sale 0 4 4			122 Sheep.....	249	4 10
	13	15 8	Hay, Corn, Straw, Turnips,		
4 Cows £140 0 0			Oil Cake, &c.	561	13 11
Less Expenses of			Meal, &c., for Pigs	89	14 6
Sale 17 4			Seeds	38	1 0
	139	2 8	Implements, Harness, &c.	6	5 1
6 Pigs.....	19	2 0	Wages	403	15 5
59 Sheep	117	15 8	Incidentals	15	14 3
4 Calves.....	5	19 0			
Wool	68	5 0			
A dead Cow.....	6	0 0			
Offal, Hides, &c.....	29	6 8			
Sundry Receipts, Bones, &c.	2	18 0			
Balance	1,599	8 3			
	£2,001	12 11		£2,001	12 11

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Valuation of Stock on Farm.

1st January, 1856.	£	s. d.	1st January, 1857.	£	s. d.
18 Cows and 1 Bull	454	0 0	19 Cows and 1 Bull	480	0 0
132 Pigs.....	230	3 0	127 Pigs.....	279	12 0
7 Horses	174	10 0	7 Horses	169	0 0
Sheep and Wool.....	133	10 0	45 Sheep	101	5 0
Implements and Harness..	212	0 0	Implements and Harness..	207	10 0
Hay	200	0 0	Hay	240	0 0
Increased Value of Stock..	188	4 0	Wheat	65	0 0
	£1,592	7 0	Mangold Wortzel	50	0 0
				£1,592	7 0

GEORGE H. HENDERSON.
Steward,

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash Brought down	1,599	8	3	By Increased value of Stock	188	4	0
526 qrs. of Grains, at 2s.	51	12	0	Beef supplied to House, 585 stone	217	2	3
Rent of 85 acres of Land, at 30s. per acre	127	10	0	Pork supplied to House, 20,163 lbs., at 7d.	588	1	9
Interest on Capital (£1,200)	48	0	0	Mutton supplied to House 349 stone	129	8	5
" Cost of laying down Liquid Manure Pipes,				Milk, 19,943 gals., at 10d.	830	19	2
Engines, &c. (£600)	24	0	0	Butter, 3,422 lbs., at 1s. 1d.	185	7	2
				Potatoes, 678 bushels, at 2s. 6d.	84	15	0
				Cabbage, 2,528 " at 1s.	126	8	0
				Carrots and Parsnips, 284 bushels, at 2s.	28	8	0
				Onions, 120 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels, at 3s.	18	2	3
				Vegetables supplied to House	23	0	0
				To Officers' Residences	52	0	0
				Fruit, &c.	35	0	0
				Eggs and Poultry	10	0	0
Balance to Profit	759	17	9	* Hire of Horses, Carts, and Men, for the use of			
				House, and on the Building Account	93	12	0
					<hr/>		
					£2,610	8	0
					<hr/>		

GEORGE H. HENDERSON.

Steward.

* The Cartage of 2,400 tons of Coal and other Goods, from the Station to various parts of the Asylum is not included in this charge. The Meat is charged at Contract Price.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

*Average Number of Male Patients Employed, and Estimated
Value of Labour, for the Year 1856.*

Average Number.	Occupation.	Rate per Day.	Estimated Value of Labour.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
82	Garden and Grounds	4d.	426	8	0	
18	Tailors	{ As per Return. }	262	7	4	
10	Shoemakers	„	169	4	0	
9	Carpenters	6d.	70	4	0	
2	Painters	6d.	15	12	0	
16	Upholsterers	6d.	124	16	0	
1	Cooper	6d.	7	6	0	
4	Bakers	4d.	20	16	0	
2	Brewers	4d.	10	8	0	
2	Laundry	4d.	10	8	0	
3	Coal Porters	6d.	23	8	0	
2	House Porter	6d.	15	12	0	
2	Supernumerary	4d.	10	8	0	
12	Dining Hall	6d.	93	12	0	
80	Helpers in Wards ..	2d.	208	0	0	
12	Ditto in Corridors & } Centre Buildings }	2d.	32	4	0	
4	Whitewashers	6d.	31	4	0	
Total			£1531	17	4	

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, *Steward.*

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1856.

Clothing made up.	No. of Articles.	Price of making per Article.	Value of Work.	REMARKS.
Patients' Coats	308	s d. 3 0	£ s. d. 46 4 0	
" Trousers	535	2 9	73 11 3	
" Waistcoats	295	1 6	22 2 6	
" Ticken Dresses	25	2 7	3 4 7	
" " Rugs	34	8 0	13 12 0	
Attendants' Uniform Coats	44	10 0	22 0 0	
" Trousers	44	5 0	11 0 0	
" Waistcoats	44	3 3	7 3 0	
REPAIRS.				
Patients' Coats	2016	0 9	75 12 0	
" Trousers	1416	0 9	53 2 0	
" Waistcoats	3324	0 4	55 8 0	
Deduct Journeyman's Wages....			382 19 4	
			120 12 0	
TOTAL.....			£262 7 4	GEORGE H. HENDERSON, Steward.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1856.

Articles made up.	No. of Articles.	Price of Work per Article.	Value of Work.	REMARKS.
Men's Leather Boots	4	s. 3 d. 6	£ 0 14 0	
" " Shoes	5	3 0	0 15 0	
Women's Leather Boots	13	2 0	1 6 0	
" " Shoes	14	1 9	1 4 6	
Cloth and Canvas Boots	531	2 0	53 2 0	
REPAIRS.				
Boots and Shoes repaired	795	0 8	26 10 0	
" " " soled }	2,031	1 6	152 6 6	
" and welted.....				
" locked and strapped ..	420	0 2	3 10 0	
Deduct Journeyman's Wages....				
			239 8 0	
			70 4 0	
			169 4 0	GEORGE H. HENDERSON, Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

COLNEY HATCH.

*A Return of Clothing made up by the Male and Female
Patients during the Year 1856.*

MALE.		FEMALE.	
Boots & Shoes	{ Leather 36 Cloth . 531	Aprons and Pinafores	1,382
Coats	208	Flannel Jackets	450
Trousers	535	Caps	1,435
Waistcoats	295	Gowns	1,835
Ticken Frocks	25	Handkerchiefs	2,644
Rugs	34	Men's Caps	666
Bed Sackings	271	Shifts	1,495
Sofa Cushions	39	Shirts	1,221
		Shrouds	126
Attendants' Uniform—		Towels	534
Coats	44	Ticken Dresses	149
Trousers	44	Braces	286
Waistcoats	44	Table Cloths	122
		Hoods	18
		Sofa Covers	39
		Cloth Boots and Shoes	} 528
		Uppers	
		Petticoats	626
		Flannel Drawers	24
		Sheets	1,435
		Pillow Cases	54
		Night Caps	108
	<hr/> 2,106 <hr/>		<hr/> 15,177 <hr/>

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,

Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

*A Return of Clothing delivered out for the Use of the Patients
during the Year 1856.*

	Males.	Females.
Aprons	162	1,261
Bonnets .....	..	679
Boots { Leather	114	965
{ Cloth	230	339
Braces .....	..	..
Coats	295	..
Day Caps	894	1,332
Flannel Jackets	215	286
„ Drawers	103	37
Frocks	32	..
Handkerchiefs	1,537	1,046
Hats .....	..	..
Night Caps .....	..	379
Petticoats .....	..	649
Shawls .....	..	153
Shifts .....	..	1,549
Shirts	1,265	..
Shoes	592	16
Stays .....	..	484
Stockings	930	1,514
Trousers	548	..
Waistcoats	324	..
Women's Gowns .....	..	1,584
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,241	12,273
	<hr/>	<hr/>

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, *Steward.*

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

Return of Clothing and Material in Store, 31st Dec., 1856.

CLOTHING.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
195 Aprons	1	0	9	15	0
67 Bonnets	0	8	2	4	8
173 Boots, Women's Leather	3	9	32	8	9
20 „ Men's do.	6	0	6	0	0
20 „ Cloth and Canvas	3	9	3	15	0
18 Caps, Men's	0	3	0	4	6
24 „ Women's	0	6	0	12	0
84 Flannel Jackets	2	6	10	10	0
282 „ Drawers	3	0	42	6	0
14 Frocks, Men's	4	0	2	16	0
446 Handkerchiefs	0	4	7	8	8
25 Night Caps	0	6	0	12	6
39 Petticoats	5	0	9	15	0
31 Shifts	3	0	4	13	0
12 Shirts	3	6	2	2	0
149 Shoes, Men's Leather	4	6	33	10	6
33 „ Women's do.	3	2	5	4	6
25 Stays, Jean	2	0	2	10	0
68 „ Harden	0	6	1	14	0
176 Stockings	0	9	6	7	0
3 Women's Linsey Gowns	6	6	0	19	6
32 „ Linen do.	7	0	11	4	0
59 „ Printed Cotton do.	3	6	10	6	6

MATERIAL.

Yards.					
176 Broad Cloth	4	7½	41	14	0
3,525 Calico	0	4½	66	1	10½
533 Check Linen	0	8	17	15	4
289 Flannel	0	10½	10	6	10½
105½ Linsey	2	7½	13	16	11½
11,682½ Printed Cotton	0	4	194	14	2

£551 8 3

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

Provisions consumed during the Year ending 31st Dec., 1856.

Number of Officers and Servants	141
Ditto Male Patients	518
Ditto Female Patients	743
Total	1402

Meat—Bacon	2,783 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Beef and Mutton	172,247 lbs. 7 oz.
Pork	27,712 lbs.
Beer	70,837 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals.
Bread	421,748 lbs.
Butter	17,654 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese	36,771 lbs. 3 oz.
Cocoa	13,468 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Coffee	289 lbs.
Eggs	4,846 No.
Flour	427,772 lbs.
Malt	591 $\frac{1}{2}$ qrs.
Milk	19,943 gals.
Hops	4,949 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Potatoes	281,899 lbs.
Sugar	19,758 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Tea	4,914 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Treacle	26,498 lbs.
<i>For the Sick.</i>	
Wine	74,664 oz.
Brandy	7,992 oz.
Gin	6,744 oz.
Porter and Ale	48,041 pints.
Fish	12,045 No.
Biscuits	6,750 No.
Eggs	12,410 No.

GEORGE H. HENDERSON.

Steward.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE COLNEY HATCH
LUNATIC ASYUM, MIDDLESEX.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN.

In addressing to you my Annual Report, I cannot but first express my thankfulness that I have been permitted to carry on my ministry without any intermission from sickness or other preventing cause since the date of my last Report; and I believe I may say that, with the exception of that time during which I was absent by the leave of your Committee, I have not passed a single day without in some measure performing my duties.

It is gratifying to me to be able to speak in the same cheering terms then used, of everything connected with the Establishment that falls under my notice.

The number of patients attending our Services on Sunday has so much increased (more particularly among the females) that it has been found necessary to give up to their use a gallery formerly appropriated to the use of other members of the establishment; I could wish that there was yet more room; the body of the Chapel is at times so crowded as to occasion some disturbance during the commencement of the Service.

The number attending the Sunday Services, varies from 490 to 530. Of these, upwards of 300 are females.

With few exceptions, their conduct during service is strikingly marked with attention and devotion; they join in the responses and singing,—stand, sit, or kneel, according to the order of the Service; and on more occasions than one, sick patients have given me, on the following day, as fair an account of the Sermon preached on the Sunday, (which has been brought them by other Patients,) as I could myself give.

Still it must not be supposed that all who attend the Services are equally able to appreciate them; many are incapable, as far as is perceptible, of being influenced by any religious instruction; and we can only hope that the regular habits of devotion inculcated, and the good seed sown, though it lie dormant for a time, may in due season bring forth fruit to their Eternal Salvation.

There are others, who though regular attendants at the Sunday and Daily Services, maintain silence towards myself and others; yet I constantly find them reading the Bible in their Wards, and they are willing to receive and read any religious periodical or tract.

The attendance at the week day Services varies from 200 to 300. The females form a large majority.

Everything I have witnessed confirms me in the opinion expressed last year relative to the administration of the Holy Communion. To some few who are able to value its benefits it seems to impart much comfort, and they look forward with great joy to the recurrence of the first Sunday in the month.

During the past year eight patients have been admitted to the Holy Communion, who have never before received it in this Asylum, and among them four for the first time in their lives; this has been done in every case at the patient's own request in the first place, and approved of by the Medical Officer. Of these, two have since been discharged from the Asylum, expressing themselves very thankful for the privileges to which they have been admitted.

The Services commenced last year in the Female Infirmaries have been regularly continued; and the good attending them amply compensates for the additional work it gives me.

My visits to the sick have often been very interesting; and if it is sad to see some dying as they have lived, utterly unconscious of, or incapable of apprehending, the blessed hope which we have through Christ, it is consolatory to witness the minds of others on their death-beds bursting through the darkness which has enveloped them.

Perhaps the most distressing cases are those, which are not unfrequent, of persons imagining that they have committed unpardonable sins; but even here, the simple reading of Scripture has in time afforded relief.

At the funerals, which are performed regularly and decently, the friends of the deceased frequently take occasion to express, through me, the gratitude they feel to all for the kindness and attention which their friends have met with.

The Female School has been conducted regularly by Miss Young, and with as much success as we could possibly look for, with those who have been recently admitted into the Asylum, and whose affliction has been of short duration.

The Singing Class was discontinued during the summer, but has now been re-commenced. Miss Young pays much attention to improving the Congregational Singing, and some progress is made.

Everything is prepared for opening a library for the use of the female patients, as soon as I have proper cupboards to keep the books in.

I have received every courtesy and attention from the Officers of the Establishment.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my conviction, from what I have seen since I have been connected with your Establishment, that the due and healthy ministrations of Religion may be productive of much benefit in calming and restoring the "untuned and jarring senses," and nothing, I do believe, in Religion is more calculated to effect this desirable result than the quiet and even tenor of our Church, with her daily services of prayer and praise.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed)

R. R. HUTTON,

Chaplain.

COLNEY HATCH, *January 6th*, 1857.

MATRON'S REPORT.

*To the COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the
COLNEY HATCH Lunatic Asylum.*

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you my Report on the domestic condition and arrangement of the Asylum, and also the statistical results of the several departments in which the patients have been employed during the past year.

The general state of the Asylum may be considered satisfactory, and I have reason to be satisfied with the manner in which the duties of the various departments, of which the subordinate Officers have the immediate supervision, are performed.

The estimate of the work appended to this Report, and on which the patients have been employed during the past year, illustrates the realization of a somewhat larger profit than was obtained at the time when the patients were more frequently engaged on fancy work ; but it is still desirable that the latter kind of work should be continued, to a certain extent, as there are many who evince great taste and ability, and derive

considerable amusement from being so engaged. Straw plaiting and bonnet making has recently been commenced by the patients, and will, I trust, ultimately prove profitable; but this, at its present early stage, can scarcely be taken into consideration. I cannot, however, fail to mention that, as an amusement, it is likely to be classed amongst the first, and that those who learn express themselves much pleased at its introduction.

The entertainments, as usual, were held in January and July; at the latter, the proceeds of the fancy work was added to the Victoria Fund.

The patients in a convalescent state have, during the fine summer months, frequently been allowed the privilege of walking out in large parties through the lanes and fields in close proximity to the Asylum, sometimes extending their rambles to the surrounding villages, and occasionally on a Sunday to the parish churches, in all cases accompanied by one or more of their ward attendants; nor do those to whom this privilege is granted forget to express their grateful acknowledgments for this extended to them, while it is generally productive of the most beneficial results, which might otherwise not be easily effected, by cultivating a feeling of freedom, and thus eradicating that of restraint which is so frequently expressed as existing in the Patients' minds.

At the close of the year, when the long winter evenings set in, the occasional allowance of small quantities of dry tea and sugar, which will often tranquillize a violent or depressed patient, enables them to have tea parties in their wards; to these they look forward, and manifest much pleasure at their

not unfrequent meetings; and the good effects of this moderate indulgence are discernable for some time afterwards.

In the Report that I last had the honour to submit to your Committee, the more frequent assemblage of the patients in the large Hall was suggested; this, however, was not considered expedient: but in lieu of such meetings, it was thought desirable that a Piano should be provided in a ward for this purpose, and this is a source of great amusement to those possessing a taste for music, who are much gratified themselves at the opportunity afforded them in playing for others, who join in dancing and singing with much cheerfulness; the delight evinced by many on those occasions, and the gratified expression of the patients, sufficiently characterize the expediency of encouraging such gatherings.

Between two and three hundred female patients having during the past year daily dined in the Hall, the efficacy of which arrangement cannot be doubted, the necessity of the patients' dinners being taken to their respective wards is obviated, and thus much trouble is saved; and the Patients invariably conduct themselves with the greatest propriety.

The monotonous character of the Airing Courts has been somewhat relieved by the summer-houses that were erected last year; there is, however, room for further improvement, and I would suggest that they should be planted in the ensuing spring with a few shrubs and flowers, whereby they would assume a garden-like appearance, which would tend to increase the enjoyment of such patients who are unable to participate in the recreations of those who are more convalescent.

In so large an Institution much must necessarily rest upon the general behaviour of the Attendants, who continue, with but few occasional exceptions, to discharge their duties in a satisfactory manner. They are generally kind to their patients, and it cannot be doubted that at times their temper must be severely tested, in consequence of the ever varying mental disorder of those entrusted to their care.

In conclusion, I beg most gratefully to acknowledge the kindness and support that I have ever received from your Committee, and

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

MARIA MERITON, *Matron*.

January 6th, 1857.

*Employment of Female Patients, and its Estimated Value,
for the Year ending December 31st, 1856.*

Needlework—

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1280 Aprons	.....at	0	1	5	6	8
102 Baker's ditto	.....at	0	1	0	8	6
1327 Caps (Women's)	....at	0	2	11	1	2
666 „ (Men's)	.....at	0	2	5	11	0
108 „ (Night)	.....at	0	1	0	9	0
42 „ (Infants)	.....at	0	2	0	7	0
1366 Gowns (Print)	....at	1	6	102	9	0
142 „ (Check)	....at	1	6	10	13	0
149 „ (Strong)	....at	1	6	11	3	6
327 „ (Night)	....at	0	2	2	14	6
15 „ (Flannel)	....at	0	3	0	3	9
1221 Shirts	.....at	0	3	15	5	3
169 „ (Flannel)	....at	0	3	2	2	3
25 „ (Discharge)	..at	0	3	0	6	3
1495 Chemises	.....at	0	3	18	13	9
266 „ (Flannel)	at	0	2	2	4	4
24 Drawers (Flannel)	at	0	3	0	6	0
626 Petticoats	.....at	0	4	10	8	8
18 Hoods	.....at	0	2	0	3	0
41 Frocks (Harden)	..at	0	3	0	6	10
126 Shrouds	.....at	0	1	0	10	6
133 Quiltings	.....at	0	2	1	2	2
286 Braces	.....at	0	1	1	3	10
1998 Handkerchiefs	.....at	0	3 per doz.	2	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1293 Neckkerchiefs	.....at	0	3 „	1	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1450 Sheets	.....at	0	1	12	0	10
122 Table Cloths	.....at	0	1	0	10	2

Carried forward£218 19 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward			218	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
116 Glass Cloths .....at 0 1	0	1	0	2	2
150 Pudding Cloths.....at 0 3 per doz.	0	3	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 Mangling Cloths ....at 0 1	0	1	0	5	0
39 Sofa Covers .....at 0 2	0	2	0	6	6
394 Towels (Bath) .....at 0 3 per doz.	0	3	0	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
140 „ (Round) ....at 0 3 „	0	3	0	2	11
54 Pillow Cases .....at 0 1	0	1	0	4	6
528 Boot Uppers.....at 0 3	0	3	6	12	0
100 Blue Uniform Dresses			12	10	0
100 Print Ditto			7	10	0
33 Caps			0	5	6
Mending for Patients			270	12	4
400 Bonnets .....at 0 3	0	3	5	0	0
			<hr/>		
			£ 523	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Employments :—

80 Laundry Patients, at 3d. per Day	313	0	0
16 Kitchen and Centre	73	0	0
1 Officer's Residence	4	11	3
125 Wards	570	6	3
<hr/>			
£1483 19 2 $\frac{5}{4}$			
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