

**State of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum (instituted November 4, 1819) :
[twenty-second report].**

Contributors

Lincoln Lunatic Asylum (Lincoln, England)
Pretymann, Richard.

Publication/Creation

Lincoln : printed by W. and B. Brooke, 1846.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/btcrrg35>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

STATE

OF THE

LINCOLN

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 4, 1819.)

1846.

LINCOLN:

PRINTED BY W. AND B. BROOKE, HIGH-STREET.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Plan of the Building and Grounds.....	3
Annual Report and Appendix	22
Officers, Trustees	23
Annual Subscribers	23
Benefactions and Legacies, received in 1845	24
Life Governors by Benefaction	25
Governors Deceased, Unknown, Public Bodies, &c.	26
Legacies	27
Statement of Patients Admitted, and of those Discharged, in 1845	27
Ditto, from the Opening of the Institution	27
State of the Patients when Discharged from the Books, in 1845.....	27
Ditto, from the Opening of the Institution.....	27
Re-admitted Cases.....	27
Ditto, after apparent Recovery	27
Admissions, Recoveries, Deaths, and Causes of the Deaths, in each Year from the Opening of the Institution.....	28
Periods of Decease after Admission, in 1845.....	29
Ditto, from the Opening of the Institution	29
Ages at the time of Decease, in 1845.....	29
Ditto, from the Opening of the Institution	29
Number of Deaths in each Month, from the Opening of the Institution.....	29
Weekly Return of the State of the Patients.....	30
Daily Return of the State of the Patients	31
Recoveries, as affected by the duration of the Complaint before Admission	32
Results of the Cases Received in 1845, as found March 31st, 1846, showing the practice of the House	33
Disbursements and Receipts in 1845, and Statement of Debts and Credits...	34
Average Cost of the Patients, per Year, per Week, per Day, in 1845.....	35
Number of Patients Admitted in 1843, 1844, 1845, respectively.....	36
Payments of Patients on the Books in ditto	36
Number of each Rank of Patients Admitted in ditto	36
Payments of each Rank of Patients on the Books in ditto.....	36
Number and Payments of each Rank of Patients Admitted or Re-admitted from the opening of the Institution	36
Principal Provisions, &c., Consumed in 1843, 1844, 1845, respectively	37
Daily Average Number of Patients and Household in ditto	37
Daily Average Consumption of Bread and Meat per head, in ditto	37
Weekly Average Loss of Weight of Bread and Meat, in ditto	37
Dietary.....	38
Articles of Work made up by the Female Patients, in 1845	38
Number of Airing Grounds, Apartments, Beds	38
Exceptions of certain usual Provisions, from the Plan of the Building.....	39
Order of Proceeding at the Boards, Periodic Business, Official Books	40
Extracts from the Rules and Regulations	44
Letter of Inquiry to the Friends of Patients discharged.....	50
Medical Queries respecting the Applicants for admission	51
Form of Legacy.....	52

1846.



LINCOLN
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT.

This Annual Statement has been delayed to a later period than is usual, under the hope that the Governors might have been able to report as fully completed, some improvements in the economy of the House now in progress, and having an important bearing on the treatment of the Insane.

It has been found in this Institution, that the sound system of improvement consists in the firm and continuous removal of abuse and inconvenience, whenever they may present themselves; without attempting to establish any system upon abstract general principles or *a priori* grounds. These corrections having been commenced in a particular direction, have been pursued in the same direction, as experience has suggested. The Board have in consequence found themselves in possession of some useful principles, based on practical and progressive experience; and have, in these cases, not felt themselves restrained by undue deference to current opinions, which have passed from one writer to another without practical examination, or which have arisen under the peculiarities and difficulties of cases in mere private practice.

In the months of June and July of the last year, the attention of the Board was specially directed, by remarks in the Journal of the Physicians, to the mode of treating some cases in this Institution. It appeared that certain Male Patients who were disorderly, had been transferred, for occasional ebullitions, from the front parts of the Building and Grounds to the Disorderly Department; and there allowed to remain, apart from any improving influences, for months together, although they were highly sensible of the degradation, and gradually becoming sullen and morose.

An inquiry into the circumstances having led to the restoration of these Patients to the front parts of the Building and Grounds, not only without any inconvenient results, but even with great benefit, all the Male Patients, who belonged to the Disorderly Department, were shortly afterwards experimentally removed; and, (with the exception of the Epileptics) allowed to pass their time with the other Patients, according to their respective ranks. Apprehensions were at first entertained as to the practicability of persevering in this change: nevertheless, after more than a year's trial, such apprehensions have proved to be groundless. Not only has it been found unnecessary to replace these Patients in the Disorderly Department, but an unusual animation and cheerfulness have prevailed, and a new aspect has been communicated to the house and premises. The Epileptic Males, nine or ten in number, are classed together in the upper day room of the North Gallery, more accessible to observation, and better enabled to assist each other; as they are generally disposed to do, under an attack of their complaint.

This change has been in action for more than a year on the Male side of the House; but was, for a long period, considered as inapplicable to the Female side; the Females being usually more irritable, noisy, and unmanageable than the Males. An experiment has however been commenced, within the last three months, on the Female side also; and with a material mitigation of the disorderly character of that part of the Establishment. The whole of the Female Patients, who belonged to the Disorderly Department, have been removed from their former day room at the farther end of the North Gallery; and, (with the exception of seven or eight of the more intractable), distributed as are the Males. The excepted Females are classed together in the upper day room of the North Gallery, more accessible to observation, and ready for any occasional or per-

manent change of situation, which an improved demeanour may render admissible: and good hopes are entertained that, when the Nurses shall have become more accustomed to the change, few if any of these Patients may remain unreclaimed.

The whole of the Patients have now, (with the preceding exceptions), the advantage of constant access to the more pleasant parts of the Building and of the Grounds; several male and female Attendants, whose time was formerly absorbed by one class of Patients, have become available for all: the spacious North Galleries, used previously for Disorderly Patients only, now contribute to the general enjoyment, as exercising rooms for active games in wet weather; and the two larger day rooms, which were appropriated to the same description of Patients, have been converted into sleeping rooms, much needed for the accommodation of the county and the public.

This Institution has worked out as far as possible, the received ideas on the subject of classification; and has, through an abuse of that principle betraying its unsoundness, been led (as previously in the cases of instrumental restraint and solitary confinement), to an extensive relaxation and modification of the principle itself.

The Board very clearly saw, that an out-door classification into a great number of small Courts and Grounds, was upon an erroneous principle: limiting the range for exercise, and limiting that amusement and variety of scene and person, which gives life to public walks of every description; and which is as unexceptionable in the grounds of an Asylum, as amongst the unbounded variety of rank and character appearing together in any public park. The Board first found great benefit from throwing together the smaller Courts; leaving only two divisions of Airing Grounds, on each side of the House. They have since opened a passage between these adjoining Grounds, and have thereby added greatly to the enjoyment of the Patients, who like to ramble from one place to another, to change occasionally their associations or description of amusements, or to get under the shade of the Building in hot weather.

Through an extension of the same principle, the Board have found similar benefits from modifying the received ideas of classification, in the interior of the House. The communications between the different Wards of the same rank, were at last (with the preceding exceptions) thrown open, and the Patients allowed to range through them at their discretion. This gratified them extremely,

producing a feeling of liberty, from the ability of moving at pleasure into a new scene, or out of the way of any associates to whom they might fancy a dislike, or to others whom they might prefer. But though this free intercourse is allowed, the Patients are still understood as belonging to different rooms, and take their meals accordingly; nor is the night classification interfered with; Patients requiring a night watch being still placed in watch dormitories, and others in night apartments of the ordinary size, according to their rank and other circumstances. There is not any provision made for single sitting rooms, such being deemed adverse to recovery, as strengthening by their solitude the hallucinations of the Insane.

The great variety of apartments passing into each other, spontaneously breaks the large number of Patients into smaller groups; and this division must be an object, as it has been found both in prisons and asylums, and the mere fact of large numbers in a single apartment, in itself creates a sort of disorder, without any reference to the character or condition of the individuals so congregated. This subdivision of numbers has been the principal benefit hitherto derived in Asylums, from the ordinary mode of classification. It has been found in practice that, if ever a crowding of the Patients formerly took place, it was under the force of the usual classification; and that at present no apartment appears to be crowded, the Patients indulging their humour as to the greater or less number, with whom they may wish to associate. Many of these benefits would be lost, if the variety and subdivision produced by a diversity of apartments, did not exist: and the Board wish to be distinctly understood, as not in any way countenancing the disuse of this variety and diversity.

The rules of this Institution prohibit the association of Patients of the different sexes: and this part of the classification has not been interfered with; though the Governors may have heard that such association is permitted in some public Asylums, at times of public rejoicing, and tea parties, and balls, and in the employment of gardening. Not any attempt has been made in this Asylum to prevent the sexes from seeing each other at a distance, any more than in the public streets, or when strangers visit the Institution, or when workmen are employed: such restrictions being considered more befitting the treatment of transports, than of persons to whom every safe and practicable privilege in conformity with the usages of ordinary life, should be extended.

A fundamental error has pervaded the whole system of Asylum regulation, until a very late period; an error which has tainted legislation in so many other instances—the error of dwelling with intense exclusiveness upon extreme cases, and cases of rare occurrence; and framing the provisions with an exclusive view of them. Thus are sacrificed all liberty, enjoyment, improvement, and the comforts of the ordinary current management, to the consideration of a few strained and exaggerated cases. Walls are raised or spiked, with the gloominess of a prison, and prospect, sun, and air impeded, because a Patient has escaped: partition walls similarly raised, on account of the passage of a Patient into an adjoining Court: windows blocked up, because, once in a quarter of a century, some improper object may have been seen, either by accident or through gross neglect: Patients tied up in the most torturing manner for years, on account of an occasional act of violence, which ought to have been provided for by personal attention: Patients kept in a state of solitary confinement, or under a harsh monotonous Classification, on account of some inconvenience which might occasionally result from greater freedom of intercourse: suicidal Patients bound down in bed for weeks together, and the propensity thereby aggravated, merely to save trouble: windows raised so as to prevent all prospect, because some glass has been or may be broken: cells arched at a heavy expense, because a Patient has worked his way through the ceiling: the public eye excluded from public institutions, and the discovery of the most atrocious outrages left to accident, under the unfounded plea that inspection is injurious.*

The disturbance from noisy Patients has either been much diminished, or is, from the absence of concentration, much less felt; a material diminution appears on the Register† of Accidents, which have in one year been reduced among the Males to about one half; and it is remarkable that the disorderly Male Patients, who, while concentrated, required for their windows the protection of guards, have partaken of the better habits of their new associates, and lost the propensity to break windows; an evidence that better association and its ameliorating accompaniments, may effect what will resist the long continued influence of mortifying privations and restrictions.

* See observation by Mr. Tuke, page 12.

† A "Register of Accidents" is kept in this Institution, (and probably in no other), containing entries of every bruise or scratch, however trifling, found upon the patients on a weekly examination of their persons, to be accounted for before the following Board; and the explanations are recorded.

It has often been considered that convalescent Patients may be thrown back by such association ; but the experience of this Institution, under a sufficient number of attendants and sufficient space, has not countenanced that opinion. On the contrary it has been found, that the extravagances of a portion of the Patients exert a favourable influence on the others, by relieving the monotony which is, of all other influences, most encouraging to morbid trains of thought and distempered imaginations. The Patients quickly learn to value, as mere tragic declamation, the violent gesticulations and bluster of each other, often so startling to strangers, and disregard them ; perceiving that they have no signification and are harmless : and the Attendants know the same. Nevertheless it has been customary to treat these semblances of a dangerous meaning, as if they were real, and to suppress them with mechanical restraint or seclusion ; making severity the rule, and increased personal attention the exception.—It is not excited attention, but the want of it, which is so intolerable and so baneful to the Insane. A Patient has been known to exult in the hope of a fire occurring in the House. Balls attended by nearly all the patients and as many visitors, are observed to cheer the Patients for weeks before and afterwards. They enjoy being present at a review of yeomanry, or looking upon the races, or mixing in the bustle of a fair. They are delighted to meet the hounds in the hunting field, and occasionally take part in the chase : beagles have been kept and hunted within the walls, and were given up only on account of their baying in the night time. They are highly gratified with bands of music, concerts, plays, shows ; and it can scarcely be doubted that such exhilarating recreations, have contributed more to the happiness of the Insane, than any degree of enforced stillness could possibly have done. Practical observers do not admire the formal stillness sometimes met with in Lunatic Asylums, and cited by persons imperfectly acquainted with the nature of Insanity and the distressing and morbid effects of suppressed excitability, as evidence of a praiseworthy management ; while the absence of it has been cited as an evidence of the reverse. That stillness may be met with under the most deplorable management will appear in the Extracts* appended to this Report ; and the following remarks from the pen of Dr. Conolly, may not inaptly be repeated here :—

* See page 14.

“The extreme tranquillity, which I have already noticed as surprising at the Salpêtrière, was observable in the Wards of the St. Yon. I imagine that this great degree of quiet and silence in some of the French Asylums, and which I have also remembered in some of the English Asylums, although certainly not at Hanwell, is not altogether a proof of excellence; but arises from the Patients not being habituated to seeing many visitors, or to being addressed and noticed, or allowed much of the freedom of conversation, or discourse rather, in which so many Lunatics take delight; and which certainly calls for occasional restriction. My partiality for Hanwell, perhaps influences me in my preference of what I witness there to the forced decorum and reserve to which I am now alluding. I certainly do not object to seeing the Officers, who enter the Wards, surrounded by Patients eager to communicate their joys or their sorrows, to prefer their requests, or often just complaints, and to make their mindful and affectionate inquiries. These opportunities form the principal relief of the terrible monotony of years, passed by those confined to one building and its grounds, many of them for life. The mere expectation of such visits constitutes much of their happiness, and whatever interferes with them is a denial of comfort to the Patients in their captivity and affliction. Nor can I consider the discipline or the prosperity of an Asylum endangered if, on entering the work-rooms, the knitter or embroidress suspends her occupation, or the tailor leaves his shop board, or the carpenter desists a few moments from hammering and planing, to exchange a few cheerful words with a visitor; whereas to walk through work-rooms and wards full of insane persons, and see no hand raised, and find all silent, appears to be somewhat unnatural, and makes one suspect that many feelings are forcibly repressed, which to express would be a pleasure or relief that ought not to be withheld.”

The Board are aware that the position they have taken on the modification of Classification, is of a startling character, and may be met with discountenance, as the abolition of instrumental restraint was formerly. They are aware that in large establishments, or where the day apartments are few or small, or where the staff of Attendants is inadequate, or their duties are ill defined, such a system may be inapplicable. But this admission furnishes an argument against Asylums on too large a scale, or with few or mis-employed Attendants, rather than against the system itself. The

number of Day apartments and Attendants at the Lincoln Asylum, is on a liberal scale: being of the former *one* for *seven*, and of the latter *one* for *eleven* Patients: and the proportion of Attendants may be considered to be still greater, when the moral influence of their stature,* and their strict adherence to the single duty of attending to the Patients, are taken into account. A saving economy in the number of Attendants, and in the application of their services, or other attempts to reconcile a cheap with a sound management, cannot be successfully carried out; but must unerringly create a tendency to meet difficulties and inconveniences, by sacrifices of the freedom, the comforts, and the health of the Patients.

The great principle of making the Attendants themselves as comfortable as possible, is insured by this mitigation of their former rigorous seclusion to one Ward and Court, and one set of Patients, and one monotonous melancholy scene. At the same time their nearer approximation to each other, renders their appearance more impressive; their power of combination more instantaneous; the patients and themselves more safe; and the temptation which the remoteness of their former situation from ordinary supervision, offered for neglecting or ill using the Patients under the more degrading and helpless forms of the disorder, has disappeared: while the value and efficiency of a head Attendant and a head Nurse, are materially enhanced.—Lunatics are generally conscious of the lunacy of each other, and do not enter into combinations; so that the open passage of the attendants from one apartment into another, has given increased control and increased supervision over the whole body of the Patients.—Thus also are happily suppressed means ever at hand (as were formerly instrumental restraint and solitary confinement), for disposing of difficulties through privations pressing upon the patients alone, and relieving those whose duty it is to meet such difficulties. Such treatment could readily become

* Tall Attendants form an essential part of the system abolishing Instrumental restraint. Their consciousness of power preserves their calmness in the midst of danger: their appearance of power prevents the Patients from attacking them; and any struggle which may arise can be settled without an appeal to violence. An instance has occurred formerly where a Patient, who had pulled off his coat to fight with a small-sized Attendant, has, on seeing a more powerful Attendant advance, quietly replaced the garment and walked away, remarking that "it was of no use." The Insane are quite conscious that it is utterly useless to attempt to climb over a high steep wall; or to carry by force any object, against the resistance of two powerful Attendants, and they do not make the attempt. This result is not produced, as some have supposed, by the depressing effect of terror, but by the mere consciousness of their own inability and want of power to effect their object; as a child does not attempt any improper act, where a grown person is at hand to prevent it.

a bonus upon disorder: for every outbreak might thus be used as a pretext for relieving officers from the care of troublesome Patients.

It has been practically proved, that the surest method of testing an assumed necessity for any privation, is to render its imposition inconvenient, as well to the party imposing it, as to the party on whom it is imposed. The use of the Strait Waistcoat, for instance, in the night time, which had grown into a common practice, was discovered to be unnecessary, and disappeared from the hour that a regulation was made, (after a fatal accident), requiring an attendant to sit up all night with any Patient wearing it. And even the slight trouble of entering the fact of any restraint, was found in the same manner to produce a diminution.—Privations and restrictions applied to Patients, ought to involve the trouble of incessant orders for renewal, if renewal be necessary; so that attention may be forced to the matter, and that it may not be left to continue through neglect or indolence, or mere indisposition to alteration of any kind. Strait waistcoats, solitary cells, dirty* or disorderly departments, will not, from weariness or sympathy, relax their application on the moment when the occasion for it arises. No agent of repression ought to be allowed, unaccompanied by a special and continuous attendance; or which merely suspends disorderly behaviour, without at the same time abating the tendency towards it; or which substitutes a physical for a moral agency.

This great alteration in the treatment of the Insane, has not as yet been of sufficiently long continuance to determine the extent to which the important results, already obtained, may tend to the advancement of recovery—a test which the public will naturally apply to every system of management. When, however, violent paroxysms become less and less frequent, when disgusting habits are discontinued, when cheerfulness and good humour take the place of sullenness and callous indifference to surrounding objects; it is scarcely possible not to consider such mitigation of the complaint as affording fairer prospects of a return of sanity. And even when our efforts may fall short of accomplishing perfect recovery, a true humanity will persevere to place within their reach comforts and indulgencies, which are to them sources of real enjoyment, however

* An Attendant, on each side of the House, receives extra wages for *instantly* cleaning any Patient, who may require it; notice of which is immediately communicated in the proper quarter by the other Attendants; and thus the House is kept sweet and dirty habits abated by this prompt attention, which precludes the mischief of recognizing a Class of uncleanly Patients.

imperfectly they may occasionally be appreciated. Thus will the great principle become familiar to the public, that even without reference to the amount of actual recoveries, there is positive advantage in every addition that is made to the present comforts of the Insane.

The Parliamentary Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, published in 1844, painfully exhibits the tardy operation and the inefficiency of any inspection towards preventing or correcting abuses in Lunatic Asylums, where public inspection is withheld; every instance of which is virtually an inspection of the managers, and even of the official visitors themselves; and which will ever be most impeded and most loudly condemned, where most it may happen to be needed. Happily this great safeguard of the Insane, and true source of public confidence, has long been in active operation at the Lincoln Asylum; keeping the whole Establishment on the alert, and in a condition to meet the public eye, (in which the officers feel a pride), and to acquire a character for cleanliness, order, kindness, and courtesy; enforcing a more frequent circuit of the Officers among the Patients and Attendants; and mitigating the monotony of the house. Strangers, however, are on such occasions, forbidden to communicate with the patients, or to do more than see their external condition and accommodations. Mr. Farr observes,—“The words of the talented Samuel Tuke on this subject are golden”—viz.—“*I believe that I am not too sanguine when I say, that for one evil arising from accidental visitation, ninety-nine will be prevented. The evils of visitation are speculative bugbears, to which practical men have too often found it convenient to give the character of reality.*”

Through the Patient's Balls, and Casual Visits, the public are familiar with this House and its economy: and it is gratifying to add that, in the month of August last, it was visited by upwards of three hundred strangers, of the same mixed station in life as the Patients; and that no complaints were heard of. The erroneous prepossessions of society on the subject of insanity, often lead strangers, while unconsciously surrounded by all the worst cases in the Asylum, to enquire where are the furious and violent; and some strangers can with difficulty be induced to believe, that the unoffending peaceful persons amidst whom they are standing, are the very objects of their inquiry and alarm, subjected to no other control than the habitual presence of steady, watchful, and powerful attendants. The popular belief in the ungovernable ferocity of the

Insane, has been very mischievous, and has tended to excuse restraints and other severities, on the assumption of their necessity; whereas in truth it is this very treatment which renders the complaint intractable, and gives to it a character of exacerbation seeming to justify both the prejudice and the practice. Such prejudices and their consequences can only be corrected, by opening examples of a milder management to the inspection of society, which has a deep personal concern in the mild or harsh treatment of a complaint, which may effect *any*, either personally or through relatives and friends.

The Governors of the York Asylum, prior to the year 1815, blindly confiding in the high character of their Officers and the vigilance of the Official Visitors, excluded public inspection, denied the existence of abuse, and resisted inquiry; until the public in self-defence, burst open the doors of the Institution, and discovered a hideous mass of cruelty, iniquity, and infamy; the suppression of which has laid the foundation of a series of checks upon the conductors of such Institutions, which, maintained under the public eye, will doubtless prevent a recurrence of similar scenes in any Public Asylum hereafter; and which have produced at York effects so honourable to the Institution itself.

By the Rules and Orders of the Lincoln Asylum;

“No Patients can be admitted on any terms however liberal, where the friends show a disposition to impede the inspection necessary for the prevention of abuses.

“Persons wishing to visit the Asylum, may be personally introduced by one of the Physicians, Surgeons, or Governors, or by the written order of a Governor; and the House Surgeon may admit any respectable non-resident of Lincoln to see the Establishment, without a special order.

“The Ordinary Board may exclude any individual visitant, by a special order on their minutes.

“Visitants shall in all cases be accompanied by a Physician, or the House Surgeon, or Matron; and shall be cautioned not to address the Patients, or make any audible remark in their presence, without express permission: and on every such occasion, where any peculiar circumstance makes it necessary that a Patient shall be secluded [from observation,] the House Surgeon shall enter the circumstance, as a remarkable occurrence, with his reasons, in his journal.

"Whenever any Patient shall keep his bed in the day time, a ticket noting the circumstance and the reason, shall be hung up over the door.

"A 'Strangers' Memorandum Book' shall lie on the table in the principal entrance, and the names and address of all Visitants, with the name of the person introducing them, shall be entered. A Plan of the Building shall be there hung up, *so that no part can be concealed*; and Visitants shall be requested to write in the Book, before the entry of their names, any improvement which they can suggest, or any abuses they may observe, or any incivility and want of attention to themselves, *and especially any impediment to the full and free inspection of the Asylum.*"

Some instances of the horrifying scenes of neglect and abuse, disclosed in the Commissioners' Report (1844,) as having come under their observation in Asylums *not open to public inspection*, will be found below.

R. PRETYMAN,

CHAIRMAN.

October 19th, 1846.

*Extracts from the Report
of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 1844.*

Cranbourne.

The Asylum at Cranbourne, in the County of Dorset, has been visited three times. At the third visit, on the 11th of October, 1843, the Proprietor was absent thirty miles from Cranbourne, having left home on the Tuesday, and not being expected to return until Friday. There was no Superintendent, Keeper, or Nurse, to take charge of the Patients, and there was only one female servant, and a boy, sixteen years old, in the House. We were told that there was a farming man who might be sent for, in case any of the Patients should be violent. A female, who resides in an adjoining House, comes to the Asylum daily, and presides at meals, and assists in the Establishment. There was also a Female, who had been a Patient, and was still a Boarder in the House, who assisted in the management of it. The Proprietor of this House has not been at home at any one of the visits of the Commissioners. If the engagements of the Proprietor of an Asylum take him so frequently, and for long periods, from home, some responsible and competent person ought, we think, to be left in charge of the Patients.

—Page 39.

At the Asylum at West Auckland, first visited on the 5th December, 1842, there were 13 Males, and 16 Females. Each sex had only one sitting-room, with windows that did not admit of any prospect from them, and the violent and quiet, and the dirty and clean, were shut up together. There was only one small walled yard, and when the one sex was in it, the other was locked up. One of the Male Patients said that they were made so tender by their confinement, that their health was destroyed. There were two small grass closes belonging to the House, but they appeared to be little used for the employment of the Males. In the small cheerless day-room of the Males, with only one unglazed window, five men were restrained by leg-locks, called hobbles, and two were wearing, in addition, iron hand-cuffs and fetters from the wrist to the ankle : *they were all tranquil*. The reason assigned for this coercion was, that without it they would escape. One powerful young man, who had broken his fetters, was heavily ironed ; and another was leg-locked and hand-cuffed, who was under medical treatment, and in a weak state. One woman was leg-locked by day, and chained to her bed at night. Chains were fastened to the floors in many places, and to many of the bedsteads. The Males throughout the House slept two in one bed. The Commissioners who first visited the Asylum, stated their opinion to be, that it was entirely unfit for the reception of Insane Persons. It was also visited on the same day by two Magistrates, who entered the following Minute in the Visitors' Book :—

“ 5th December, 1842.

“ We this day visited the Asylum, and found that the Commissioners had just left it. We found every thing in good order.”

Three Magistrates, with one Medical Attendant, on the 24th January, 1843, entered the following Minute in the Visitors' Book :—

“ 24th January, 1843.

“ Visited this House and found every thing in proper order, and the House in a clean state.”

On the 16th of May, 1843, two other Metropolitan Commissioners visited this House, and found the Patients all locked up in their day-rooms, with the exception of two or three who were employed about the House ; the restraint

had been removed from all the Patients but one, without accident or inconvenience of any kind, but the house was in the same state in which it was at the previous visit. The patients were listless, without amusement, occupation or exercise. The medical attendant considered that "bleedings, blisters, and setons" were the principal resources of medicine for relieving maniacal excitement. The asylum was visited a third time by different Commissioners, on the 27th day of August, 1843 ; and lastly, on the 19th of April, 1844 ; and the several Commissioners, on both occasions, reported that, notwithstanding some alterations and slight improvements made in consequence of their suggestions, they concurred entirely in the opinions repeatedly expressed by the other Metropolitan Commissioners, as to the total unfitness of these premises for a lunatic asylum.

A letter was written to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Durham, on the 15th of February, 1843, accompanied with extracts from our Reports ; and we submitted to the Magistrates whether it would be expedient to renew the licenses of the Houses at West Auckland and Wreckenton, without requiring effectual alterations to be made in them, and security for their better management in future. No answer has been received to this letter. The House at Wreckenton is considerably improved ; but that at West Auckland remained nearly in the state which we have above described, when visited, on the 19th of April, 1844.—*Page 53, 66.*

Derby.

At the Licensed House at Derby, first visited on the 21st of October, 1842, the straw in the Pauper's beds was found filthy, and some of the bedding was in a disgusting condition from running sores, and was of the worst materials, and insufficient. Two cells, in which three sick epileptic Paupers slept, were damp, unhealthy, and unfit for habitation. The beds of some of the private patients were in an equally bad state. Nearly all the provisions of the law for the regulation of licensed Asylums were violated. A lady was found confined in this house, who was represented to be a visitor, and not a patient, but who, upon investigation, was proved to have been brought to this house from another Lunatic Asylum, where she was a certified patient. Her name was entered, in the private Account Book of the Proprietor, as a patient, and he had given a certificate that she

was confined in his Asylum, for the purpose of authorising her Trustee to pay over to her husband dividends to which she was entitled only a few days previously to the visit of the Commissioners. The Magistrates of the Borough, who are its Visiting Justices, had not visited the House for the space of a year, minus eight days. This lady had been during the whole of her residence in this place, from the month of May until October, anxious to see some Magistrate, with a view to demand her liberty. She was afterwards liberated upon our remonstrances. This Asylum was found in a better state at the second visit, but when visited for a third time, on the 18th of October, 1843, it was again in a very bad state. The Paupers were still occupying what had been the coach-house and stables. The Cells, which had been objected to, were not used, but the male Paupers (fifteen in number) were sleeping in the upper floor or loft. One room, measuring seventeen feet long, by nine in width, had four beds : two rooms had two beds each : and there were four single rooms, only six feet six inches by six feet. Three beds were placed in the common passage. The rooms were low, comfortless, and ill ventilated. An Epileptic was in bed in a dying state, and the windows and door of his room being closed, and there being no opening or other means of producing a free circulation of air, the apartment was most offensive. Some sawdust had been thrown upon the floor to absorb the urine, but nothing had been done to purify the air. This Asylum has lately been transferred to another Proprietor.

The Paupers who were confined in the Licensed House at Derby having been nearly all sent thither by the Magistrates of the County, we addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Derby, on the 10th of November, 1842, bringing the state of the Paupers in that House under his notice. We received an acknowledgment of the receipt of our letter on the first of March, 1843, but no further communication. We wrote at the same time to the Magistrates of the Borough, and received an immediate answer. The Paupers, however, on our third visit to this House, were found in the condition which we have above described.—
Page 56, 66.

The Asylum at Plympton, in Devonshire, was first visited Plympton.
in October, 1842, when ten persons were found under re-

strait. One of them had been restrained for two months, merely for breaking windows. From the Reports of the Visiting Justices, it appeared that complaints had been repeatedly made of the state of the Buildings, but apparently without any beneficial results, as they were then in a very objectionable condition. One room, in which seventeen Patients lived during the day, measured only sixteen feet six inches by twelve feet. There was no table in it, and there was sitting-room for no more than ten Patients. Several of the bed-rooms were cheerless and wet, from the damp or rain, and the walls were besmeared with filth. Close to some small crib-rooms, in which some girls (violent patients) slept, there was a bed-room for a male patient, who, it appeared, had access to the room in which the girls slept. At the second visit, on the 14th July, 1843, the condition of the pauper patients continued wretched in the extreme. Some of the buildings, to which attention had been directed by the previous report, were in the same objectionable state as then described; the day-room being most offensive, and the airing-court comfortless, and rendered dangerous by a quantity of loose stones scattered about. In a day-room, in a state of furious mania, was a young woman, who had been delivered of a child five or six weeks previously, confined by a strait-waistcoat, and chained by the arm and leg to a bench. Another woman in this ward, in a strait-waistcoat, was lying in a hole in the middle of the airing-court, without covering to her head, or anything to shelter her from the broiling sun. Ten curable patients and two idiots were under the charge of a lunatic, who was himself confined by a chain from the wrist to the ankle, at the arrival of the Commissioners, principally to prevent him from escaping: this chain was soon afterwards taken off at his own request, in order that he might not be seen, by the Commissioners, so restrained. The day-room of this ward was extremely small, with an unglazed window and no table. A series of sleeping-cells for dirty patients, connected with this yard, were dark, damp, and offensive: they were occupied at night by four males, two in one cell, and two in single cells. The dirty male paupers slept in a room formerly the dairy, in which were six beds; it was damp, ill ventilated, and offensive. There was only one small window unglazed, which was closed with a shutter at night.

There were chains and wrist-locks attached to nine of the beds on the Male side, which were constantly used at night, partly to prevent violence, and partly to guard against escape. Four of the Female Paupers, represented to be subject to violent paroxysms after epilepsy, were ordinarily confined to their beds by chains and wrist-locks.

At the third visit to this House, on October 2nd, 1843, three Women were found chained by their legs to the benches. One of them mentioned in the previous Report, had, besides the chain to her leg, another chain passing round her waist, to which were fixed by an iron ring, two hand-locks in which both her hands were confined. Besides this restraint, there were twenty-one Patients who were chained to their beds at night: two of these were Private Patients, and the other were Male and Female Paupers. The three sleeping-rooms in the Women's cottage, could not, in the judgment of the Commissioners, have been cleaned for some days; the wooden cribs were filthy, the floor was in holes, and soaked with urine, and in parts covered with straw, and excrement. We can give no other general description of it, than that it was most disgusting and offensive. In a crib, in one of these wretched places, a Female Private Patient, who was cleanly, had been compelled to sleep: she implored us only to remove her to a better part of the House. The remainder of the third Report of this House by the Commissioners, is a detail of numerous other abuses. The following is an extract from it:—"In
 "one of the cells in the upper Court for the Women, the
 "dimensions of which were eight feet by four, and in which
 "there was no table, and only two wooden seats, fastened
 "to the wall, we found three Females confined. There was
 "no glazing to the window, and the floor of this place was
 "perfectly wet with urine. The two dark cells, which ad-
 "join the cell used for a day-room, are the sleeping-places
 "for these three unfortunate beings. Two of them sleep in
 "two cribs in one cell. The floor in the cell with the two
 "cribs, was actually reeking wet with urine, and covered
 "with straw and filth, and one crib had a piece of old carpet
 "by way of bedding, besides the straw, but the other ap-
 "peared to have had nothing but straw without any other
 "bedding. In the other cell, the Patient who slept in it had
 "broken her crib to pieces, and a part of it was remaining

"in the cell, but the straw was heaped up in one corner,
 "and as far as we could rely on what was said, she had
 "slept upon the straw upon the ground, at least one night.
 "The straw itself was most filthy, the floor was perfectly
 "wet with urine, and part of the straw had been stuck to
 "the wall in patches with excrement. It must be added
 "that these two cells, and one other adjoining it, have no
 "window, and no place for light or air, except a grate over
 "the doors, which open into a passage. The persons of these
 "three unfortunate Women were extremely dirty, and the
 "condition in which we found them and their cells, was truly
 "sickening and shocking. Adjoining to the two sleeping-
 "cells of these Women, and opening into the same passage,
 "was a third cell which was occupied as a sleeping-place by
 "a Male criminal of very dangerous habits, and an Idiotic
 "Boy. This cell was dirty and offensive, and the floor of it
 "wet with urine, but it was not in so filthy a state as the
 "other two. The criminal was fastened at night to his bed
 "with a chain. We strongly objected to these Men being
 "confined in a cell closely adjoining to the females. The
 "whole of these cells were as damp and dark as an under-
 "ground cellar, and were in such a foul and disgusting state,
 "that it was scarcely possible to endure the offensive smell.
 "We sent for a candle and lantern to enable us to examine
 "them."

So far from any good having resulted from the previous
 remonstrances of the Commissioners, the House was found,
 at this third visit, even in a worse condition than at the pre-
 vious visits. The visiting Commissioners stated, that in
 their opinion, it was highly disgraceful to the Proprietor to
 keep his Paupers in the wretched condition in which they
 found them, and that his conduct in this respect loudly called
 for some prompt and effective interposition. This Proprietor
 received 10s. 6d. per week for each Pauper, besides a guinea
 upon admission. The Magistrates, who appear to have
 formerly attempted to improve this House, had not at our
 third visit inspected it since the last preceding visit of the
 Commissioners ; and on the 2nd of October, 1843, it seemed
 to have been visited only once by the Magistrates since the
 14th of October, 1842 ; namely, on the 14th of June, 1843.
 We are decidedly of opinion, that a person who keeps his
 Patients in the disgraceful condition in which the Paupers

were found in this Asylum, ought not to be entrusted with the care of Insane Persons.

Although a new County Lunatic Asylum was in progress for the County of Devon, we felt that the condition of the Paupers at Plympton called for some prompt interposition, and we therefore addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Devon, on the 10th of August, 1843, after our second visit, calling his attention to the state of the House. No answer had been received to this letter at the period of our third visit, on the 2nd of October, 1843, when the House was found in even a worse state than at the second visit. Subsequently to our third visit, a letter upon the subject was addressed by Lord Ashley, as Chairman of this Board, to the Earl of Devon, who thereupon took immediate steps with a view to remedy the abuses complained of.—*Pages 60, 65.*

OFFICERS,

1845.

President,

The Right Honorable the EARL of YARBOROUGH.

Vice-Presidents,The Right Honorable the EARL BROWNLOW, *F.R.S.*

The Right Honorable the EARL of RIPON.

The Right Honorable LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY.

The Rev. Sir CHARLES JOHN ANDERSON, Bart.

Sir GILBERT HEATHCOTE, Bart., *M.P.*

Sir WILLIAM AMCOTTS INGILBY, Bart.

Sir WILLIAM EARLE WELBY, Bart.

Sir EDWARD FFRENCH BROMHEAD, Bart., *F.R.S.*

The Rev. RICHARD PRETYMAN, Precentor of Lincoln.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, Esq.

CHARLES D. W. SIBTHORP, Esq., *M.P.*

ROBERT VYNER, Esq.

Treasurer,JOHN FARDELL, Esq., *F.A.S.***Auditors,**

JAMES SNOW, Esq.—Mr. G. BROOKS.

Physicians,EDW. PARKER CHARLESWORTH, *M.D.*RICHARD ELMHIRST, *M.D.*—JOHN NICHOLSON, *M.D.***Surgeons,**

Mr. SNOW.—Mr. HEWSON.—Mr. HOWITT.


HOUSE-SURGEON, Mr. W. GRAHAM.—MATRON, Miss A. VESSEY.

SECRETARY, Mr. R. GOODACRE.—SURVEYOR, Mr. J. YOUNG.

Trustee of the Real Estate,

CHARLES MAINWARING, Esq.

LIFE GOVERNORS,
1845.

 A Benefaction of twenty Guineas, at one or two payments, constitutes a Life Governor.

Those marked thus () are Annual Subscribers also.*

£.	s.	£.	s.		
Anderson, Rev. Sir Charles, Bt., Lea	31	0	Hutton, Mr. H. W.....Beverley	21	0
Barton, Dr. ....Market Rasen	21	0	Ingilby, Sir William, Bart., <i>V.P.</i> ,		
Benson, Rev. H. B. ....Utterby	21	0	Ripley Park	50	0
Bernal, Mr., <i>M.P.</i> ....London	50	0	Jarvis, Colonel .....Doddington Hall	21	0
Boucherett, Mr....Willingham House	21	0	Kent, Rev. G. D., Lincoln, for a Lady	50	0
Brackenbury, Lieut.-Colonel Sir			Lincoln, Right Rev. John Kaye, Lord		
Edward, <i>K. T. S.</i>.....Skendleby	21	0	Bishop of, <i>V.P.</i>	25	0
Brailsford, Mr. ....Toft	21	0	Mackinnon, Rev. J., Bloxholm, for		
Bromhead, Sir E. Ff., Bart., <i>V.P.</i> ,			a Friend.....	21	0
Thurlby Hall	40	0	Magistrates of the Louth and Spilsby		
*Brooks, Mr. G., <i>Auditor</i> ...Lincoln	25	0	Division, their wages for the years		
Brown, Captain H. ....Lincoln	21	0	1836-7-8-9-40-1	102	19
*Brownlow, Earl, <i>V.P.</i> ....Belton	150	0	Mainwaring, Mr., <i>Trustee</i> , Coleby Hall	52	10
Burton, Mr. ....Somersby	21	0	Mason, Mr. Richard .....Lincoln	21	0
Calthrop, Mr.....Rougham, Norfolk	25	0	Merryweather, Mr. John.....Lincoln	21	0
Carline, Mr.....Lincoln	21	0	Otter, Miss	25	0
Cayley, Sir George, Bart., Brompton	42	0	Pacey, Miss M. A. ....Aston House	21	0
Chaplin, Mr. <i>V.P. Trustee</i> , Blankney	100	0	Padley, Mr. J. S. ....Lincoln	21	0
Charlesworth, Dr. ....Lincoln	21	0	Pretyman, Rev. G. T., Chancellor of		
Conington, Rev. J. ....Southwell	21	0	Lincoln	25	0
Corbett, Mr.....Elsham Hall	21	0	*Pretyman, Rev. R., Precentor of		
Curtois, Rev. P. ....Longhills	21	0	Lincoln, <i>V.P.</i>	25	0
Cust, Hon. William .....London	30	0	Pierce, Rev. W. M.....West Ashby	21	0
Dent, Mr. ....Ribston Hall	25	0	Raby, Rev. C. ....Grantham	21	0
Durham, Right Rev. Edward Maltby,			Reeve, General	21	0
Lord Bishop of.....	21	0	Ripon, Right Hon. Earl of, <i>V.P.</i> ...	26	0
Elmhirst, Colonel .....Stainton Hall	21	0	Rudgard, Mr. E. W. R.....Lincoln	21	0
Elmhirst, Dr., Lincoln, for a person			Scrope, Mr.....Cockerington Hall	25	0
unknown	22	0	Sibthorp, Colonel, <i>M.P.</i> , <i>V.P.</i>	25	0
Empson, Mrs. S., Spellow-hill, York	21	0	Skipworth, Mr. Geo., Moreton House	21	0
Fardell, Mr., <i>Treasurer</i> .....Lincoln	50	0	*Smith, Mr. Benjamin .....Horbling	21	0
Fowler, Mr. Edward .....Lincoln	21	0	Snow, Mr., <i>Auditor</i> , Lincoln, for a		
Frederick, Sir Robert, Bart., Bur-			Lady	21	0
wood Park, Surry	21	0	Steel, Mr. ....Lincoln	26	5
Freke, Lady Sophia...Glaston House	25	0	Sutton, Sir Richard, Bart., Cottesmore	50	0
Fydell, Mr. S. R.....Tickencote	100	0	Sutton, Mr. C. F. ....Wragby	21	0
Glasier, Mr. Samuel.....Hykeham	21	0	Swan, Mr. Robert .....Lincoln	21	0
Goodenough, Ven. Archd., Mareham	21	0	Thorold, Mr. ....Cuxwold	21	0
Hadwen, Mr. ....Lincoln	21	0	Tryon, Mr. F., Deeping St. James	21	0
Harrowby, Earl of .....Sandon Hall,			Turnor, Mr. <i>M.P.</i>.....Stoke	100	0
Staffordshire	50	0	Vyner, Mr., <i>V.P.</i>.....Gautby House	100	0
Hartley, Mr. John .....Lincoln	21	0	Welby, Sir W. E., Bt., <i>V.P.</i> , Denton	40	0
Harvey, Mr. R. S. ....Lincoln	21	0	Welfit, Mr. ....Manby Hall	21	0
Healey, Mr. Henry .....High Risby	26	0	Whicote, Rev. C., Burton Coggles	21	0
Heathcote, Sir Gilbert, Bart., <i>V.P.</i> ,			White, Mr. George	51	0
Normanton	100	0	White, Mr. W. H. ....London	21	0
Heneage, Mr. ....Hainton Hall	41	0	Willoughby de Eresby, Lord, <i>V.P.</i>	100	0
Higgins, Mr. J., Alford, for a person			Willoughby de Broke, Lord	50	0
unknown	21	0	Willson, Rev. J.....Lincoln	42	0

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Winchelsea, Earl of	25	0	Wright, Miss	21	0
Winn, Mr. Thomas.....	21	0	Wright, Rev. W.	30	15
Worsley, Right Hon. Lord, <i>M.P.</i> ...	21	0	*Yarborough, Right Hon. Earl,		
Wright, Mr.	41	0	PRESIDENT.....	300	0
			Brattleby House		
			Healing		
			Brocklesby		

DONATIONS OF £21 OR UPWARDS, FROM
BENEFACTORS SINCE DECEASED, UNKNOWN, PUBLIC BODIES,
ETC.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Allison, Mr.	52	0	Forsyth, Mr. T.	21	0
Ancaster, Duke of	100	0	Fowler, Mr. Ald. Robert ...	21	0
Barnard, Mr. Samuel	21	0	Gordon, Rev. J.	31	10
Bayley, Ven. Arch. for a "Friend" ..	100	0	Gordon, the Very Rev. <i>D.D.</i> , Dean		
Beaty, Dr., for a person unknown ...	30	0	of Lincoln	100	0
Bernard, Sir Thomas, Bart., London	21	0	Goulton, Mr. Thomas	50	0
Beridge, Rev. B. B.	26	5	Gwydir, Lord	105	0
Bosville, Rev. T. Rector of Heapham	21	0	Handley, Mr. Benjamin.....	21	0
Broadley, Mrs.	21	0	Hayward, Mr. Ald. Charles, Lincoln	21	0
Bromhead, Mrs. B.	25	0	Heneage, Mr.	21	0
Bromhead, Mrs. E.	25	0	Hett, Dr. R. Hobart	21	0
Bromhead, Mrs. B.	25	0	Hume, Sir Abraham, Bt., Haverholm	21	0
Brown, Mr. Hezekiah.....	21	0	Hutton, Mr.	21	0
Brown, Rev. T.	21	0	Kaye, Lady	50	0
Brownlow, Lord	100	0	King, Mr.	21	0
Buckinghamshire, Earl of	40	0	King, Mrs. Captain	21	0
Buckworth, Mesdames	50	0	Kipling, the Very Rev., <i>D.D.</i> , Dean		
Burcham, Mr.	21	0	of Peterborough	100	0
Burton, Mr. Robert	101	0	Lady, unknown.....	50	0
Chaplin, Mr.	100	0	Lincoln, Right Rev. George Tomline,		
Cheales, Mr. Benjamin	25	0	<i>D.D.</i> , Lord Bishop of	50	0
Cholmeley, Sir M. Bart.	21	0	Lincoln, Dean and Chapter of,		
Coltman, Mr.	100	0	1807, viz.—		
Colton, Mr. Alderman	21	0	Late Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bt.,	100	0
Colton, Mrs. Sarah.....	21	0	Late Rev. Archdeacon Pretymen,		
Cookson, Dr.	21	0	Late Rev. Archdeacon Wharton,		
Cookson, Dr. W. D.	21	0	Late Rev. Archdeacon Bayley,		
Coxe, Rev. G., Twyford, Winchester	21	0	Lincoln, Corporation of, 1807	100	0
Crane, Dr., from the friends of the			Lindsey, Earl of	50	0
late Dr. Knolton.....	23	13	Lister, Mr.	631	10
Dalton, Mr.	26	5	Lister, Mr.	25	0
Dalton, Colonel	25	0	Loft, Mr.	21	0
Deacon, Rev. J. R.	21	0	Loft, Mr.	41	0
Drake, Mr. T. D. Tyrwhit	50	0	Maddison, Mr. John.....	21	0
Eardley, Lord	105	0	Manby, Mr. John	52	0
Ellison, Lieut.-Colonel ...	50	0	Mangles, Mrs.	50	0
Elsdale, Rev. Samuel.....	71	1	Manners, Right Hon. Lady Robert	21	0
Featherby, Mr. Ald. William, Lincoln	23	2	Manners, Mr. George ...	225	0
Featherby, Mr. Ald. Robert, Lincoln	23	2	Massingberd, Mr.	50	0
			Ormsby		

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Milson, Mrs.	Lincoln	21	0	Sutton, Rev. Thomas Manners, Sub-	
Monson, Lord	Burton Hall	100	0	dean of Lincoln	25 0
Monson, Colonel, the Hon. Wm. ...		30	0	Swan, Mr. Alderman	Lincoln 21 0
Otter, Mr. Francis	Stainton	21	0	Swan, Rev. F.	Lincoln 51 0
Otter, Mr. Henry	Wath	25	0	Swan, Mr. John	Ollerton 51 0
Otter, Mr. Robert	Wath	25	0	Taylor, Mrs.	Lincoln 21 0
Otter, Miss	Ranby House	25	0	Tennyson, Mr.	Bayon's Manor 21 0
Parkinson, Rev. Dr.	Ravendale	21	0	Thirkill, Mr. Francis	Boston 21 0
Peacock, Mr. Anthony	Kyme	21	0	Thirkill, Mr.	Boston 21 0
Peacock, and Co., Sleaford, for a				Thornton, Mr. Samuel	London 21 0
Gentleman unknown		50	0	Thynne, Rt. Hon. & Rev. Lord John	25 0
Pelham, Hon. George		21	0	Tunnard, Mr.	Frampton House 21 0
Preston, Mr. Thomas	Lincoln	21	0	Turnor, Mr. Edmund	Stoke 100 0
Reynardson, Mr.	Holywell	21	0	Uppleby, Mr., for a Gentleman un-	
Robertson, Mr., produce of 2 plays		36	6	known	Wootton 40 0
Rockliffe, Mrs.	Horncastle	21	0	Wallis, Mr. George	York 105 0
Rogerson, Mr. William	Boston	21	0	Walls, Rev. E.	Spilsby 21 0
Saunders, Mr. Samuel	Morton	21	0	Whichcote, Sir T. Bart., Aswardby	100 0
Sedgwick, Mrs.	Lincoln	50	0	Williams, Hon. Sir John, Justice ...	50 0
Sibthorp, Col. H. Waldo, Canwick		52	0	Willis, Dr.	Gretford 500 0
Sibthorp, Colonel Coningsby Waldo		50	0	Willis, Rev. Dr.	Gretford 55 0
Smith, Mr. Tyrwhit	Lincoln	21	0	Willis, Dr. John	Gretford 20 0
Smith, Mr. Samuel	London	50	0	Wood, Mrs.	Bath 21 0
St. Albans, Her Grace the Duchess of		21	0	Wray, Lady	Summer Castle 55 0
Stonehewer, Mr. Richard		21	0	Yarborough, Right Hon. Lord	100 0
Summers, Mr. Eades	Chertsey	100	0		

LEGACIES.

	£.	s.		£.	s.
Benet, Mrs. Ann	Lincoln	50	0	Reeve, Mrs.	Leadenham 45 0
Cartwright, Mr.	Ingham	90	0	Savage, Mr. Pool	Lincoln
Coltman, Mr. T.	Hagnaby	449	8 3	by Mr. Joseph Moore	90 0
Fairchild, Mr. Thomas ...	Navenby	50	0	Shaw, Mr. Thomas Burton	450 0
Gildart, Rev. F., Rector of Sprid-				Simpson, Mr.	Ingleby 10 0
lington, by Rev. H. F. Hutton ...		250	0	Smith, Miss Ann	Bath,
Gordon, the Very Rev., <i>D.D.</i> , Dean				by Miss Mary Mossop, Langtoft	49 0
of Lincoln, by John Fardell, Esq.		100	0	Thorold, Sir John, Bart.,	Syston 90 0
King, Mr. Clifford ...	Ashby-de-la-			Westland, Mr. John	Boston,
Laund, by the Rev. J. King		50	0	by Mr. S. Veal	101 6 8
Maltby, Mr. William	Coates,			Williams, Mrs.	Lincoln 10 0
by Mr. Skill		450	0	Wilson, Mr. R., Willingham by Stow	10 0
Massingberd, Mrs. W.	Lincoln	50	0	Wilson, Mr. Robert	Nettleham,
Oxspring, Mr. John	Lincoln	450	0	by Mr. J. L. Fytche	100 0
Parnell, Mr. Paul	Lincoln	100	0	Wriglesworth, Mr. Ald. ...	Lincoln 19 19

STATE OF THE PATIENTS.

Number of the Patients Admitted, and of those discharged from the Books.

From January 1, 1845, to Dec. 31, 1845.				From April 26th, 1820, to Dec. 31st, 1845.			
	M.	F.	Tot.		M.	F.	Tot.
Remained Jan. 1, 1845	57	47	104	Admitted	502	416	918
Admitted in 1845	31	24	55	Re-Admitted.....	116	105	221
Re-Admitted in 1845	10	3	13	Discharged	551	471	1022
Discharged in 1845	32	23	55	Remained, Dec. 31st, 1845	66	51	117
Remained Dec. 31, 1845.....	66	51	117				

State of the Patients when discharged from the Books.

From Jan. 1, 1845, to Dec. 31, 1845.		From April 26, 1820, to Dec. 31, 1845.	
Recovered	13	Recovered	402
Improved	12	Improved	103
Removed during treatment	12	Removed during treatment	240
Improper Objects	0	Improper Objects	2
By order of the Board	1	By order of the Board.....	37
Escaped	0	Escaped	11
Dead	17	Dead	227
	55		1022

Re-admissions.

<i>Of the 918 Patients admitted, have been re-admitted,</i>		<i>Of the 402 Patients discharged as recovered, have been re-admitted,</i>	
108 Patients 1 time each	108 cases	48 Patients 1 time each	48 cases
18 2 times each	36	13 2 times each	26
8 3	24	6 3	18
2 4	8	1 4	4
2 5	10	1 5	5
2 6	12	2 6	12
1 7	7	3 8	24
2 8	16		
143 Patients.....	221 cases	74 Patients.....	137 cases

Of whom 11 have died and 6 remain in the Asylum.

ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, DEATHS, AND CAUSES OF THE DEATHS IN EACH YEAR, FROM APRIL 26, 1820, TO DEC. 31, 1845.

PATIENTS.		1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845																								Totals.	
Carried on to each year Admitted in each year .. Re-admitted in each year Total under care in ditto Daily Average in ditto .. Recovered in each year Otherwise removed in do. Died in each year		13	15	21	27	30	34	44	45	42	49	41	44	47	50	66	62	85	88	101	109	96	92	112	103	104	918 221
6.8		21	20	33	32	25	31	23	37	35	33	20	30	34	40	32	43	33	57	45	27	37	61	45	58	55	
6		7	8	12	10	13	14	12	19	15	13	12	11	16	17	23	15	31	25	10	17	15	26	11	13	402	
2		11	4	3	14	8	8	8	18	12	4	10	17	23	20	3	12	16	15	20	24	27	24	47	25	393	
..		3	2	4	5	7	3	6	7	1	0	9	12	9	4	9	4	15	10	10	16	15	17	20	14	17	227
..		..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	6	1	6	4	4	8	7	9	16	45	117
Dec. 31, 1845 }																											
CAUSES OF THE DEATHS.																											
Abscess .....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Apoplexy .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Catalepsy .....		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera Morbus .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumption .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhea .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disease of Bowels .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brain .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liver .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lungs .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .....		..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dying when admitted ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....		..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsy .....		..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Found dead in bed .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gradual Exhaustion .....		..	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	5	1	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	5	5	4	5	3	8	58
Hydrothorax		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inflamed Brain .....		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Lungs .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Parotid Gland .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Trachea .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Locked Jaw .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Maniacal Exhaustion ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old Age .....		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paralysis .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Psoas Abscess .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sloughing .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suicide .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tabes .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tumour of the Uterus ..		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Water in the Head .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

From 1820 to 1826 inclusive, each year commences with April 1, and afterwards with January 1; leaving 9 months only for 1827.

Periods of Decease after Admission in 1845.

Between 1—7 Days	Days 7—14	Weeks 2—4	Months 1—3	Months 3—6	Months 6—12	Years 1—2	Years 2—3	Years 3—18	Total.
0	0	2	2	3	1	3	1	5	17

Periods of Decease after Admission, from the commencement of the Institution.

Between 1—7 Days	Days 7—14	Weeks 2—4	Months 1—3	Months 3—6	Months 6—12	Years 1—2	Years 2—3	Years 3—18	Total.
7	13	14	28	28	34	35	18	50	227

Ages at the time of Decease in 1845.

Betw. 20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & upwards	unknown	Total.
1	1	4	5	3	2	1	0	17

Ages at the time of Decease, from the commencement of the Institution.

Betw. 20	20—30	30—40	40—50	50—60	60—70	70 & upwards	unknown	Total.
3	24	53	48	40	35	15	9	227

Number of Deaths in each month from the commencement of the Institution.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
20	19	12	24	21	25	15	19	9	20	22	21	227

WEEKLY RETURN
OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS,
From 8 a.m. December 22, to 8 a.m. December 29, 1845.

<i>Number of Patients in the House.</i>	M. 66	F. 51	Totals. 117
<i>First Rank.</i>	4	2	6
<i>Second Rank.</i>	3	6	9
<i>Third Rank.</i>	59	43	102
<i>Maintained by their Friends.</i>	18	15	33
<i>Maintained by the Public.</i>	48	36	84
<i>Less than 1 year since the 1st attack.</i>	5	7	12
<i>From 1 to 2 years since the 1st attack.</i>	4	5	9
<i>More than 2 years since the 1st attack.</i>	57	39	96
<i>Less than 1 year since admission.</i>	20	18	38
<i>From 1 to 2 years since admission.</i>	8	6	14
<i>From 2 to 20 years since admission.</i>	22	24	46
<i>Re-admitted cases not included in the above.</i>	16	3	19
<i>Not expected to recover.</i>	49	35	84
<i>Expected to recover.</i>	17	16	33
<i>Convalescent.</i>	2	1	3
<i>Cases of Idiocy.</i>	2	1	3
<i>Cases of Epilepsy.</i>	11	0	11
<i>Cases of Paralysis.</i>	0	1	1
<i>Cases of Imbecility.</i>	20	17	37
<i>Having attempted suicide.</i>	13	11	24
<i>Attended Sunday Morning Prayers.</i>	58	31	89

DAILY RETURN
OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS,
From 8 a. m. December 22, to 8 a. m. December 29, 1845.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS.	MALE.							FEMALE.						
	M.	T.	W.	TH.	F.	S.	SU.	M.	T.	W.	TH.	F.	S.	SU.
In the orderly wards	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	46	46	46	46	46	46	45
In the disorderly wards .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
With confined bowels	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
With relaxed bowels .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Uncleanly by day .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncleanly by night .....	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	2	3	4	3	1	3	3
Wet by day .....	..	3	..	3	4	3	3	1	..	2	2	1	2	..
Wet by night .....	..	5	5	4	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	7	7	5
Having slept on loose straw	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Having slept on straw cases	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Having worn socks in bed	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Noisy in the day	3	4	4	4	5	3	5	15	6	14	18	17	16	15
Noisy in the night	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	8	6	4	11	4	9	9
Having destroyed their clothing	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Having destroyed their bedding .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having refused a part of their food .....	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having refused the whole of their food .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having attempted suicide .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under medicinal treatment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under surgical treatment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taking wine medicinally .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taking porter medicinally	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having bathed in warm bath .....	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allowed extra meat	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disallowed meat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Forcibly fed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under hired nursing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Under night watch	27	27	27	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	25	25	25	25
Keeping their beds by day .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Had epileptic fits by day	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Had epileptic fits by night	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Met with accidents, &c. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Capable of occupation	Orderly ..	43	43	43	43	43	43	35	35	35	35	35	35	34
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Incapable of occupation	Orderly ..	23	23	23	23	23	23	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	6	5	6	6
Provided with occupation	Orderly ..	28	31	31	25	28	25	26	28	26	17	25	25	20
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Unprovided with ditto	Orderly ..	15	12	12	18	15	18	9	7	9	18	10	10	14
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engaged in active employment ..	Orderly ..	26	29	31	25	27	26	23	24	24	17	24	24	17
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engaged in sedentary employment	Orderly ..	2	2	2	..	1	2	17	18	12	..	15	14	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Employed in the front grounds ..	Orderly ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed in the kitchen garden ..	Orderly ..	1	1	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed cleaning rooms, &c.	Orderly ..	15	15	18	14	14	15	17	18	18	16	18	18	16
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed in the laundry	Orderly ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employed in the kitchen	Orderly ..	11	14	10	12	10	12	8	2	4	1	3	3	3
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exercised in the front grounds ..	Orderly ..	..	59	61	60	60	61	..	9	29	27	29	25	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exercised in the airing courts	Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Exercised beyond the walls	Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exercised in the galleries	Orderly ..	66	47	5	6	6	8	41	19	..	..	..	..	20
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	6
Engaged in active sports	Orderly ..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attended evening prayers	Orderly ..	62	62	62	..	62	62	31	31	33	..	31	29	28
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attended church	Orderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly ..	Disorderly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The above Return is made out daily, from the respective Attendants' Daily Return of the state and circumstances of each individual patient.

Recoveries in the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, from the commencement, as affected by the Duration of the

Complaint before Admission, or Re-admission.

Periods of Recovery.	Admitted within 3 months of the 1st attack.	Admitted between 3 & 12 mo. of the 1st attack.	Admitted between 1 & 2 years of the 1st attack.	Admitted, the period of attack being upwards of 2 years.	Admitted, having had previous attacks.	Admitted, the period of attack not known.	Admitted, Idiots.	Totals.
	278	172	64	189	383	41	12	1139
Discharged within 3 months after admission.	85	20	3	3	73	0	0	184
— between 3 and 6 months after admission.	46	11	3	4	53	0	0	117
— between 6 and 12 months after admission.	18	7	4	4	34	0	0	67
— between 1 and 2 years after admission.	3	5	0	1	8	0	0	17
— between 2 and 3 years after admission.	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	7
— after 3 years.	1	0	2	3	4	0	0	10
Totals.	114	46	12	15	175	0	0	402

*Results of the Cases placed on the Books in 1845, as found on March 31st, 1846, following,
shewing the current practice of the House.*

Duration of Attack previous to Admission.	State when Admitted.				State when discharged from the Books.			Remained March 31, 1846.	
	Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Live.		Re-covered.	Removed during Treatment.	Dead.	Expected to Recover.	Not Expected to Recover.
Admitted within 3 months after the 1st Attack.	15	1	0		5	4	1	4	2
Admitted between 3 and 12 months after the 1st Attack.	7	1	0		1	3	1	2	1
Admitted between 1 and 2 years after the 1st Attack.	1	2	0		0	2	1	0	1
Admitted, the period of Attack being upwards of 2 years.	1	15	0		0	2	1	1	13
Admitted, having had previous Attacks.	20	5	0		6	8	0	5	6
Totals.	44	24	0		12	17	4	12	23

DISBURSEMENTS.

from January 1st, 1845, to December 31st, 1845.

[illegible]

* The pigs are not consumed in the Establishment; being kept only to prevent the necessity of otherwise disposing of the offal provisions, garden produce, and straw.

RECEIPTS,

from January 1st, 1845, to December 31st, 1845.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	225	5	6			
Cash from Patients, including payments in advance, & clothing procured	3781	15	9½			
Annual Subscriptions.....	93	16	0			
Benefactions	321	4	0			
Legacies	119	19	0			
By Sale of Ashes	2	8	0			
Bones	3	2	5½			
Grass	0	10	0			
Grease	11	0	9½			
Manure.....	0	10	0			
10 Pigs.....	18	15	10			
Rags.....	1	7	8			
Swill, from May, 1844, to May, 1845, inclusive	5	0	0			
Found in the Charity Box.....	5	2	6			
Interest allowed by the Bank	0	9	4			
				£4590	6	10½

STATE OF DEBTS AND CREDITS,

January 1st, 1846.

	DEBTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Patients' Advances in hand	273	16	6				
Due, on Security of the Title Deeds	500	0	0		773	16	6
	CREDITS.						
Due from Patients	13	14	3				
Advanced to the Matron in 1831, 1832	30	0	0				
In the Bank	229	1	7		272	15	10
Outstanding Debt.....	£501	0	8				

COST PER HEAD,

calculated on the average number of Patients in the year.

	Total cost per year.	Average cost per year.	Average cost per week.	Average cost per day.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries and Wages	608 3 2	5 12 7½	0 2 2	0 0 3¾
Food, including household	1307 8 7½	12 2 1	0 4 7¾	0 0 8
Coal, Candles, Soap, &c. .	317 2 4½	2 18 8¾	0 1 1½	0 0 2
Medicine, Printing, &c. ...	91 11 4	0 16 11½	0 0 4	0 0 2¼
Furniture, Bedding, Linen	128 4 5	1 3 9	0 0 5½	
Repairs, &c., Insurance, } Taxes.....	174 4 1	1 12 3	0 0 7½	
	£2626 14 0	£24 6 4¾	£0 9 4¼	£0 1 4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

of the Number and Payments of the Patients, in each of the last three years.

<i>Number of Patients admitted,</i>		
1843	1844	1845
Self-supported..... 27 |	..... 38 |	..... 18
Parochial 34 |	..... 35 |	..... 50
<u>61</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>68</u>

<i>Payments of the Patients on the Books,</i>		
1843	1844	1845
Self-supported £1107 14 4 |	..... £1198 2 1 |	..... £1065 2 11½
Parochial..... £2047 8 6½ |	..... £1957 19 9 |	..... £2036 6 11½
<u>£3155 2 10½</u>	<u>£3156 1 10</u>	<u>£3101 9 11</u>

<i>Number of each Rank of Patients admitted,</i>		
1843	1844	1845
1st Rank 2 M. 2 F. |	..... 4 M. 4 F. |	..... 3 M. 1 F.
2d Rank 3 ... 5 |	..... 6 ... 4 |	..... 2 ... 4
3d Rank 22 ... 27 |	..... 32 23 |	..... 36 22
<u>27 ... 34</u>	<u>42 31</u>	<u>41 27</u>

<i>Payments of each Rank of Patients on the Books,</i>		
1843	1844	1845
1st Rank, at £1. 1s. per week. £ 300 18 0 |	... £ 363 16 0 |	... £ 294 12 0
2d. Rank, at 15s. £ 289 15 0 |	... £ 338 5 6 |	... £ 344 10 1
3d. Rank, at 10s. £2564 9 10½ |	... £2454 0 4 |	... £2462 7 10
<u>£3155 2 10½</u>	<u>£3156 1 10</u>	<u>£3101 9 11</u>

Number and Payments of each Rank of Patients, admitted or re-admitted, from the Opening of the Institution, in March, 1820, to December 31st, 1845.

FIRST RANK.

9 Patients at from £2 12 6 to £1 5 0 per week, £317 6 7
 92 at £1 1 0 £6000 7 1 ... £6317 13 8

SECOND RANK.

156 at £0 15 0 £4808 7 0

THIRD RANK.

870 at from £0 12 0 to £0 8 0 £33,140 3 9
£44,266 4 5

Variations in the rates of payment by some of the same Patients, will account for the apparent excess of Patients in the above Table, beyond the real number.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

of the principal Articles consumed, and the average number of Persons maintained, in each of the last three years.

Principal Provisions, &c., consumed,

1843			1844			1845		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Bread.....lbs.	46,603	219 9 10	46,991	252 2 9		45,813	210 1 5	
Butter.....lbs.	1,901	86 19 6	2,004	87 15 1		1,843	88 18 9	
Candles....lbs.	847	23 15 2	865	23 9 6		829	21 1 10	
Cheese.....lbs.	216	5 5 1	236	5 19 8		254	7 19 11	
Coal.....tns.	226	144 9 6	226½	165 9 9		260	181 13 11	
Coffee.....lbs.	160	10 18 11	184	12 5 8		200	13 11 11	
Flour.....sts.	318	29 11 10	380	39 14 8		406	38 18 2	
Meat.....lbs.	23,200	464 3 5	25,306	520 13 8		24,819	530 3 9	
Milk.....gills.	5,181	151 7 8	5,237	145 3 0		5,334	149 9 0	
Oatmeal...lbs.	310	1 14 10	186	1 9 10		217	1 12 4	
Oil.....gills.	26	5 10 0	28	5 11 0		28	4 8 4	
Potatoes.. pks.	2,387	55 17 11	2,316	63 14 6		2,556	68 18 5	
Rice.....lbs.	555	7 4 3	592	7 8 9		533	6 19 0	
Soap.....lbs.	1,964	42 2 0	2,101	42 4 8		2,190	44 1 3	
Straw.....		5 10 6		10 1 6			9 2 0	
Sugar.....lbs.	2,917	81 11 10	3,161	85 15 2		3,118	74 10 3	
Tea.....lbs.	351	77 12 8	386	78 7 5		373	75 7 3	
Vegetables....		12 4 6		10 10 6			9 11 2	
		£1425 9 5		£1557 17 1			£1536 8 8	

Daily average number of Persons maintained,

	1843		1844		1845
Patients.....	111		109		108
Household.....	20		21		21
	<u>131</u>		<u>130</u>		<u>129</u>

Daily average Consumption of Bread and Meat, per head,

	1843		1844		1845
Bread.....oz.	15½		15¾		15½
Meat.....oz.	7¾		8½		8½

Weekly average Loss of weight of Bread and Meat, as shown on taking Stock weekly,

	1843		1844		1845
Bread.....	lbs. 2 oz. 4		lbs. 3 oz. 0		lbs. 1 oz. 15
Meat.....	lbs. 4 oz. 2		lbs. 5 oz. 12		lbs. 6 oz. 2

DIETARY OF THE THIRD RANK PATIENTS,
except where specially altered by the Faculty, or by a Weekly Board.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
	<i>Males.</i>	
Bread..... 6 oz.	Bread..... 3 oz.	Bread..... 6 oz.
New Milk, boiled..... 1 pt.	Meat, cooked & boned 4 oz.	New Milk, boiled..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
	Potatoes..... 12 oz.	
	<i>Females.</i>	
Bread, toasted..... 5 oz.	Bread..... 3 oz.	Bread, toasted and
Tea..... 1 pt.	Meat, cooked & boned 4 oz.	buttered..... 5 oz.
	Potatoes..... 12 oz.	Tea..... $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
	<i>Males and Females.</i>	
<i>Sunday</i>.....Roast Beef.	<i>Wednesday</i> ...Boiled Beef.*	<i>Friday</i>.....Boiled Beef.
<i>Monday</i>.....Roast Mutton.	<i>Thursday</i>.....Roast Mutton.	<i>Saturday</i>.....Boiled Beef.*
<i>Tuesday</i>.....Boiled Beef.		

* Or cold Meat warmed, 4 oz., with Soup 1 pint, for half the Patients.

An Ox cheek is stewed with the Soup weekly.

Carrots are used occasionally instead of Potatoes, in winter; and a variety of Vegetables from the Asylum Garden, in summer.

Females are allowed, Butter $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Tea 2 oz.; per week.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS,

(when the weather will not admit of exercise in the open air,)

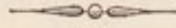
from January 1st, 1845, to December 31st, 1845.

ARTICLES MADE UP.		
Aprons..... 49	Fancy knitting-yards. 16	Shirts..... 95
Blanket cases..... 3	Garters knitted, pairs. 6	Sheets..... 66
Bed ticks..... 2	Night gowns..... 21	Socks knitted, pairs... 6
Caps..... 76	Neckerchiefs..... 53	Strong dresses..... 4
Chemises..... 53	Pillow slips..... 76	Shaving cloths..... 4
Drawers, pairs..... 12	Pillow cases..... 6	Top petticoats..... 52
Dusters..... 13	Pocket handkerchiefs. 63	Toilet covers..... 7
Dresser cloths..... 4	Straw cases..... 15	Towels..... 58
Flannel petticoats.... 38	Straw bags..... 2	Table cloths..... 8
Flannel waistcoats.... 133	Stockings knitted, prs. 21	Window blinds..... 5

GROUND, APARTMENTS, BEDS.

Exercising Grounds.... 4	Single Sleeping-rooms.. 50	Beds for Patients.....130
Exercising Galleries.... 6	Double and treble ditto.. 4	Beds for Attendants..... 12
Sitting-rooms..... 14	Dormitories..... 8	Beds for Household..... 6

NOTE.



An examination of the Plan prefixed to this Report, will exhibit negatively the omission of some provisions, occasionally to be met with in other Asylums, viz. :—

Restraint Rooms.
 Seclusion Rooms.
 Padded Rooms.
 Noisy Cells.
 Detached Cells.
 Cold Bath Rooms.
 Departments for Uncleanly Patients.
 Apartments warmed with heated air.
 Sitting Apartments without Fireplaces.
 Attendants' Rooms with Fireplaces.
 Exercising Galleries between rows of Bed rooms.
 Exercising Galleries used as Sitting Rooms.
 Day Rooms above the first Floor.
 Inhabited Rooms below the Ground Floor.
 Airing Grounds minutely subdivided.
 Airing Grounds with high division Walls.
 Day Apartments for unassociated Patients.
 Official Rooms occupying the front of the Building.
 Rooms for an accumulation of Stores.
 Lodging Rooms for Strangers.
 Manufactories.
 Bake House.
 Brew House.
 Beer Cellar.
 Cow House.
 Stable.
 Orchard.
 Burial Ground.

These omissions are intentional: some of them are coeval with the building: and others are the results of practical experience.



ORDER OF PROCEEDING AT THE WEEKLY BOARD.

1. Names of Governors present, entered on the " Rough Minutes."
2. Minutes of the preceding Board read up by the Secretary;—"Recorded Minutes," signed by the Chairman, as examined.
3. Letters addressed to the Board, opened by the Chairman.
4. Persons waiting to see the Board :—hiring Attendants and Servants.
5. Thanks for Benefactions and new Subscriptions, entered on the Minutes and to be transmitted to the parties.
6. Laid before the Chairman for Examination, as entered up :—
 - " Benefaction and Subscription Book."
 - " Cash Book," with each Receipt and Disbursement dated, and *countersigned* by an Auditor.
 - " Bank Book," as transferred to the " Cash Book."
 - " House-Surgeon's Cash Receipts Book" as balanced with the Secretary, and transferred to the " Cash Book."
 - " Matron's Petty Cash Account."
 - " Stock Book of Provisions," as received, issued, and found in store on weekly survey ; with daily average consumption of Bread and Meat, per head.
 - " Sick Patients' Wine, Porter, and Spirits Book."
 - " Register of the numbers daily maintained."
 - " Forms of Admission" of Patients Applying, or provisionally Admitted, in the preceding week ;—as duly filled up.
7. Laid before the Chairman for Examination and Signature :—
 - " Daily Return of the State of the Patients."
 - " Register of Control," as entered (if any) daily.
 - " Board Memorandum Book," containing :—
 - " Weekly Return" of the Ranks and Condition of the Patients ; with the names of Patients admitted provisionally ; applying for admission ; removed, and their state ; under notice of removal ; reported for removal ; deceased, and the cause ;—and Memoranda for the Board.
 - " Cravings' Book," containing ;—the name of the Place or Patient, for which each article of Furniture or Clothing is craved.
8. Names of Patients as Admitted, Re-admitted, or to be Discharged from the Books, and the state of the latter ; inquiry into Deaths (if any) ; notices of Removal ;—entered on the Minutes.
9. Patients Discharged as Recovered, examined by the Board, or by Deputation from the Board, on the usage they have met with themselves, or seen practised towards others ;—and the statements entered on the Minutes.
10. "House Visitors' Report" read up :—House Visitor for the week next succeeding, appointed.
11. Special matters read up, from the
 - " Governors' Memorandum Book."
 - " Physicians' Journal."
 - " Surgeon's Case Book."
 - " House-Surgeon's Journal."
 - " Strangers' Memorandum Book."