GENERAL REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS

OF

BRIDEWELL AND BETHLEM,

AND OF THE

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1853.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE GOVERNORS.

LONDON:

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BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

REPORT.

THE Committals during the past year amounted to very nearly the same number as in 1852, being respectively 822 and 833, showing a decrease of only 11. The re-committals did not form so large a proportion of the whole, as in former years, consequently, as appears in the following table, there has been a large increase in the number of first committals. This fact, although indicating more *new* offenders, at the same time proves that the more rigorous discipline recently introduced into this prison, has had a great deterring influence upon many of the prisoners who have experienced its severity.

Number of committals.

			Males.	Females.	Total.	
Number of Committals			661	161	822	Committals
Deduct those committed more than once within the year			47	15	62	
Leaves individuals committed			614	146	760	
	Males.	Females.				
Deduct old offenders committed to this prison in former years	122	44				
Also those known to have been in other prisons	87	14				
And children committed with their mothers	0	2				
			209	60	269	
Number of first committals			405	86	491	

Apprentices

The preceding Table includes 11 City apprentices committed by the Chamberlain. Of this number, 6 had been previously committed.

Female prisoners

It will be observed that the number of female prisoners is considerably less than in former years; and it therefore becomes necessary to state, that as the Governors were pleased to discontinue that part of the Establishment at Midsummer last, the figures only show the numbers received during one half of the year. The proportion is about the same as for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Male prisoners.

The number of male prisoners exceeded that in 1852, but not to the extent anticipated, as upon the abolition of the female prison it was intimated to the City Magistrates, that the Governors were willing to receive an additional number of males. This permission was however not taken advantage of; and the number of males, as originally limited, has in no case been exceeded. The evident disinclination on the part of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to commit to this prison since the new House of Correction, at Holloway, has come into full operation, has led to the consideration, whether it would not be desirable to discontinue the present Establishment altogether; many of the Governors deeming it inexpedient to keep up a large and expensive staff of officers and servants for the few prisoners that are now sent here, and thinking that a far greater amount of good might be effected by a different disposition of the funds at their disposal. The subject is at this time engaging the attention of the Governors, and there appears a probability that before long some very beneficial changes will be accomplished.

Contemplated discontinuance of the prison.

The maximum number of prisoners at one time, was 98, and the daily average was 59, being about 11 less than in 1852; from whence it follows, that although nearly the same number of individuals passed through the prison, the periods of imprisonment were very considerably shorter. Maximum number. Daily average

The offences were generally picking pockets and other petty thefts; but during the year a more than usual number of misdemeanants were committed to this prison in default of payment of fines inflicted upon them for assaults and drunkenness. Cases of *absolute* vagrancy or street-begging are now exceedingly rare, a sure indication of the improved condition of the labouring classes. Offences

The number of juvenile offenders was 173, being only 2 less than in 1852, their ages are given in the following table— Juvenile Offenders

	M.	F.	Total.
Under 12 years of age	15	3	18
Above 12 and under 14	39	0	39
Above 14 and under 17	110	6	116
Total	164	9	173

Of these, 8 were admitted into the House of Occupations.

The following table gives the number of prisoners able to read and write. Education

	Above 17 years.			Under 17 years.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Can read and write	312	21	333	42	0	42
Read only	44	22	66	27	3	30
Neither	141	109	250	95	6	101
Total	497	152	649	164	9	173

Hardlabour The description of hard labour to which the prisoners were subjected has been the same as last year, viz:—crank labour and wood chopping.

The punishments for prison offences have been very few; indeed the conduct of the prisoners has so much improved since the abolition of the tread-wheels, and the discontinuance of the practice of associating them in day-rooms, that very little coercive treatment is required.

Health The health of the prisoners has generally been very good. One man died during the year from natural causes, a few days after his committal.

Chaplain The chaplain, as in former years, reads prayers to the prisoners every morning, and gives them religious instruction.

Diet The food issued to the prisoners was good, and of sufficient quantity; and was regulated according to the scale recommended by the Secretary of State.

E. ADAMS, Capt.
Superintendent.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1853.

	£	s.	d.
Prison Diet—Meat, Bread, Oatmeal, &c.	379	7	5
Clothing and Bedding	149	11	1
Straw	3	9	0
Extra Allowance by order of the Surgeon	14	6	8
Medicine	19	4	0
Fuel	34	16	8
Soap	26	17	0
Candles and Gas	53	0	8
Rates and Taxes	35	4	0
Salaries of Officers, Wages of Turnkeys, &c.	1056	17	6
Sundries not mentioned, viz.—			
Gratuities to Prisoners	57	17	3
Sundries paid by the Matron	13	11	7
Iron Cranks	21	18	0
Sundry payments	33	2	0
	£1899	2	10

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

		£	s.	d.
*1	Receiver and Accountant	262	10	0
1	Surveyor	125	0	0
1	Clerk	175	0	0
†1	Superintendent	250	0	0
*1	Chaplain of Prison and of Precinct	300	0	0
1	Surgeon	130	0	0
‡†1	Matron	60	0	0
	Ditto, allowance for a Cook	40	0	0
1	Organist	21	0	0
†1	Head Turnkey	80	0	0
†4	Turnkeys, at £65. each	260	0	0
‡†1	Female Turnkey, at £46. 16s.	23	8	0
‡†2	Ditto at £39. each	39	0	0
1	Clerk of Works	54	12	0
1	Carpenter	39	0	0
*1	Beadle at	80	0	0
	Ditto as Chapel Clerk	20	0	0
*1	Beadle at	75	0	0
1	Clerk's Assistant	15	0	0
		£2049	10	0

* Lodged and furnished with coals.

† Lodged and furnished with coals and candles.

‡ For six months only, the Female Prison having been discontinued at Midsummer last.

Each Beadle has a suit of clothes and a hat, with twenty-one shillings every year for shoes, and a great coat every three years.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

REPORT.

To the PRESIDENT, TREASURER, and GOVERNORS of the Bridewell Hospital House of Occupations.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to lay before you my customary Annual Report for the preceding year of 1853, and I trust you will have no greater reason for dissatisfaction now than on any former occasion. Sixty-nine youths have been admitted in the course of the past year, 1 of whom was a re-admission, having been sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in consequence of a serious accident which befel him, and on his recovery, after an interval of some months, he gladly returned to us. He is a very steady, well-conducted lad, and a monitor. Forty-eight young females have also been received as inmates, comprising the number of 116 who have obtained your protection in 1853.

The largest number that has ever yet left this House, in the space of twelve months, was discharged also during that period: viz., 121 male and female inmates. Six

boys have been apprenticed into Her Majesty's Navy, and 17 have been placed in the Merchants' Service —some Admiralty regulations respecting the age and height of lads for the Navy were the cause of so small a number having entered last year; and the New Regulations relative to Apprenticeship very sensibly affected the number of those who entered the Merchants' Service. These impediments are now happily removed, and we have every reason to hope, that the close of the current year will present a goodly return in the augmentation of the number of lads who will have adopted a sailor's life. Thirty-six youths, who have finished their course of educational and industrial duties, have left us with good characters, and obtained situations in various trades; the whole of whom, I am happy to state, remain with their employers, whose approbation they continue to merit, *without a single exception.* Fifteen have been removed at the requisition of their friends,—14 of whom, it is matter of much congratulation to know, are either in service, or residing at home with their parents, and living a steady and reputable life. Four lads have withdrawn themselves from our charge, 2 of whom, we have ascertained, are in respectable situations; of the remaining 2, we have as yet received no information. Of 3 who have absconded, 2 are engaged in gaining an honest living; of the third we know nothing. Of the 4 lads, whom the Committee at various times expelled for incorrigible misconduct, 3 are working steadily at different trades, and the fourth, I lament to say, is pursuing his former evil practices. Five have been discharged, being in a state of health which rendered them only a burthen to this Institution. Some of these, however, are, since, perfectly recovered, and earnestly engaged

in industrial pursuits; and the residue, still invalids, remain in the bosom of their families.

Of 34 female inmates, who have been discharged to situations in service, I am informed by the Matron, not one has deviated from the path of rectitude. Thirteen have left the Institution by the request of their friends: 12 of whom are doing well. One girl has left at her own request; and she also, according to the latest information, is living in good repute. Good accounts have likewise been received of the only female inmate who has been discharged in a bad state of health. Of 2 young females, whose conduct was so outrageous, that in consequence of serious destruction of property, resulting from their violence, they were committed to the Brixton House of Correction for six weeks; since the expiration of their time of imprisonment we have heard nothing: there can be little doubt, therefore, as they have not returned to their homes, but that they have resumed their former course of life. Of 2 others, who were expelled for general misconduct, and for encouraging, though not actually participating in, the foregoing disgraceful outrage, one is living at home with her family, and the other, as we have been informed, has obtained admission into a Ragged School. It is a very remarkable and most interesting fact, and I trust, Gentlemen, you will pardon my again drawing your attention to it, that the number of those young persons, of either sex, who have left this House under unfavorable circumstances, and have taken a position in society honorable to themselves, and reflecting no trifling degree of credit upon the labours of those to whom you have confided so responsible a charge, very greatly preponderates over those who have again

fallen into a vicious course of life: and this has been, more or less, the certain result of our inquiries from year to year. This fact evidently arises, not so much from a separation from their former evil associates, (for each Committee-day only adds to the amount of moral delinquency already within these walls), but is rather to be ascribed to the occupation of that time which was once a weapon of mischief in their hands, in the task of storing their minds with useful knowledge, of instructing them in their duty to God and man, and the providing them with industrial pursuits, which, when they step again into the world, will afford them the means, with God's blessing, of obtaining an honest livelihood, and also "a way to escape" when trials and temptations assail them. Thirty-one males and 34 females have been presented with bibles, prayer and hymn books, on going to service. Nineteen males and 9 females have received the first reward, 8 males and 4 females, a second reward, and 2 males have obtained a third reward for three years faithful service.

I will now relate a few cases of young persons, who, having been inmates of this most excellent Institution, are now reaping the benefits derived from their admission and participation in the blessings which you have so benevolently provided for all who are, unhappily, qualified by their familiarity with vice, to partake in them.

Males.

A. B.—A very intelligent boy, and naturally well disposed, but having fallen among bad associates, gradually acquired a confirmed habit of pilfering. He

conducted himself exceedingly well in this Institution. Is now in permanent employment in one of the first houses in the City. Has received his first reward for good service, and is married.

C. D.—A lad of acute intellect, good temper, and industrious habits, but, unfortunately, through the same cause as above, was guilty of robbing his master, and others. His behaviour was, with a few trifling exceptions, very correct while in this House. He is now in a most excellent situation, and giving the highest satisfaction to his employer. Has received his first reward, and is married.

E. F.—A fine and clever lad : he fell into bad society, and was induced to betray his master's confidence, by giving away bread to those who, he thought, had need of it. He conducted himself so well while residing in this House as to be made a monitor. Becoming, at length, impatient to be getting his living again, he absconded. He obtained immediate employment, and then put himself in communication with the Institution. Has received his first reward.

G. H.—This lad has been twice in prison for theft. While in residence here his conduct was irreproachable. He became a monitor, and finally left at his own request. He immediately obtained a situation ; but preferring the Army, after a while, enlisted in the Royal Artillery, where he still continues, bearing an excellent character.

I. J.—This boy, the son of a poor widow, has been four times in prison for theft, and was of a depraved cha-

racter. His abilities are above the common order, and his temper mild. His behaviour in the House soon became truly exemplary. A feeling, therefore, of intense surprise and regret pervaded the Institution when he absconded. He also immediately obtained work at his trade, and contributed to the support of his mother. He has since enlisted in the 5th Lancers, and is now in India with his regiment, in which he has seen much service, and is greatly respected.

K. L.—A very ingenious and clever youth. Through the influence of bad characters he fell from the path of integrity. When admitted into this House, he speedily manifested right feelings, and was a monitor; was in due time outfitted, and apprenticed into the Queen's Naval Service; during which period he received two rewards. He is now in command of a small trading vessel in the West Indies, of which he is likewise the owner.

M. N.—This lad was not of an amiable temper, and was addicted to pilfering practices. While in the House he conducted himself in a steady and orderly manner; was made a monitor, and left, in due time, to a situation provided for him in the trade in which he was here initiated. He has received his first reward, is married, and in business in the City.

Females.

O. P.—This young girl, before she was twelve years of age, had been twice in prison for theft. While here she conducted herself exceedingly well, and was accordingly provided with a situation in service. We have

recently learned, from unquestionable authority, that she is now married to a gentleman who holds a very respectable situation in a Government office.

Q. R.—An orphan and a vagrant—pilfering for her daily food. During her residence in this House she conducted herself well, and has become a good industrious servant. She is at present residing in France with a family, and has been rewarded for good conduct. In consequence of her exemplary behaviour, the Matron has had several applications for servants to go on the Continent.

S. T.—This poor girl was brought hither by her grandmother: her father, a drunken dissipated character, deserting his children. A brother was admitted at the same time, who is now in the Royal Navy, and together with her is doing well in the course of life they have chosen. A younger sister, compelled by the same unnatural cause, has also sought and obtained the shelter of this Institution.

U. V.—An orphan; brought to the House by her brother. She was strongly addicted to dishonest practices. Conducted herself most satisfactorily in the House: is now and honest, industrious servant, and has received a second reward.

W. X.—This girl was a native of Essex, but resident in London—is a most remarkable instance of the benefits derived from this Institution; for although not in practice vicious, a more depraved mind has seldom been admitted

within its walls. She left us, we trust, thoroughly reformed; is now in service, and giving perfect satisfaction to her mistress.

Y. Z.—This girl, a determined thief, was brought to the House by her mother. She conducted herself well while an inmate. The money she had placed in our Savings' Bank she removed from it with a very grateful heart, in order therewith to bury her mother, who died a few months after her daughter went from this House into service.

B. A.—This child, a vagrant and a thief, was exceedingly troublesome while an inmate here, but of industrious habits. She was duly provided with a situation, having latterly improved, and is now a respectable steady young woman.

Trusting the foregoing statement of the working of this Institution during the past twelve-months, and the cases I have selected for your perusal will prove pre-eminently satisfactory and gratifying, permit me to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very faithful Servant,

JOHN GARRETT, B.D.,

Chaplain.

March 15, 1854.

No. 1.

Expenditure in the House of Occupations in the Years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.			1853		
	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Meat	399	0	0	544	12	6
Bread and Flour	361	13	8	426	16	0
Potatoes, Oatmeal, &c.	106	2	5	106	9	10
Milk	112	10	10	105	13	8
Cheesemongery and Groceries	355	15	0	389	9	0
Beer	96	13	11	56	11	9
Total Cost of Provisions	£1431	15	10	1629	12	9
Clothing and Bedding	319	10	3	347	13	10
Soap, Oil, Candles, &c.	127	13	0	63	0	11
Coals and Firewood	115	4	0	..	..	
Medicine	10	19	0	11	0	0
Furniture and Repairs	120	5	6	79	13	9
Salaries of Chaplain, Surgeon, Steward, Clerk, Superintendent, and Matron	720	0	0	720	0	0
Wages of Schoolmasters, &c.	310	8	0	283	9	2
Rent and Taxes	280	9	6	247	14	11
Printing and Stationery	88	15	6	69	13	6
Workmen's Bills for Repairs of Premises	295	6	2	132	13	1
Casual Payments and Sundries	256	19	0	171	15	6
Working Materials and Wages	147	12	7	98	4	8
Outfit of Inmates, and Gratuities	418	3	8	412	6	2
	£4643	2	0	4266	18	3

No. 2.

General Return from October, 1830, to 31st December, 1853.

Years.	Average Daily Number.	In the House on the 1st January.			Admitted.			DISCHARGED. Outfitted & sent to Situations.			Emigrated.			Expelled.			Absconded.			By request or concurrence of friends.			Ill, Pregnant, or Imbecile.			Died.			Total.			Rewarded for good conduct and continuance in service. 1st.			2nd & 3rd		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
18 years ending Dec. 31, 1848	145 14/18	..	..	..	505	564	1069	147	269	416	..	9	9	39	37	76	75	2	77	129	106	235	27	36	63	2	3	5	419	462	881	36	53	89	11	12	23
1849	186	86	102	188	50	30	80	25	25	50	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	7	6	17	23	3	..	3	1	..	1	43	42	85	6	5	11	1	1	2
1850	197	93	90	183	64	57	121	31	38	69	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	3	8	3	11	3	1	4	2	..	2	49	43	92	15	7	22	..	3	3
1851	217	108	104	212	72	42	114	38	25	63	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	1	5	15	6	21	5	1	6	2	..	2	66	35	101	20	9	29	4	2	6
1852	220	114	111	225	76	49	125	58	35	93	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	8	9	17	6	2	8	..	1	1	73	49	122	12	14	26	7	3	10
1853	..	117	111	228	68	48	116	36	34	70	..	..	..	4	4	8	3	..	3	19	14	33	5	1	6	..	1	1	67	54	121	19	9	28	10	4	14
1854	———	118	105	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					835	790	1625	335	426	761	..	9	9	49	46	95	92	3	95	185	155	340	49	41	90	7	5	12	717	685	1402	108	97	205	33	25	58

	M.	F.	T.
1853. Total Discharges	717	685	1402
31 Dec. In the House.....	118	105	223

George H. Haydon,

Steward.

No. 3.

Admissions.

Years.	Bridewell Hospital.			From Prisons or been in Prison			Hospitals.			Home.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1830	11	11	22	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	15	12	27
1831	12	8	20	17	9	26	..	..	..	11	9	20	40	26	66
1832	11	9	20	12	5	17	..	14	14	4	9	13	27	37	64
1833	5	3	8	1	2	3	..	11	11	1	8	9	7	24	31
1834	6	2	8	2	1	3	..	12	12	7	11	18	15	26	41
1835	1	1	2	6	6	12	..	13	13	11	23	34	18	43	61
1836	9	6	15	16	4	20	1	8	9	19	18	37	45	36	81
1837	10	4	14	5	12	17	..	6	6	6	12	18	21	34	55
1838	4	5	9	5	5	10	..	1	1	4	6	10	13	17	30
1839	4	6	10	1	2	3	..	1	1	3	5	8	8	14	22
1840	15	1	16	9	6	15	..	2	2	29	38	67	53	47	100
1841	9	7	16	8	8	16	..	2	2	13	33	46	30	50	80
1842	8	5	13	1	4	5	..	4	4	18	11	29	27	24	51
1843	12	2	14	5	..	5	..	..	..	11	11	22	28	13	41
1844	14	5	19	3	4	7	..	1	1	..	17	17	17	27	44
1845	16	4	20	2	6	8	..	..	..	18	29	47	36	39	75
1846	23	6	29	4	3	7	2	..	2	17	29	46	46	38	84
1847	21	4	25	2	1	3	..	1	1	12	27	39	35	33	68
1848	15	5	20	2	2	4	..	..	..	14	17	31	31	24	55
1849	13	..	13	11	7	18	..	..	..	26	23	49	50	30	80
1850	11	4	15	18	14	32	..	..	..	35	39	74	64	57	121
1851	12	2	14	19	9	28	..	1	1	41	30	71	72	42	114
1852	9	3	12	29	9	38	..	..	.	38	37	75	76	49	125
1853	7	2	9	3	1	4	..	..	..	58	45	103	69	48	116
	258	105	363	185	120	305	3	78	81	396	487	883	842	790	1632

GEORGE H. HAYDON,

Steward.

No. 4.

The Weekly Report from December 23, to December 30, 1853.

	M.	F.	Total.
Number of Inmates remained last Report	116	105	221
Admitted since	3	1	4
	119	106	225
Discharged — To Situations	..	1	1
Discharged — By request of friends	..	..	..
	..	1	1
Remaining	119	105	224
Occupied in trades, needlework, domestic and other services, and attending school daily or periodically	64	105	169
Attending school only	54	..	54
Absent — Sick	..	..	..
Absent — At Bethlem Hospital	..	..	..
Gate-keepers	1	..	1
	119	105	224

Monitors. M.	Monitors. F.	OCCUPATIONS.		M.	F.	Total.
2	..	Tailors		19	..	19
3	..	Shoemakers		19	..	19
1	..	Bakers		5	..	5
1	..	Brewers		6	..	6
2	..	Ropemakers		13	..	13
1	..	General Monitor		1	..	1
..	..	Smiths and Engineers	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Carpenters	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Painters	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Plumbers	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Stonemasons	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Bricklayers	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Dispensary	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Hall	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	..	Office	Bethlem Hospital.	..	..	..
..	4	Needlework		..	50	50
..	1	Kitchen		..	6	6
..	2	Laundry and Washing		..	26	26
..	2	Household		1	6	7
..	1	Officers' service — Matron		..	1	1
..	..	Officers' service — Superintendent		..	1	1
..	..	Officers' service — Steward		..	..	..
2	..	Attending school		54	14	68
..	..	Gatekeepers		1	1	2
..	..	Incapable, being sick		..	..	..
12	10			119	105	224

No. 4.—*continued.*

STATE OF SCHOOL.

Number of Classes.	1			2			3			4			5			6					
Descriptions. M. F.	Trades, &c. Education fair.			Approaching towards proficiency in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. in the first degrees.			In the second degrees.			Beginners. In the first degrees.			In the second degrees.						Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of Teachers in each Class	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	8	11
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES.																					
Under 12 years of age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 to 14	13	..	13	8	..	8	5	4	9	5	9	14	..	13	13	..	..	..	31	26	57
14 to 16	43	..	43	13	21	34	10	8	18	13	12	25	..	9	9	..	..	..	79	50	129
Upwards	8	..	8	..	17	17	1	3	4	..	6	6	.	3	3	..	..	..	9	29	38
	64	..	64	21	38	59	16	15	31	18	27	45	..	25	25	..	..	..	119	105	224

No. 4.—*continued.*

DEGREES OF ACQUIREMENTS.

Of dull Intellect.			Reading.								Writing.								Arithmetic.						Learning English History.		Learning Geography.		Church Catechism.						Learning Singing for Church Service.	
			Fluently.		Indifferently.		Learning.		Untaught.		Large and small Hand.		Large Hand only.		Learning.		Untaught.		The Four First Rules.		Learning.		Untaught.						Perfect.		Learning.		Untaught.			
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	Under 12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	12 to 14	13	..	13	13	5	13	..	..	21	..	5	13	5	13	..	..	21	4	10	22	..	..	26	11	31	26	13	13	18	13	..	..	..	4
4	7	14 to 16	43	21	23	20	13	9	..	..	56	14	10	18	13	18	..	..	56	29	23	21	..	..	66	42	79	50	43	41	36	9	..	..	14	8
..	7	Upwards	8	17	1	9	..	3	..	..	8	13	1	9	..	7	..	..	8	20	1	9	..	..	9	23	9	29	8	26	1	3	..	..	2	4
4	14		64	38	37	42	18	25	..	..	85	27	16	40	18	38	..	..	85	53	34	52	..	..	101	76	119	105	64	80	55	25	..	..	16	16

JOHN GARRETT, B.D., Chaplain.

E. SIMPSON, Matron.
JOSEPH MYALL, Superintendent.

No. 5.

Dr.

Baker's Account for 1853.

1853.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	32	Sacks of Flour remaining on hand 31st December, 1852		53	8	2
	676	Sacks of Flour received during the year..		1297	4	0
				1350	12	2
	42	Sacks used in kitchen	£83 6 0			
	20	Remaining on hand 31 Dec.	37 18 4			
				121	4	4
				1229	7	10
		Baker's wages		71	13	4
		Coals, Gas, Yeast, Repairs, and Sundries		63	10	0
		Profit of Boys' Work		55	0	0
				£1419	11	2

No. 6.

Dr.

Brewer's Account for 1853.

1853.				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.		42 bar. 2 fir. of Beer on hand Dec. 31st, 1852		32	10	9
		4 qrs. 5 bus. of Malt		12	19	0
		1 cwt. 0 qrs. 28 lbs. Hops.....		6	13	6
				52	3	3
		Received 16 cwt. 0 qrs. 20 lbs. of Hops.....		119	19	7
		„ 250 quarters of Malt		731	10	0
				£903	12	10
		Remaining at the end of the year, viz.				
		4 qrs. of Malt	£11 16 0			
		3 qrs. 2 lbs. of Hops....	8 1 3			
				19	17	3
				923	10	1
		Brewer's wages and maintenance....		90	0	0
		Coals, Gas, Repairs, Casks, Utensils, and Incidental Expenses		75	0	0
		Profit of Boys' Work		54	0	0
				£1142	10	1

No. 5.

Cr.

Baker's Account for 1853.

1853.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By 235,919 lbs. of Bread made and consumed..	1419	11	2

Consumed by Bethlem Hospital ..	lbs. 148,605	£893	16	6
,, House of Occupations	87,314	525	14	8
		£1419	11	2

	£1419	11	2

No. 6.

Cr.

Brewer's Account for 1853.

Brls.	Fir.		£	s.	d.
1409	2	Barrels of Beer brewed and consumed	1097	3	6
28	0	On hand Dec. 31st, 1853, viz., 4 barrels of Ale, and 24 of Table Beer	29	4	0
1437	2		1126	7	6
		Grains sold	8	0	6
		Malt and Hops used by Baker, viz.,			
		Malt .. £4 12 5			
		Hops .. 3 9 8	8	2	1

	Brls.	Fir.			
Consumed by Bethlem Hospital....	1,119	2	£871	4	6
,, House of Occupations	290	0	225	19	0
			£1097	3	6

	£1142	10	1

No. 7.

Dr.

Ropemaker's Account for 1853.

1853.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1	Stock on hand	13	3	1
	Journeymen's wages	59	8	4
	Materials, flax, hemp, &c.	274	18	2½
	Wages and maintenance of Ropemaker	90	0	0
	Incidental expenses	10	5	0
		447	14	7½
	Stock on hand	12	11	5
		435	3	2½
	In favor of this year	21	17	8½
		£457	0	11

No. 8.

Dr.

Shoemaker's Account for 1853.

1853.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To Stock on hand	15	8	2
	Materials received during the year	89	10	4
		104	18	6
	Stock on hand Dec. 31st	11	5	4
		93	13	2
	Shoemaker's wages, and maintenance	90	0	0
	Coals, chandlery, light, and sundries	7	3	3
	Profit of Boys' work	18	13	9
		£209	10	2

No. 7.

Cr.

Ropemaker's Account.

	£	s.	d.
By amount credited for rope, twine, mats, &c.....	457	0	11

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

MADE.	lbs.	MADE.	lbs.
Waggon rope..	998	Fine twine	432
Halters	4	Pack cord	12
Sash line	113	Sealing thread	116
Clothes line ..	50	Mop cord	1100
Jack line	84	Mat yarn	68
Box line.....	37	Whip cord	3
Box cord	7327	Spun yarn	12
Laid cord	2544	Mats	141

£457 0 11

No. 8.

Cr.

Shoemaker's Account.

	£	s.	d.
By Boots & Shoes supplied to Bethlem Hospital with the repairs	75	10	11
Ditto ditto Bridewell Hospital.....	0	13	5
Ditto ditto House of Occupations	133	5	10

AMOUNT OF WORK DONE.

	Made.	Mended.
Pairs of boots.....	20 ..	6½
Pairs of shoes.....	476 ..	2216

£209 10 2

No. 9.

Dr.

Tailor's Account for 1853.

1853.	£.	s.	d.
Stock on hand Jan. 1st	94	9	2
Goods received during the year	370	19	6¾
	465	8	8¾
Stock on hand December 31st.....	102	5	3
	363	3	5¾
Tailor's and Assistants' Wages	226	10	4
Coals, Chandlery, Light, & incidental Expenses	12	1	2¼
Profit of Boys' Work	9	5	4
	£611	0	4

No. 9.

		Cr. £.	*s.*	*d.*
Clothes supplied to	Bethlem, with the Repairs	352	12	1
Ditto	Bridewell Hospital	62	17	11
Ditto	House of Occupations	195	10	4
		£611	0	4

Amount of Work Done.

	Made.	Repaired.
Coats	165	102
Jackets	228	1099
Waistcoats	291	811
Trowsers	314	1814
Canvass Frocks	52	4
Great Coats	6	—
Gowns bound	10	—

No. 10.

Work done by Females.

			s.	d.		£	s.	d.
New Work.								
Shirts	390	at	0	6	each	9	15	0
Shifts	230	„	0	4	„	3	16	8
Petticoats	360	„	0	3	„	4	10	0
Stays	54	„	1	0	„	2	14	0
Caps	691	„	0	3	„	8	12	9
Pairs of Stockings run and marked	790	„	0	2	„	6	11	8
Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs	865	„	0	1	„	3	12	1
Aprons	460	„	0	2	„	3	16	8
Gowns	348	„	2	0	„	34	16	0
Towels and Dusters	412	„	0	0½	„	0	18	5
Pairs of Shoes bound	276	„	0	1½	„	1	14	6
Sheets	4	„	0	3	„	0	1	0
Pillow-cases	4	„	0	4	„	0	1	4
Repairs.								
Shirts	1890	„	0	1½	„	11	16	3
Shifts	250	„	0	1	„	1	0	10
Petticoats	343	„	0	1½	„	2	2	10½
Pairs of Stockings, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Aprons, and Table cloths	10,060	„	0	1	„	41	18	4
Gowns	600	„	0	3	„	7	10	0
Sheets	400	„	0	2	„	3	6	8
						£148	15	0½
Deduct Salary and Maintenance of Instructor in Needlework, estimated at						55	0	0
						£93	15	0½

No. 11.

Summary of Profits on Trades and Needlework.

	£	s.	d.
Profit of Boy's Work in Baker's Department	55	0	0
Ditto „ Brewer's do.....	54	0	0
Ditto „ Shoemaker's do.....	18	13	9
Ditto „ Tailor's do.....	9	5	4
Ditto „ Ropemaker's do.....	21	17	8½
Profit on Girl's Needlework	93	15	0½
Total net profit on Work of Inmates	£252	11	10

No. 12.

DAILY OCCUPATION OF THE INMATES.

Hours of Rising.

Six o'clock in the summer months, and not later than 7 o'clock in the winter months.

After private prayer in each dormitory, washing, dressing, &c.

On Week Days.

Until 8 *o'clock.*—The Trades-boys to be employed at their Trades, and the School-boys in making the beds and sweeping and cleaning the dormitories and other apartments on the male side. The Girls selected for employment in the Laundry and Kitchen, and in Household Work, to be engaged in their particular occupations, and the rest in making beds and sweeping and cleaning the dormitories and other apartments on the female side.

From 8 *to* 9 *o'clock.*—Prayers, breakfast, and recreation.

Prayers to be read in the respective *Dining Halls* by the Chaplain on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays with the Boys, and on the remaining week-days with the Girls. The School-master and the School-mistress to read prayers in their respective departments when the Chaplain does not officiate.

The Prayers to consist of Scripture-reading and the use of the Form of Prayer for Families, prepared and published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and entitled "A Manual of Devotion," the same having been long in use in the establishment.

From 9 *to* 1 *o'clock (except Saturday.)*—Trades-boys at their trades from 9 to 12, and in School from 12 to 1, except three boys employed as bakers, who shall attend school two hours every afternoon; and one boy employed as an engineer, who shall attend school one hour every afternoon.

School-boys in school from 9 to 12 o'clock, and in occupation from 12 to 1 under the arts-masters, as the Superintendent shall direct.

Girls selected for particular employments to be at their respective occupations from 9 to 12 o'clock; and with the exception of the Kitchen Girls, to be in school from 12 to 1 o'clock; the other Girls to be at school and at needlework from 9 to 12 o'clock, and at such occupation from 12 to 1 o'clock under the arts-mistresses, as the Matron shall direct.

From 1 *to* 2 *o'clock.*—Dinner and recreation.

From 2 *to* 6 *o'clock (except Saturday).*—Trades-boys at their trades.

School-boys at school from 2 to 5 o'clock, and from 5 to 6 o'clock in occupation as the Superintendent shall direct.

Girls selected for particular employments to be at their respective occupations, and the rest at needlework, *from* 2 to 5 o'clock, and in occupation from 5 to 6 o'clock, as the Matron shall direct.

From 6 *to* 7¾ *o'clock.*—Supper and recreation.

From 7¾ *o'clock to* 8 *o'clock.*—Prayers.

8 *o'clock.*—Bed-time.

On Saturdays.

No school to be kept, either in the morning or afternoon, and no Trades-boy, except such as are employed at Bethlem Hospital, to be required to work at his trade after 12 o'clock. The inmates on this day to be engaged in cleaning the establishment, assorting and distributing

clean linen, using the bath, and in such other occupations as the Superintendent and Matron shall respectively direct. The recreation of the inmates to be, when the weather will permit, in the airing-grounds, and at other times in the day-rooms, which are to be provided with suitable books for amusement and instruction.

On Sundays.

Until 8 *o'clock.*—The inmates to be occupied *in making beds, changing linen, and delivering up all that is dirty,* and in preparing for the proper spending of the day.

From 8 *to* 10 *o'clock.*—Breakfast and walking in the airing-grounds, when the weather will permit.

From 10 *to* 11 *o'clock.*—In school-rooms, reading the Lessons for the day, repeating Catechism, and answering questions on scriptural subjects.

From 11 *to* 1 *o'clock.*—In Chapel for Morning Service and Sermon.

From 1 *to* 7 *o'clock.*—Dinner and Supper; reading in day-rooms, and walking in airing-courts.

7 *o'clock.*—Evening Service in Chapel, with a short Address.

8 *o'clock.*—Bed-time.

No. 13.

DIETARY TABLE.

Breakfasts Daily.

	Quantities. Class 1.	Quantities. Class 2.
	oz.	oz.
Gruel of Oatmeal and Milk, or Milk and Water and Bread	6	6
Dinners.		
Sunday.—Boiled Beef	8	6
Potatoes or other vegetables		
Bread	4	4
Monday.—Soup, thickened with Vegetables and Peas or Barley.		
Bread	6	6
Tuesday.—Baked Suet Pudding		
Bread	4	4
Cheese	1	1

No. 13 *continued.*

	QUANTITIES.	
	Class 1.	Class 2.
	oz.	oz.
Wednesday.—Boiled Mutton	8	6
Potatoes or other Vegetables		
Bread	4	4
Thursday.—Mutton Broth, thickened with Vegetables, Barley, &c.		
Bread	6	6
Friday.—Roast Mutton	8	6
Potatoes or other Vegetables		
Bread	4	4
Saturday.—Boiled Suet Pudding		
Bread	4	4
Cheese	1	1

The Soup and Mutton Broth to be made of the liquor in which the Meat on the preceding day had been boiled, with such additional Meat as may be requisite to make it of good quality. Rice Milk, or Rice Pudding to be occasionally used instead of Soup during the hot weather.

SUPPERS DAILY.

Bread	6	6
Cheese	1½	1½

Table Beer with Dinner and Supper daily.

The Female Monitors to dine together, apart from the other children, and at a different time, their dinner being cooked separately, when practicable by the Monitors themselves in rotation, for the purpose of increasing their experience in cooking as practised in private families, but being in accordance with the diet allowed, except on Saturdays, when it shall be Meat-pie.

HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS.

		£	s.	d.
+1	Chaplain	200	0	0
*1	Surgeon	20	0	0
1	Apothecary	0	0	0
*1	Clerk	20	0	0
1	Steward	0	0	0
†1	Superintendent	250	0	0
†1	Matron	210	0	0
†1	Schoolmaster	120	0	0
*1	Steward's Clerk	22	10	0
*1	Organist	25	0	0
†1	Clerk of the Works	0	0	0
1	Baker	65	0	0
‡1	Brewer	50	0	0
‡1	Rope-maker	50	0	0
‡1	Shoemaker	50	0	0
‡1	Tailor	50	0	0
	Do. Chapel Clerk	5	0	0
§1	Assistant Schoolmaster	85	0	0
2	School-mistresses ... £30 each	60	0	0
1	Cook	20	0	0
1	Laundry-maid	20	0	0
*1	Rope-maker (journeyman) ... 21*s.* per week	54	12	0
*1	Tailor (journeyman) ... 27*s.* per week	70	4	0
		£1,447	6	0

+ An allowance of £80 per annum for rent.

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† Lodged only.

‡ In addition to board and lodging have each a suit of clothes and a hat per annum.

§ Has only house, a suit of clothes, and a hat annually.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

REPORT.

To the Right Worshipful the PRESIDENT, the Worshipful the TREASURER, and the GOVERNORS of the Royal Hospital of Bethlem.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report that I have now the honor of submitting to you, will, I hope, meet with your approbation; as the evidence it contains will, I have reason to think, prove to your satisfaction that this Hospital, which has the advantage of being under your supervision, and which enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest charitable institutions for the reception of the insane in Europe, continues to be conducted on the best and most approved principles.

The object of these Annual Reports is, I apprehend, to lay before you, in plain unaffected language, an account of the management of the Hospital during the past year, with the Statistical Tables, and such practical remarks as may suggest for your consideration any additional measures which may increase the comfort of the patients, and still further carry out the great designs of this munificent endowment.

The humane and enlightened principles which now guide us in the moral and medical treatment of insanity,

may be said to have been recently discovered, and we may therefore look forward to many improvements being yet introduced into our present system of management, which can only be elicited by experience. This anticipation is in itself a great inducement to persevere in watching closely the habits and exigencies of the insane, of which I freely acknowledge I am deeply sensible, as well as of the responsible nature of the duties which devolve upon me; I at the same time feel greatly encouraged by the support which I have already received from your liberal administration.

On the 1st of January, 1853, there were 356 patients (including those out on leave) in the Hospital, of whom 194 were males, and 162 females; and during the year 242 patients were admitted—105 males, and 137 females; so that since the last Annual Report 598 patients have been under medical treatment and moral surveillance.

The admissions were as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Curable	72	128	200
Incurable	1	3	4
Criminal	32	6	38
	105	137	242

The number of admissions in this, and in all other public institutions, is subject to remarkable fluctuations: thus, in the year 1849 there were received into this Hospital 344 patients; the next year the number rose to 373, and in the following year, viz., 1851, the admissions fell to 306.

It is, therefore, neither surprising nor disparaging to find the number of admissions last year was less than

during preceding years, which was reasonably accounted for by my predecessors, who observed, in their Report addressed to you in 1851, that "this diminution of admissions may be ascribed to the numerous County Asylums which have been erected in different parts of the kingdom, and which must necessarily diminish in a material degree the applications for admission into this and similar institutions."* We have also to consider, that in the Metropolitan district alone, competition has induced the proprietors of some private asylums to adopt such a reduction of terms as render many of these establishments available to the middle classes of society, —persons on the verge of poverty, who would otherwise require charitable assistance. Among the admissions you will observe 38 criminal lunatics,—32 males, and 6 females,—being an increase of 10 upon the number admitted in 1852, and of as many as 24 upon the number admitted in 1851.†

The discharges and removals of patients during the year amounted to 212, of whom 82 were males, and 130 females; of these numbers it is satisfactory to state that 121 were dismissed cured. The details are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Cured	45	76	121
Uncured	35	48	83
Removed at request of friends	2	6	8
	82	130	212

The peculiar constitution of this Hospital, which, by its regulations, restricts the period of a patient's residence on the Curable Establishment to one year, with a discretionary extension to three or six months,—which

* Annual Report or 1851. † Vide Reports 1851 and 1825.

was wisely devised with the view of making it a strictly Curative Institution,—may explain the reason of so many patients being discharged *uncured*. The majority of them were in fact still under medical treatment, though with little, if any, hope of permanent amendment: it being well known that the chances of recovery are materially diminished after the first year; and the majority of cures here reported will be found to have taken place within the first three months after admission.

The deaths which took place during the year, it is highly satisfactory to state, were not so numerous as I had reason to anticipate in my last Report, where I explained that "the admission of patients from purely charitable motives, labouring under different forms of organic disease, greatly augmented the number of deaths, a result which, I ventured to observe, might during the current year be predicted."* The particulars connected with the decease of these patients will be found fully detailed in the "*Case* and *Autopsy Books*," and do not appear to demand any special notice. The general health of the patients during the year continued good; and, with the exception of one casualty, on which the coroner's verdict was "Accidental Death," no accident of any kind has occurred. It is gratifying, also, to report, that although epidemic cholera prevailed to a considerable extent in some of the suburbs of the Metropolis (a few cases occurring in this neighbourhood), not a single case of the disease appeared in this Hospital.

It is, I am aware, not customary to introduce into

* Report for 1852, p. 45.

these Reports details which are purely professional; but you will, I hope, permit me to refer briefly to the general principles which we here observe in the management of the insane, whether curable or incurable. Every patient, on admission, is placed under immediate active medical treatment, although it may be very true, and the fact is confirmed by daily experience, that in some cases judicious moral treatment is of more avail in the cure of the disease than the exhibition of any kind of medicine. In the majority of cases, however, it is necessary to combine medical with moral treatment; and here I have the satisfaction of stating that the "Non-Restraint System" continues to be unreservedly adopted in this Hospital, and, as far as my experience has gone, it has been attended with considerable success. You will, probably, allow me to explain, that mechanical restraint, by means of chains, belts, leg-locks, handcuffs, &c., was formerly considered to be indispensible in the treatment of the insane. The celebrated Thomas Willis advised, as the first indication in the curative process of madness, "manacles, fetters, and stripes;" he also recommended "that the food should be slender, and not over delicate; clothing rough; bed hard; and treatment severe and rigid."* "The first attention of the medical practitioner," says Dr. Cox, "is to see that the proper means of securing the patient be at hand.† We must have recourse to the best method of restraint, and perhaps every other must yield to the improved strait waistcoat, assisted by other means of coercion,

* Willis (Omnia Opera)

† Practical Observations on Insanity, by Joseph Mason Cox. London: 1804, p. 23.

known to those who undertake the care of the insane; and he states, in a note to this passage, with evident satisfaction, that he has devised some improvement in a mechanical contrivance, of which he may, at some future time, publish a description with engravings."* At this period, and indeed until very lately, the application of restraint was the rule of treatment; hence Mr. Bryan Crowther, who was the Surgeon to this Hospital at the beginning of the present century, tells us, in his practical remarks on insanity, that "excepting for the strait waistcoat, and confinement to the room, we possess no ascendancy over unruly patients." Hence, he pithily observes, that "to illustrate the propriety of management by a detail of cases, would be just giving the history of a strait waistcoat, with the benefit of coercion."† Such was the system of restraint and coercion universally and indiscriminately adopted in the year 1807, when Dr. Powell, who was at that time Secretary to the Commission in Lunacy (then appointed by the College of Physicians), stated to the Committee of the House of Commons, that "Insane Houses were places for the safe custody and confinement of lunatics, rather than curative Hospitals."‡ Happily, however, for the interests of humanity, this system has been abolished; and although we are indebted to the illustrious Pinel for having, in the first instance, emancipated the poor lunatic from his fetters, a large debt

* Practical Observations on Insanity, by Joseph Mason Cox, Esq. London: 1804. P. 47.

† Practical Remarks on Insanity, by Bryan Crowther. London: 1811, pp. 89, 90.

‡ Report to the Select Committee. Powell, 1807.

of gratitude is due to those physicians in this country who have persevered in carrying out the views of this great philanthropist. It has been well observed, that the world is not less indebted to those who persevere in establishing a discovery, than the discoverer himself; for the most important truths require to be constantly reiterated before they take a firm hold of the public mind; and if the enlightened views of Pinel had not been adopted, and fairly tested at various public establishments, the possibility of managing violent lunatics, without imposing upon them the least mechanical restraint, would still be disputed, and the proposition denounced as utopian and impracticable. As a substitute for mechanical restraint, seclusion in the padded room is now resorted to, it being found that temporary isolation not unfrequently has the effect of tranquilizing the most violent lunatics, particularly after having a warm bath administered, and such sedatives, or other medicines, as the case may require. It was the celebrated physician, Autenreith, who invented, upon the authority of Dr. Burrows, the padded room; which however, Dr. Burrows himself, by the following account, appears to have highly disapproved of. "To obviate," says he, "the necessity of bodily restraint by the ordinary means, Dr. Autenreith constructed a strong room, padded all round, in which he conceived that the most furious lunatics might be let loose, like a beast in a den, without doing harm to himself or any one. The absurdity and uselessness of such a plan must be apparent to the experienced, who know that some maniacs, unrestrained and so situated, would tear away all padding, and beat their brains out; or soon become beasts

in reality."* If Dr. Burrows had lived to see the success that has attended the use of the padded room, he would, no doubt, have greatly modified this opinion: but the practice of putting patients into seclusion by no means supersedes the necessity, at the same time, of medical treatment and constant attention. It is quite true that, if abused, the system of seclusion might be rendered very cruel. Solitary confinement, unnecessarily imposed, and unduly prolonged, would become painful and intolerable to many patients; it is, therefore, very properly required, that in every Lunatic Asylum an entry should be made, in the Medical Journal, of the name of every patient placed in seclusion, and the duration of such confinement.

You will, I trust, excuse this digression which I have introduced with a view of calling your attention to the difference which exists between the system of treatment which was formerly adopted, and the one which is now found to be not only the most humane but the most successful. In illustration of the past and present plan of treatment, it may be interesting to contrast the two following cases, the one extracted from the Records of this Hospital, in the year 1809, the other from the "Case Book," of 1853. Both cases I transfer to my Report verbatim, leaving the deduction to others.

"A. F. admitted into the Hospital, February 6, 1808, aged 34. This woman was born at Derby. At the age of 20, she came to London to seek for service, but she soon lost her character, and every sense of modesty and decency. The natural violence of her disposition was increased by her intemperance. She was the most tur-

* Commentaries on Insanity, Burrows. London: 1828, p. 689.

bulent of all the females that disturb the night about Fleet Market, and has been repeatedly flogged at Bridewell for her extreme violence and disorder. She became at length the horror of the watchmen, for punishing and imprisonment had no effect in checking her career. She was known to her companions by the name of "Ginger." In one of her paroxysms of rage she attacked the windows of the Mansion House, and on her examination before the Lord Mayor, it appeared that her violent disposition had gradually passed into a state of complete madness. Under these circumstances she was sent, February 6th, 1808, to the Hospital, and placed on the curable establishment. At the expiration of twelve months, her lunacy continuing, she was admitted on the incurable list. There is no record of the manner in which she conducted herself during the first year, but it appears that she was chained to her bed of straw for eight years without any covering or apparel. So long as she continued thus coerced the violence continued." The last entry is "*coercion still makes her ferocious, but when left at liberty she is not in the least degree dangerous.*"

"M. C. admitted into this Hospital, Sept. 30, 1853, in a state of violent raging excitement, depending upon acute mania. She had been in this state three days previous to her admission, and had wandered about the streets in a comparatively naked state, under the excitement of religious euthusiasm. She was a powerful muscular woman; and to bring her to the Hospital it was necessary to impose upon her the restraint of a straight jacket. She screamed violently all the way to the Hospital, and used the most threatening language, refusing to listen to anything that was said to her, but

when tired of vociferating, contented herself with kicking and spitting at those within her reach. On admission the mechanical restraint was removed; she was ordered a warm bath, and two grains of the acetate of morphia, and afterwards placed in a bed in a padded room. She continued noisy for an hour or two, and then became quieter, but the attendant who looked at her every half hour always found her sleepless. The following day she continued tranquil, but when addressed, responded with an oath or obscene expression. She was ordered one grain and a half of acetate of morphia. The third day she contined quiet and sullen, but permitted the nurse to dress her and place her in a chair in the day-room with the other patients. Her bowels not having been relieved, she was ordered one drop of croton oil on a lump of sugar. Within four hours after her bowels were acted upon she resumed her natural demeanor, and asked for employment. The following day (the 4th), she continued tranquil and rational, rather shrinking from conversation; and being a little feverish was ordered "henbane," with a saline. From that day she speedily became convalescent, and was discharged cured, November 11, 1853, having been a patient in the Hospital, 42 days."

Other cases of a similar description might be extracted from the Case Books and Records of the Hospital, but I apprehend these sufficiently evince the great advantage of the *non-restraint* system, which, with some few exceptions, is I believe adopted in all the best conducted Asylums in the Kingdom.

In the moral management of the insane, we cannot attach too much importance to those occupations and recreations which tend to divert the mind from its

delusions, and which rouse and invigorate the healthy exercise of its reflecting faculties. Speaking generally, we find lunatics of every class, unless urged to the contrary, disposed to be indolent; some few indeed may be mischievously restless: but the majority succumb under their morbid feelings, and are indisposed to exert themselves with any degree of steadiness.

There can be no doubt that every description of occupation has a curative tendency, and it is desirable that such patients should receive every possible encouragement. Even recreation, whatever be the kind of amusement, is only another term for mental employment, and judiciously promoted, cheers the mind, and excites a healthy tone of feeling. Hence some of the patients during the year were permitted to walk out, under the care of nurses and proper attendants, which was esteemed a great indulgence, and had perceptibly a good effect. Four of the male patients, who were, however, not fit to be discharged, were allowed to spend a day at Kew, another day they went by steam-boat to the Nore; and conducting themselves well, under the charge of careful attendants, during the year visited many different public exhibitions, the National Gallery, the Crystal Palace, Marlborough House, the Zoological Gardens, Smithfield Cattle Show, &c., &c. This privilege was awarded to them gradually, and was suggested by their enjoyment and quiet demeanor when first taken for a walk round the garden: and I have no hesitation in stating, that this indulgence having been highly appreciated by them, has had a beneficial effect upon their minds. If we can succeed in giving a patient the impression that we repose confidence in him, if we can make him sensible of the importance of keeping his *parole d'honneur*, we are

greatly improving his mental state: for the recovery of self respect is often the first indication of impending cure. Hence we find the Reports of many Lunatic Asylums attesting the advantages which patients derive from such excursions.

One of the most important points connected with the management of every Hospital or Asylum for the reception of Lunatics, affects the arrangements which are made for the proper classification of the patients. It is evident that the homicidal and suicidal, the maniacal and melancholic, the noisy and the dirty, must be separated from those who are tranquil, cleanly, well disposed, and perhaps only partially insane, or under some harmless delusion. My attention has been frequently directed to this subject, and I have endeavoured to avail myself of all the resources of the Hospital to effect this object. The alterations connected with the building itself, mentioned in my last Report, as being then anticipated, have, through your sanction and liberality, been proceeded with, and are all nearly finished. The wards are exceedingly comfortable, and the domestic appointments for the use of the patients in the day and sleeping rooms, very complete. It would also, I beg to observe, be in many respects advantageous if we possessed better means for employing, under proper selection, our criminal lunatics, who are not only capable but desirous of occupation. Their industry would, in a financial point of view, be very productive; and, which is a most important consideration, their mental and bodily state of health would be thereby greatly improved.

It is lamentable to see strong and healthy men, in the prime of life, idling away their time from morning till night, lounging listlessly about the wards, doing nothing.

If indeed occupation be salutary, and conducive to the recovery of ordinary patients, persons who were never accused or found guilty of committing any crime, it is still more essential for that class of lunatics whose morbid associations, ever dwelling perhaps on one fatal deed, must assume a darker and gloomier character. The minds of such men ought to be engaged in some useful manual occupation, the want of which has a very injurious effect upon them. The propriety and expediency of giving criminal lunatics employment cannot, I think, be doubted; and from practical observation, I fully concur in the views expressed on this subject by a late honorable member of the House of Commons, and one of the Governors of this Hospital—Mr. Charles Pearson. "I am of opinion," he observes, "that it would be just and proper to empower the government authorities, to whom the custody of criminal lunatics is entrusted, to exact from the healthy and able-bodied a certain amount of labour suited to their age and strength, and previous state and condition." *

Much has lately been written and said on the subject of criminal lunacy, and the expediency of providing a special asylum for their reception. It would be out of place were I here to enter upon any discussion, but as your Medical Officer I feel justified in bearing my testimony to many of the advantages which this Hospital unquestionably possesses.

In a sanitory point of view, the salubrity of the situation cannot be doubted—well ventilated, dry and warm, the healthiness of the day and sleeping rooms

* Letter on the proposed Legislative Enactment in Reference to the Criminal Lunatics, by Charles Pearson, Esq. M.P., addressed to Dr. Forbes Winslow, Editor of "The Physichological Journal of Medicine," Vol. 1. p. 182.

cannot be questioned, indeed the facts speak for themselves: our mortality always has been small, and no cases of Cholera, or I believe any other epidemic, has ever occured within the walls of Bethlem. It is true that we do not, in comparison with some of the County Asylums, enjoy a very extensive acreage of land, nor is the building surrounded with luxuriantly-wooded pleasure grounds; but when we look to the practical utility of these attractive features, we shall find, as far as this Hospital is concerned, they would be of little advantage to us. The want of land we do not feel, because the patients we admit do not, for the most part, belong to the class of agricultural labourers. Half-pay officers, professional men (dependent for support on their mental toil), artists, reduced tradesmen, mechanics, who are not accustomed to field or garden work, nor could we insist upon their so occupying themselves. The inmates of Bethlem belong principally to the middle classes of society; they are in the position of life to which "private patients" (as they are termed) commonly belong; and one of the great advantages of this Hospital is, that being open for their reception, the pain of sending them to a County or Parish Asylum, where they would be at once associated with paupers, is at any rate for a short period postponed. Again, we have no luxuriantly-wooded avenues or pleasure grounds, no park-like scenery surrounding the building; but let us fairly weigh the facts —the safe custody of our criminal lunatics is one of the chief objects which induces the Government authorities to confide to our care this class of patients; and what would be the result if they had the opportunity of roaming unrestrained over such grounds as surround most of our County Lunatic Asylums? The criminal

lunatic, to effect his escape, has a desperate stake at issue—active, cunning, ingenious, and persevering; the only security we can have that he shall not carry out his object, must be looked for in the circumstance of his being constantly within sight of the attendant. The airing grounds connected with this building are large enough for every purpose of exercise and health, which fact is sufficiently proved by the number of years many of these patients have lived here, and by the habitual healthy state of the criminal establishment.

During the last year, in accordance with the announcement which I made in my former Report, I delivered in the Hospital a course of Lectures on the Nature and Treatment of Insanity, illustrated by such cases as were then under medical treatment.

These Lectures were delivered during the months of May, June, and July, and I felt much flattered by their reception. Several of our Governors did me the honour to attend; and I was much gratified in observing that many eminent members of our profession favoured me with their presence at the introductory Lecture. This year I purpose, under your sanction, delivering a similar course, again illustrating the subject matter referred to in the different Lectures by such apposite cases as may then be in the Hospital. The study of mental disease is now recognized to be a distinct and legitimate branch of medical science; and the current admission of recent cases into this Institution present an ever-varying field for practical observation, which the numerous general Hospitals in this Metropolis do not profess to command. Here the pupil has the opportunity of studying all the different forms of insanity, and that too in the early state of the disease. Here he may dismiss his

book-taught theories, and learn to appreciate the value of facts as they appear visibly before him. The attendance of students at these Lectures has not, it appears, since this course was instituted, been so satisfactory as could be desired. My predecessors complained of the small number of those who regularly attended; but it is to be remembered, that the practice of lunacy is a "specialty;" and the pupils attending the London, or other Schools of Medicine, aim at qualifying themselves for general medical and surgical practice,—and so much information is required to enable them to pass the stringent examinations which they have to undergo at the different Halls and Colleges, that many of them cannot afford time to follow up any of the collateral branches of this science.

Before concluding, it is perhaps my duty to refer, as an event in the history of this Institution, of which these Annual Reports may be considered passing records, to the circumstance of an Act of Parliament (16 and 17 Vict. cap. 97) having come into operation on the 1st of November last, by one of the clauses of which, this Hospital is placed under the supervision of the Commissioners in Lunacy. Many of the printed forms of various returns which we had hitherto used have of necessity been altered to comply with the provisions of the Statute. The Statistical Tables annexed to this Report will be found to be drawn up carefully on the same plan as hitherto adopted; one however, marked No. 5, is somewhat added to, and now shows at a glance the number of male and female curable patients *admitted* and *discharged*, whether as cured, uncured, or dead, during each month in the year.

In conclusion, allow me to acknowledge the courtesy and assistance which I have, on all occasions, personally received from the Members of your Honorable Board, and I beg to subscribe myself,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very respectful and obedient Servant,

W. CHARLES HOOD, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

January 30th, 1854.

No. 1.

Patients Admitted and Discharged.

	Between the Years 1820 and 1852 inclusive.												During 1853.											
	Curables.			Incurables.			Criminals.			Total.			Curables.			Incurables.			Criminals.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Remained in Hospital 1st Jan. 1820, including those out on leave of absence	29	52	81	28	41	69	41	9	50	98	102	200	66	103	169	38	37	75	90	22	112	194	162	356
Admitted during the years	3127	4713	7840	102	109	211	261	65	326	3490	4887	8377	72	128	200	1	3	4	32	6	38	105	137	242
	3156	4765	7921	130	150	280	302	74	376	3588	4989	8577	138	231	369	39	40	79	122	28	150	299	299	598
Discharged—																								
Cured	1517	2512	4029	8	24	32	70	29	99	1595	2565	4160	38	75	113	..	..	..	7	1	8	45	76	121
Uncured	730	1320	2050	..	4	4	3	..	3	733	1324	2057	35	48	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	48	83
By request of friends	85	110	195	24	20	44	..	..	..	109	130	239	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8
Disqualified cases	529	425	954	6	..	6	..	..	..	535	425	960	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Having been sent out on leave of absence, and no account since received of their state of mind	30	64	94	..	1	1	..	..	..	30	65	95												
Removed by order of the Secretary of State	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	68	62	6	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	31	27	4	31
Escaped	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	4												
Died	199	230	429	53	64	117	76	16	92	328	310	638	9	7	16	1	3	4	4	1	5	14	11	25
Remaining 31st December, 1852:—																								
Out on leave	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	9
In Hospital	65	99	164	38	37	75	90	22	112	193	158	351	50	89	139	38	37	75	84	22	106	172	148	320
	3156	4765	7921	130	150	280	302	74	376	3588	4989	8577	138	231	369	39	40	79	122	28	150	299	299	598

No. 2.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS in the HOSPITAL, attending Chapel, and under restraint, during the last thirteen years.

During the Year.	Number of Patients.	Sunday Chapel Attendance.	Weekly average of Patients under restraint.
1841	341	80½, or 23.60 per cent.	9, or 2.64 per cent.
1842	369	139, or 37.66 per cent.	3, or 0.81 per cent.
1843	367	181, or 49.31 per cent.	3, or 0.81 per cent.
1844	359	164*, or 46.45 per cent.	1½, or 0.33 per cent.
1845	403	†	⅔, or 0.17 per cent.
1846	395		1⅓, or .06 per cent.
1847	392	147, or 37½ per cent.	¼, or .05 per cent.
1848	399	138, or 34.58 per cent.	$\frac{73}{366}$, or .05 per cent.
1849	406	138, or 33.9 per cent.	$\frac{63}{365}$, or .04 per cent.
1850	391	147, or 37.59 per cent.	$\frac{37}{365}$, or .025 per cent.
1851	388	133, or 34.28 per cent.	
1852	374	132, or 35.56 per cent.	
1853	343	141, or 41.1 per cent.	

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER of PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Males	111
Females	84
	195

* To 30th June, when the enlargement of the Chapel was begun,

† Partially suspended during the enlargement of the Chapel.

No. 3.

TOTAL NUMBER of CURABLE PATIENTS admitted into BETHLEM HOSPITAL during One Hundred Years, ending the 31st December, 1853, with the amount of Cures and Deaths.

Total Patients admitted	19,265.
Discharged cured	8,162, or 42.36 per cent.
Died	1,650, or 8.56 per cent.

No. 4.

ANNUAL ADMISSIONS, CURES, and DEATHS of CURABLE PATIENTS, during the last Thirty-three Years.

Year.	Admitted.			Cured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1821	58	77	135	22	21	43	1	5	6
1822	55	110	165	22	44	66	5	6	11
1823	57	88	145	21	51	72	4	1	5
1824	65	90	155	23	36	59	1	5	6
1825	72	98	170	30	40	70	6	6	12
1826	67	95	162	24	46	70	1	5	6
1827	64	85	149	26	38	64	6	3	9
1828	87	117	204	43	68	111	5	1	6
1829	78	117	195	56	70	126	6	4	10
1830	83	118	201	36	74	110	2	4	6
1831	81	131	212	35	63	98	5	1	6
1832	62	101	163	23	69	92	2	3	5
1833	61	123	184	25	55	80	1	4	5
1834	102	116	218	49	65	114	8	2	10
1835	111	145	256	36	74	110	5	8	13
1836	109	144	253	50	85	135	9	11	20
1837	119	177	296	61	94	155	9	8	17
1838	107	163	270	58	120	178	6	9	15
1839	104	181	285	54	83	137	9	8	17
1840	127	181	308	72	108	180	4	8	12
1841	101	165	266	58	99	157	13	11	24
1842	127	195	322	57	105	162	8	7	15
1843	109	175	284	56	103	159	8	11	9
1844	118	168	286	58	70	128	6	13	19
1845	110	205	315	62	118	180	8	7	15
1846	125	168	293	66	95	161	2	4	6
1847	124	190	314	68	107	175	3	9	12
1848	118	188	306	74	82	156	2	9	11
1849	124	192	316	66	106	172	6	12	18
1850	135	209	344	74	123	197	20	11	31
1851	112	174	286	52	69	121	9	17	26
1852	101	167	268	49	94	143	15	12	27
1853	72	128	200	38	75	113	9	7	16
	3145	4781	7926	1544	2550	4094	204	232	436

No. 5.

ADMISSION and DISCHARGE of CURABLE PATIENTS during the year 1853.

Month.	Admitted.			Discharged								
				Cured.			Uncured.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	1	13	14	2	9	11	2	2	4	..	1	1
February	5	9	14	5	8	13	2	3	5	1	..	1
March	9	9	18	3	4	7	3	1	4	2	1	3
April	4	9	13	2	12	14	5	2	7	..	2	2
May	7	10	17	1	5	6	..	9	9	3	..	3
June.....	9	15	24	1	4	5	4	4	8	1	..	1
July.....	14	13	27	4	7	11	1	5	6	..	..	..
August.....	11	12	23	4	8	12	4	7	11	..	..	..
September ..	4	13	17	2	3	5	7	4	11	2	..	2
October	3	7	10	7	2	9	5	2	7	..	..	..
November ..	2	7	9	2	7	9	1	3	4	..	..	..
December ..	3	11	14	5	6	11	1	6	7	..	3	3
	72	128	200	38	75	113	35	48	83	9	7	16

No. 6.

AGES of CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15.....	1	1	2
From 15 to 20	5	5	10
— 20 to 25	8	16	24
— 25 to 30	6	23	29
— 30 to 35	8	16	24
— 35 to 40	17	12	29
— 40 to 45	9	13	22
— 45 to 50	4	15	19
— 50 to 55	5	12	17
— 55 to 60	2	10	12
— 60 to 65	4	2	6
— 65 to 70	3	3	6
	72	128	200

No. 7.

DURATION of DISEASE in the CURABLE PATIENTS at the time of their Admission during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week	3	10	13
— 2 —	10	12	22
— 3 —	3	10	13
— 1 month	4	13	17
— 2 —	21	15	36
— 3 —	14	22	36
— 4 —	4	12	16
— 5 —	4	12	16
— 6 —	2	1	3
— 7 —	4	6	10
-- 8 —	..	5	5
— 9 —	1	2	3
— 10 —	1	1	2
— 11 —	1	1	2
Not ascertained	..	6	6
	72	128	200

No. 8.

NUMBER of ATTACKS in the CURABLE PATIENTS on Admission in 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First attack	45	80	125
Several.....	27	45	72
Not ascertained	..	3	3
	72	128	200

No. 9.

Degree of Education of the Curable Patients admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Superior	7	7	14
Good	20	22	42
Moderate	37	79	116
Indifferent	7	17	24
None	1	3	4
	72	128	200

No. 10.

Domestic Condition of the Curable Patients admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	41	68	109
Single	28	46	74
Widowed	3	14	17
	72	128	200

No. 11.

NATIVITY of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metropolis	29	44	73
Provinces.....	37	72	109
Ireland.....	2	3	5
Wales	2	..	2
France	..	1	1
Not ascertained	2	8	10
	72	128	200

No. 12.

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	53	96	149
Independent.....	3	9	12
Roman Catholic	1	2	3
Wesleyan.....	5	11	16
Baptist.....	3	2	5
Hebrew	3	3	6
Presbyterian	..	1	1
Countess of Huntingdon...	..	1	1
No religion	2	..	2
Plymouth Brother	1	..	1
Quaker.....	1	..	1
Not ascertained	..	3	3
	72	128	200

No. 13.

Occupation of Curable Patients admitted during 1853.

MALES.

Tutors	3
Artist	1
Clerks	8
Florist	1
Commercial Traveller	1
House Agent	1
Contractor	1
Broker	1
Warehouseman	1
Custom-House Clerk	1
Music Master	1
Booksellers	2
Cabinet-maker	1
Draper	1
Bakers	2
Hair-dresser	1
Licensed Victualler	1
Cheesemonger	1
Grocers	3
Green-grocer	1
Plumber	1
Cigar-maker	1
Fishmongers	4
Brazier	1
Earthenware-maker	1
Wheelwright	1
Lighterman	1
Tailor	1
House-decorator	1
Farmer	1
Cooper	1
Coachman	1
Cook	1
Carpenters	2
Gardener	1
Weavers	3
Last-maker	1
Servant	1
Labourers	5
Bricklayers	2
Hawker	1
Factory-boy	1
Sawyers	2
Railway-porter	1
Old Clothes-dealer	1
No occupation	2
	72

No. 13—*continued.*

FEMALES.

Wives, Widows, and daughters, of professional men	1
Wives, widows, and daughters, of clerks, and tradesmen	30
Wives, widows, and daughters of servants, mechanics and labourers	30
Governesses	2
Schoolmistresses	2
Upholstress	1
Lodging-house-keepers	3
Laundress	1
Milliners	11
Straw-Plaiter	1
Staymaker	1
Milkwoman	1
Shopkeeper	1
Silk-winder	1
Servants	20
Waistcoat-maker	1
Charwoman	1
Flower-maker	1
No occupation, or occupation not specified	19
	128

No. 14.

PROPORTION of CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1853, classifie as dangerous or violent.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Dangerous or violent Patients..	24	35	59
No indications of being dangerous or violent	48	93	141
	72	128	200

No. 15.

TABLE of SUICIDAL TENDENCY exhibited in the CURABLE PATIENTS admitted during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Have meditated or attempted suicide	14	43	57
Intentions not manifested, or unknown	58	85	143
	72	128	200

No. 16.

Apparent and Assigned Causes of Disease in the Curable Patients admitted during 1853.

MALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	8
Disappointment in love	2
Excitement	1
Loss of employment	1
Reduced circumstances	8
Excessive study	9
Domestic distress	3
Death of relatives	2
Jealousy	1
A quarrel	1

(PHYSICAL.)

Fever	3
Inflammation of liver	1
Intemperance	8
Coup de soliel	1
Rheumatic gout	1
Concussion of the brain	1
Onanism	1

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 23 cases, of which 5 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	5
Previous attacks	9
Not ascertained	6
	72

FEMALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	10
Jealousy	1
Excessive study	2
Reduced circumstances	3
Loss of situation	1
Domestic distress	3
Death of relatives	7
Disappointment in love	6
False reports relative to themselves	2
Religious excitement	6
Alarm from fire	1
Seduction	3
Mental distress	2
Ill-treatment of husband	4
Fright	1

(PHYSICAL.)

Fever	1
Intemperance	6
Influenza	1
Lactation	6
Puerperal	11
Brain fever	1
Fatigue	1
Cessation of catamenia	2
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia	1

Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 42 cases, of which 20 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	20
Previous attacks	8
Not ascertained	17
	128

No. 17.

Return of Empoyment on June 7th, 1853.

MALES.

Galleries.		Chapel.	Gardener.	Mason.	Plasterer.	Bricklayer.	Plumber.	Painter and Glazier.	Carpenter.	Engineer and Smith.	Capstan & Pumping.	Tailor.	Shoemaker.	Knitting and Glove Maker.	Household Work.	Reading, Writing, Drawing, &c.	Lace Making.	Mattrass Making.	Kitchen.	Straw Platting.	Cooper.	Baker.	Weaver.	Engraver.	Blanket Quilting.	Brush Making.	Total.
M.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
	4	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	20
MC.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
		..	14	..	10	2	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	30	49	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114

		Employed.	Unemployed.
In Hospital....	56 Curables.....	42	14
	38 Incurables.....	20	18
	84 Criminals	52	32
	Total....	114	64

FEMALES employed on September 15, 1853.

	Curables	Incurables	Criminals	Total.
Shirt-making	7	2	3	12
Dress-making	4	1	..	5
Mending Linen	10	2	..	12
Making-up Furniture	..	2	.	2
Lace-making	..	..	1	1
Crochet Work	3	..	1	4
Knitting	2	1	..	3
Worsted Work..	2	2	..	4
Reading	2	..	..	2
Bead Work	..	..	2	2
Employed in Laundry	21	2	6	29
Helpers in Wards	12	3	4	19
Music..	1	..	..	1
Total employed	64	15	17	96
Ditto unemployed				
Patients in Hospital				

No, 18.

RETURN of WORK done by FEMALE PATIENTS during 1853.

Men's Shirts made	483	Set of Bed-furniture	1
Flannel Waistcoats	207	Pairs of Stockings marked	18
Flannel Drawers	64	Yards of Lace made	31
Women's Shifts	143	Yards of Crochet	73
Night Gowns	89	Crochet Articles made	43
Aprons	37	Dolls dressed	3
Pinafores	173	Pincushions	7
Flannel Petticoats	39	Baby's Cap	1
Gowns	97	Gentlemen's Fancy ditto	3
Caps	139	Knitted Anti-maccassars	23
Neckerchiefs	519	Patchwork Quilts	2
Pairs of Sheets	319	Purses	5
Pairs of Pillow-cases	122	Mats worked	21
Table Cloths	37		
Towels	107	Total Pieces of Work	2714
Window Curtains	8		

No. 19.

PARTICULARS of CURABLE PATIENTS discharged CURED in 1853.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15	..	1	1
From 15 to 20	3	3	6
— 20 to 25	5	5	10
— 25 to 30	4	17	21
— 30 to 35	6	5	11
— 35 to 40	6	8	14
— 40 to 45	5	9	14
— 45 to 50	1	8	9
— 50 to 55	3	6	9
— 55 to 60	1	10	11
— 60 to 70	4	3	7
	38	75	113

No. 19—*continued.*

State of Bodily Health prior to Attack.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	29	57	86
Bad	9	18	27
	38	75	113

Disposition and Temper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	26	57	83
Irritable	5	12	17
Hasty	2	2	4
Excitable	1	1	2
Morose	1	..	1
Sullen	1	1	2
Tyrannical	1	2	3
Not known	1	..	1
	38	75	113

No. 19—*continued.*

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	21	39	60
Second	8	16	24
Third	1	9	10
Fourth	2	4	6
Fifth	1	4	5
Several	5	1	6
Not specified	..	2	2
	38	75	113

Domestic Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	18	41	59
Single	20	29	49
Widowed	..	5	5
	38	75	113

No. 19—*continued.*

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Depressed	15	31	46
Exalted	13	18	31
Incoherent	4	17	21
Confused	6	9	15
	38	75	113

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Violent or dangerous to themselves or others ..	11	31	42
Restless	10	20	30
Mischievous	2	6	8
Noisy	4	1	5
Excited	1	2	3
Flighty	1	..	1
Inert	2	7	9
Quiet	7	8	15
	38	75	113

No. 20.

Apparent and Assigned Causes of Disease in Patients Discharyed Cured during 1853.

MALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	5
Excessive study	2
Reduced circumstances	5
Domestic troubles	1
Quarrels	2
Jealousy	1

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance	8
Blow on head	1
Rheumatic fever	2
Previous attacks	5
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 10 cases, of which 3 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	3
Not ascertained	3
	38

FEMALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	3
Disappointment	1
Disappointment in love	4
Reduced circumstances	2
Domestic trouble	4
Loss of situation	1
Death of relatives	5
Fright	3
Mental distress	2
Religious excitement	1
Marriage of daughter	1
Seduction	1
Fatigue	1
Ill-treatment of husband	3

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance	4
Rheumatic fever	2
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	2
Puerperal	6
Lactation	2
Hysteria	1
Influenza	1
Brain fever	1
Previous attacks	9
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 21 cases, of which 9 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	9
Not ascertained	4
	75

No. 21.

PARTICULARS of PATIENTS admitted as CURABLE but discharged UNCURED admitted during 1853.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20	2	1	3
From 20 to 25	6	7	13
— 25 to 30	5	5	10
— 30 to 35	5	9	14
— 35 to 40	7	4	11
— 40 to 45	5	6	11
— 45 to 50	2	5	7
— 50 to 55	2	6	8
— 55 to 60	1	3	4
— 60 to 65	..	1	1
— 65 to 70	..	1	1
	35	48	83

State of Bodily Health on admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	27	30	57
Bad	8	18	26
	35	48	83

Disposition and Temper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	20	25	45
Irritable	5	7	12
Hasty	6	5	11
Violent	1	6	7
Morose	1	4	5
Obstinate	1	..	1
Not ascertained	1	1	2
	35	48	83

No. 21—*continued.*

Domestic Condition.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	15	23	38
Single	20	25	45
	35	48	83

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	27	34	61
Second	5	9	14
Third	2	2	4
Fourth	..	1	1
Fifth	..	1	1
Several	1	..	1
Not ascertained	..	1	1
	35	48	83

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous	7	20	27
Restless	8	14	22
Noisy	4	6	10
Violent	4	4	8
Mischievous	7	1	8
Quiet	4	2	6
Not ascertained	1	1	2
	35	48	83

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Depressed	15	23	38
Exalted	6	7	13
Incoherent	6	11	17
Confused	8	7	15
	35	48	83

No. 22.

Apparent and Assigned Causes of Disease in Patients discharged Uncured during 1853.

MALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	3
Disappointment in love	2
Pecuniary difficulties	2
Loss of employment	2
Anxiety about business	1
Religious excitement	2
Excessive study	2
Fright	1
Loss of property	1
Excitement	1
Fatigue in business	2

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance	4
Rheumatic fever	1
Fever	1
Previous attack	1
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 14 cases, of which 7 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	7
Not ascertained	2
	35

FEMALES.

(MORAL.)

Anxiety	4
Fright	3
Disappointment	1
Disappointment in love	1
Pecuniary difficulties	5
Loss of situation	1
Religious exeitement	1
Quarrel	1
Domestic troubles	6

(PHYSICAL.)

Intemperance	4
Puerperal	3
Lactation	3
Miscarriage	1
Hereditary tendency to insanity was traced in 12 cases, of which 7 appeared to be without any other obvious cause	7
Not ascertained	7
	48

No. 23.

Insane prior to Admission.

Discharged	Months.																																						
	1.			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cured	19	38	57	13	15	28	3	9	12	1	7	8	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	38	75	113
By request of friends ...	1	1	2	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Disqualified..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Died	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	1	2	.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	16
Uncured	11	17	28	5	14	19	7	6	13	5	2	7	4	2	6	2	3	5	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	1	35	48	83
	36	60	96	20	33	53	12	16	28	6	11	17	4	5	9	2	4	6	1	1	2	..	4	4	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	84	136	220

No. 24.

Time in Hospital.

Discharged.	Months.																																						
	1. and under			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cured	..	..	..	3	13	16	7	12	19	4	14	18	6	7	13	4	8	12	4	5	9	3	3	6	4	3	7	1	..	1	1	4	5	1	6	7	38	75	113
By request of friends	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5	7
Disqualified..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Died	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	16
	12.			13.			14.			15.			16.			17.			18.			19.			20.			21.			22.			23, & upwds.					
Uncured	24	28	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	35	48	83

No. 25.

Ages.

Discharged.	Years and under.																																						
	20.			25.			30.			35.			40.			45.			50.			55.			60.			65.			70.			75.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Cured	3	4	7	5	5	10	4	16	20	6	6	12	6	8	14	5	9	14	2	8	10	1	6	7	2	10	12	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	1	1	38	75	113
By request of friends ...	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Disqualified..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Died	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	7	16
Uncured	2	1	3	6	8	14	5	3	8	5	9	14	7	5	12	5	6	11	2	5	7	2	6	8	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	35	48	83
	5	7	12	11	16	27	10	20	30	12	16	28	16	16	32	11	15	26	6	13	19	5	13	18	4	13	17	2	4	6	2	2	4	..	1	1	84	136	220

No. 26.

Patients Cured.

Insane before Admission.				1.			2.			3.			4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			11.			12.		
M.	F.	T.	Months.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.
19	28	57	1.	..	..	..	3	13	16	3	3	6	2	5	7	2	4	6	2	4	6	3	4	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	6
13	15	28	2.	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	4	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	2
3	9	12	3.	..	..	..	.	2	2	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
1	7	8	4.	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	.	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	3	3	5.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	6.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	7.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	8.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	10.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	11.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	75	113		..	..	..	4	22	26	9	3	12	5	13	18	4	9	13	4	6	10	4	6	10	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	..	1	1	3	9	12

No. 27,

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS in the Hospital during the last Thirty-two years.

Years.	Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.	Total.
1822	83	69	54	206
1823	88	66	55	209
1824	88	61	57	206
1825	93	65	60	218
1826	94	64	60	218
1827	79	64	57	200
1828	95	66	56	217
1829	102	65	58	225
1830	110	64	54	228
1831	114	64	54	232
1832	98	65	52	215
1833	102	65	51	218
1834	125	63	52	240
1835	137	63	53	253
1836	142	64	52	258
1837	140	65	53	258
1838	153	62	64	279
1839	160	63	76	299
1840	176	78	78	332
1841	157	85	81	323
1842	184	84	87	355
1843	195	84	87	366
1844	182	86	91	352
1845	222	87	94	403
1846	207	85	103	395
1847	203	80	109	392
1848	206	82	111	399
1849	219	76	110	405
1850	215	75	100	390
1851	207	74	106	387
1852	193	75	106	374
1853	156	75	112	343
32	4725	2284	2393	9402
	$147\frac{21}{32}$	$71\frac{12}{32}$	$74\frac{25}{32}$	$293\frac{26}{32}$

Number of Daily Rations during 1853.

Curables.	Incurables.	Criminals.
56,940	27,375	40,880

125,195

No. 28.

PARTICULARS of PATIENTS who have DIED during the year 1853, as reported to the Bethlem Sub-Committee.

	Sex.	Age.	Condition.	Admitted.	Died.	Cause of Death.
1	Male ..	35	Criminal.	8th Oct. 1852 ..	3rd Jan. 1853	Dysentery.
2	Female	22	Curable..	21st Dec. 1852..	11th Jan.....	Exhaustion following excessive excitement.
3	Male ..	52	Curable..	25th Nov. 1852 .	1st Feb.	Phthisis with pneumonia advanced to gangrene of the lungs.
4	Female	38	Curable..	2nd July, 1852 .	3rd Mar.	Extreme cerebral excitement.
5	Male ..	58	Curable..	21st Sept. 1852 .	10th Mar.....	Dysentery and general paralysis.
6	Male ..	48	Curable..	21st May, 1852 .	20th Mar.....	Dysentery.
7	Female	64	Curable..	12th Nov. 1852 .	3rd April	Disease of the heart.
8	Female	75	Criminal.	10th Dec. 1816 .	15th April....	Old age and infirmity.
9	Male ..	..	Incurable	5th Jan. 1842 ..	24th April....	Phthisis.
10	Female	35	Curable..	13th Oct. 1852..	25th April ..	General paralysis.
11	Male ..	46	Curable..	19th Nov., 1852	13th May	Dysentery.
12	Male ..	34	Curable..	19th May, 1853.	24th May	Pleuro-pneumonia.
13	Male ..	55	Curable..	9th March, 1853	31st May	General paralysis.
14	Male ..	37	Curable..	7th May, 1853..	27th June....	Serous apoplexy.
15	Female	53	Incurable	26th March, 1852	3rd July	Paralysis.
16	Male ..	29	Curable..	29th Aug. 1853 .	4th Sept.	Acute mania, and extreme excitement
17	Male ..	39	Curable..	12th July, 1853 .	17th Sept. ..	Phthisis.
18	Female	45	Incurable	5th June, 1840 .	6th Nov.	Chronic bronchitis and emphysema of the lungs.
19	Male ..	57	Criminal.	10th Oct. 1853..	20th Nov.....	Dysentery.
20	Female	70	Curable..	7th Oct. 1853 ..	8th Dec.	Phthisis.
21	Male ..	45	Criminal.	3rd June, 1850 .	9th Dec.	Dysentery.
22	Female	47	Curable..	2nd Dec. 1853..	18th Dec.....	Suffocation from burning
23	Female	19	Curable..	2nd Sept. 1853 .	24th Dec.....	Phthisis.
24	Female	67	Incurable	2nd Aug. 1827..	26th Dec.....	Chronic bronchitis.
25	Male	33	Criminal.	20th July, 1850.	26th Dec.....	Erysipelas and disease of the heart.

No. 29.

SYNOPSIS of DEATHS during 1853.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Curables	9	7	16
Incurables	1	3	4
Criminals	4	1	5
	14	11	25

No. 30.

PARTICULARS of the CURABLE PATIENTS whose DISEASE TERMINATED FATALLY during 1853.

Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 weeks	1	..	1
— 3 —	2	..	2
— 4 —	..	1	1
— 2 months	4	3	7
— 3 —	1	1	2
— 4 —	..	1	1
— 8 —	..	1	1
— 11 —	1	..	1
	9	7	16

No. 30—*continued.*

Domestic Condition

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	7	3	10
Single	1	4	5
Widowe	1	..	1
	9	7	16

Conduct.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dangerous	3	..	3
Restless	3	4	7
Noisy	1	..	1
Inert	2	2	4
Suicidal	..	1	1
	9	7	16

State of Bodily Health prior to Attack.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	3	1	4
Bad	6	6	12
	9	7	16

No. 30—*continued.*

Number of Attacks.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First	8	6	14
Second	1	1	2
	9	7	16

Notions.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exalted	3	..	3
Depressed	3	6	9
Incoherent	3	..	3
Confused	..	1	1
	9	7	16

Disposition and Temper.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	2	6	8
Irritable	3	1	4
Hasty	2	..	2
Sullen	1	..	1
Violent	1	..	1
	9	7	16

No. 30—*continued.*

Apparent and Assigned Causes of Disease.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
(MORAL.)		(MORAL.)	
Want of employment	1	Want of occupation	1
Losses in business	1	Religious excitement.....	4
Excessive study	1		
(PHYSICAL.)		(PHYSICAL.)	
Intemperance	3	Lactation	1
Inflammation of liver	1		
Previous attack	1		
Not ascertained	1	Not ascertained	1
	9		7

No. 31.

RETURN of the INCURABLE PATIENTS now in BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

No.	Sex.	Age when Admitted.	Date of Admission.
1	Male	24	13th July, 1805.
2	Female	33	30th May, 1807.
3	Male	32	10th June, 1820.
4	Female	19	20th July, 1820.
5	Female	37	16th August, 1821.
6	Female	31	10th March, 1825.
7	Female	29	3rd August, 1826.
8	Male	48	26th January, 1827.
9	Female	32	29th July, 1831.
10	Male	20	16th September, 1831.
11	Male	45	21st March, 1834.
12	Female	25	28th March, 1834.
13	Female	28	20th November, 1835.
14	Male	26	5th February, 1836.
15	Female	20	4th March, 1836.
16	Female	48	29th July, 1836.
17	Male	18	18th November, 1836.
18	Male	40	25th November, 1836.
19	Female	30	13th January, 1837.
20	Male	34	20th July, 1838.
21	Male	26	21st September, 1838.
22	Female	42	2nd August, 1839.
23	Female	39	15th November, 1839.
24	Female	28	17th January, 1840.

RETURN of INCURABLE PATIENTS—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when Admitted.	Date of Admission.
25	Male	37	29th February, 1840.
26	Male	26	20th March, 1840.
27	Male	26	27th March, 1840.
28	Female	41	15th May, 1840.
29	Female	26	22nd May, 1840.
30	Male	40	12th June, 1840.
31	Male	27	24th June, 1840.
32	Female	40	20th November, 1840.
33	Male	28	15th January, 1841.
34	Male	31	30th April, 1841.
35	Female	34	25th June, 1841.
36	Female	69	29th October, 1841.
37	Female	35	22nd June, 1842.
38	Male	30	9th September, 1842.
39	Male	27	14th October, 1842.
40	Female	38	3rd March, 1843.
41	Female	31	22nd March, 1844.
42	Female	36	21st June, 1844.
43	Male	28	19th July, 1844.
44	Male	21	20th September, 1844.
45	Female	34	13th December, 1844.
46	Male	29	20th December, 1844.
47	Female	38	28th February, 1845.
48	Male	46	7th March, 1845.
49	Female	29	13th June, 1845.

RETURN of INCURABLE PATIENTS—*continued.*

No.	Sex.	Age when Admitted.	Date of Admission.
50	Male	26	10th October, 1845.
51	Male	50	7th November, 1845.
52	Male	23	21st November, 1845.
53	Male	47	23rd January, 1846.
54	Male	38	13th March, 1846.
55	Male	32	2nd July, 1847.
56	Male	28	14th February, 1848.
57	Male	28	14th February, 1848.
58	Male	21	14th February, 1848.
59	Female	24	14th February, 1848.
60	Female	26	3rd May, 1850.
61	Male	30	3rd January, 1851.
62	Female	26	3rd January, 1851.
63	Male	32	21st February, 1851.
64	Female	40	4th July, 1851.
65	Female	41	18th July, 1851.
66	Male	23	10th October, 1851.
67	Male	..	23rd April, 1852.
68	Female	52	20th May, 1852.
69	Female	48	16th July, 1852.
70	Male	30	6th August, 1852.
71	Female	35	13th August, 1852.
72	Male	56	29th April, 1853.
73	Female	25	4th November, 1853.
74	Female	59	11th November, 1853.
75	Female	30	30th December, 1853.

No. 32.

TIME the INCURABLE PATIENTS have been in the Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Upwards of 45 years	1	..	1
— 40 —	..	1	1
— 35 —	..	..	..
— 30 —	1	2	3
— 25 —	..	1	1
— 20 —	2	2	4
— 15 —	4	3	7
— 10 —	9	9	18
— 5 —	11	8	19
— 3 —	4	1	5
— 1 —	5	7	12
Admitted during 1853	1	3	4
	38	37	75

No. 33.

DEGREE of EDUCATION of INCURABLE PATIENTS in the Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Good	14	14	28
Moderate.....	16	16	32
Imperfect.....	4	5	9
None	2	..	2
Not ascertained	2	2	4
	38	37	75

No. 34.

SYNOPSIS of OFFENCES of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Bethlem Hospital 31st of December, 1853.

Nature of Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Against the State.			
(1.) High Treason..... 1			
(2.) Sedition..... 1	2	..	2
2. Against the Person.....	64	18	82
3. Against Property.....	10	4	14
4. Other offences.....	8	..	8
	84	22	106

No. 35.

TIME the CRIMINAL PATIENTS have been in Bethlem Hospital.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
35 years.....	5	..	5
30 ,, ...	1	3	4
25 ,, ...	2	..	2
20 ,, ...	2	..	2
15 ,, ...	9	1	10
10 ,, ...	11	2	13
5 ,, ...	11	3	14
3 ,, ...	17	5	22
2 ,, ...	3	..	3
1 ,, ...	8	3	11
Admitted during the year 1853	15	5	20
	84	22	106

DIETARY TABLE.

Breakfast.

Every Day...	Males ..	Tea, with 7 oz. of Bread and Butter
	Females..	,, 6 ditto

Dinner.

Sunday	Males	6 oz. Boiled Beef free fm. bone,	4 oz. Bread,	¾	lb. Vegetables,	1	pt. Beer.
	Females ..	5 ,, ,,	4	,,	½	,,	½	,,
Monday....	Males....	6 ,, Roast Mutton,	4	,,	¾	,,	1	,,
	Females ..	5 ,, ,,	4	,,	½	,,	½	,,
Tuesday....	Males....	6 ,, Boiled Mutton,	4	,,	¾	,,	1	,,
	Females ..	5 ,, ,,	4	,,	½	,,	½	,,
Wednesday..	Males....	6 ,, Roast Beef,	4	,,	¾	,,	1	,,
	Females ..	5 ,, ,,	4	,,	½	,,	½	,,

Thursday ..... Same as Monday.

Friday ..... Same as Tuesday.

Saturday ..	Males....	16 oz. Meat Pie,	4 oz. Bread,	1 oz. Cheese,	1 pt. Beer			
	Females ..	14 ,, ,,	4	,,	½	,,		

Supper.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday } Males .. Same as at Breakfast.

Wednesday and Saturday, Males .. 7 oz. Bread, 2 oz. Cheese, 1 pt. Beer.

Every Day ..... Females.. Same as at Breakfast.

Patients in employment in the Grounds, Workshops, or Laundry, to be allowed 4 oz. of Bread, 1 oz. of Cheese or ½ oz. of Butter, and ½ a pint of Beer for Luncheon, and ½ a pint of Beer in the Afternoon.

Every Patient to be allowed 1¾ oz. of Tea, 8 oz. of Sugar, 8 oz. of Butter, and 1½ pints Milk weekly.

On Christmas Day the Dinner to be Roast Beef and Plum Pudding.

On New Year's Day, a Mince Pie to be added to the usual fare.

On Good Friday, a Bun.

On Easter and Whit Monday, 6 oz. of Roast Veal to be allowed instead of the usual Meat for the day.

The Dinners to be further varied by the occasional substitution of Pork and Bacon, when Peas and Beans are in season, and also by the occasional substitution of Fish and Fruit Pies, when Fish and Fruit are plentiful and good.

The Sick to be dieted at the discretion of the Resident Physician.

The Attendants to have at all times the means of obtaining Gruel for such Patients as may require it.

The above to be considered maximum allowances, and all quantities unconsumed are to be taken in diminution of the next supply from the Stores of the Hospital.

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

LIST OF OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, AND SERVANTS.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.
*1 Resident Physician	700	0	0
†1 Surgeon	80	0	0
†1 Chaplain	100	0	0
*1 Apothecary	300	0	0
†1 Surveyor	125	0	0
*1 Receiver and Accountant	262	10	0
†1 Clerk	250	0	0
*1 Steward	250	0	0
*1 Matron	150	0	0
	£2217	10	0

* Lodged only. † Neither boarded nor lodged.

Of the total amount of these salaries £200 is repaid by Government on account of criminal lunatics.

OTHER OFFICERS, ATTENDANTS, AND SERVANTS.

MALES.

		£	s.	d.
*1	Clerk of the Works	54	12	0
*1	Steward's clerk	37	10	0
*1	Clerk's assistant	15	0	0
*1	Organist	15	0	0
1	Chapel clerk	5	0	0
1	House porter	52	0	0
1	Assistant do.	20	0	0
‖1	Gate-keeper	47	0	0
†1	Cutter of provisions	28	0	0
†1	Head attendant	60	0	0
†1	Attendant	60	0	0
†1	Do.	55	0	0
†1	Do.	35	0	0
†1	Do.	40	0	0
†1	Do.	38	0	0
†1	Do.	27	0	0
1	Do.	33	0	0
1	Do.	26	0	0
†11	Attendants ... at £25 per annum each	275	0	0
*‡1	Plumber ... 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
‡1	Bricklayer ... 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
†‡1	Gardener ... 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
†‡1	Engineer ... 40*s.* per week	104	0	0
*2	Carpenters ... 30*s.* per week each	156	0	0
*‡1	Smith ... 30*s.* per week	78	0	0
*‡1	Gardener and out-door attendant ... 18*s.* per week	46	16	0
		£1,541	18	0

* Neither boarded nor lodged.

† In additon to board and lodging, have each a suit of clothes and a hat

‡ Occasionally employed at the House of Occupations.

‖ Lodged only, with a suit of clothes and hat.

FEMALES.

		£	s.	d.
1	Cook	25	0	0
1	Kitchen-maid	12	0	0
1	House-maid	16	0	0
1	Laundry-maid	25	0	0
3	Do. at £17 per annum each	51	0	0
1	Head attendant	50	0	0
3	Attendants at £25 per annum each	75	0	0
1	Do.	21	0	0
1	Do.	19	0	0
14	Do. at £18 per annum each	252	0	0
		£546	0	0

The Hospital is repaid by Government, on account of Criminal Lunatics the wages of seven male and two female attendants, with an allowance of £35 per annum each for maintenance and clothing.

The wages of male attendants commence at £25 per annum, and they increase, if their conduct be satisfactory, £1 yearly afterwards, until they become £35 per annum, after which no further increase is allowed. Attendants in charge of a Ward are allowed £5 per annum extra. Female attendants commence at any amount not exceeding £18 per annum, and after, they increase with like restriction £1 yearly until they become £25 per annum, after which no further increase is allowed. The wages of male attendants were permitted, previous to the year 1841, to increase to £60 per annum.

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