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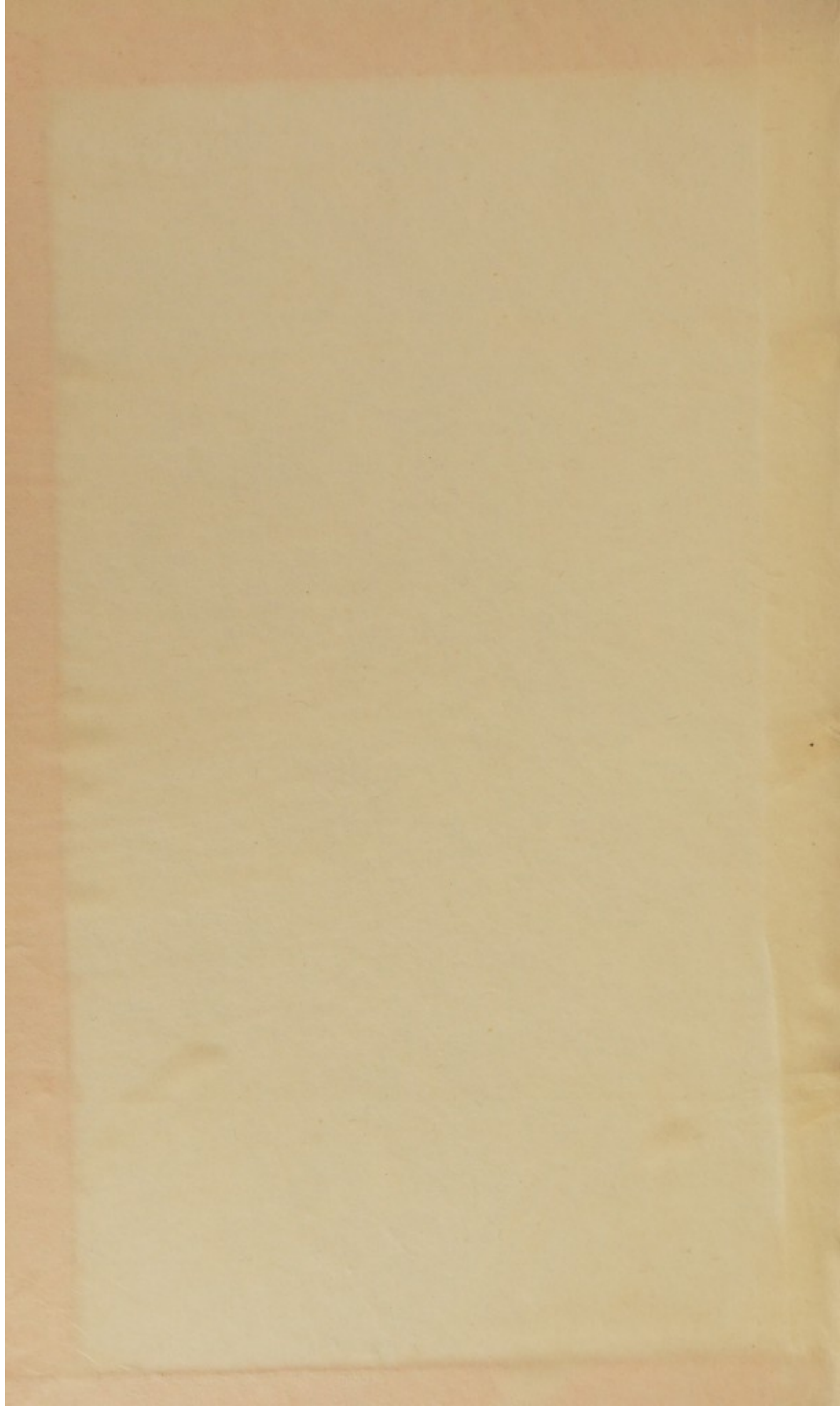
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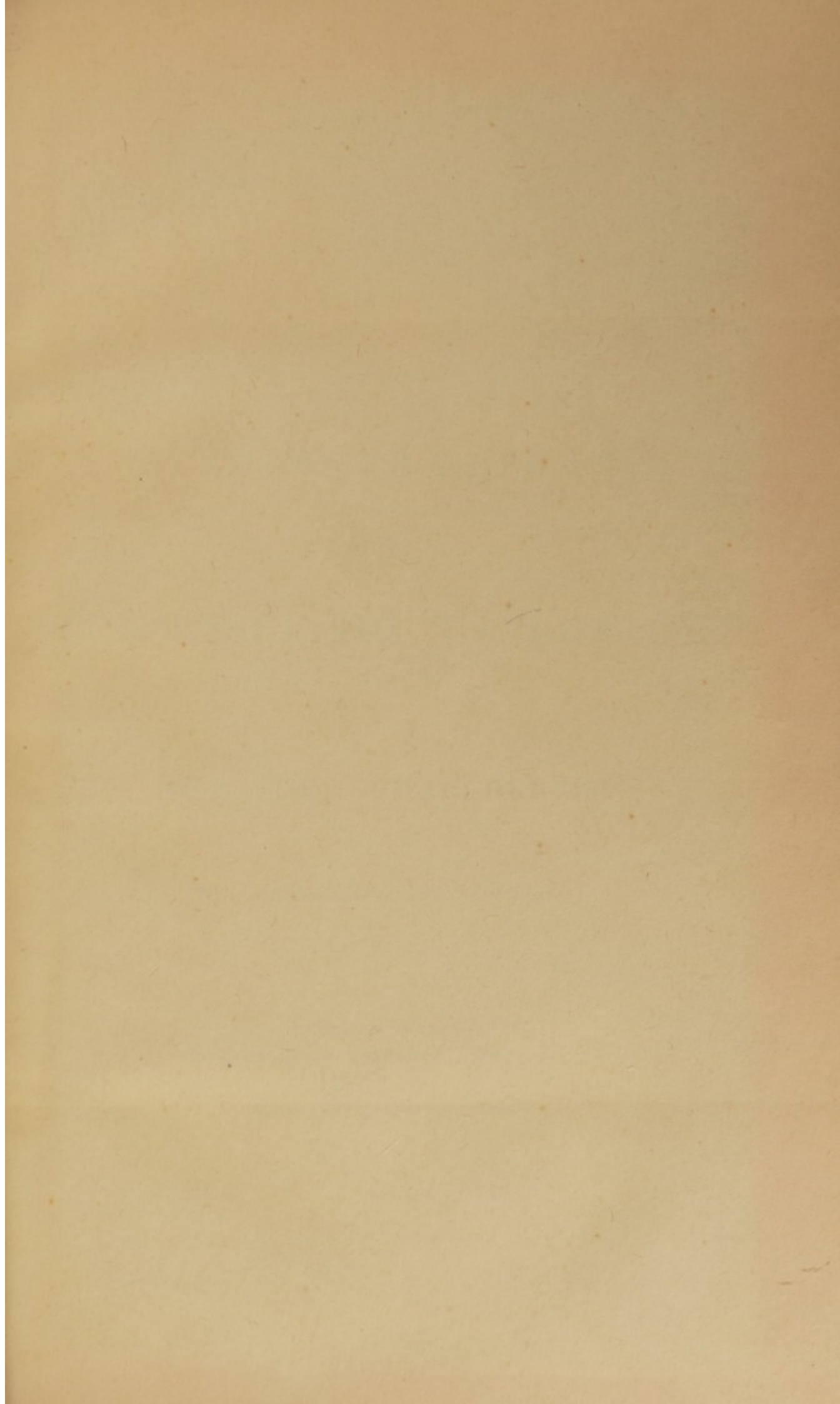
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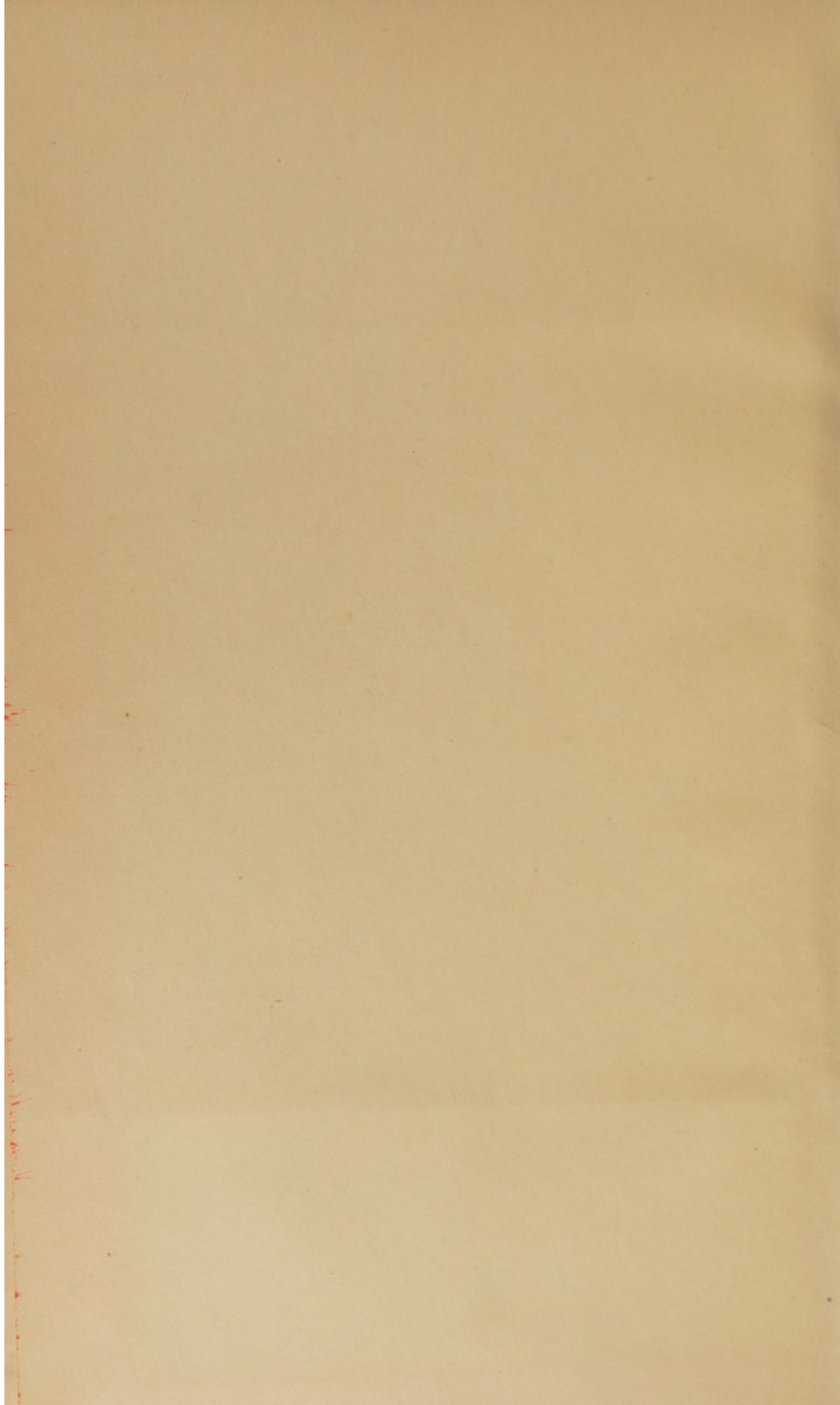


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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 July 1862.*

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THE SIXTEENTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
31st March 1862.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to our practice in previous Reports, we annex Number of In- Tabular Statements (Appendix A.) of the number of insane sane Persons in persons in the several Asylums, Hospitals and Licensed Asylums, Hos- Houses in England and Wales, on the 1st of January 1862, pitals, and Li- together with the number of Admissions, Discharges and censed Houses, Deaths during the year 1861. &c. (Appendix A.)

The new Licenses granted, Licenses Expired, and Changes Licenses and in Proprietorship, during the year ending 31st December changes in Pro- 1861, are set forth in Appendix B. prietorship. (Appendix B.)

We annex (Appendix C. and D.) tabular statements of the Average Weekly average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and cost in Asylums care of Patients in the several County and Borough Asylums and Hospitals. and Hospitals. (Appendix C. and D.)

Subsequent to the approval of the plans for the Dorset Dorset. County Asylum, as mentioned in our Fourteenth Report, the Committee of Visitors submitted to us, in the month of January last, a plan for a corridor of communication at the back of the wards. To this plan we objected, as being unnecessary, and further, that if adopted, the windows on the lower floor would require to be reduced in height, and thereby the light would be obstructed. The Committee of Visitors, however, deemed the corridor to be essential on the Male side of the building, though they did not press for its construction on the Female side, and ultimately the plan so modified was approved of by the Secretary of State.

In the month of February, plans were submitted to us for Hants. an increase to the Hants County Asylum, to provide additional
0.56. A tional

Hants.

tional accommodation for 51 Female Patients, at an estimated cost of 3,550 *l.* On consideration, these plans appeared to us open to many objections, which were stated by us in a conference held with the Committee of Visitors, and ultimately it was found that nearly the same accommodation could be obtained at a cost of 1,550 *l.* Plans containing the suggested alterations were adopted by the Committee of Visitors, and in the month of April received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Leicester.

Plans for the enlargement of the Leicester County Asylum, so as to provide for 200 additional Patients, were laid before us early in the year; and at several conferences with the Committee of Visitors many objections in matters of detail were pointed out by us; but apart from these, we objected strongly to the site proposed for the Women's Wards, as being within 18 feet of the Boundary. We were, however, unable to suggest a better site, owing to the small quantity of land belonging to the Asylum. This was, in fact, quite inadequate to the wants of an Institution, which, if enlarged as proposed, would accommodate 600 Patients.

As a better mode, however, of providing further accommodation in the Asylum (which had, in our opinion, already reached the limits to which it could properly be enlarged), we had on several occasions recommended to the consideration of the Committee of Visitors the removal of the Private Patients to some other building, this course having been adopted with excellent results in the Asylums at Stafford, Gloucester and Nottingham. The decision of the Visitors was, however, adverse to the proposal; and believing the objections we had indicated to the plans for enlargement to be insuperable, we declined to recommend them for the sanction of the Secretary of State. By the removal of the Borough Paupers, the Committee have for the present provided room for those belonging to the County.

Surrey
Asylum.

The Plan for the enlargement of the Surrey Asylum, adverted to in our last Report, was finally abandoned, and at the Michaelmas Sessions last year a Committee was appointed to select a site for a new Asylum.

We have been in communication with the architect with reference to a plan for a new Asylum on the separate block system. The purchase of a new site at Woking, of 150 acres in extent, has in the meanwhile received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

At

At the Worcester Asylum, plans for a new Recreation-hall Worcester. and Store-room have been approved of.

The Laundry and Wash-houses in the Salop and Mont- Salop. gomery Asylum have been enlarged.

New workshops have been added to the Durham County Durham. Asylum.

In September last we had under consideration a contract Cambridge. for the purchase of land for the purposes of a cemetery to be attached to the Cambridgeshire Asylum, and though retaining our objections to the provision of Asylum cemeteries for Pauper Patients, yet in the absence of legislative provision for the furtherance of other arrangements, and in the existing circumstances of the Cambridgeshire Asylum, we reported to the Secretary of State in favour of the contract, which subsequently received his sanction.

Plans for the enlargement of the Airing Courts in both Hanwell. divisions of the Hanwell Asylum, and for the construction of a new ward for Male Patients, were submitted during the past year, and have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Several sites have been under our consideration for the Stafford. new Asylum for the county of Stafford. One was in the neighbourhood of the town of Stafford, but we recommended it to be abandoned, as too limited in extent. Another on Cannock Chase, though possessing some advantages, we were under the necessity of objecting to, as poor land, bleak and exposed, and as situated three miles from a railway station and five from a market town; this site was in consequence also abandoned.

In November we inspected two other sites, one in the immediate vicinity of the town of Stafford, the other two miles from Lichfield, and the latter appeared to be in every respect a suitable one. We believe that a contract for its purchase is at present under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

In the month of November plans were submitted to us for Prestwich. an addition to the Prestwich Asylum, by which accommodation would be provided for 400 Patients.

After an examination of these plans by us in conference with a deputation from the Committee of Visitors, they were modified so as to provide additional accommodation for 420 Patients, making a total in the Asylum of 930 Patients. We were informed at the same time that the Visitors were in treaty

Prestwich. for the purchase of about 30 additional acres for the purposes of the Asylum. Believing, however, that a large addition to the land was essential to any scheme for the enlargement of the Asylum, we required on the part of the Visitors an assurance that such addition would be obtained.*

Birmingham. Since our last Report the Committee of Visitors of the Birmingham Asylum submitted to us a contract for the purchase of upwards of 18 acres, for the purposes of the Asylum. On this contract, with certain alterations, suggested by us, receiving the sanction of the Secretary of State, the additions to this Asylum, the plans of which had already been submitted to us, were commenced and are now in progress.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUMS.
Necessity for further legislation.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice some difficulties which exist, and which can only be effectually removed by further legislation, in reference to proceedings for erecting or enlarging Asylums for Counties and Boroughs in Union, by reason of the Plans, Estimates, and Contracts being, by the 31st section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," made subject to the approbation of the Justices of the several Counties and Boroughs in General Quarter or Special Sessions. The result is, that Plans which, after mature deliberation, have been submitted by Committees of Visitors collectively, as representing the Counties and Boroughs in Union, and which have, upon the Report of this Board, been approved by the Secretary of State, are still liable to be rejected, and the proceedings of the Joint Committees paralysed, by any one of the constituent bodies.

It will be sufficient, in illustration, to refer to the following two cases now actually existing.

Cases in illustration.
(1) Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.

The first is that of the United Counties of Caermarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, in respect to which we set forth the material particulars in our last Annual Report. We need only here state, that Plans for a Joint Asylum, upon an eligible purchased site near Caermarthen, were duly approved by Mr. Secretary Walpole in 1858, but that, in consequence of the opposition of the Justices in Quarter Session for the County of Cardigan, first on the ground of excessive numbers, an objection afterwards abandoned, and subsequently on the score of expense, no proceedings have as yet been taken to erect the Buildings.

The

* This assurance was given, and in the opinion of the Secretary of State was satisfactory. The plans have accordingly since been approved and the land purchased.

The second case is that of the enlargement (a measure of pressing urgency) of the North Wales Asylum at Denbigh. (2) Denbigh, Flint, Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth.

The Committee of Visitors being desirous to enlarge the Asylum for 200 additional Pauper Patients (the number for which, after much inquiry and consideration, we were of opinion that accommodation should be provided), submitted Plans, which have since been amended to our satisfaction, and we think proper to be approved by the Secretary of State. The necessary concurrence, however, of all the several Courts of Quarter Session cannot be obtained, by reason of the sanction, in the cases of two of the United Counties, Anglesey and Caernarvon, being made subject to a condition to which the Justices of two other Counties, Denbigh and Flint, refuse their assent.

According to the existing agreement for uniting, for the purposes of the joint Asylum, the four Counties above mentioned, and that of Merioneth, with a Committee of Voluntary Subscribers, and dated October 1848, the five several Counties in Union are bound to contribute towards the cost of the proposed enlargement in proportion to their respective populations. The Justices of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire propose, and insist, that a bye-law shall be adopted, fixing the number of Pauper Lunatics which each County shall be entitled to send to the Asylum at the ordinary weekly charge, and that, for Patients beyond such limited number, an additional charge shall be made, the excess to be applied in relief of those Counties that have not their full quotas in the Asylum. On the other hand, the Justices of Denbigh and Flint have resolved to withhold their approval of the Plans for enlargement, if such bye-law be adopted.

We have here to observe, that the introduction of the proposed bye-law would involve the necessity of an alteration of the present Terms of Union, which, however, if the several parties were agreed, could be made, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, under the 16th and 17th sections of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853." And, further, that the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 102, s. 2, authorises the alteration of the agreement, by readjusting the proportions in which the several Counties in Union shall contribute to the expenses of maintaining the Asylum, by fixing it *according to the probable extent of accommodation* required by them respectively.

We trust that these difficulties will shortly be removed by legislation.

Haslar
Hospital.

Correspond-
ence of the
authorities of
the Admiralty
and our Board.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Their condition
when last
visited.

App. (E.)

Having in former Reports alluded to the excellent public provision made for the Insane of the Fleet, it is with considerable regret we now state that during the last year, 40 of these Patients have been removed from Haslar Hospital to the Sussex County Asylum. Not only indeed has this new arrangement taken place, but from a late correspondence of our Board with the authorities of the Admiralty, we fear that it is their intention to commit the officers and private seamen, who for a long time have enjoyed the peculiar advantage of Haslar, to the care of other Asylums less adapted to their habits.

In our Thirteenth Report, after recording the steps taken during the previous year to increase and improve the public accommodation for Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales, we briefly noticed the condition of the several Asylums when last visited by Members of this Board. With the view of exhibiting the progress and present state of those Institutions, we now subjoin (Appendix E.) copies of the several entries made in the Visitors' Books of County and Borough Asylums, by the Commissioners who inspected them during the year 1861.

The reception given by Committees of Asylums to the observations and suggestions of the Visiting Commissioners, has, with some exceptions, been of a satisfactory and friendly character; and, although some differences of opinion have arisen upon certain points, yet the discussion of the questions involved has been conducted in a fair and candid spirit. We are glad to report, as a general result, that our visits and recommendations have led to important improvements in the Asylums, and that the beneficial effects upon the Patients have been obvious, and recognised by the authorities immediately responsible for their care and treatment.

Upon this subject it will suffice generally to refer your Lordship to the correspondence, copies of which will be found in the Appendix. We feel, however, especially called upon to notice a communication from the Visitors of the Kent Asylum, in which we are expressly charged with "adopting a course unauthorised by Parliament," and with "arbitrary interference with the Visitors in the discharge of their important and responsible duties."

In connexion with this subject, we may remind your Lordship of the enactments by which we are mainly guarded, as respects County and Borough Asylums.

By the 110th section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, which requires

quires the annual visitation of Asylums, it is enacted that the Visiting Commissioners "shall inquire whether the provisions of the law have been carried out as to the construction of each Asylum visited, and as to its visitation and management, and also as to the regularity of the admissions and discharges of Patients therein and therefrom; and whether Divine service is performed therein, and whether any system of coercion is in practice therein, and the result thereof; and as to the classification or non-classification of Patients therein, and the number of Attendants on each class; and as to the occupations and amusements of the Patients, and the effects thereof; and as to the condition, as well mental as bodily, of the Pauper Patients when first received; and also as to the dietary of the Pauper Patients; and shall also make such other inquiries as to every or any such Asylum as to such Visiting Commissioners shall seem meet."

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Their condition
when last
visited.

In carrying out the substantial objects of this enactment, our practice has always been to enter in the Visitors' Books of Asylums the results of our inspection, and the observations and suggestions arising therefrom. Copies of all such entries are required by the 91st section of "the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to be transmitted to this office. It might be desirable that copies should also be transmitted to the clerk of the peace for the purpose of being laid before the justices at the next ensuing quarter session. According to the present practice, they only become acquainted with the contents of the entries upon their (occasional) publication in the Annual Reports of the Visitors.

It may be material also to advert to the fact, that we are, by various provisions of the Act, constituted the responsible advisers of the Secretary of State in all matters calling for his action or approval.

By the 30th section, the Secretary of State is empowered, upon the Report of this Board, to require the erection of an additional or new Asylum, or the enlargement or improvement of the existing Asylum in such manner as the said Secretary of State may see fit and direct.

The 45th section requires Visitors to submit to the Commissioners in Lunacy all plans for building or providing, or enlarging or improving any Asylum, and all contracts for the purchases of lands or buildings, with a view to the Commissioners reporting thereon to the Secretary of State.

We might cite other provisions of the Act to a similar effect. It will be sufficient generally to add that, in our judgment, we best discharge our duty and most effectually carry out

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Their condition
when last
visited.

the intentions of the Legislature by fully and unreservedly stating our views, and urging upon Committees of Visitors our recommendations, by means of entries in the Books of Asylums. Unless we adopted this course, our visits to Asylums would be practically useless.

Plans.

We have thought it desirable to append to this Report plans and descriptions by the architects of the asylums which have been recently erected for the City of Bristol; the county and borough of Cambridge; the joint counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and those of Beds, Herts, and Hunts. In this, our object is to show the improvements that may have taken place in the construction and arrangements of the most modern asylums, and the cost at which they have been erected, rather than to point to any of them as models.

Provincial
Licensed
Houses.

Following the course adopted in our Fourteenth Report with reference to the several licensed houses within our own jurisdiction, we now propose giving a short summary of the past history and present condition of every establishment licensed by the justices throughout England and Wales.

These houses, as your Lordship is aware, are licensed by the Justices, whose opinions are not always in agreement with the views expressed by the Visiting Commissioners as to the short-comings of establishments under their immediate jurisdiction. In the absence of their cordial co-operation, however, our own efforts towards the correction of defects are frequently of little avail, as it is only in cases of great abuse that we can feel justified in adopting the extreme course of applying to your Lordship for a revocation of the license.

The descriptions here given refer only to the condition of the houses previous to the 1st of January in the present year, and in many instances where visits have been subsequently made, it has been found that the Commissioners' suggestions have been adopted, and the evils complained of have been remedied.

Springfield
House.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE was built for its present purpose in the year 1837 by Mr. Harris, who was formerly medical superintendent of the Bedford County Asylum. It is situate within two miles of the town of Bedford, and is an airy and retired position.

The building consists of a central block, in which is the residence of the proprietor with accommodation for several patients of the superior class, and two wings for males and females respectively. These wings are of two storeys, and each contain galleries giving access to the various rooms.

There

There are two airing-courts, and large gardens adjoin the house, to which a farm is attached. The land altogether amounts to 262 acres. Springfield House.

The house has been used for the accommodation of private patients only, and the present license authorises the reception of 20 of each sex.

Referring to the earlier reports relative to this establishment, it would appear that mechanical restraint was formerly resorted to more frequently than in other houses of the same class, and some correspondence occurred between the proprietor and this Board on the subject. The amount of such restraint has since been gradually diminished, and during the past year no instance of it has occurred.

The later entries have generally been of a favourable character; but upon the subject of the more frequent association of the patients of both sexes, and the necessity of increased efforts to rouse the inmates from the lethargic state into which some have been suffered to fall, recommendations have been made which do not yet appear to be carried out. A considerable number of the inmates are allowed to walk beyond the premises.

WYE HOUSE was first licensed on the 4th of January 1859 to Dr. Thomas Dickson, formerly medical superintendent of the Cheadle Hospital near Manchester. The license is for eight Male private Patients. Wye House, Buxton.

The house, which is an ordinary dwelling, is pleasantly situate in the town of Buxton, and it contains airy and comfortable apartments; but owing to the construction of a railway immediately at the rear of the premises, its removal has become necessary, and Dr. Dickson is now building another and larger house, which will be arranged expressly for the purposes of an Asylum.

The Visiting Commissioners have reported favourably of Dr. Dickson's treatment of his patients.

PLYMPTON HOUSE has so frequently been specially adverted to in previous Reports, that any lengthened detail of its former condition would be unnecessary. It is situate at Plympton Earl, in the county of Devon, and consists of a large but somewhat dilapidated mansion and outbuildings, with gardens, &c. amounting to about eight acres. Plympton House.

When the establishment was licensed for the reception of Pauper as well as Private Patients, the former class were kept in the outbuildings where the accommodation was of the most wretched description. The Metropolitan Commissioners, in

Plympton
House.

in their Report for the year 1844, described the condition of these wards and the Patients confined in them as most disgraceful, and stated their opinion that the proprietor ought not to be entrusted with a license.

In our "Further Report" for the year 1847, some improvements were observed to have been effected.

But a review of the entries made subsequently by the Visiting Commissioners shows that the establishment long continued in a very defective state. The outbuildings used principally for Females of the Pauper class were constantly condemned, and their abandonment as wards for any class of Patients was frequently recommended.

Owing to the very bad condition of these wards in 1857, the Board placed themselves in communication with the Visiting Justices, urgently recommending the removal of the Pauper women to the Devon Asylum; and arrangements were soon after made for this purpose. There still, however, remained a small number of Paupers belonging to the Boroughs of Plymouth and Plympton, and it was not until October 1856 that the house ceased to be licensed for the reception of Patients of that class, and the outbuildings were finally closed.

Nor has it been to the bad state of the Pauper Patients only that the animadversions of the Visiting Commissioners have been directed. The treatment of the Private Patients has also frequently been the subject of unfavourable comment, and special and condemnatory notices relative to this house are to be found in our Reports for the years 1854, 1857, 1859, and 1860.

At the last visit in the month of November 1861, when there were 15 Male and 16 Female Private Patients at Plympton House, the Report was of a more favourable character, and various suggestions for improvement made at the preceding visit were found to have been carried into effect.

Mr. Langworthy, the proprietor and licensee, who has an extensive private practice, has never devoted sufficient time and personal attendance to the Patients. Latterly, however, at our suggestion, he has secured the services of another medical man, who acts as Superintendent and resides on the premises, and we trust that for the future we shall have reason to speak more favourably of this establishment.

Dinsdale Park.

The first license for DINSDALE PARK, near Darlington, in the county of Durham, was granted to the present proprietor, Dr. Donald Mackintosh, on the 1st January 1855. Dr.
Mackintosh

Mackintosh had previously been proprietor of the Bath Lane Dinsdale Park. Asylum, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and had much experience in the treatment of insanity.

The house, which contains a large number of spacious and airy rooms, is well situated on elevated ground, and has attached to it about 30 acres of land, a large proportion of which consists of grass and pleasure grounds. The premises were formerly used for the purpose of an Hotel and Boarding-house.

The present license authorises the reception of 28 Male and 22 Female private Patients, for which number the house affords abundant room. Some of the apartments are fitted up in a superior manner for the separate accommodation of wealthy Patients, but the majority of the inmates are associated together, and are received for moderate payments.

The condition of this Establishment has been good, and the entries have usually been favourable. Mechanical restraint is rarely employed, and as much liberty is given to the inmates generally as appears to be compatible with their condition. The Commissioners, at their last visit, reported that five of the gentlemen went out unrestrictedly at all times on their parole, and that parties were made daily, in fine weather, for exercise beyond the grounds. From six to eight Patients, of both sexes, went to church, and during the autumn as many as 16 of them had been taken to the sea-side for a period of three weeks.

The house known as the **BENSHAM ASYLUM** has been used Bensham. for the reception of Lunatic Patients for upwards of 70 years. It formerly formed an appendage to the Newcastle Lunatic Hospital, and was appropriated to the convalescent Patients from that establishment. It was first licensed in the year 1828, for 69 Patients, Male and Female, to Messrs. Paul and Frederick Glenton, and was first visited by the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, in the month of November 1842. At that time it contained 33 Male and 26 Female Patients, of whom 48 were paupers.

Considerable additions having subsequently been made to the buildings, these numbers were gradually increased, and from 1849 to 1857 the license authorised the reception of 165 Patients, the majority of whom were Paupers. The present license is for 60 Patients only, 30 of each sex.

The house stands about a mile from the town of Gateshead, in the county of Durham, and the site is not ill adapted for such an establishment. The land is elevated and dry, and commands

Bensham.

commands extensive and pleasing views. The buildings consist of an old house, in which the rooms are small and low, and two new wings, built expressly for the purposes of an Asylum. Four acres of land are appropriated as airing ground and gardens for the use of the Patients.

Among the houses licensed for the reception of Pauper Patients belonging to the counties of Durham and Northumberland, Bensham has more particularly formed the subject of unfavourable reports. For many years previous to the opening of the Durham County Asylum, County Patients, to the number of about 150, were constantly maintained there, and grave defects in their treatment and accommodation were pointed out at almost every visit. There was a want of furniture and bedding. The arrangements for the sick and infirm were defective. The baths were out of order, the clothing was bad, and the Patients dirty. The meals were ill served, and the Patients were not allowed sufficient exercise in the open air. There was also a want of proper attendance and supervision.

These evils formed the subject of frequent correspondence between this Board, the Visiting Justices, and the Proprietor, but the establishment remained in a very unsatisfactory state.

In October 1856, the license was transferred from Mr. Glenton to Dr. George Robinson, who still holds it, and some improvements were effected at the beginning of his management. The number of Pauper Patients was also greatly reduced by the removal of those belonging to the County of Durham to the Bath Lane Asylum, in Newcastle; and early in the year 1859, the new Asylum for the County of Northumberland was opened, and a still further reduction took place in the number of Pauper Patients. The improvements which had at first been made by the new Proprietor were, however, of short continuance. The entries of the Visiting Commissioners, in the year 1859, showed that the management of the establishment was again very defective. In the month of October in that year they reported that the condition of the house and its inmates was unsatisfactory in many respects. The ventilation was bad, the bedding dirty, the clothing defective, and the Patients were insufficiently supplied with occupations and amusement. The Commissioners also found that although since their last visit several Patients had been frequently secluded, and also subjected to mechanical restraint, no record of the fact had been made. Some amendment has, however, again been effected in the condition and management, and the reports during the past year have been somewhat more satisfactory.

DUNSTAN

DUNSTAN LODGE is about two miles from Gateshead, in the County of Durham. The situation is healthy and cheerful, with a good soil, and an abundant supply of water. The house forms a quadrangle, with the kitchens and offices in the centre, and wings have been added on the western side. The whole has been erected for the purpose of an Asylum, but many of the rooms are small and low. About 80 acres of land are attached to the Establishment.

Dunstan
Lodge.

The first license was granted in the year 1831 to Mr. J. C. Wilkinson for 20 Patients only, but owing to the great want of accommodation for Pauper Patients in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, extensive additions were soon after made to the building, and the license for Paupers was gradually increased; and for some time, especially in the year 1852, more Patients were received than could be properly accommodated.

The earlier reports relative to this house were not, however, on the whole, of an unfavourable character.

In the year 1846 the Visitors for the county of Cumberland contracted with the proprietor for the reception of the whole of the Pauper Lunatics of the county for a term of five years, and a similar contract was soon after made by the Justices of Westmoreland.

Although various minor defects were commented on from time to time by the Visiting Commissioners, no complaints of a serious character were made until the year 1853, when it came to the knowledge of the Board that a Patient had been most grossly and cruelly illused by the proprietor. After a full investigation, the details of which are set forth in our Eighth Annual Report, the Lord Chancellor upon our suggestion was pleased to prohibit the renewal of the license to Mr. Wilkinson. It was accordingly transferred to Mr. Cornelius Garbutt, under whose charge the Patients have been well attended to, and he has generally shown great readiness to adopt every suggestion for the improvement of the premises and the welfare of the inmates.

Considerable additions have been made to the building; the Airing-courts have been enlarged; and the supply of furniture and general comforts has been increased.

The last license was for 97 Male and 73 Female Patients, of whom 61 were to be private; and at the visit made on the 31st of September 1861, the Commissioners found the Patients only two short of the whole number. They were then of opinion that the house was overcrowded, but this defect has since been remedied by the removal of the whole of the
Cumberland

Dunstan
Lodge.

Cumberland Pauper Patients to the new Asylum for that county.

After pointing out some defects in the clothing of the Pauper Patients, the Commissioners reported that the house generally was in very good condition, and that the inmates appeared to be carefully and kindly treated.

The Male Patients, of whom many are of the agricultural class, are provided with employment on the farm and gardens; others work at various trades. A large proportion of the women also are occupied. No mechanical restraint is used, and the instances of seclusion are rare.

Essex Hall.

ESSEX HALL is situated about a mile from the town of Colchester, and in the immediate vicinity of the railway station.

The house is large and handsome, and contains a number of spacious and cheerful rooms. The site and aspect are good, and there are seven acres of land. It was originally built for an hotel; but after having remained unoccupied for some time, it was, by the liberality of Sir Morton Peto, the proprietor, placed at the disposal of the directors of the Idiot Asylum, and was first occupied as a Branch Establishment to Park House, Highgate, in the early part of the year 1851. It continued to be used for that purpose until the opening of the Idiot Asylum at Earlswood; after which all the Patients were removed, and in 1858 the house was closed.

Soon after this a number of influential persons, who had formerly been subscribers to the Idiot Asylum, feeling the great want of such an institution in the eastern counties, exerted themselves to obtain contributions for the establishment of a local charity. Sir Morton Peto generously offered a donation of 1,000 *l.* for the purchase of furniture, and also continued his subscription of 200 *l.* per annum, the rent of the building, and thus, with the assistance of other charitable donors, the Committee were again enabled to open the House for the reception of Patients on the first of July 1859, under the title of the "Eastern Counties Asylum," a license having been granted to Mr. W. Millard, the superintendent, at the preceding June Sessions. Although, therefore, this Establishment is a Licensed House, it is also and principally a charitable institution. Pauper cases are ineligible; but a considerable number of Patients are placed upon the foundation and treated gratuitously, and others are received at charges below their actual cost for maintenance.

The Commissioners, who have visited this Institution, have
recorded

recorded their opinion that the Institution is in a highly Essex Hall.
satisfactory state.

The WITHAM establishment, situated in Maldon-lane, Witham.
Witham, in the county of Essex, has been used for the purposes of an Asylum since the year 1819. The house, which has been altered and enlarged at various periods, contains a considerable number of rooms, the majority of which, however, are small. They are now tolerably well furnished for the accommodation of Patients of moderate means. Ten acres of land are attached to the house, of which two acres are garden and shrubbery, and these only are used by the Patients. The late proprietor, Mr. Tomkin, a qualified medical practitioner of long standing in the town of Witham, held the license for a period of more than forty years. On his death, in 1861, it was transferred to his son, Mr. Thomas Tomkin, also a medical man; and is now granted for the reception of 15 male and 10 female Patients, all private.

No complaints of a serious nature have ever been made as to the management of this establishment, but various deficiencies have been commented on from time to time, and recommendations made for their removal. There has been a want of means for exercise, and the occupations and amusements of the Patients have not been sufficiently promoted. The staff of attendants has at times been too small, and the general condition of the premises and furniture defective. The house has also been too crowded owing to the license being granted for a greater number than it could properly accommodate. These evils have, however, been in a great measure gradually removed, and the last entries show a manifest improvement.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion, which were formerly resorted to somewhat frequently and for prolonged periods, are now rarely employed. A large proportion of the inmates go beyond the premises for exercise, and some of them go to church.

We have already, in our Seventh and Eighth Reports, had Vernon House.
occasion to notice the serious defects of the accommodation provided for the Pauper Patients in VERNON HOUSE. Originally a large mansion, with extensive stabling and offices, the out-buildings were very imperfectly converted by the proprietor into wards for Pauper Patients, and although, owing to our constant remonstrances, they have latterly been to some extent improved, they still by no means fulfil the requirements of a good Asylum for Pauper Patients.

The establishment is at Briton Ferry, in the county of Glamorgan,

Vernon House. Glamorgan, and consists of a large square mansion and detached wards. There are six acres of gardens and airing-courts, 30 acres of woods, and 20 acres of pasture land included in the property. The house stands on an elevation near the sea, and although the atmosphere is to some extent impregnated with the smoke of the neighbouring copper works, the situation is not considered unhealthy.

The first license was granted in the year 1845 for 66 Male and 64 Female Patients, of whom 100 were to be paupers. Owing to the want of public provision for Pauper Patients belonging to the county of Glamorgan, these numbers have, from time to time, been gradually increased, and the proprietor is now authorised to receive 260 Patients, of whom only 20 are to be private.

Accommodation for these Patients has been obtained by successive additions to the out-buildings, and by appropriating to the use of the Patients a large portion of the mansion which, in the first instance, was occupied by the proprietor and his family.

The principal rooms in the mansion are good; but the attics, where a large number of the paupers sleep, afford very poor accommodation, and the wards formed from the out-buildings are of a very inferior description.

The Reports since the opening of this house show the existence, at various times, of all the evils and abuses which formerly prevailed in houses licensed for Pauper Patients, but which, in most of them, have now been in a great measure removed. No establishment has undergone more vigilant inspection by the Commissioners; the Committee of Visitors have also been assiduous in their visitations; and by these means improvements have been made in the premises and in the treatment of the Patients. But the whole place is still very far from what it should be, and the accommodation is by no means such as ought to be provided for Patients, for whom as much as 13s. and 14s. per week is paid. Occasionally a somewhat more favourable entry is made, but the present condition of this establishment will be best shown by the following extracts from the Report of the past year.

“The general condition of the House is very much as formerly reported. Wards 3 and 4 are in a fair state, and the Patients throughout the House were orderly and clean in their persons, and free from excitement. But substantially the major part remain as before, ill accommodated, as well as badly housed, and with no sufficient effort on the part of the proprietor,

proprietor, Mr. Leach, to relieve, by such greater bodily comforts as might be provided for the inmates, those structural defects of the lower building which render it so totally unfit for the reception of Insane Patients. Vernon House.

“The state of these lower Wards in both divisions seems to be extremely unsatisfactory. On the one side, upwards of 25 Women, and on the other, more than 60 Men, are here placed in rooms with flagged floors, wholly devoid of all domestic furniture, without chairs or detached tables, and with no visible means of amusement or employment. The boarded seclusion rooms, or cells, for troublesome Female Patients in the same part of the building, were in bad condition. One of them, slept in on the previous night, was damp, and wet on the walls and floor, and had a noisome smell in it. In another similar cell we found a woman more than half naked.

“The bedding throughout the wards is deficient. The beds are rarely well filled, and the sheets and blankets are of too small a size. Means for personal cleanliness are also wanting. In dormitories containing 50 Patients (of whom four or five being dirty, are washed in their rooms), four wash-basins are provided; these being placed over the bath used for weekly ablution, and which appears to be meanwhile commonly used as a receptacle, and passage for dirty water. In this bath when given, the same water serves for five or six Male Patients, two of whom are upon occasion placed in it at the same time.

“Several of the Patients made complaints to us of the tea, which, on subsequently seeing it made, and tasting it, we are disposed to think well founded. It is a decoction of about 6½ ounces of tea in 10 gallons of water; and this, with the addition of milk, and sweetened, is the provision for the whole of the Patients, excepting those in the Infirmary, and such of the Private Patients as pay more than Pauper prices, to whom better tea is served separately.

“Upon inquiry, we learn that the amounts at present received for the Pauper Class by Mr. Leach, range from 12 to 14 shillings a week, only a very limited number being taken at the smaller sum; and we are of opinion that the amount and kind of accommodation afforded by Mr. Leach are insufficient and inadequate for the payments so made.

“We think that if an improvement in this respect is not speedily effected, the Patients ought to be removed; and it is desirable that an effort should be made by the Boards of Guardians to obtain such vacant accommodation as may be available in any County Asylums conveniently situated.

Vernon House. "An additional reason for such a step exists in the fact that this Asylum is at present over filled."*

Northwoods. NORTHWOODS, near Winterbourne in the county of Gloucester, about eight miles from Bristol, is now licensed to Dr. J. G. Davey, for the reception of 20 Patients of each sex.

The house was originally built for the purposes of an Asylum, by the late Dr. Henry H. Fox, and by him arranged and fitted up for the accommodation of Patients belonging to the upper classes. The whole of the buildings are fireproof. About two acres of land are laid out as gardens or airing-courts, and there is also a park of 20 acres.

The present proprietor, Dr. Davey, has held the license since the year 1852, and under his management various improvements have been introduced.

As a rule, instrumental restraint is never employed, and the instances of seclusion are not frequent.

At the last visit in August 1861, there were 13 Male and 16 Female Patients, whose state was reported to be satisfactory. The majority were said to be taken out in parties for exercise beyond the premises, and 10 or 12 were in the habit of going to church. Prayers were also regularly read in the house.

Fairford
Retreat.

FAIRFORD RETREAT is situated in the small market town of Fairford, Gloucestershire, about eight miles from Cirencester. It has been used for the purposes of an Asylum for many years past, and until the year 1859, Pauper as well as Private Patients were received therein. The present license is for Private Patients only, 35 of each sex.

The original Asylum consisted of two distinct divisions, separated from each other by a public road. In one of these the majority of the Paupers were placed, and the accommodation provided for them was far from good. A reference to past entries shows that the House was for a long period overcrowded, that there were defects in the ventilation, that the furniture was poor, and the means for personal washing insufficient; but these and other evils were gradually remedied, and recent Reports have been of a more favourable character.

The Patients are now concentrated in the larger and better house, in which important additions and alterations have been made. The whole has been well furnished, and the airing-courts

* It appears from an entry made on a subsequent special visit by one of the Commissioners that several of the defects adverted to in the above Report have been remedied, and that an additional portion of the mansion has been appropriated to the use of the Patients.

courts have been greatly extended. The Asylum now affords fair accommodation for Private Patients belonging to the middle and poorer classes. Fairford Retreat.

The proprietor, Mr. Iles, is not a medical man, but a surgeon resides on the premises, to whom are intrusted suitable powers and authority for the management of the establishment and servants.

SANDYWELL PARK is situated at Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham, and was first licensed to Dr. Samuel Hitch, the present proprietor, at the October Sessions, 1847. Previous to that date it had been occupied as a private mansion. The house is large and handsome, and considerable additions have been made so as to fit it for its present purpose. There is an extensive and well-wooded park. Sandywell Park.

The accommodation provided is intended for Patients of the upper classes, and, on the whole, the establishment has been well maintained.

The reports as to the medical and general treatment of the Patients, have upon the whole been of a favourable character. Instrumental restraint is never used, but seclusion is employed, and, in some cases, rather frequently; one Female Patient, indeed, was found to be so often secluded, that her removal to some other establishment was recommended; her friends, however, declined to act upon our suggestion. The Patients have billiards, musical instruments, books, and various means of amusement, and the majority of them are taken beyond the premises for walks and carriage exercise. Parties from each division, averaging 15 or 16 of both sexes, dine together daily, a custom of which we highly approve. Some go to Church, and prayers are read regularly in the House by a clergyman.

The present license authorises the reception of 30 Patients, 15 of each sex, and is granted to Dr. Hitch and Mr. John Yorke Wood, Surgeon, the latter residing in the House.

The Reports during the past year have been quite satisfactory.

WESTBROOK HOUSE stands in the main street of the town of Alton, Hants, and has been converted from an ordinary dwelling-house to its present purpose. There are about six acres of land at the back, which are laid out ornamentally for the use of the Patients. Westbrook House.

The resident proprietor is Dr. C. M. Burnett, who first obtained a license in the year 1842, for the reception of 20 Patients. It was not until the year 1853 that this number was exceeded, but in the meantime successive additions were

Westbrook
House.

made to the building, and the licenses having been increased from time to time, Dr. Burnett is now entitled to receive 50 Patients, 25 of each sex. These numbers have never yet been reached, but the Visiting Commissioners have, on several occasions, expressed an opinion that the House is overlicensed, and also that the buildings and grounds are not arranged in such a manner as to fit them for the occupation of Patients of both sexes.

There is only one garden, which serves as a place of exercise and recreation for Patients of both sexes; and the hours during which they can severally be in the open air are thus much restricted.

A review of the entries made by the Commissioners who have visited this establishment, shows that when it contained a smaller number of Patients, its general condition was satisfactory. Formerly, however, a rather large amount of instrumental restraint was habitually employed, and the record of it in some instances neglected. At a visit made in November 1855, the Commissioners found that the various instruments of restraint were left in the custody of the Attendants. In 1856 restraint for prolonged periods was still employed, and the Commissioners strongly urged Dr. Burnett to make every effort to diminish it. It appeared also that Patients had been secluded without the previous sanction or knowledge of the proprietor.

In 1857 the Medical Journal was found to have been neglected; and the instances of seclusion were not duly recorded. Restraint was still used, but less frequently than before. The seclusion room was damp and unfit for use, and various recommendations were made for the general improvement of the rooms, the furniture, the clothing, and the bedding.

In 1858 and 1859 the entries were still unfavourable, and the condition of the worst class of Patients very unsatisfactory. The house also was considered to be too crowded.

In 1860, the Medical Journal and the Case Book were found to have been neglected. The seclusion rooms were again condemned as unfit for use in winter. The same neglect of the Case Book was observed during the past year; but in other respects the condition of the House seems to have been much improved, and we are glad to find that the use of mechanical restraint has now ceased, except in very rare and exceptional cases. Seclusion continues to be employed, and the rooms used are still in our opinion unsuitable for the purpose.

As an establishment for a smaller number of Patients of one sex, Alton House would be found very suitable, and we have
never

never had reason to doubt that Dr. Burnett is very kind to his Patients, and most anxious to afford them every attention in his power. The condition of the more quiet and orderly inmates has always been found to be satisfactory; they have much liberty granted to them, and the practice of associating the sexes at dinner, and at evening parties, is here carried out very successfully; but for Patients who are noisy, refractory, or dirty, we still think that the premises do not afford proper accommodation or space, and were the House in our own district, we should most certainly limit the license to Patients of one sex only.

Westbrook
House.

HARPENDEN HALL, near St. Albans, is licensed to Mr. Harpenden Rumball, for 10 private Patients, five of each sex. There were only four Patients there at the date of the last visit.

Harpenden
Hall.

The house is old, as is also the furniture, but the situation is retired, and the neighbouring country affords ample means for giving the Patients extended exercise. The accommodation provided is of a very unostentatious character, but the essential comforts of the inmates are, we believe, well attended to.

HADHAM PALACE, at Great Hadham, in Hertfordshire, was originally the episcopal residence of Bonner, Bishop of London, but the premises have, for many years, been occupied as a private Asylum for the Insane, formerly by a Mr. Jacobs, and for 30 years by Mr. James Smith, surgeon, who was succeeded in 1860 by his son Mr. Frederick Moore Smith. The present license is for 12 Male and 8 Female Patients.

Hadham
Palace.

The house is a large and irregular building, standing on its own grounds, which consist of about 13 acres. The situation is quiet and sequestered.

Mr. Smith and his family reside on the premises, and only Patients of the higher class are received; all of them have separate bed and sitting rooms. One of the gentlemen keeps several horses, and frequently follows the hounds; and carriage exercise is enjoyed by several of the inmates.

Of late years, mechanical restraint has never been employed, and the reports as to the general management of the establishment have been of a very favourable character. It has, however, been suggested that more association among the inmates should be promoted, so as, if possible, to break through the eccentric habits which long isolation has engendered.

BROOK HOUSE, St. Neots, Hunts, is the private residence of Mr. Evans, a surgeon of long standing in the town, and

Brook House.

Brook House. the license is only for three Patients of each sex. Since the house has been used for the reception of Patients, only two ladies have been admitted, one of whom lives almost entirely with Mr. Evans' family. Both Patients are evidently treated with the utmost kindness and attention, and the condition of the establishment is quite satisfactory.

**North Grove
House,
Hawkhurst.**

The first license for NORTH GROVE HOUSE bears date the 4th of October 1843, and it has been held ever since by Mr. William Harmer; who previously was in the habit of taking charge of single Patients, but is not a medical man. The house, which was originally an ordinary dwelling, is situate at Highgate, in the parish of Hawkhurst, Kent, and has been enlarged, and adapted for its present purpose; the rooms are small, but fairly furnished, and not unsuitable for quiet Patients of the middle class. There are three acres of garden ground at the back of the premises, and the neighbouring roads and lanes, which are very retired, afford abundant means for extended exercise. The current license is for 10 Male, and six Female Patients, the total number in the House at the last visit being 13.

Although the condition and management of this House have for some time past been reported as generally satisfactory, a large amount of instrumental restraint has been employed in two or three cases, and it has only been after frequent remonstrances that we have been enabled to obtain an accurate record of it. Such frequent restraint is attributable solely to the unsuitableness of the house and staff of attendants for the treatment of acute cases of mania; and we have, therefore, on more than one occasion, urged the removal to some other establishment of a Female Patient with whom mechanical coercion was very often employed. The house is attended by a surgeon residing at Cranbrook.

Nearly all the Patients go beyond the premises, and a carriage is kept for their use.

**Tattlebury
House.**

TATTLEBURY HOUSE, at Goudhurst, in the county of Kent, is the residence of Mr. J. W. Newington, surgeon, who for many years past has held a license for eight private Patients.

The arrangements of the house are not suitable for the treatment of acute cases of mania; but extremely good accommodation is provided for quiet orderly Patients, and such is the character of those who are now received.

There are large pleasure gardens for the purpose of recreation, and the situation is elevated and healthy.

The premises known as WEST MALLING PLACE, in Kent, ^{West Malling Place.} have been used for the purposes of an Asylum for the Insane for upwards of 40 years. Originally the property of a Mrs. Rix, they have passed through the hands of several proprietors, and the license now and for some years past has been held by Dr. Thomas Harvey Lowry, who is authorised to receive 18 Male and 14 Female Private Patients. The earlier licenses were for a much larger number, and Pauper as well as Private Patients were received. The former bad management of this establishment has been specially alluded to in several of our annual Reports; but under the direction of the present proprietor, who is resident, the whole place has been remodelled, and the later entries show that the Patients are well and judiciously treated, and the establishment kept in excellent order.

The house is situate at one extremity of the town of West Malling, and although the building is old, it has, by means of additions and alterations, been rendered suitable for the purposes of an Asylum.

There are six and a half acres of land, most of which are used by the Patients. Mechanical restraint is not employed, and the instances of seclusion are rare.

MARSDEN HALL is at Whalley, near Blackburn, in the ^{Marsden Hall.} county of Lancaster.

The house, previously occupied as a gentleman's residence, is of moderate size, and well situated on a hill side. There are seven acres of garden and pleasure ground laid out in an ornamental manner, besides about 10 acres of meadow land. The situation is very retired, and the neighbouring hills afford abundant means for giving the Patients extended exercise in the open air.

Mr. Pinder, the proprietor, who is a medical man, formerly held a license for a house called Billington Retreat, and removed to Marsden Hall in March 1858. His present license is for 15 Male and 10 Female Patients, a number somewhat larger than the house will properly accommodate. Some of the rooms in the mansion are good, but the place is not fitted up in a manner suitable for the occupation of first-class Patients. Although the payments made by the present inmates would not justify any very large expenditure for their accommodation, the Visiting Commissioners have yet been of opinion that too little was done for their comfort, and have repeatedly urged that better furniture should be provided, and that the best, instead of the inferior rooms, should

Marsden Hall. be appropriated for their use. These remonstrances have now been, to some extent, complied with, and the last reports have been of a more favourable character.

Both mechanical restraint and seclusion are employed in this establishment, and the Commissioners have, on more than one occasion, had reason to complain of the imperfect manner in which the registry of them was kept by Mr. Pinder.

Clifton Hall. CLIFTON HALL is situate in the parish of Eccles, about five miles from Manchester, and has been used for the purpose of an Asylum since the year 1840. The first license was held by Mr. George Lomas, and upon his decease, in 1857, it was transferred to his widow, with whom has since been associated her son, Mr. D. H. Lomas. Only Private Patients are received, the present license being for 15 of each sex.

Although contiguous to an embankment of the Manchester and Bolton Railway, the situation is retired, and the view of the surrounding country pleasing. Thirty-two acres of land are attached to the house, of which about three are laid out as gardens and airing-courts.

A wing has been added to the original mansion, and some of the rooms used by the better class of Patients are of good size and fairly furnished. There are, however, some small and gloomy apartments, where the furniture is poor and insufficient. The size of the Airing-courts is also inadequate, and that which is appropriated to the Female Patients is quite unfit for its purpose. The Visiting Commissioners have frequently recommended that this yard should no longer be used.

Although Clifton Hall may now be said to be in fair order, and though no imputation of harshness or ill-treatment has been brought against the proprietors, the Visiting Justices and the Commissioners have formerly, on more than one occasion, had reason to make very unfavourable reports of its condition. There has been too much mechanical restraint. The dresses and persons of some of the Patients have been neglected; their bedding has been bad, their rooms ill ventilated, and the airing-grounds badly kept. There has been a general want of attention to the moral treatment of the Patients, and an insufficient supply of means for their recreation and amusement. But these evils have now, for the most part, been remedied, and the last Report shows evident improvement.

HAYDOCK LODGE is situate in the county of Lancaster, ^{Haydock Lodge.} about two miles from Newton-in-the-Willows, and midway between Manchester and Liverpool.

It is a large handsome mansion, with extensive outbuildings and offices, to which are attached gardens and land, amounting altogether to 60 acres. For a period of about 10 years, prior to the year 1841, it was used as a barrack. It then remained untenanted until January 1844, when it was first licensed for the reception of 200 Patients, of whom 160 were to be paupers.

At this period there was an extreme pressure for increased provision for the accommodation of the insane poor, more especially in the county of Lancaster; and very soon after the opening of the Asylum, application was made for an extension of the numbers, and a license to receive 400 Patients was obtained. The whole number having soon after been admitted, and the pressure for accommodation continuing, a supplemental license was, in October 1845, granted for 50 additional Pauper Patients, to be in force for four months only; but from August 1845 to February 1846, the Asylum was authorised to receive 450, of whom only 50 were to be Private Patients.

These successive extensions of the license were conceded by the Justices of Lancashire on the positive pledge, on the part of the proprietor, that all necessary alterations and additions should be completed before the admission of the Patients. Unfortunately, however, this pledge was not fulfilled; some of the more important alterations were not even commenced until several months after the increased license was granted; and thus, for a long time, the Asylum was in a continual state of fluctuation and transition, and the Patients thereby put to great personal inconvenience and discomfort.

The earliest Reports of the Commissioners relative to this Establishment were generally of an unfavourable character. The license was usually found to have been exceeded, the rooms were overcrowded, many of them were damp and ill ventilated, the drainage was defective, the airing-courts gloomy and wet, the bedding scanty, the clothing bad, and the dietary poor. Suggestions for the removal of these defects were constantly offered by the Visiting Commissioners, but the Asylum remained in a very unsatisfactory state.

In the month of February 1846, the Board received a communication from a gentleman residing in Wales, containing grave charges against the management of the Asylum. These charges had reference to the general mismanagement of
of

Haydock
Lodge.

of the Establishment, to the excessive mortality, to the neglect and cruelty experienced generally by the Patients at the hands of the attendants, and especially to the ill treatment of a particular Male Private Patient.

The Asylum being more immediately within the jurisdiction of the justices these charges were, in the first instance, referred to them for investigation, and the result of their inquiry was to acquit the attendants of the alleged misconduct. Subsequently, however, four Members of the Board made a further investigation into these charges, but the attendants implicated had been dismissed, and although the Commissioners were of opinion that grounds had existed for the accusations made against them, they thought that some of the other charges were negatived by the evidence. They found, also, that the general arrangements of the establishment had been improved.

In the meantime, however, a petition had been presented to the House of Commons, and, at the desire of the Secretary of State, a second, and more searching investigation was made, in the month of October 1846, by four members of the Board, into the past history of the House, and especially into the causes of the large mortality which had occurred during a period of 18 months, ending June 1846, the result of which was to show that the supply of water had, for a considerable period, been insufficient, that the hospital accommodation had been inadequate for the number of the sick, that in some wards the bedding had been meagre, the rooms too crowded, the ventilation imperfect, and the drains defective. The Commissioners expressed an opinion that, although these evils had not prevailed to such an extent as to actually generate specific disease, they must have injuriously affected the general health of the Patients. It was also found that the Medical Officer had been negligent in the performance of his duties, and that the Superintendent had very insufficiently executed the trust confided to him.

This Report and the Evidence was laid before the Secretary of State, and ultimately printed by order of the House of Commons.

Without adverting further to the steps taken to amend the condition of this large establishment, it is sufficient to state, that by means of frequent and vigilant inspection, and by a change in the medical and superintending departments, the Asylum was ultimately brought into a more satisfactory condition, and no complaints of a grave character were subsequently recorded by the Visiting Commissioners.

On

On the 1st of January 1851, two new Asylums for the county of Lancaster having been opened for the reception of Patients, the majority of the Pauper Patients were removed from Haydock Lodge, and in the month of July following the establishment was closed.

The house was, however, again licensed in 1852, to Mr. John Sutton, formerly Master of the Manchester Workhouse, for Private Patients only; and the outbuildings in which the Pauper Patients had formerly been placed, were entirely disused.

In 1854, notwithstanding the existence of three county Asylums in Lancashire, the pressure for accommodation for Pauper Lunatics was again felt, and the justices were induced to authorise their reception at Haydock Lodge. The first licence was for 100 Pauper Patients only, but these numbers have since been gradually increased, and the present license is for 260 Patients, of whom only 70 are Private.

Under Mr. Sutton's management, the condition of Haydock Lodge has been entirely changed. The mansion has been repaired and well furnished, and affords excellent accommodation for Private Patients. The outbuildings have been altogether remodelled, and an abundance of suitable furniture has been supplied for the use of the Pauper and poorer class of Patients. The Airing-courts have been planted and extended, and suitable means for the exercise and recreation of the Inmates have been provided.

Mr. Sutton has himself assumed the general management of the establishment, and he has secured the services of Mr. Ley, a very competent Medical Man, to whom are entrusted very full powers as regards the regulation of the dietary, the appointment and discharge of the Attendants, and the supply of furniture and all other necessities directly affecting the well-being of the Patients. All the later reports respecting this house have been extremely satisfactory.

TUE BROOK VILLA, which was built for its present purpose by the proprietor, Mr. John Owen, is situated at West Derby, in the parish of Walton, about three miles from Liverpool, and was opened in April 1839. There are altogether $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres of field and garden ground attached to it. The site is good, and the building convenient. There are numerous small apartments for the separate use of Patients; and a large dining and assembly-room, with a billiard-room, and other conveniences, have recently been constructed, which add greatly to the comfort of the Inmates.

The

Tue Brook
Villa.

The present license is for 26 Private Patients of each sex.

The proprietor not being a Medical Man, the Asylum is attended by a gentleman resident in the neighbourhood, who visits frequently. A clergyman also attends regularly. The recent reports of this establishment have been generally favourable, and much improvement is observable throughout; but these good results have not been obtained without very frequent remonstrances on the part of the Visiting Commissioners.

As a rule, instrumental restraint is now never employed, and seclusion is less frequently resorted to than formerly.

Shillingthorpe
Hall.

SHILLINGTHORPE HALL. This establishment is about six miles from Market Deeping, and five from Stamford. It was erected for an Asylum by the father of the late Dr. Willis. The premises consist of a good dwelling-house for the proprietor, and a large wing of three storeys constructed specially for the purposes of an Asylum. The rooms in this portion of the building are not of a very attractive description, and the passages are narrow and gloomy, but some improvements have recently been carried out by the new proprietor, Mr. Gardner Hill, who now holds the license.

The situation of the house is retired, and gardens and a large farm are attached to the premises. The late proprietor, Dr. Willis, was a professed advocate for the use of restraint, but Mr. Hill is strongly opposed to its employment in any case.

The present license is for 30 Private Patients, but only eight were resident at the date of our last visit.

Heigham Hall.

HEIGHAM HALL, situate about two miles from the centre of the city of Norwich, was first occupied as an Asylum in the year 1841. Messrs. Nicholls and Watson were the joint proprietors, and the latter resided on the premises.

When first used the house did not afford accommodation for more than about 15 Patients, but of late years very considerable additions have been made to the original building, and several acres of land have been purchased, so that at present the Asylum has beds for 65 Private Patients, and there are 12 acres of ground for their use.

The name of Dr. W. H. Ranking has been added to the license, but Mr. Watson is the only proprietor who is resident.

It appears from the earlier reports of this house that mechanical restraint was formerly very frequent; gradually, however, its use has been diminished, and for some time past no instance of any kind of instrumental coercion has occurred.

Seclusion

Seclusion is employed in some cases, but not very frequently, Heigham Hall. nor for long periods, except in one case, that of a Male Patient, who is locked in his own room during the day, and whose removal to an another Asylum has, on more than one occasion, been recommended by the Visiting Commissioners. The Patients are for the most part of the upper classes of society, and the accommodation provided for them is now very good. The rooms are cheerful and well furnished, and the gardens and airing-courts are kept in excellent condition. There are various means of amusement and occupation. From 10 to 15 of the Patients generally go to church, and proper arrangements are made for the performance of Divine service in the Asylum by a clergyman, who also visits the Male side of the house every day.

The practice of associating the inmates of both sexes at dinner is carried on with much success, and as many as 18 of them generally dine at Mr. Watson's table.

"THE GROVE" is a small establishment at Catton, near The Grove,
Catton. Norwich, which was licensed by the Justices in 1851 to Mrs. E. Jane Farrer. In 1855 Mr. G. C. Rackham's name was added to the license, and he is now sole proprietor. Mr. Rackham is not a medical man, but his house is attended by two medical men from Norwich, viz., Dr. Copeman and Mr. Firth, who visit alternately. These gentlemen were formerly remunerated by an annual per-centage on the sums paid by the Patients during their stay in the house. This arrangement has, however, upon our recommendation, been abandoned, and a fixed salary is now given for the services of the medical attendants.

Although the more recent Reports of the Commissioners are not unfavourable, it has not been without much trouble and remonstrance that this house has been brought into a satisfactory condition. The earlier entries show that much mechanical restraint was used, and the record of it imperfectly kept; that seclusion also was not duly reported; and that the medical case book was neglected.

At various times the Commissioners have found the Patients poorly accommodated, their clothing neglected and dirty, and their recreations and amusement inadequately attended to. They have also had occasion to complain that the male attendants were not properly qualified for their duties.

ABINGTON ABBEY is a large old mansion, about a mile Abington
Abbey. from the town of Northampton.

It

Abington
Abbey.

It was first used for Asylum purposes about the year 1846, when it was opened as a Hospital under the name of "Abington Abbey Retreat," and placed in charge of Dr. Prichard. In 1853, the Hospital was broken up, and the house re-opened as a Licensed Establishment by Dr. Thomas Prichard. Under his management, the place has been well conducted, and gradually much improved.

The accommodation here provided is comfortable, and the treatment judicious. The arrangements allow of the reception of Patients of various ranks in life; but only Private Patients are admitted.

There are upwards of 12 acres of park and garden ground to which the Patients have free access, and the system of allowing them to go beyond the premises is promoted in many cases. The better class of Patients of both sexes have also the advantage of dining at Dr. Prichard's table, and associating with his family. There is a church in the park, to which many of the Inmates go on Sunday, and prayers are read in the house. Mechanical restraint is not used, and the cases where seclusion is employed are few.

Broom House.

BROOM HOUSE, which was opened under the name of the "Mansfield Retreat," in October 1848, is situated close to the town of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham. In the earlier licenses two houses were joined for the purpose of receiving Patients of each sex; the Male Patients were, however, soon after discharged, and the present license, which is granted to the widow of the late proprietor, and to another lady who is resident, and acts as matron, is for the females only. The house is attended medically by a gentleman residing in Mansfield.

This establishment has, on the whole, been well conducted, and the reports relating to it have generally been good. Of late years the Patients have seldom been more than six or eight in number, and for the most part of a quiet chronic class.

Stretton
House.
Grove House.

The two houses known as STRETTON HOUSE, at Church Stretton, and GROVE HOUSE, All Stretton, in the county of Salop, are licensed to the same proprietor, Dr. J. G. Bakewell. They stand about a mile apart, and are appropriated to different sexes, the gentlemen being placed in Stretton House. 18 Male and 14 Female Patients are received.

The successive Reports of the Commissioners relative to these establishments have, on the whole, been favourable; but they have occasionally had to press for improvements in
the

the furniture and accommodation, and on more than one occasion they have intimated their opinion that neither of the houses was suitable for the treatment of violent or maniacal cases. In one instance, they thought it their duty to urge the removal of a Female Patient, who was very frequently subjected to restraint, and who in their opinion very materially interfered with the quiet and comfort of the other Inmates.

Stretton
House.
Grove House.

The general treatment of the Patients is kind, and their occupations and amusements are on the whole well attended to, whilst the picturesque and retired character of the country affords every facility for extended exercise in the open air.

The better class of Male Patients dine at Dr. Bakewell's table, and Mrs. Bakewell devotes much of her time to the ladies at Grove House.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, which is under the management of the Drs. Fox, is agreeably situate near Bristol, in the county of Somerset.

Brislington
House.

The house, which has within a few years been almost entirely rebuilt, is very extensive, and contains a variety of apartments suitably fitted up for Patients of different grades in society. The majority of the inmates, however, belong to the upper classes, and many are accommodated with separate sitting and bed-rooms. Besides the main building there are in the park several detached villas, which are occupied by the more wealthy patients, and in which they have their own servants, &c. The estate comprises about 165 acres, nearly all laid out in park and garden ground. There are also walled airing-grounds attached to the house.

The general management is liberal, and since the establishment was first visited by us it has been very greatly improved in every respect. The means of amusement are abundant, and proper provision is made for the performance of Divine service by a clergyman, who officiates in a chapel specially built for the purpose. Of late years, the use of restraint has almost entirely been abandoned, and judging from the registers the cases of seclusion are not numerous.

The present license, which includes the three cottages, is for 50 Patients of each sex, and at the last visit the Commissioners found altogether 92 Patients on the premises. The report on that occasion was quite satisfactory.

LONGWOOD HOUSE is at Long Ashton, in the county of Somerset, and distant about six miles from Bristol.

Longwood
House.

The house, which was originally a private dwelling, is large,
and

Longwood
House.

and there are 10 acres of land attached to it, which are appropriated to the use of the Patients.

The first license was granted about the year 1842 to Mr. R. A. Langworthy, but was transferred in 1848 to Dr. George Rogers of Bristol. It was then held for three years by Mr. Henry Hugo and in 1856 again came into the possession of Dr. Rogers, who now holds it in conjunction with Dr. Moss, the latter being resident as paid superintendent. Thirty Male and 20 Female Patients can be received.

In a pecuniary point of view this establishment never seems to have been successful, and this fact, combined with the frequent changes of the superintendents, are probably the reasons why its condition has seldom been satisfactory.

The earlier reports were on the whole favourable to the general management, but in 1854, while the establishment was under the charge of Mr. Hugo, a very condemnatory entry was made. The Commissioners found that the Patients had been removed from the front and better rooms, to others of an inferior description in the rear; that many of these rooms were damp, comfortless, and ill-furnished; that the bedding was dirty, and the airing-courts ill-kept.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Commissioners, these evils appear to have remained without remedy for a considerable time.

In December 1855, they reported that the galleries were cold, the paper-hangings torn, the furniture broken, and the water-closets and privies in a most filthy state. Restraint was also employed, and not duly recorded.

In April 1856, Mr. Hugo left the Asylum, and a new resident superintendent was appointed by Dr. Rogers, under whom improvements were effected in the management; but very much remained to be done by the proprietor to render the place fit for the proper treatment of the insane, and recommendations continued to be made by the Visiting Commissioners for better bedding, furniture, and means for personal washing; for more books, more means of amusement, and proper arrangements for the performance of Divine service; all this, however, with very indifferent success.

In 1859, Dr. Moss became the superintendent and co-license with Dr. Rogers, receiving a salary for his services, but having no share in the property.

Nevertheless, the same disorder, and want of cleanliness and neatness, continued to be observable both in the appearance of the Patients and the state of the premises, and in a report made in the month of March of that year, numerous defects were pointed

pointed out, some of which the Commissioners attributed to the frequent changes occurring among the attendants and nurses, whose wages they thought too low to secure and retain the services of properly qualified persons. Longwood House.

It was stated in excuse, that the payments made by some of the inmates were very low; but the Commissioners were of opinion that the proprietor was bound to refuse to receive patients, unless the terms offered enabled him to do them justice.

Reports of the same description continue to be made in reference to this house. At the last visit the Commissioners, while giving much credit to the resident superintendent for his judicious treatment of the Patients and his efforts to amuse and occupy them, found great reason to be dissatisfied with the state of the premises and the furniture.

During the long period that this house has been under the visitation of the Commissioners, constant but unavailing efforts have been made for its improvement, and it has been the frequent subject of correspondence between the Board and the Committee of Visitors.

BAILBROOK HOUSE is a large mansion, well situated on high ground, about half a mile from the city of Bath. It was originally intended as a residence for George the Fourth when Prince of Wales, but was never occupied by him. It was afterwards purchased by Dr. Spay, who converted it into a Lunatic Asylum, and continued to use it as such until the year 1834, when it was bought by Mr. Terry, the father of the present proprietor. Bailbrook House.

Pauper as well as Private Patients were formerly received, and the accommodation provided for the former was of the worst description. Some of the single rooms or cells were below the surface of the ground, damp and ill ventilated; others were so small as to be little better than cupboards. The day-rooms were gloomy and unfurnished, and the airing-grounds very limited in extent. There were scarcely any means for occupation or amusement, and as a consequence, mechanical restraint was employed to an excessive degree, as many as 10 Patients having been found under restraint at the same time. Seclusion was also used very frequently.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Visiting Commissioners, but little improvement could be effected, and it was not until the year 1852, when the whole of the Paupers were removed to the new County Asylum, that any material change for the better took place. The outbuildings in which

Bailbrook
House.

the Paupers had been placed were then, at our suggestion, excluded from the license; and they have since been pulled down.

All the Patients are now accommodated in the mansion, where the rooms are large and convenient, and in a new wing built expressly for the use of second class Patients.

Although the condition and management of this house since the year 1853 has at times been the subject of complaint and remonstrance, a steady improvement has taken place. Most of our suggestions have been gradually adopted, and recent entries are generally favourable.

Mechanical restraint is no longer used, and seclusion is infrequent.

Fairwater
House.

FAIRWATER HOUSE was originally licensed to Mr. Gillett for both Private and Pauper Patients, but none of the latter class have been received for many years.

The present Proprietor is Dr. F. H. Woodforde, who holds a license for 30 Female Private Patients.

Fairwater House, which was formerly a gentleman's mansion, is about a mile from Taunton, close to the Great Western line of Railway. It contains a number of rooms, many of which have been constructed expressly for the purposes of an Asylum, and is on the whole well arranged and convenient. Excellent pleasure grounds and kitchen gardens, amounting to 25 acres in all, are attached to it; but the airing-courts, until a very late period, have been too small and confined, and the Patients have been too much restricted to them, and have had but few opportunities of enjoying the more extensive gardens.

Formerly, when, with less accommodation, the house contained a much larger number of Patients of both sexes, and of different classes, many evils prevailed which no longer exist. Prolonged seclusion was constantly resorted to, and owing to the want of proper exercise, and the crowded state of the wards, the greatest excitement frequently occurred among the Inmates. Under the present Proprietor, very considerable improvements have been effected; and at a visit made in July 1861, the Commissioners expressed themselves well satisfied with the condition of the house and the treatment of the Patients.

They stated that 12 or 14 of the ladies usually dined at Dr. Woodforde's table; that suitable arrangements were made for exercise, occupation, and amusement; and that mechanical restraint was never employed.

MOAT HOUSE, Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, was Moat House.
the residence of the late Dr. Woody, and is now occupied by his widow, who holds a license to receive 10 Private Female Patients. Her son, Dr. Woody, is also resident, and acts as medical attendant.

The house is large and old-fashioned, and besides the apartments occupied by Mrs. Woody's family, has sufficient accommodation for the small number of Patients generally in the house, although hardly room for the number allowed by the license.

Formerly we were of opinion that the Patients were too much confined in their own rooms at the top of the house; that they were too much isolated from each other; and had not sufficient exercise in the open air. Gradually, however, the system of treatment has been changed, and with good effect to the Patients.

Only persons of the upper classes are received.

BARR HOUSE, near Birmingham, is a small establishment Barr House.
licensed to Mrs. Amelia Moore for the reception of 10 Female Private Patients. The house, which stands on two acres of ground, is an ordinary dwelling, with no special arrangements for the insane. It is fairly furnished, and affords suitable accommodation for quiet and orderly Patients, but is not adapted for the treatment of acute or violent cases. This opinion has been expressed by the Visiting Commissioners, who have recommended that the restriction as to the class of Patients to be received should be indorsed on the license. The recommendation, however, has not been attended to by the magistrates in Quarter Sessions, and Patients are often admitted who, owing to the want of a larger staff of nurses, cannot be treated without the prolonged use of instrumental restraint.

The Commissioners have had frequent cause to complain of neglect on the part of the Medical Attendant in keeping the Case-book and other medical registers, but on the whole the reports as to the condition of this house have been favourable.

For a long time previous to the granting of a license to Mrs. Moore, she had been in the habit of receiving and detaining persons of unsound mind in Barr House, and upon this fact coming to our knowledge we preferred an indictment against her, to which she pleaded guilty. The presiding judge, however, considering that no case of abuse or ill-treatment was alleged against her, was of opinion that the infliction

Barr House.

tion of a nominal punishment would be sufficient to meet the ends of justice, and she was accordingly ordered to enter into recognizances to appear for judgment when called upon.

With this view of the case we by no means concurred, but upon Mrs. Moore's application for a license at the ensuing Quarter Sessions her prayer was granted by the Court.

Aspall Hall.

ASPALL HALL, formerly licensed to the Rev. J. Chevalier, who was also an M.D., is now kept by his widow, Mrs. Chevalier, who is authorised to receive four Male and six Female Private Patients.

The house and property, consisting of about 240 acres of land, have long been in possession of Dr. Chevalier's family, and the premises have been used for the treatment of Patients for many years.

There are extensive gardens and shrubberies, and the house, although very old, affords good accommodation for a limited number of quiet cases of the upper classes in society. Such only are now taken by Mrs. Chevalier, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the treatment she affords them. They have the advantage of mixing freely with the family, and are well lodged and fed.

**The Grove,
Ipswich.**

Dr. Barrington Chevalier, who holds a license for his house called "THE GROVE," near Ipswich, is the son of the late Dr. Chevalier, who formerly resided at Aspall Hall.

The premises are agreeably situated, and consist of a dwelling-house, to which some additions have recently been made, and a detached cottage, which is occupied by a Female Patient and her attendant. Only eight Male and two Female Patients are received.

Small establishments are not generally well adapted for acute and violent cases, and this one is no exception to that rule; but good accommodation is provided, and the grounds, which amount to 13 acres, are retired and well laid out.

The Visiting Commissioners have been of opinion that the Patients were too much isolated from each other, and also that they were too rarely allowed to associate in any way with Dr. Chevalier's family. In the case of the lady who occupied the cottage the Commissioners have more than once suggested her removal to some other Asylum, but her friends have refused to adopt the suggestion.

**Belle Vue
House, Ipswich.**

BELLE VUE HOUSE stands on a rising ground in the suburbs of Ipswich. Its situation is cheerful and airy, and it is surrounded by about 11 acres of ground, to which the Patients have

have access. The house is of moderate size, and from either extremity a wing runs out at right angles towards the back. These wings were built expressly for the accommodation of insane Patients, but they are not well contrived, and the Airing-courts into which they open are small and confined.

Belle Vue
House, Ipswich.

The Patients have generally been persons of small means, paying only very moderate sums for their maintenance, and until the year 1847, Pauper as well as Private Patients were received.

The original proprietor was Mr. James Shaw, surgeon, who built the premises in 1835. Since his death his widow has continued to hold the license, which now authorises the reception of only six Patients of each sex.

Former Reports show the existence of many defects in the arrangements and management of this house. The premises and furniture have frequently been found in a dilapidated condition. The bedding has been defective; the means of occupation and amusement scanty; and the Airing-courts have been neglected. In some cases mechanical restraint has been used for prolonged periods, and the staff of attendants has never been sufficient to justify the proprietors in receiving acute and violent cases. On several occasions the Visiting Commissioners have promoted the removal of such Patients to other Asylums; and as we have already had occasion to remark in former Reports, a marked improvement has invariably followed from the change of treatment. No want of kindness has, however, been alleged against the proprietor of this house; and with the present limited numbers, and whilst only quiet Patients are admitted, the reports have been satisfactory.

The establishment known as GREAT FOSTER HOUSE, stands a short distance from the road leading from Staines to Windsor, and about two miles from the former town.

Great Foster
House.

The house is a large old-fashioned mansion, in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The apartments are numerous, but many of them, especially those on the upper floor, are small and low. There is a garden in front, and another at the back, and also an orchard and meadow, the whole amounting to about 15 acres. These premises have been used for the purposes of an Asylum for more than a hundred years. When first visited by the Commissioners, the license was granted for 30 Patients, to Sir John Chapman, G. F. Furnival, and Charles Summers. The present licensees are Messrs. G. F. and E. F. Furnival, and Mr. Charles N. M'Caull, the latter

Great Forster
House.

being resident Medical Officer, and only 15 Private Patients are now received. The condition and management of the establishment has on several occasions been considered far from satisfactory, and the Visiting Commissioners have from time to time made many suggestions for its improvement. Some of the evils pointed out appear to have arisen from the parsimony of the proprietors; and many inconveniences have no doubt been caused by the frequent changes of the resident medical superintendents, and the failure to invest them with due authority.

A great amount of mechanical restraint was at one time practised, but such restraint is now rarely used, and recent reports show that a general improvement has taken place in the establishment, and that the accommodation has been rendered more adequate to the payments made on behalf of the Patients.

Most of the inmates go beyond the premises for exercise, and a carriage is kept for their use.

Lea Pale
House.

LEA PALE HOUSE, at Guildford, Surrey, is an irregular old-fashioned building, which has been used as an Asylum for upwards of a century. It stands in the outskirts of the town, and was formerly surrounded by gardens; portions of these have, however, been let off for building, and little more than half an acre now belongs to the house.

The Asylum is the property of Mr. J. R. Stedman, a medical practitioner in Guildford. He is not resident, but visits the house daily, the immediate superintendence of the Patients being entrusted to a housekeeper or matron, who has held that office for many years, and has had much experience in the management of the insane.

The license formerly authorised the reception of 30 Patients, 15 of each sex; but the numbers have been gradually reduced, and the present license is for only eight Private Male Patients, and it is very seldom that more than four or five are found resident. Nearly all are old chronic cases, who have been under Mr. Stedman's care for many years, and they seem to be well attended to.

Church-street
Epsom.

Mr. George Stilwell, of Epsom, has for many years past received a limited number of Female Private Patients into his residence in Church-street, Epsom.

The accommodation here is of a quiet domestic character, and the ladies are associated together as one family. The accounts of this establishment have always been satisfactory.

The

The large establishment known as the **TICEHURST ASYLUM**, Ticehurst. which is situate about 10 miles from Tonbridge Wells, in the county of Sussex, was opened many years ago by the late Mr. Newington, for the reception of Patients of the higher classes of society, and it is now carried on by his sons, Drs. Charles and Samuel Newington, who are both resident on the property. It consists of two distinct houses, which are placed in the midst of a park and pleasure ground, amounting to upwards of 60 acres, to which is attached a farm of about 140 acres of meadow and arable land.

The smaller house generally accommodates from six to eight Patients, who have all separate apartments and attendants. The other, which consists of an extensive range of building, is capable of receiving nearly 60 Patients, with their attendants and servants; and in this house also many of the inmates have separate sitting and bed-rooms, while in other cases three or sometimes more are lodged in the same apartment. All the rooms are handsomely and comfortably furnished, and there is a very large staff of attendants and servants.

There are large dining and drawing rooms for the association of the Patients, and a separate billiard-room. A chapel also is provided in which Divine service is regularly performed by a clergyman. The grounds around the houses are laid out ornamentally, and contain conservatories, aviaries, &c. A great variety of means for occupation and amusement are provided.

Several of the Patients, who are persons of wealth and station, keep their own carriages and horses, with separate servants. The proprietors have also carriages for the use of the Patients, and they keep a pack of beagles (which are here hunted on foot), and which are a source of great amusement to many of the inmates, some of whom follow them regularly and with much spirit. Sociable meetings are promoted, and some of the Patients dine occasionally with the Drs. Newingtons at their private residences. Lectures on interesting subjects are also delivered frequently.

The condition and management of this establishment have always been quite satisfactory, and any suggestions which we have made for its improvement have been readily adopted by the proprietors.

DRIFFOLD HOUSE stands on rising ground, about a mile Driffold House. from the town of Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick. The situation is airy and cheerful.

Driffold House. The establishment consists of a dwelling-house, somewhat old and decayed, and some contiguous outbuildings, which are also in a rather dilapidated condition.

The rooms in the house are of the description generally found in a respectable farmhouse, and a portion of them are used for the Female Patients. The men occupy the outbuildings, and here the rooms are small and very low; the staircases are extremely steep and inconvenient; and the furniture and accommodation are generally inferior to that which is provided for the women.

Surrounding the house are about 16 acres of garden and meadow land, and the proprietor holds a farm which can be made available for the occupation of Male Patients.

There is no Airing-court for the Female Patients, but the Males have a small yard into which their day-rooms open, and to which they have access at all times. As a rule all the Patients take exercise beyond the premises.

The resident proprietor, Mr. Bodington, is a medical man, and his establishment has existed for many years past. Formerly he received a few Pauper Patients, but his present license is for Private Patients only; eight Males and twelve Females.

The Commissioners' Reports relative to this establishment have in most respects been favourable, and no complaints of harshness, ill-treatment, or indifferent food have ever been made. They have, however, had occasion to complain very frequently of the condition of the house, especially on the Male side, and of the want of proper furniture and general neatness.

Burman House.

This Asylum, known as BURMAN HOUSE, is situate in the town of Henley-in-Arden, in the county of Warwick. It consists of two houses, united on the upper floor, but separated below by a roadway. The premises comprise a Garden for the ladies, and a small Airing-court for the gentlemen, and there are besides about 10 acres of meadow land. The place was first occupied as a Lunatic Asylum in the year 1816.

Dr. Fayrer, the present proprietor, has held the license since the year 1855, and is now authorised to receive 17 Male and 13 Female Patients, all Private.

The houses are old, and contain a large number of apartments, the majority of which are of small size. They are now fairly furnished, and suitable for Patients of the middle classes.

Very material improvements, the majority of which have been

been effected by the present proprietor, have been made in the Burman House. condition and management of this establishment since it first came under our inspection.

The earlier reports show that mechanical restraint was employed in some cases to a very improper extent, and the records of it much neglected. The establishment of servants and attendants was insufficient; some of the rooms were poorly furnished, and devoid of comfort; and the means for personal washing were defective. The opportunities afforded for exercise, occupation, and amusement were also inadequate; and the majority of the Patients were too much restricted to the confined garden and airing-court.

These evils have gradually been removed, mechanical restraint is no longer used, and the establishment may now be said to be in a creditable state. Nearly all the Patients take exercise beyond the premises, and many of them attend Divine service at the parish church.

ARDEN HOUSE, which was built for a private residence, is Arden House. situate in the outskirts of the town of Henley-in-Arden. It stands in the midst of five acres of gardens and shrubberies, and altogether, 28 acres of land are attached to it. The accommodation provided is excellent, and suitable for Patients of wealth and position.

The license is for four Male and two Female Patients, and is granted to Mr. Dartnell, a medical man, who, with his family, resides on the premises.

All reports relative to this house have been favourable.

Dr. Fayrer, the licensee of Burman House, also holds a Hurst House. license for HURST HOUSE, in conjunction with Mrs. Jane Phillips, who is resident.

This establishment, which is used for the reception of Female Patients only, is agreeably situated near the town of Henley-in-Arden. About seven acres of land are attached to it.

The accommodation provided is very comfortable, and of the ordinary domestic character, being well adapted for Patients of a quiet class.

DUDDESTON HALL is a large mansion in the suburbs of Duddeston Hall. Birmingham, which was formerly the villa of a banker of that town. It stands in its own grounds, which are extensive, and well laid out as gardens; but the spread of the town in this direction is rapidly robbing them of their privacy and retirement.

The

Duddeston
Hall.

The house contains a number of spacious rooms, and some accommodation of a very poor description is provided by the conversion of the stables and offices.

The premises were first used for the purposes of a Lunatic Asylum in 1835, when a license was granted to a Mr. Lewis, for 45 Male and 45 Female Patients, of whom 15 of each sex were to be Paupers. The accommodation for the Pauper Patients, who were lodged in the stables and outhouses, was described by the Metropolitan Commissioners in 1844 as of the worst description, and the amount of instrumental restraint which was then employed was considered excessive, even for the period when their visits were made.

In the year 1850, the license was transferred to Messrs. Berrow and Freer; and in 1857 the present proprietor, Dr. Theodore Boisragon, became the licensee; but the changes in the management have produced but little improvement in the condition of the house, and the entries respecting it have seldom been of a favourable description. In our Reports to your Lordship for the years 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1861, we have had occasion to comment in severe terms on the general bad condition of the Patients and premises; and we regret that the entries made during the past year show very little improvement.

Fisherton
House.

FISHERTON HOUSE, near Salisbury, is a very large establishment, in which not only Private and Pauper Patients are received, but where a large number of Criminal Patients are also accommodated, under an agreement which has been entered into between the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the proprietor, Dr. W. C. Finch.

The present license is for 272 Males and 166 Females; and when the Asylum was visited in July last the numbers were as follows:

MALES	{	Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	195
		Paupers	-	-	-	-	-	20
		Private	-	-	-	-	-	43
FEMALES	{	Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	50
		Paupers	-	-	-	-	-	55
		Private	-	-	-	-	-	41
TOTAL - - -								404

When this house first came under our visitation it contained only 106 Patients, the majority of whom were Paupers.
The

The premises then used for their accommodation consisted of a large dwelling-house, in which the proprietor and his family, with a few first-class Patients, resided, and of a number of converted outbuildings of various characters and structures which had from time to time been added to the principal mansion. In these many of the rooms were small, gloomy, and inconvenient, and the airing-courts were of very limited extent.

Fisherton
House.

Now, the buildings occupy a large extent of ground, and the Airing-courts have been greatly increased in size. There is a detached Chapel, with recreation, reading, and billiard-rooms; and the whole accommodation for every class of Patients has been materially improved in every respect.

It may, perhaps, be useful briefly to trace the successive steps by which these improvements were effected, and to show what vigilant supervision has been necessary, even when aided by great willingness on the part of the proprietor, to bring the establishment into its present satisfactory condition.

In the earlier reports, complaints were often made as to the want of cleanliness in the wards, the bedding, and the clothing.

In 1850 a new ward was opened for Criminal Lunatics, and some seclusion rooms were erected. The Commissioners at their first visit in that year found that the clothing of the Paupers was bad, and that no extra stock was kept. Clean sheets were placed on the beds during the day, which were removed before the Patients went to bed; only one sheet was allowed on many of the beds. Some of the bed-sackings were very dirty; there was a great deficiency of seats, tables, and means for washing.

At the next visit most of these evils had been remedied, and the general condition of the house and patients improved.

In 1851 further improvements were reported; and considerable efforts had been made to occupy and amuse the Patients. The furniture had been renewed, and gas had been laid on in the wards. The use of mechanical restraint had also been abandoned.

In 1853 the Commissioners had again much occasion for complaint. The Airing-courts were badly kept. The Pauper women's rooms were over crowded, the dinners were badly served, the clothing was untidy, and the furniture dilapidated.

An improvement was again noticed in 1854, although owing to increased numbers some of the rooms were too crowded. In this year Dr. Finch entirely abandoned the
use

Fisherton
House.

use of seclusion, and it has not since been employed in his Establishment.

In the years 1855-56 a variety of suggestions were made by the Visiting Commissioners for the improvement of the place. These had reference to increased accommodation and furniture, and to the provision of more means for occupation and amusement; and it was especially recommended that an additional Medical Officer, a Head Attendant, and a Matron should be appointed.

In the succeeding years the general state of the Asylum was, on the whole, good; but the constantly increasing numbers rendered it necessary that the utmost vigilance should be observed, to provide them with all that was necessary for their well-being and treatment; and it is only just to Dr. Finch to say that he has at all times shown the greatest readiness to adopt all suggestions, and has exhibited much ability in the mode of carrying them out.

His endeavours to abolish the use of instrumental restraint, and of seclusion, have been followed by complete success. By the employment of a large staff of attendants he has been enabled to dispense with both for a long time past, a fact which is the more remarkable when it is remembered that more than half his Patients are Criminals, many of whom are most vicious and dangerous.

Within the last two or three years, those large additions to which we above referred have been made to the wards for Criminal and Pauper Patients, and the accommodation provided for Private Patients has been greatly improved. A distinct Chapel has been erected, and large rooms are provided for meetings, reading, billiards, &c.

The Commissioners who visited this house in the month of July 1861, after making some suggestions for further improvements in the management of the Asylum, concluded their Report by stating that "the condition of the Establishment was very creditable to Dr. Finch and his assistant medical officers."

Belle Vue
House, Devizes.

The unsatisfactory condition of BELLE VUE HOUSE, at Devizes, has frequently been adverted to in our earlier Reports. All the evils which formerly prevailed in Licensed Houses receiving Pauper Patients were found to exist in this establishment, and to such an extent that on two occasions the Board addressed special communications to the Justices in Quarter Sessions, very strongly recommending that the license might be withdrawn. Unfortunately however, the Justices refused

refused to act upon our suggestions, and the house remained in a very bad and discreditable state until the year 1852, when nearly all the Pauper Patients were removed. In 1854, the license for Patients of that class was withdrawn.

Belle Vue
House, Devizes.

The earlier licenses authorised the reception of 200 Patients, of whom 180 were paupers, but the present license, which is granted to Mr. Thomas Phillips, is for 30 Private Patients only. A great portion of the old premises has been pulled down, and the remaining Wards have been greatly improved. The general treatment of the Patients appears from the Reports of the Commissioners to be at present more satisfactory, and on the whole the establishment may now be said to be fairly conducted, and the accommodation provided to be suitable for private Patients of small means.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, near Salisbury, has been used for the purposes of an Asylum for nearly 100 years. Dr. Finch, the original licensee, was succeeded by his son, and the house has since passed through the hands of several persons. The present license is granted to Dr. J. J. Bushnan for 41 Private Patients of each sex.

Laverstock
House.

Until the year 1852, Pauper as well as Private Patients were received, and the accommodation provided for the former class was far from good. The buildings which they occupied have, however, been for the most part pulled down; and a large portion of the existing Asylum having been rebuilt, the premises now afford fair accommodation for patients of the middle classes.

The house stands about a mile from the city of Salisbury, in a cheerful but retired position, and there are 12 acres of land for the use of the inmates. Dr. Bushnan's private residence is included in the license, and two or three of the more quiet or convalescent Patients are sometimes placed there. An assistant Medical Officer has recently been appointed, who has rooms in the principal Asylum.

Although under the present Proprietor the general management of the Patients has been on the whole satisfactory, and various improvements have been made in the accommodation, the Visiting Commissioners and the Magistrates have frequently had occasion to complain of want of neatness and order in many of the rooms.

The personal condition of some of the more fatuous Patients has also been bad, and in the opinion of the Commissioners sufficient attention has not been devoted to them, with a view to their mental and physical improvement. The means for
personal

Laverstock
House.

personal cleanliness have been found deficient. Mechanical restraint is occasionally employed to a considerable extent, and seclusion is resorted to rather frequently, and for prolonged periods, but in very few cases.

In some instances, where prolonged restraint or seclusion had been deemed necessary, we have recommended the removal of such Patients to another Asylum; and in a former Report (Ninth, page 27) we have specially alluded to the case of a lady who was removed to the York Asylum at our suggestion, and whose condition was thereby greatly improved.

The arrangements for exercise in the open air are good, and a considerable number of the Patients walk beyond the premises. A few are allowed to go out on parole, and unattended. There is a carriage, in which some of the inmates are driven out. Divine service is regularly performed by a clergyman in a neat chapel, and several of the Patients go to Church, or attend the services in the Cathedral.

Fiddington
House.

FIDDINGTON HOUSE is situate at Market Lavington, a small town about six miles from Devizes, in the county of Wilts. It was established many years ago by Mr. Willett, and was chiefly intended for the accommodation of Pauper Patients.

The original Asylum consisted of a variety of detached buildings, most of them only one storey in height, and some of the rooms used for the worst class of Patients were not ceiled, and had stone floors. The accommodation provided was far from good, and a large amount of mechanical restraint was habitually employed.

The number of Patients was also greater than the premises would properly accommodate. The earlier licenses were for 175 Patients, but in 1846 as many as 100 Patients of each sex were received. In 1856 the license was transferred to the present proprietor, Mr. Charles Hitchcock, surgeon, and owing to the opening of the Wilts County Asylum in 1852, and the removal of the Paupers, the number of Patients was reduced to 24 Males and 26 Females. Mr. Hitchcock's present license is for 24 Male and 14 Female Patients, all Private.

Under the present management great improvements have been effected. Many of the old buildings have been pulled down, others have been altered, and the airing-courts and gardens have been enlarged and planted. The total amount of land belonging to the establishment is about 16 acres.

The reports relative to this Asylum have generally been of a favourable character, and the treatment of the Patients is considered liberal and judicious.

KINGSDOWN

KINGSDOWN HOUSE stands on very high ground, within a mile of the village of Box, in the County of Somerset, and is about five miles from Bath. It is stated that the premises have been used for the reception of the insane for upwards of 300 years.

Although considerable alterations and improvements have been effected within the last few years, these buildings are still old and rambling, and by no means well adapted either in their structure or arrangements for the purpose to which they are appropriated. Many of the rooms are small, and low in the ceiling; most of the passages are crooked and narrow; and the airing-courts are very confined.

The earlier reports of this Asylum were very unfavourable. Mechanical restraint was used to an excessive degree, and the fastenings employed for that purpose were of the most cumbersome description. The staff of Attendants was quite inadequate, and the utmost excitement and uproar prevailed among the Patients. Pauper as well as Private Patients were received, and the arrangements for the former class were particularly objectionable. The bulk of them were seldom or never taken out beyond the precincts of their gloomy wards and confined airing-courts, and their condition was described as most wretched. All classes were crowded together in the same small space, and as many as 10 or 12 at a time were restrained by strait waistcoats, iron frames, hand-locks, leg-locks, and chains.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Commissioners, and the interference of the Board, who on more than one occasion recommended the withdrawal of the license, the establishment was continued. Upon the death of Dr. Langworthy, in 1849, the license was granted to his widow, and in 1852 was transferred to Dr. Nash, the father of the present proprietor. No Pauper Patients had been received for some years, but the management of the place was still most unsatisfactory, so much so indeed, that in 1855 the Visiting Commissioners again expressed an opinion that the house ought no longer to be licensed.

In 1856 Dr. Nash, senior, retired, and his son, having been entrusted with a license, assumed the entire management. Under his direction the condition of the establishment has been entirely changed. Many of the rooms have been enlarged and improved, and proper furniture has been supplied. Instrumental restraint is now a very rare occurrence, and seclusion is but little used.

Nearly all the Patients pass beyond the precincts of the premises

Kingsdown
House.

premises for recreation and exercise, and several of both sexes go regularly to church.

The last entry made by the Commissioners, concludes in these words: "We think the condition of this house, on the whole, satisfactory, and that the Patients are kindly treated, and well cared for."

Droitwich.

The establishment known as the DROITWICH ASYLUM was opened about 70 years ago by Mr. Ricketts. Subsequently the license was held by his son, in conjunction with Sir Charles Hastings, a physician residing in Worcester, who is the present proprietor. Since the year 1859, Mr. F. J. Bennett, surgeon, has been associated with him in the license, as the resident superintendent. Only 38 Private Patients are now received, but previous to 1852, paupers were also admitted, the license for that year being for 49 men and 61 women, of whom only 37 were to be private. For the accommodation of so large a number of Patients, the premises were at no time adequate; and the land belonging to the Asylum (less than four acres) was quite insufficient to afford proper means of employment and recreation. The old Asylum consisted of the original dwelling-house, and a variety of low buildings erected at different periods. Nearly all the rooms were small, and those used by the paupers were ill ventilated and by no means comfortable. Indeed, as the period for the opening of the new Worcester County Asylum approached, when it became evident that the paupers must shortly be removed, the premises were suffered to fall into a state of great dilapidation. There was little or no furniture in the Pauper Ward, and mechanical restraint was very frequently employed.

Upon the removal of the paupers towards the end of the year 1852, the Visiting Commissioners strongly urged upon the proprietors that most of the old Wards should be taken down, and that the whole establishment should be improved and rendered suitable for the proper treatment of the Private Patients. In an entry made at the Asylum in the month of July 1853, they state, "No alterations can convert the premises into a convenient and well adapted Asylum, but by the removal of those unsightly and useless buildings, by the introduction of suitable furniture, both useful and ornamental, in the different parlours, and especially of comfortable sofas and easy chairs, by rendering, in short, the rooms more like ordinary rooms for living in, and by removing as far as possible, the dull and gloomy aspect which they now present, a great, and, as we consider, an indispensable improvement would be effected.

effected. Without such alterations it seems to us impossible that the Medical Officer can do justice to his Patients, or that the licensees will do justice either to him or to the relatives of the unfortunate persons whose due treatment and speedy cure ought to be their first consideration." Droitwich.

In consequence of this remonstrance, some of the old buildings were removed, and promises were made that the other suggestions should be carried out; but little or nothing was done, notwithstanding that the same suggestions were often repeated; and in 1857 the Commissioners found it necessary to report that the furniture and carpeting was very scanty, the floors dirty, and the blankets deficient in quantity; that there were hardly any fires, although the weather was cold; and that some of the bed-rooms required painting, papering, and furniture to render them fit for habitation.

Upon this entry being read at the Board, a letter was addressed to the proprietors, some material improvements were at length effected, and now, under the management of Mr. Bennett, the general state of the house and the Patients has been greatly amended. The means of occupation and amusement have been increased, and facilities are now afforded for the extended exercise of many of the inmates beyond the Asylum precincts. As at present conducted, the establishment affords fair accommodation for persons of small means, although the situation of the house, which is in the town of Droitwich and close to the salt works, is far from cheerful.

The small establishment called **MARFLEET LANE RETREAT**, Marfleet Lane
Retreat. is situate in a bye lane leading from the Holderness road, half a mile from the town of Hull. The premises, which have been licensed for about 20 years, consist of a small three-storied house, and two acres of garden and paddock.

The accommodation here provided is not uncomfortable, considering the class of Patients, most of whom are of very limited means; but it is suitable only for such as are of a harmless, quiet character, and we have on several occasions had to urge the removal to some other establishment of Patients who exhibited violence, or suicidal tendencies.

The present proprietor is Mrs. Campbell, who has held the license since the year 1852. Only 11 Females are received. The house is regularly visited by a medical man residing in Hull.

DUNNINGTON HOUSE was formerly used for both Private and Pauper Patients. Dunnington
House. It was originally a small private dwelling, and has been adapted to its present purpose by successive additions.

Dunnington
House.

tions. The rooms are generally small and low, and the accommodation altogether of a poor description. Few houses have more frequently been the subject of unfavourable comment, and it has been with the utmost difficulty that the establishment has been brought into a somewhat improved condition.

The place has often been found by the Commissioners to be crowded, dirty, and ill ventilated. The Patients have been filthy in person and dress, and the means for personal cleanliness quite insufficient. The Medical Case-book, and other registries, have been neglected, and restraint has frequently been used without any record of the fact. In 1850 the reports were particularly unfavourable, and the Board directed an extra and special visit to be made, with a view of determining whether the condition of the House and Patients was so bad as to justify an application to the Lord Chancellor for a revocation of the license. Some improvement had, however, then taken place; but towards the end of the year 1851 the state of the Asylum and Patients was again very unsatisfactory. Since that date a gradual amendment has been noticed, and last year the reports were not unfavourable.

The license, which is granted to Mr. Robert Harrison Hornby, has, since the year 1860, permitted the reception of Private Patients only. They are all of a poor class, and the weekly sums paid for their maintenance are very small.

Kilham Retreat.

The house called KILHAM RETREAT was first licensed on 6 April 1858, to Mr. J. Atkinson, surgeon, who previously kept a house near York. Only six Female Patients are taken. The cottage stands in the village of Kilham, about six miles from York. There is a pleasant garden at the back, and the rooms are clean and properly furnished for Patients of a quiet harmless class.

The Commissioners have generally reported favourably of this establishment.

Mountstead.

MOUNTSTEAD, near Otley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is licensed to Mr. S. Smith and Dr. George P. Smith, formerly Proprietors of Castleton Lodge, near Leeds, for 18 Male, and 12 Female Private Patients. The house is placed in a very elevated position, and commands an extensive prospect. The situation is retired, and the premises comprise a large quantity of land, including excellent gardens and shrubberies.

In our 15th Report we had occasion to allude specially to this establishment in reference to some circumstances of a peculiar

culiar nature attending the death of one Patient, and the attempted suicide of another. Since that date, however, Dr. Pyemont Smith has himself resided on the premises with his family, and the condition of the establishment and its inmates has been found quite satisfactory. Mountstead.

Dr. Smith has directed our attention to an error in the notice of his house in our 15th Report. It was there stated that his license was granted by the magistrates, on condition that he should reside on the premises; but such a condition was not endorsed on the license, although a stipulation was made that he should devote more personal attention to the management of the establishment.

TERRACE HOUSE has been used for the reception of the insane for nearly 50 years. Originally both sexes were admitted, but for a long time past only Female Patients have been taken, and those who now reside there are nearly all old chronic cases, who have for many years lived under the charge of Mrs. Tott, the proprietress and licensee. The present license is for 10 patients, all females. Terrace House.

The house stands in a pleasant retired village about two miles from the city of York, and has two acres of garden and paddock attached to it. The original building is old, but some important alterations and additions have recently been made, and the establishment is now in a very comfortable and satisfactory state, and very suitable for the treatment of quiet harmless cases.

A medical man visits regularly.

GROVE HOUSE stands in the village of Acomb about two miles from the city of York. It is a small establishment used for the reception of both Private and Pauper Patients. The present license for 12 Males and 16 Females is held by Mr. Robert Pearson, who is not a medical man, but the Patients are attended medically by Mr. Nelson, of Acomb, who visits regularly thrice a week. Grove House.

The Asylum consists of two houses, not very well adapted for the purpose, as the rooms are small and low, and the staircases narrow and steep, but the whole is fairly furnished, and the apartments have a homelike and comfortable appearance.

The airing-courts, one for each sex, are very small, but all the patients have the advantage of exercise in a pleasure garden which adjoins the house, and nearly all of them walk beyond the premises. There is a small farm, four acres of which are cultivated by the Male Patients.

Grove House.

Very few paupers are now received here, but the Private Patients are mostly persons of very small means, and the payments made for them in very few cases exceed 15*s.* per week. For this very moderate charge the accommodation provided is very fair, and with some exceptions the later entries respecting the house have been of a favourable character.

Lime Tree House.

LIME TREE HOUSE, formerly called Acomb House, is at Acomb, near York. It is the residence of Mr. Samuel Nelson, a surgeon, who is licensed to receive 12 Male and six Female Private Patients.

The Commissioners who have visited this house have reported that under Mr. Nelson's management it has been well conducted, and that the patients, who are mostly persons belonging to the upper classes, appear to be treated with much kindness and consideration.

Lawrence House.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, at York, belongs to Mr. W. Pumphrey, who with Mr. T. Allis holds a license to receive four Male, and eight Female Patients. Mr. Pumphrey with his family resides on the premises, and the whole establishment has a domestic and comfortable character.

The Visiting Commissioners have always reported favourably of the condition and management of this house.

Workhouses.

During the past year we have visited all the Metropolitan Workhouses, and also those in the country which were known to have Lunatic Wards, together with such others as the Visiting Commissioners were of opinion should for special reasons be inspected.

From the Appendix (G) to this Report, it will be seen that 330 Workhouses were visited during the year, containing a total of 6,002 Patients.

Greater attention than heretofore appears to be paid by Guardians of the Poor to the suggestions made by Visiting Commissioners for the better accommodation and treatment of the weak-minded and insane under their charge; but evils still continue to exist, such as we pointed out in the Supplement to our Twelfth Report, arising from the prevailing practice of sending insane persons in the first instance to Workhouses instead of to Asylums. The existence of these evils, and the increase of Lunatic Wards constructed with the view of receiving only the chronic and harmless Lunatics, but into which recent and even dangerous cases are very frequently admitted, confirm us in the opinion we have before expressed,

expressed, of the necessity of providing by legislative enactment for a more effective supervision of the weak-minded and insane in Workhouses, and for the more immediate and certain removal of such as are unfit to be retained therein. The number of such found on our visits has been large, and we have suggested their removal to Asylums where they might have necessary comforts and appropriate treatment, but in many instances, notwithstanding the co-operation of the Poor Law Board, our recommendations have not been carried out.

In the month of September last, a communication was made to us by a magistrate of the county of Hants, that in the house of Mr. J. B. Brown, surgeon, Fritham Lodge, near Lyndhurst, which was not licensed for the reception of insane persons, there were residing two or more persons of unsound mind, none of them under medical certificates. In pursuance of an order made by your Lordship under the 112th and 113th sections of the 8 & 9 Vict., c. 100, two members of our body proceeded to Fritham Lodge, to inquire into the truth of this statement.

Mr. Brown and his family had a few days previously left this house and its neighbourhood; it was therefore unnecessary to make use of your Lordship's order, but from inquiries made by the Commissioners, they were satisfied that a lady, not under certificates, but treated as a person of unsound mind, had resided under the care of Mr. Brown. As the Commissioners reported that they had reason to believe that Mr. Brown had quitted England, no further steps could then be taken in the matter.

A similar infringement of the law has since been proved against Mr. and Mrs. Farr, residing at No. 1, Belmont-street, St. George's, Bristol. Mr. Farr was formerly Master of the Clifton Workhouse, of the Insane Ward of which his wife was the Superintendent. On a visit made to the house, two members of our Board reported that Mr. Farr had received therein, without license or certificates, two Female Lunatics, and that they were under the control of Mr. and Mrs. Farr, and not properly cared for by them. Mr. and Mrs. Farr pleaded ignorance of the law, and we therefore consented to waive the institution of legal proceedings against them in consideration of the immediate removal of the Patients to an Asylum, and the insertion in the principal local newspapers of a public apology by Mr. and Mrs. Farr.

A very painful case of death in the Hanwell Asylum formed the subject of a protracted investigation during last summer; and though the circumstances attending the inquiry were such

Workhouses.

Single Patients.

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

as to render impossible any satisfactory or decisive result, we think it a necessary part of our duty to advert to some facts which were established in the course of the examinations. The opinion expressed by us, from time to time, upon the evils of congregating the insane under one roof in numbers too large to admit of the individual watching and care essential to proper treatment, receive further illustration from this case.

The patient, H. H., 64 years of age, had been for three days, the 17th, 18th, and 19th of June 1861, in the workhouse of St. George's, Mount Street Grosvenor Square, before he was taken by the removal officer of that parish to Hanwell Asylum, into which he was received on Thursday the 20th of June. On the day when he was brought to the Workhouse he had some bruises on his person, the result of a scuffle with his son two or three days before; but the son deposed strongly that he had received no injury to speak of on that occasion, and that, on taking him in a cab to Mount Street, though he seemed languid from the struggle they had had, he did not appear to suffer pain, and showed no difficulty whatever in breathing. He made no resistance at the Workhouse, and was taken at once to the infirmary. There the son visited him the day but one following, and, with the exception of an additional bruise which he then saw on the right wrist, accounted for by the pauper attendants as having been caused by holding him in bed, he observed in him nothing to attract notice but the effects of want of sleep and constant restlessness. The last he saw of him in the Workhouse was a little after six that Wednesday evening (the 19th), when he described him taking a good pint of tea, eating three or four slices of bread and butter, and breathing without the least difficulty.

This statement received confirmation from the authorities of the Workhouse. The medical officer said that the patient exhibited no physical symptoms of ill-health or difficulty of breathing, either at entering or quitting the house, and that while there he walked about easily, and ate even heartily. The nurses, porter, task-master, and master, gave evidence to the same effect; and the removal officer who took him in the cab to Hanwell on Thursday morning, described him not only walking up the steps and passage at St. George's to the cab, but subsequently up and down a high flight of stairs at the Marlborough police court, quite easily, and without help. Upon arriving at the Asylum, they went first to the medical superintendent's office, in which they stayed about two minutes, and then to the bath-room.

The

The chief medical officer of the male division and his assistant were in the office, and it did not occur to either that the patient, who looked pale, but showed no difficulty of breathing, had any injuries. In the bath-room he was washed all over his body, and afterwards rubbed and dried in every part with a towel; not shrinking during this, or showing the least signs of pain. Upon undressing him, the bath attendant had observed bruises on his body, but not more than were common in patients when admitted; and the chief medical officer took the same view of them as nothing unusual, upon receiving immediately afterwards the bath attendant's report, in these words: "Well nourished. Marks of bruises on both arms, and a bruise on the right side of the loins under the arm, a bruise on both knees, and old sores on both elbows."

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

From this day, Thursday, until Saturday, no change of any kind in the patient appears to have attracted notice; but on the latter day, the assistant medical officer, observing that he was meddlesome and annoying to the other patients, directed him to be taken from the quiet ward in which he had been placed, to what is called the imbecile ward. The attendant in this ward, William Jones, who observed him when first brought into it, declared that he remarked to another attendant that the man was in a dying state; an opinion which he formed, he said, from seeing him breathe very hard, and appear not to have strength to hold himself up, as he came down the ward between two attendants. Those two attendants, on the other hand, declared that he had come along quite quietly with them, had walked with them very comfortable the whole length of the building, and did not seem to have any pain. Indeed, the conduct of the man Jones was so far inconsistent with his statement that he thought him dying when brought in, that he certainly in no respect treated him as a man in that condition. He allowed him to sit up, to go into the airing-court, and to move about like any other patient; and though he thought him even worse on the Sunday than on the previous day, and observed him both that day and Monday refuse his food, he does not appear to have reported anything about him, or to have directed any one's attention to him, but to have helped in dressing and getting him up as usual on Monday morning; shortly after which, observing him among some very troublesome people in the airing-court of the imbecile ward, he took him for safety, fearing some one might hurt him, into the adjoining (refractory) airing-court. It is true that there was one other witness, the upper attendant in the imbecile ward, who went almost as far

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

as Jones in describing his state on being brought in, and who said that his breathing was very bad. But this witness did not see him at all on the following day; and though he saw him on the Monday refuse his breakfast, dinner, and tea, and named the fact to the head attendant of the east division, the latter thought he was "foxing," or pretending to be worse than he was, and no other notice of the case was taken. It is, however, quite indisputable, that on the evening of that day, Monday, he had become very seriously worse. The assistant medical officer was sent for, and visited him twice that night; and on the following morning, Tuesday the 25th, he was removed to the infirmary.

Turning to the evidence of the assistant medical officer, the impression made by other testimony, that it was not at his removal on Saturday to the imbecile ward, but on the Monday, the second day afterwards, and the last day of his being there, that H. H.'s condition became visibly worse, is in every respect confirmed. This officer saw him in the ward on Sunday, and observed nothing particular in his breathing. But on seeing him again shortly after eight o'clock on Monday night, he found him in bed, extremely pallid, very feeble, and breathing hurriedly, "the sort of breathing that arises from inflammatory action, which you might expect when pain accompanies inspiration." Such a thing as the possible existence of internal fractures, however, did not suggest itself to him at the time; nor did it occur to him to examine the patient's chest or apply the stethoscope. He thought it might be serous apoplexy. On that same day, Monday, the first entry respecting the case was made in the case-book. The assistant medical officer saw him again on the following morning, thought him worse, and directed his removal to the infirmary. Next day, Wednesday, he made an entry in the Clinical Journal that he was suffering from bronchitis, and had no suspicion as to anything else.

The morning of H. H.'s removal to the infirmary, Tuesday the 25th, was the first occasion of his son's seeing him in the Asylum. He had parted from him at the Workhouse on the previous Wednesday evening, when his appetite as well as his breathing seemed perfectly good. He now found him in bed in the imbecile ward, just before his removal, dreadfully weak, unconscious, or nearly so, "his breathing very bad, and the phlegm rattling in his throat." The son walked by his side as he was carried to the infirmary, for he could not walk, and was evidently dying. Much evidence was taken as to his condition from this time, but practically all were agreed

agreed as to the hopelessness of the case from the moment of his removal. The son saw him again on the Wednesday in the same state as he before had left him ; and from the Thursday morning, when he again went to him, with the exception of two or three hours on Friday, he sat with him day and night until he died. He was never conscious, and the difficulty of breathing never abated. The assistant medical officer told the son on Wednesday it was bronchitis, and on Friday that he thought it was pneumonia. He had evidently no suspicion that it arose from other than natural causes. He died at midday on Sunday the 29th.

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

The son had an objection to any *post-mortem* examination, and was assured by the assistant medical officer that as he could testify the cause of death, there was no occasion for it. But on naming the son's wishes to the chief medical officer, the latter, who had seen the patient each day after removal to the infirmary, and who never thought him labouring under bronchitis especially, but rather that it was a case of pneumonia, remarked that he did not like the case, and there must be a *post-mortem*. This took place accordingly ; when 10 fractured ribs, eight on the right side, and two on the left, were discovered. These had caused the death. The assistant medical officer "could not judge as to their precise date, but certainly they were recent. Effusion was recent. If they had not been of recent date, they must have presented other symptoms. They might have been within five or seven days, but he could not say with certainty." The chief medical officer, who was also present at the autopsy, similarly declared himself "convinced that the injuries from the effect of which the patient died, must either have been received in the Work-house or in Hanwell Asylum. They could not have been of earlier date." The verdict given at the inquest was to the effect that the Patient had died from the effect of the fractured ribs, but that, "by what means, where, and when" the injuries had been inflicted, there was no evidence to show.

A great mass of additional evidence was subsequently taken by two members of your Board, in the hope of clearing up the uncertainty in which this very material point had been left ; but in the absence of all medical testimony as to the condition of H. H. when first received, and even of his condition after serious symptoms had presented themselves, it was impossible to advance beyond suspicion at any part of the case. That suspicion, however, in the view of the Commissioners, led to the belief that the injuries had been received in the Asylum, and that they must have been inflicted during the

Case of H. H.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

the time when he was in the imbecile ward. The Committee of Visitors, on the other hand, who had taken much interest in the inquiry, and had not been less anxious than ourselves to render it as complete as the circumstances admitted, appeared to be satisfied that the weight of testimony had proved favourable to the supposition that the hurts of which the Patient died had been received before his admission into Hanwell. The last communication transmitted by them in the case, in which that opinion was again expressed, bore date the 7th of September; but in little more than two months from this time our attention was called, by the Committee themselves, to occurrences in the same Asylum, which appeared to us to weaken the grounds on which their judgment had been formed, and very much to strengthen the view we had ourselves taken.

Case of M. G.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

In a letter addressed by their clerk to our Board, bearing date the 19th of December, we were informed that on the 20th of the previous month one of the attendants employed in the Asylum had committed an aggravated assault on one of the Patients, and that he had since been convicted of the offence at the Brentford petty sessions, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction. His dismissal from his place as attendant in the Asylum had followed as a matter of course.

The circumstances of this outrage were not fully detailed to us until the subsequent death of its victim (from an alleged other cause), when they were elicited by the evidence taken at the inquest. The principal witnesses were two men, a bricklayer employed at the Asylum, and his labourer; who, while working at a drain in one of the Airing-courts, at the back of the day-room in which the unfortunate Patient was, being attracted by the tone in which they heard a brutal expression applied to some person by one of the attendants, looked in at the window, and saw the attendant and this Patient alone in the room. Immediately afterwards they saw the attendant, after kicking the unhappy creature two or three times as he lay on the ground on a piece of mat, beat him about the back with a stick which he had brought from the coal box, and subsequently strike him with a pan of a fire-shovel fetched from inside the fire-guard. What followed must be given in the exact words of the witnesses.

In his evidence before the coroner, the bricklayer swore: "He then dragged him about in the room by his legs. He next got on him, and in a manner of speaking, walked forward

ward and backward upon him. He then took hold of his legs, and dragged him to the doorway, which led to the corridor. He then twisted him to get into the corridor, after which he twisted him round by the heels to turn him. He got him across the corridor, and turned him round contrarywise. He took him by the head and knocked it three or four times on the stone floor. Then he kicked him two or three times at the bottom of his belly." The labourer in like manner swore, that, as he was working, the bricklayer called to him: "Alf, come here. I went to the window and looked in; saw Jones coming with a fire-shovel in his hand. The Patient was lying on the ground at the time. He struck him with the pan of the shovel four or five times on the back. He took the shovel back to the fire-place and locked it up; and then came and caught hold of the heels of the Patient and brought him further into the room; gave his head a bump or two on the floor, and then walked up and down him; stepped on him, and then dragged him to the doorway; gave his head another bump or two; dragged him in the passage and then called out." The respectability or credibility of the persons who gave this evidence did not appear to be called in question, nor was the evidence in any way shaken.

Case of M. G.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

The man so proved to have committed this shameful cruelty upon one of the most helpless of all the inmates in the Asylum, was the same man, William Jones, who had had the principal charge of H. H. when in the imbecile ward, and who had exhibited in his evidence so strong a desire to represent that patient as having been in a dying state when he first saw him brought to this particular ward.

The Patient whom Jones assaulted on the 20th November, died, as we have stated, in this Asylum on the 26th of December. But the medical superintendent had been able to satisfy himself, upon a *post-mortem* examination, that the immediate cause of death was pleuro-pneumonia, caught shortly before from exposure to cold at an open window; and the result of the inquest was, a verdict that M. G. had died after receiving certain injuries from external violence, but whether the death was occasioned by natural causes, or by such violence, there was not sufficient evidence to show. He had never, indeed, left his bed from the 22d of November until the day of his death; and he still bore upon his person the marks of those terrible bruises, which, when he was first examined after receiving the injuries, the assistant medical officer found exactly to correspond, especially one over the abdomen,

Case of M. G.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

abdomen, with the size and shape of a man's shoe. No fracture or effusion having been found, however, but only very recent inflammation of the pleura, the medical superintendent could not testify that death had been consequent on the injuries. At the same time he remarked that but for the *post-mortem* examination he should have been disposed to attribute the Patient's death to the injuries inflicted by Jones; and in answer to questions from the coroner, he stated that though he could not say whether or not the injuries received had accelerated his death, they must have injured his health.

The circumstances appeared, nevertheless, to render further inquiry necessary, and this we accordingly instituted. Of course, after the medical testimony at the inquest, we found it impossible to ground further proceedings on the evidence so taken by ourselves; but the result of our inquiry was not merely to establish the cruelty of the assault in the particular case, and the general habit of the man Jones to maltreat Patients under his charge, but to show that at present there is inadequate supervision of the wards as well as of the attendants; that there is an insufficient medical staff for so vast an Asylum; that the duties of the staff as existing, are not defined with precision; and that the authority of the medical superintendent over the subordinate officers is altogether imperfect.

In communicating these results of the inquiry into M. G.'s case, the Commissioners who conducted it, one of whom had been also engaged in the H. H. investigation, thought it their duty to remind our Board, and through them the Committee, that H. H. when in the imbecile ward had been chiefly under the care of the man Jones, since convicted of the cruelty to M. G., and that Jones had shown great anxiety, upon his examination at the time, to make out that H. H.'s ribs had been fractured before he was brought into that ward. "The disclosures in the present case," they added, "tend to strengthen our impression that Jones's statements were untrue, and that H. H.'s ribs were fractured in the Asylum."

To both these intimations of opinion, the Committee of Visitors replied at much length, not only vindicating the sufficiency of the management of the Asylum, and of the precautions taken for proper treatment and due protection of the Patients, but reiterating very strongly their opinion, and the grounds on which they had formed it, in H. H.'s case, and concluding thus: "As to the manner in which individual members of the Committee, or the Committee collectively, should discharge the duties intrusted to them by law,

law, they desire to say that they do not intend to enter into any discussion with the Commissioners upon such a matter. That the three Commissioners appear to have been very strangely misinformed as to the manner and extent in which the Committee individually and collectively discharge the trust reposed in it; and that they must desire the Commissioners to understand that they consider themselves fully competent to determine, on their own responsibility, in what manner they shall discharge their own peculiar duties. That they feel fully competent to fix themselves the amount and description of establishment by which, under their direction and superintendence, and upon their responsibility, and not upon that of the Commissioners, the affairs of the Asylum and the care of the Patients shall be conducted: while they are at the same time decidedly of opinion that it is quite unnecessary, and would be unadvisable, to adopt any such arrangements as the three Commissioners have suggested upon what, compared with their own, is a most imperfect knowledge of what is required in this Asylum."

Case of M. G.,
Hanwell
Asylum.

We did not feel that any advantage was to be gained by replying to these remarks. We merely pointed out to the Committee of Visitors, therefore, our reasons for retaining the opinions expressed by us, as to the Asylum and the particular cases in question; we repeated the recommendations we had made; and having expressed the agreement of every member of our Board therein, we left to the Committee the responsibility which they had shown no unwillingness to assume, of their adoption or rejection. The law, which requires us to submit this general statement to your Lordship, invests us with no authority any further to enforce our views.

Upon two other cases of death from violence which occurred during the past year at the other great Middlesex County Asylum at Colney Hatch, it is also necessary that some remarks should be made to your Lordship.

The first was that of a Patient, M., who had been in the Asylum for about four months, and during all the time had suffered, more or less, from maniacal excitement. Shortly before his death, he was observed to have received severe injuries on his person; and he had complained of being pushed down by one of the attendants. After death, fractures of five of his ribs and three bony cartilages were discovered, and some of those fractures had been very recent. It was proved, however, that the deceased had been in the frequent habit of making sudden attacks on the Patients, who had repelled them with equal violence; and however suspicious some of the

Case of M.,
Colney Hatch.

Case of M.,
Colney Hatch.

the facts may have been, no distinct charge against any of the attendants was clearly made out, except that there seemed to have been, in reference to such conflicts among the Patients, extraordinary carelessness and inefficiency on the part of all having charge of them. The coroner's jury, in declaring by the verdict that M.'s death had been "accelerated by fractures of the ribs, by what means occasioned there was no evidence before the jurors to show," had appended thereto a recommendation to the Committee of the Asylum to employ a larger number of attendants in the several wards, "being convinced that their number is at present too limited effectually to take charge of the very numerous Patients in the Asylum."

It is due to the Committee to add that the steps taken by them in connexion with this case were prompt and judicious. They referred the whole matter, including the recommendation of the jury, to a sub-committee of their own body; received from them an excellent report; and lost no time in carrying into effect a number of suggestions made therein, for adding to the numbers and efficiency of the staff of attendants. The sub-committee had commented strongly upon the imperfect supervision, not only over the Patients exercised by the attendants, but over the attendants by the chief medical officer; they had shown that the injuries known to have been undergone by the Patient, ought to have formed the subject of an earlier inquiry; and in reference to the character of these injuries, they had ascertained from the evidence that in the course of one day alone, shortly before his death, the deceased had been knocked down while in one of the airing-courts, four several times "at least," by as many different Patients, one of them a very powerful man, without any apparent knowledge, and certainly without interference of any kind, on the part of the attendants.

The other case in Colney Hatch was of six months' subsequent date to that of M., and its circumstances tended to show that to whatever extent the precautions taken as the consequence of the former case might have rendered more complete the system of ward management and supervision previously existing, the improved system was yet far from efficient. The experience of such occurrences indeed, furnishes the decisive argument against Lunatic Establishments of the magnitude of Colney Hatch and Hanwell. Where persons requiring constant protection are brought together in such great numbers, it is impossible to obtain for the individual the protection required, from the absence of that continual watchfulness in the particular case which is indispensable to secure it.

In

In the instance to which we now refer, the Patient B., a poor helpless idiot boy, was found lying dead on the floor of his ward, strangled by means of a pocket handkerchief, which was still around his neck. He had been seen alive after four o'clock in the afternoon, and it was just before tea time, nearly five o'clock, when the dead body, then cold, was discovered in a ward occupied at the time by all the Patients belonging to it, and all the attendants. The notice of the latter, it was alleged, had been temporarily drawn away by a scuffle of two Patients in another part of the ward; but without going into any details of the evidence, it will be enough to state that though the coroner's jury returned an open verdict, a very strong case was established against one of the Patients, as having caused the boy's death; and it was clear that the melancholy occurrence might have been prevented, indeed could not possibly have happened, if the attendants had been properly dispersed throughout the wards on that afternoon. The Guardians of the Union to which the deceased boy belonged, took up the case with natural warmth, and upon the Secretary of State transmitting to us a memorial respecting it, which he had received from that Union, we found it our duty to express to Sir George Grey our entire agreement in that part of the memorial which had suggested the necessity of intrusting increased powers to the Secretary of State in connexion with the management generally of County Asylums.

Case of M.,
Colney Hatch.

Case of B.,
Colney Hatch.

It is gratifying to turn from these cases to one* in which, upon suspicion arising that a Patient in a County Asylum had suffered from violence on the part of attendants, the chief medical officer, by instituting at once an examination of the man's person, and inquiring into the circumstances, not only detected the injuries received in time to save the Patient's life, but as promptly discovered and punished his assailants.

On the 2d of February in last year, a Patient, M., had been admitted into the Worcester County Asylum from the Kidderminster Union, and on the following day, the 3d, the medical superintendent, Dr. Sherlock, was called to see him, in consequence, as was stated, of his having had a convulsive fit after a struggle with the attendant of his ward. Examination of his person, however, showed a freshly received wound of considerable extent in his armpit, several fractured ribs, and that his breast-bone had been broken; in the infliction

Case of M.,
Worcester
County Asylum.

* This case was the subject of a note in our last Report.

Case of M.,
Worcester
County Asylum.

tion of which, injuries during the so-called struggle in the ward, three attendants appeared to be implicated. Against these men, Dr. Sherlock immediately laid an information; on the 4th February, the second day after commission of the assault, the whole three were arrested upon a justice's warrant; and in little more than a month from that time, the principal offender was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

Property of
Lunatics.

In the following cases (which comprise a few of those in which we have considered it desirable to make inquiries) we have felt it necessary to make reports to the Lord Chancellor, in order that the Patients' property might be duly protected, or otherwise that the income thereof might be properly applied.

Case of Miss
E. C.

Miss E. C. was placed, without any order or certificates, as a single Patient, with a person at Lichfield, on the 18th of June 1855, by her sister, Miss M. C. Miss E. C.'s residence at Lichfield, as a Patient, was not reported to this Office, but was discovered by a member of this Board, who thereupon visited her on the 30th December 1859. He found that only 15 s. per week were paid for the Patient's accommodation by her sister, and, hearing that a considerable sum of money had been left to her, he suggested that an inquiry should be made by us on the subject. In the first instance, we stated our opinion that the Patient should be placed under proper medical certificates, and this was accordingly done in the month of February 1860.

A correspondence of some length then took place between ourselves and Miss M. C. (the Patient's sister) and her solicitors, the object of which was to ascertain the actual amount of E. C.'s property, and to cause more comforts to be provided for her than she at that time possessed.

We encountered much difficulty in attaining this object, and although the Patient was again visited by members of this Commission, on the 3d August 1860 and on the 1st January 1861, no material improvement in her accommodation took place, although her health was reported to be delicate. Our endeavours to ascertain the amount of E. C.'s property were equally unsuccessful. As far as we could understand the account and statements rendered, the Patient's property appeared to yield an income of 131 l. 19 s. 2 d. per annum. But a sum of 39 l. only had been expended for the Patient's benefit, the remainder having been withheld by M. C., the sister, who was Trustee of one part, and Administratrix of the other part
of

of the fund, and who would also be entitled to the greater portion of the fund in the event of E. C.'s (the Patient's) death. Case of Miss E. C.

Under the above circumstances we thought it our duty, on the 15th of May 1861, to report to the Lord Chancellor that the property of E. C. was not well protected, and that her income was not duly applied for her benefit.

Miss L. B. was placed in the Birmingham Asylum, upon the authority of a Justice of the Peace, and one Medical Certificate, on the 14th of August 1861, having been found wandering about that town, when perfectly insane, and having no relations there. Upon inquiry, it was found that she was possessed of 1,800 *l.*, secured on mortgage of leasehold houses, of 24 *l.* in a savings bank, of a cheque for 20 *l.*, and of a watch and chain. The amount of the cheque was received by the authorities of the Asylum, and applied by them towards the Patient's maintenance. Case of Miss L. B.

Of the relations of Miss L. B., her brother is just emerging from his minority, one of her two sisters (Mrs. G.) is married, and resides in Ireland; the residence of the other is unknown. It is supposed that both are in poor circumstances.

The brother declined to interfere on behalf of his sister; Mrs. G. (the Patient's sister) expressed a wish to place Miss L. B. in some Asylum in Ireland, but neither she nor her Solicitor (with whom a correspondence was entered into by the clerk of the Birmingham Asylum) would advance any money for the purpose of defraying the expense of the Patient's journey there.

We subsequently ascertained that the mortgagor was not disposed to pay any portion of the interest of the 1,800 *l.* towards the maintenance of Miss L. B., without legal authority.

We therefore reported to the Lord Chancellor that Miss L. B.'s income was not duly applied for her benefit.

Miss F. O. was placed in a Licensed House, in the County of Norfolk, as an Insane Patient on the 10th of August 1858. The fact of her being possessed of property having been communicated to us some months ago, we instituted inquiries on the subject. It appeared that this property consisted of 2,200 *l.*, originally secured by the bond of a relation, and also of a sum of money in a provincial bank, of household furniture, and of other sums not ascertained, the whole being altogether of trifling value. Case of Miss F. O.

The original obligor had died, and the names of his personal representatives were not made known to us; but we

Case of Miss
F. O.

were disposed to believe that the annual produce of the Patient's property (or thereabouts) had been expended in or towards her support.

Miss F. O., however, addressed a letter to us, expressing a wish that her property should be invested on better security; upon which, although certain propositions were made, that the money should remain in the hands of one of her relations, on the responsibility of certain persons as guarantees, we thought it our duty (without questioning the sufficiency of the guarantees proposed) to report to the Lord Chancellor, that the property of Miss F. O. was not duly protected, nor accurately ascertained.

Case of Miss
H. E. L.

Miss H. E. L. was placed some years ago in a Licensed House in Yorkshire, as an Insane Patient, under the usual order and medical certificates. The fact of Miss H. E. L. being possessed of property, was brought under the notice of two Members of this Commission, on the 20th August last, when they reported that they had been informed that she had been taken to York three weeks previously, for the purpose of giving her consent to certain proceedings, and signing certain papers and releases, connected with monies left in trust for her, under her father's will.

This entry led to a correspondence between our office and the surviving Trustee of the will; the result of which was, that we ascertained that the largest portion of the property of the Lunatic had not been invested on mortgage of real estate, or in the public funds, as required by the will, but had been retained by the Trustee (who was in trade) in his own hands, and that he had allowed the sum of 5 *l.* per cent. thereon, and had expended more than the whole of the Patient's income in his hands, in or towards her maintenance. We did not learn with accuracy the particulars of all the property belonging to this Patient, nor how it had been dealt with in preceding years. We therefore reported to the Lord Chancellor, that the property of Miss H. E. L. was not duly protected; that the precise nature and amount thereof had not been ascertained; and that her income had been exceeded by her Trustee, without any legal authority.

Since our report was made, this Patient has died.

Case of Mr. S.

An incident occurred during the past year, in one of the metropolitan Licensed Houses, which called for serious inquiry on our part.

It came to our knowledge, that a Patient, a Member of the House of Commons, had attended in his place in Parliament,
and

and taken part in a division on an important public question. Case of Mr. S.
From the certificates it appeared that this gentleman was subject to delusions, impelling him to violence, and rendering him dangerous to others. On his name being observed in the division list, we wrote to the resident Medical Superintendent to inquire whether he was still an Inmate of the establishment, and in reply were informed that he was, and that although very much better, was not considered well enough to be discharged. Upon the receipt of this reply, we required the attendance at our Board of the Proprietor and of the resident Medical Superintendent. From the evidence then given by these gentlemen, it appeared that in the morning of the day of the division, the latter, accompanied by the Patient, had consulted the Proprietor (himself a medical man) on the propriety, or otherwise, of permitting the Patient to take part in the vote that night; and that at this interview, the Proprietor had impressively warned the Patient in the presence of the Medical Superintendent of the serious danger that he might incur in the event of such an act. But notwithstanding this warning, the Medical Superintendent, on his sole responsibility, allowed the Patient to go to the House of Commons at eight o'clock in the evening, unattended, and to remain absent until nearly two o'clock the following morning. The Proprietor, in his evidence, further stated, that though he attended at the establishment the following day, he made no inquiry with reference to the case; and only became aware of the act thus committed, four days after its occurrence, on observing the Patient's name in a division list, published in a newspaper. On ascertaining the fact, he was greatly shocked, and upon subsequently seeing the Medical Superintendent, informed him that rather than permit such an act he should have used physical force to prevent it. Such being the circumstances of this case, although the Medical Superintendent was in our opinion kind in his treatment of the Patients, we felt that in the exercise of duties confided to him by the Proprietor he had been guilty of a grave breach of professional trust, and that we had no alternative but to require him to resign his post.

In communicating this decision to the Proprietor, we felt also bound to inform him, that he had himself been guilty of neglect, as well in failing, in the first instance, so to convey to the Medical Superintendent the opinion he had formed as to secure that effect should be given to it, as in not making any inquiry in reference to the case when he next visited the establishment.

ENACTMENTS,
1861, RELATIVE
TO LUNACY.

DURING the last Session of Parliament the following three Acts were passed containing provisions relative to Lunacy, viz. :

24 Vict. c. 12.

1. "An Act for the abolition of contributions by counties for the relief of Prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and for the benefit of Bethlehem Hospital."

One effect of this Act, and of the repeal thereby of those of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 113, and 5 Vict., c. 22, has been, that the Secretary of State is no longer empowered to order the removal of Insane Prisoners from the Queen's Prison to Bethlehem Hospital.

It may admit of question how far the repeal of the last mentioned Act affects the cases of Patients received and detained under its provisions. One such Patient continues to be an inmate of the hospital, and we think it therefore material to draw your Lordship's attention to a difficulty which actually arose in reference to an Insane Prisoner, for whose discharge from the hospital, after having been found lunatic by inquisition, in order to his being placed as a Private Patient under other care, the Act contained no express power. The wording of the 14th section is as follows: "Every Prisoner so removed (*i. e.*, from the Queen's Prison), shall remain under confinement in Bethlehem Hospital until it shall be duly certified to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, by two physicians or surgeons, that such prisoner hath become of sound mind."

24 & 25 Vict.
c. 55, s. 6, 9.

2. "An Act to amend the laws regarding the removal of the Poor, and the contribution of Parishes to the common fund of Unions."

The 6th section enacts as follows, viz., "The cost of the examination of any Lunatic Pauper, present or future, of his removal to and from, and his maintenance in any Asylum, Licensed House, or Registered Hospital, who would, under any provision of the 16 & 17 Vict., c. 97, be chargeable to a parish in a union, shall, from and after the 25th day of March next, be borne by the common fund of the union comprising such parish."

The ninth section makes an important alteration as to the mode of calculation of the contributions of parishes to the common fund of the union in which they are comprised, by enacting that "the several parishes should for the future contribute to the common fund, in proportion to the annual rateable value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in such parishes respectively assessable, by the laws in force for the

the time being, to the relief of the poor, and in no other manner." 24 & 25 Vict.
c. 55, s. 6, 9.

Heretofore the contributions of parishes to the common funds of unions have been calculated and apportioned to each parish, according to the average expenditure on account of its Paupers.

An important effect of the last enactment will be to remove in certain districts, where in a single union there are many parishes, one main inducement for detention out of Asylums, where the increased cost of their maintenance, as compared with that in the Workhouse or elsewhere, will be borne in common by all the parishes in the union.

We are glad to recognise in these recent enactments a wise and equitable principle, and we are satisfied that in operation it will, in certain districts hereafter to be noticed, be attended with most beneficial results to the Insane Poor, as well those hitherto improperly detained in Workhouses, as that numerous and much neglected class farmed out in rural districts, and boarded with strangers wholly unqualified for the charge.

3. "An Act to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in England." 24 & 25 Vict.
c. 134, s. 106,
107.

By the 106th section, which is substantially the same as the 102d, of the Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, provision is made for adjudication in Bankruptcy, and proceedings thereunder in the case of Lunatic Prisoners for debt.

The 107th section for the first time empowers Justices of the Peace to remove Lunatic Debtors from Gaols to Asylums. The want of such a power had been long felt, and had been attended, in some cases, with great hardship.

In former Reports we have drawn attention to the large proportion of Single Pauper Patients detained in remote and thinly-populated districts, where a system of boarding them with strangers has been very generally adopted, with a view of avoiding the expense of maintenance in an Asylum. Single Pauper
Patients.
Large Proportion
in Remote
Districts.

In these localities, owing to the large number of parishes in a union, the cost of one case only in an Asylum may prove an onerous burden on a small parish, situate in an impoverished and barren part of the country.

We have not, therefore, been surprised to find that parochial authorities so circumstanced, should have resorted to various devices in order to avoid the expense consequent on placing their chargeable Insane Poor under proper care and treatment. Indeed it appears that this economical motive has operated to such an extent as to induce Relieving Officers

Single Pauper Patients.
Large Proportion in Remote Districts.

Probable effect of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, will be to diminish the number of Single Pauper Patients.

And to increase the number of recorded cases.

And increased demand for accommodation.

Cases of neglected Single Pauper Patients found in Unions having many Parishes.

Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

even to keep their Patients out of Union Workhouses, where, if admitted, they would have fallen under the observation of the whole Board of Guardians, and transference to an Asylum would possibly have been ordered. To prevent this they have been detained within the limits of the parish, and have thereby caused in certain districts a large proportion of Single Pauper Patients. Such inducements to sacrifice the interests of Insane Paupers for the sake of saving expense to the parish, will be removed by the provisions of the Act already cited.

In a small and needy parish, for instance, the motive to keep back Patients will no longer exist; on the contrary, an opposite desire may arise, as by placing them in an Asylum the expense of maintenance will be at once removed from the parochial to the common fund of the Union. We have shown, when commenting on the deficiencies in the annual and quarterly returns, that many Single Patients were not included in the lists. Presuming such omissions to have arisen from a desire to conceal Patients, we may reasonably anticipate that one effect of the new law will be to bring forward cases hitherto hidden from view, and thus there will probably be, in those districts where the new enactment is most operative, an apparent increase of the Insane Poor. In Wales, for instance, we may expect an increased demand for Asylum accommodation, and it would be well that Committees of Visitors should make timely preparation to meet the additional applications for admission likely to arise.

From time to time we have visited and reported on Single Pauper Patients, several of whom we have found in a miserable and disgraceful condition. These cases were discovered in districts where the new Act will be especially operative. With a view of enabling any estimate to be formed of the probable effects of the recent enactment, we publish in Appendix H., the number of Parishes and Unions in each County.

In our Thirteenth Report we alluded to the neglected and miserable condition of Lunatics in JERSEY, on behalf of whom appeals were made for our interference by several influential inhabitants of the Island. We accordingly brought the subject under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who subsequently informed us that the States had nominated a Committee to frame regulations for the government of Lunatic Asylums, public and private, in Jersey, and to make provisional arrangements for the care and proper

proper treatment of Insane Persons until the States could build an Asylum to receive them. As this resolution was adopted more than three years ago, we hoped, ere this time, to have been made acquainted with the results of the proceedings instituted; but as yet we have received no information on the subject, nor are we aware that any measures whatever have been taken in GUERNSEY, or the other CHANNEL ISLANDS, with a view of affording protection to their Insane inhabitants.

Channel Islands
and Isle of
Man.

During the past year we received certain information relative to the neglected condition of the Insane in the ISLE OF MAN, which we at once communicated to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. According to the statements made to us, it appeared, that owing to the entire want of any accommodation for Insane Patients in the Island, many of them were confined in the old and gloomy prison at Castle Rushen. This allegation was subsequently confirmed by the personal inspection of a Medical Officer to a Licensed Asylum near Liverpool, who, at the request of one of the Commissioners, took the opportunity, during a visit to the Island, of ascertaining and reporting to us the facts of the case.

Communications were at once opened between the Secretary of State and the Governor of the Island, who gave the following information on the subject, namely, that “For several years previous to 1849, the Criminal Lunatics in this Island were, by authority of the Secretary of State, sent to suitable Asylums in England and Scotland, and the expense of their maintenance was paid by the Government; but, on investigating the matter, it was considered that the removal of the Lunatics from the Isle of Man to other parts of Her Majesty’s dominions was illegal, and since that time the Lunatic Prisoners have been retained in Castle Rushen.

“Under these circumstances it may not be considered unreasonable that Her Majesty’s Government should make provision for the care of these Lunatics as formerly, excepting that the necessary accommodation be provided in the Island, instead of removing them to Asylums elsewhere.”

The Governor also stated that an Act of Tynwald had been passed to provide an Asylum, and a committee had been named, who were about to undertake the valuation of the Island, with a view of laying a general assessment for the purpose of defraying the cost of land and building.

As a considerable time would necessarily elapse before the required provision could be made, according to this mode of procedure, we drew the attention of the Secretary of State to

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the desirableness of making immediate and temporary accommodation ; and with a view of effecting this object, we suggested that an advance of money might be made, to be repaid out of the funds which will eventually be applicable to the building of the Asylum.

We have had no further communication on the subject, and are not aware whether our suggestion has been carried out.

Having no jurisdiction in the Isle of Man or Channel Islands, we have no means of even ascertaining the condition of their Insane, but that they remain without adequate supervision, we have good reason to believe. We may further add, that delinquent proprietors of Licensed Houses in England have already twice treated our threats of revocation of their license with contempt, and have fled with their Patients beyond our reach, in the one case to Jersey, and in the other to the Isle of Man.

Business of the
Office.

At the close of last year, the attention of our Board was necessarily directed to the inadequacy of the staff of clerks of the office to the discharge of the greatly increased duties cast upon our department. The establishment of clerks then existing had been settled with the Treasury in December 1853. During the interval that had elapsed, the business of the department had not only nearly doubled, but a great part of it had assumed a more important character. The Lunacy Acts passed in 1853 had had the effect of largely extending the operations of the Commission. The admissions in County Asylums and Hospitals during that year had been nearly 8,000, an increase of 1,200 over those of the preceding year. The Discharges and Deaths had increased in the like proportion. The quarterly returns from the Unions, which give rise to much correspondence, had increased to 16,000 annually, showing during the last four years an increase in each quarter of 1,000. In various other matters, the labours of the clerks had been increased by the legislation of 1853 ; and the preparation of the Statistical Tables alone, such as those which accompany our recent Annual Reports, had rendered necessary an amount of skilled labour not contemplated in our original arrangements, involving a very large amount of exact care, labour and correspondence in the collection and revision of the details of such returns.

In these circumstances we thought it right to address to the Treasury a letter, setting forth, in addition to the above facts, that the nature of the increased duties required for their due discharge a large amount of skill and intelligence,
and

and we therefore expressed a hope that they would both add to our staff, and increase the existing emoluments, so as to place the clerks more nearly on a level with others possessing similar claims. To this application in both respects the Treasury acceded. Two new clerks have been added to the Establishment, and the salaries of all have been fixed on a higher scale. We have further arranged with the Civil Service Commissioners for an examination by them which will demand a higher qualification than that hitherto required of candidates for clerkships in this office.

Business of
the Office.

The necessity for an increase in the Staff of Clerks indicates that an increased amount of duty has gradually devolved on the Commissioners. This will be made sufficiently obvious by comparing the number of Patients in Asylums at the period when the Board was established and at the present time. It appears that in 1844 there were 11,274 Patients under care and treatment in the Asylums of England and Wales, and that they now amount to 24,845, showing an augmentation of no less than 13,571 cases.

Notwithstanding this great addition to the class of persons placed more or less directly under our charge, we have not limited our Visitations to Asylums according to the number prescribed by the Statutes. From time to time we have made extra and special visits to Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; also to Single Patients, both pauper and private; as well as to dwelling-houses reported to have one or more uncertified Insane inmates. We have deemed it necessary to make extra visits to Asylums sometimes in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the house, or of occurrences needing special investigation, or where a longer time than usual has elapsed between the ordinary periods of inspection; and we are constantly in the habit of responding to applications made to us on the part of individual Patients or their relatives, and the Home Secretary, by undertaking a personal examination of such Patients in the Asylum where they are resident.

On several occasions also we have considered it necessary to make inspections during the night, as well as very early in the morning, and on Sundays, both in Asylums and Workhouses; by which means we have been enabled to detect defects and ill-treatment which could not otherwise be brought under observation, or remedied.

We have availed ourselves of every convenient opportunity to make inquiry into the general condition of Single Pauper Patients in Districts where we had reason to think that a con-

Business of the
Office.

siderable number might be improperly detained, and subjected to privation and neglect. On several occasions, also, owing to the information contained in the Quarterly Lists of the District Medical Officer, we have made special visits to individual cases of this class, with a view of promoting an improvement in their condition, or their removal to an Asylum. Some portion of our time has also been devoted to the inspection of sites for new County Asylums, to the examinations of buildings in course of construction, to attending conferences with Committees of existing Asylums, and to the visitation of, and reporting on, the condition of Military and Naval Hospitals for the Insane, as well as of other Institutions not indicated in the Statutes.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Shaftesbury,*

Chairman.

W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

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(Appendix A.)

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, -

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. -

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.							DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1861.			Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Arley (Beds.) -	Denne, W. (Surgeon) - (a)	-	-	-	187	237	424	424	59	70	129	10	36	46	10	35	45
Bucks -	Stone, near Aylesbury -	Humphry, John (Surgeon) -	3	3	6	105	132	237	243	44	35	79	20	18	38	13	10	23
Cambridge & Isle of Ely	Fulbourn -	Lawrence, Geo. W. (Dr.) -	8	6	14	79	104	183	197	59	67	126	20	31	51	14	29	43
Chester -	Chester -	Brushfield, T. N. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	152	178	330	330	61	68	129	24	35	59	16	25	41
Cornwall -	Bodmin -	Hicks, W. R., General Super- intendent. (a)	20	13	33	128	156	284	317	54	46	100	18	28	46	10	19	29
		Adam, Richard, (Dr.) Resident Medical Officer.																
		Kirkman, W. P. (Dr.) -	Opened 2d January 1862.															
Cumberland and West- morland.	Near Carlisle -	Williams, Richard Lloyd, M.D., Visiting Physician.	14	10	24	101	106	207	231	52	28	80	37	21	58	28	15	43
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh -	Jones, T. (Surgeon), Super- intendent.																
Derby -	Mickleover, near Derby -	Hitchman, John (Dr.) -	5	2	7	140	140	280	287	70	54	124	33	23	56	30	12	42
Devon -	Exminster -	Bucknill, J. C. (i.r.) - (b)	-	-	-	236	347	583	583	87	83	170	41	44	85	39	43	82
Dorset -	Forston, nr. Dorchester -	Symes, J. G. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	88	93	181	181	22	24	46	10	18	28	9	15	24
Durham -	Sedgefield -	Smith, R. (Dr.) -	2	2	4	150	137	287	291	82	71	153	35	41	76	27	33	60
Essex -	Brentwood -	Campbell, Donald, (Dr.) -	1	2	3	186	258	444	447	63	77	140	30	48	78	29	46	75
Gloucester -	Gloucester -	Williams, W. W. (Dr.) -	6	3	9	238	270	508	517	62	79	141	37	44	81	27	36	63
Hants -	Knole, near Fareham -	Manley, J. (Dr.) -	4	-	4	222	296	518	522	65	97	162	22	46	68	21	39	60
Kent -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone.	Huxley, J. E. (Dr.) - (c)	-	-	-	268	354	622	622	76	77	153	39	54	93	31	32	63
Lancaster -	Lancaster Moor -	Broadhurst, J. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	363	354	717	717	78	78	156	33	38	71	20	27	47
" -	Rainhill, n' Liverpool -	Rogers, T. R. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	248	345	593	593	157	89	246	40	36	76	35	33	68
" -	Prestwich, near Man- chester.	Holland, Joseph (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	247	253	500	500	76	81	157	39	56	95	31	51	82
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester -	Buck, J. (Surgeon) -	22	31	53	159	176	335	388	43	64	107	15	36	51	13	32	45
Lincoln -	Bracebridge, n' Lincoln -	Palmer, Edward (Dr.) -	-	-	-	179	198	377	377	63	78	141	22	39	61	19	35	54
Middlesex -	Colney Hatch -	Sheppard (Dr.) -	-	-	-	716	1,057	1,773	1,773	251	272	523	95	131	226	69	75	144
" -	Hanwell -	Marshall, W. G. (Surgeon). Begley, W. C. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	485	842	1,327	1,327	155	246	401	48	93	141	26	59	85
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon & Radnor.	Abergavenny -	Sankey, W. H. O. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	165	235	400	400	74	79	153	37	44	81	28	41	69
Norfolk -	Thorpe, near Nor- wich.	McCullough, D. M. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	152	188	340	340	81	68	149	33	39	72	28	33	61
Northumberland -	Cottiswood, nr. Morpeth -	Hills, W. C. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts -	Nottingham -	Wilson, R. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	84	77	161	161	31	45	76	13	15	28	9	14	23
Oxford and Berks	Littlemore, near Oxford -	Stiff, W. P. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	147	127	274	274	69	52	121	35	17	52	16	15	31
Salop and Montgomery	Bicton, n' Shrewsbury -	Ley, W. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	217	266	483	483	75	73	148	42	25	67	26	24	50
Somerset -	Wells -	Oliver, Richard (Dr.) - (d)	-	-	-	177	197	374	374	49	68	117	38	57	95	36	51	87
Stafford -	Stafford -	Boyd, R. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	195	216	411	411	108	85	193	45	51	96	38	47	85
Suffolk -	Melton, nr. Woodbridge -	Bower, M. N. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	275	252	527	527	124	101	225	87	83	170	52	57	109
Surrey -	Springfield, near Wandsworth, S.W.	Kirkman, J. (Dr.) -	-	-	-	142	189	331	331	46	55	101	29	35	64	25	30	55
Sussex -	Hayward's Heath -	Meyer, John, (Dr.) -	-	-	-	436	506	942	942	43	26	69	35	15	50	52	12	37
Warwick -	Hatton, near Warwick -	Robertson, C. L. (Dr.) -	7	8	15	162	214	376	391	103	65	168	19	37	56	7	19	26
		Parsey, W. H. (Dr.) -	4	8	12	153	161	314	326	40	56	96	16	31	47	12	19	31

(a) One male Patient, absent on Probation, was not included in last year's Table.

(b) The Numbers given in last year's Tables have been returned incorrectly.

Appendix (A.)

on the 1st January 1862, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the preceding Year.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																		Average	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				Number Resident during 1861.
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
24	23	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	248	460	460	33	37	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	16	443	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
12	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	116	143	259	266	6	3	9	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	254	Bucks.
17	11	28	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	7	11	105	128	233	244	9	15	24	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2	229	Cambridge & Isle of Ely
25	10	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	162	193	360	365	5	19	24	-	-	-	10	-	10	18	13	31	341	Chester.
24	12	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	34	138	163	301	335	12	15	27	2	1	3	6	3	9	3	2	5	328	Cornwall.
16	5	21	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	7	17	104	111	215	232	7	6	13	-	1	1	4	-	4	2	1	3	232	Cumberland and West- moreland.
21	16	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	156	155	311	318	12	10	22	1	-	1	5	1	6	3	1	4	299	Derby.
28	24	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	362	616	616	20	25	45	1	1	2	11	1	12	60	71	131	595	Devon.
7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	94	187	187	3	7	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	3	8	185	Dorset.
21	5	26	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	7	173	162	335	342	17	20	37	-	-	-	5	4	9	22	14	36	326	Durham
23	19	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	196	269	465	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	14	10	5	15	460	Essex.
34	30	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	230	275	505	513	14	25	39	-	1	1	4	1	5	4	6	10	518	Gloucester.
25	30	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	240	317	557	561	17	27	44	-	-	-	11	5	16	86	120	206	543	Hants.
51	33	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	344	598	598	17	19	36	-	-	-	13	5	18	43	57	100	614	Kent.
40	23	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	371	739	739	81	106	187	-	-	-	10	11	21	72	78	150	733	Lancaster (Lancaster Moor).
54	37	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	361	672	672	64	108	172	-	-	-	6	4	10	85	93	180	641	Lancaster (Rainhill, near Liverpool).
42	26	68	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	242	252	494	494	66	78	144	-	-	-	1	5	6	27	47	74	505	Lancaster (Prestwich, near Manchester).
25	21	46	1	-	1	-	-	-	20	36	56	164	178	342	398	18	28	46	1	-	1	14	2	16	2	1	3	392	Leicester and Rutland.
22	18	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	219	417	417	11	15	26	-	-	-	10	2	12	-	-	-	405	Lincoln.
118	84	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	754	1,114	1,868	1,868	70	59	129	-	-	-	10	5	15	89	143	232	1,837	Middlesex (Colney Hatch).
65	76	141	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	527	919	1,446	1,446	30	40	70	-	-	-	5	17	22	65	94	159	1,391	Middlesex (Hanwell).
21	28	49	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	242	423	423	27	48	75	-	-	-	4	-	4	15	7	22	414	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
24	21	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	196	372	372	7	8	15	-	-	-	6	1	7	30	23	53	368	Norfolk.
6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	94	101	195	198	51	79	130	-	-	-	1	1	2	11	4	15	185	Northumberland.
21	18	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	144	304	304	17	25	42	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	7	17	293	Notts.
35	34	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	280	495	495	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10	4	2	6	484	Oxford and Berks.
13	16	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	192	367	367	16	27	43	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	4	9	363	Salop and Montgomery.
29	14	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	236	465	465	36	40	76	-	-	-	6	1	7	54	38	92	447	Somerset.
38	26	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	244	518	518	38	40	78	-	-	-	11	3	14	9	3	12	509	Stafford.
30	23	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	186	315	315	20	25	45	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1	328	Suffolk.
30	27	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	414	490	904	904	12	9	21	-	-	-	19	5	24	55	81	136	924	Surrey.
27	19	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	8	57	177	223	400	457	10	10	20	-	-	-	8	2	10	4	5	9	420	Sussex.
18	14	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	159	175	334	343	11	15	26	1	-	1	14	1	15	12	14	26	341	Warwick.

(c) These Tables are from 5 July 1860 to 4 July 1861.

Appendix to Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Where situate.	SUPERINTENDENTS and MEDICAL OFFICERS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.							Admissions during the Year 1861.	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.							
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.		Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Wilts - - -	Near Devizes - -	Thurnam, J. (Dr.) - -	-	-	-	141	209	350	350	53	69	122	19	39	58	12	32	44
Worcester - -	Worcester - -	Sherlock, J. (Dr.) - -	-	-	-	159	215	374	374	62	68	130	22	33	55	16	26	42
York, N. and E. Ridings.	Clifton, near York -	Hill, Samuel (Surgeon) -	5	8	13	250	214	464	477	65	57	122	29	32	61	24	30	54
" W. Riding -	Wakefield - -	Cleaton, J. D. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	471	504	975	975	200	214	414	93	106	199	58	74	132
Birmingham -	- - -	Green, T. (Surgeon) -	7	8	15	154	175	329	344	68	74	142	34	46	80	21	24	45
Bristol - - -	- - -	Stephens, H. O. (Dr.) - (a)	-	-	-	50	72	122	122	96	124	220	63	93	156	5	5	10
Haverfordwest -	- - -	Phillips, Ed. P. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	11	17	28	28	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hull - - -	- - -	Casson, F. W. (Surgeon) -	-	-	-	51	44	95	95	20	18	38	8	9	17	3	8	11
			108	104	212	8,269	10,111	18,380	18,592	3,086	3,182	6,268	1,365	1,723	3,088	958	1,262	2,220

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITAL.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.						Admissions during the Year 1861.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.						Total Lunatics.	Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.			
			Devon - -	St. Thomas's Hospital, near Exeter.	James, E. (Surgeon) - -	25	35	60	-	-	-		60	11	6	17	5	8
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, near Gloucester	Shapter, T. (Dr.) Vis. Phys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	25	8	5	13	3	4	7
Hants - -	Haslar Hospital - -	Wood, A. T. (Dr.) - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	80	-	80	75	-	75	28	-	28
Lancaster -	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital -	Parker, J. (Superintendent)	153	-	153	-	-	-	153	17	18	35	14	16	30	7	10	17
" - -	" - -	Harrison, R. (Surg. Med. Off.)	29	29	58	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - -	" - -	Maudsley, H. (Dr.) - -	44	28	72	-	-	-	72	19	23	42	17	16	33	7	6	13
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital -	Walsh, F. D. (Surgeon) -	36	42	78	-	-	-	78	10	17	27	6	16	22	2	7	9
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-str.	Toller, Ebenezer (Surgeon) -	60	94	154	-	-	-	154	57	111	168	55	105	160	35	58	93
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	Gibson, C. M. (Surgeon) -	29	48	77	-	-	-	77	5	8	13	3	6	9	3	6	9
Northampton -	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	Wing, Edwin (Dr.) - -	39	45	84	127	131	258	342	50	50	100	23	28	51	20	23	43
Nottingham -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	Tate, W. B. (Dr.) - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	45	18	11	29	12	12	24	7	8	15
Oxford - -	Warneford Lunatic Asylum, Headington Hill, nr. Oxford	Allen, Thomas (Surgeon) -	27	29	56	-	-	-	56	6	2	8	3	-	3	2	-	2
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	Hewson, J. D. (Dr.) - -	66	48	114	-	-	-	114	14	16	30	8	11	19	6	5	11
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, St. George's Road, S.	Hood, W. C. (Dr.) - (b)	200	150	350	-	-	-	350	101	112	213	94	124	218	35	69	104
" - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earl's Wood, near Reigate.	Down, J. L. H. (Dr.) - -	218	100	318	-	-	-	318	46	13	59	19	11	30	1	-	1
York - - -	York Lunatic Hospital -	Needham, F. (Surgeon) -	76	65	141	-	-	-	141	40	12	52	21	12	33	13	8	21
" - -	Retreat, York - -	Kitching, J. (Dr.) - -	47	75	122	-	-	-	122	7	10	17	5	6	11	4	5	9
			1,075	817	1,892	127	131	258	2,150	495	420	915	368	376	744	174	215	389

(a) These Tables include the Transfers from the old Asylums.

(a) These Tables include the Transfers from the old Asylum to the new. The Discharges in last year's Tables should have been 14 Males, 17 Females.

Appendix to Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

Appendix (A).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.										PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																		Average Number Resident during 1861.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.
22	26	48	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	153	213	366	366	16	23	39	—	—	—	6	1	7	11	25	36	351	Wilts. Worcester. York, N. & E. Ridings.
27	14	41	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	170	236	406	408	38	75	113	—	1	1	10	4	14	3	—	3	389	
25	17	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	22	239	215	454	496	25	32	57	1	—	1	11	1	12	19	3	22	485	
86	81	167	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,023	73	92	165	—	—	—	10	6	16	13	21	34	996	York, W. Riding. Birmingham. Bristol. Haverfordwest. Hull.
21	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	167	196	363	376	20	49	69	1	—	1	4	10	14	6	9	15	360	
10	16	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	71	86	157	160	9	10	19	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	4	9	142	
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
7	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	44	100	100	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	95	
1,185	932	2,117	10	2	12	1	—	1	155	112	267	8,758	10,630	19,388	19,655	941	1,272	2,213	8	5	13	272	111	383	878	1,012	1,890	—	

HOSPITALS.

Included in Total Lunatics.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.										PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.															Average	HOSPITAL.			
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Resident during 1861.	
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		Total.		
3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	32	60	-	-	-	60	4	9	13	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	59	St. Thomas's Hospital.	
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	Barnwood House.	
20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	138	-	-	-	138	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	Haslar Hospital.	
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	29	59	-	-	-	59	6	5	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	55	Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	
1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	31	76	-	-	-	76	3	5	8	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	79	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.	
4	3	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	36	40	76	-	-	-	76	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	
5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	94	151	-	-	-	151	21	47	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	St. Luke's Hospital.	
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	49	79	-	-	-	79	8	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	Bethel Hospital.	
20	14	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	50	96	127	134	261	357	24	26	50	2	1	3	5	-	5	-	-	353	Northampton General Lunatic Hospital.	
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	21	44	-	-	-	44	2	2	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	45	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.	
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	60	-	-	-	60	2	1	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	56	Warneford Lunatic Asylum.	
4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	53	121	-	-	-	121	7	9	16	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	122	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.	
12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	127	322	-	-	-	322	48	72	120	-	-	-	111	18	129	-	-	344	Bethlehem Hospital.	
14	9	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	93	324	-	-	-	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318	Asylum for Idiots.	
11	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	61	145	-	1	1	146	8	6	14	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	146	York Lunatic Hospital.	
2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	75	122	-	-	-	122	2	9	11	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	122	Retreat, York.	
106	63	169	1	-	1	-	-	-	1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	169	209	378	22	19	41	116	18	134	-	-	-		

G 3

Included in Total Lunatics.

(b) Five Patients discharged, but not removed from the Asylum before the 1st January 1861, and one Patient absent on probation at that date, were not included in last year's Table.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.							DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.								
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1861.			Total Number.			Number Recovered.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Acton - - -	Derwentwater House	Miss Benfield - - -	1	8	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" East - - -	The Priory - - -	Mrs. Nesbitt - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	1
Bethnal Green - - -	*Bethnal House - - -	John Millar (Surgeon) - - -	62	77	139	23	68	93	232	37	51	88	24	45	69	18	23
Bow - - -	*Grove Hall - - -	E. H. Byas (Surgeon), and Dr. Stocker.	168	63	231	15	43	58	289	88	45	133	24	34	58	10	23
Brixton - - -	Effra Hall - - -	C. A. Elliott; Dr. W. H. Diamond	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	14	14	-	8	8	-	7
Brompton - - -	Clarence Villa - - -	Samuel Batten - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Earl's Court House - - -	Miss Burney - - -	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	8	8	-	7	7	-	4
Brook Green - - -	Montague House - - -	Mrs. Roy - - -	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Camberwell - - -	*Camberwell House - - -	Dr. J. H. Paul - - -	35	55	90	58	106	164	254	91	106	197	31	55	86	10	30
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House - - -	Dr. Sutherland - - -	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	17	-	17	13	-	13	-	2
" - - -	Elm House, Upper Church-street.	Miss Elliott - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	1
Chiswick - - -	Manor House - - -	Dr. Tuke - - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	19	8	6	14	5	3	8	3	-
Clapham - - -	The Retreat - - -	John Bush (Surgeon) - - -	10	5	15	-	-	-	15	2	4	6	2	2	4	1	-
Clapton, Upper - - -	Brooke House - - -	Dr. H. Monro and G. G. Gardner.	26	25	51	-	-	-	51	14	10	24	12	7	19	9	4
Fulham - - -	Manster House - - -	C. A. Elliott - - -	28	-	28	-	-	-	28	12	-	12	12	-	12	6	-
" - - -	Normand House - - -	Miss Talford - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Otto House, North End	Dr. Sutherland - - -	-	30	30	-	-	-	30	-	7	7	-	6	6	-	4
Hackney - - -	London House - - -	Dr. Orley and Mrs. Ayre - - -	-	18	18	-	-	-	18	-	4	4	-	9	9	-	3
" - - -	Pembroke House - - -	Dr. Williams and Dr. Christie	123	10	133	-	-	-	133	17	1	18	6	-	6	2	-
" Hammers - - -	Upper Mall House - - -	Mrs. Gale - - -	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
" - - -	Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses.	Dr. Winslow - - -	39	18	57	-	-	-	57	34	20	54	28	17	45	19	8
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - -	Dr. J. Conolly - - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
" - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.	Dr. and Mrs. Horsbrugh	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hayes - - -	Hayes Park - - -	Mr. and Mrs. Benbow - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	12	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Wood End Grove - - -	Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Fenton - - -	-	16	16	-	-	-	16	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	1
Hendon - - -	Hendon House - - -	Miss Dence - - -	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	2
Hillingdon - - -	Moorcroft House - - -	Mrs. and Dr. Stilwell - - -	41	-	41	-	-	-	41	6	-	6	4	-	4	2	-
Hoxton - - -	*Hoxton House - - -	H. Jacobs (Surgeon), &c. - - -	33	65	98	31	48	79	177	35	40	75	18	24	42	3	12
Isleworth - - -	Wyke House - - -	Dr. E. Willett - - -	21	15	36	-	-	-	36	4	9	13	5	6	11	3	4
Kensington - - -	Kensington House - - -	Dr. Wood and T. Bigland (Surg.)	25	27	52	-	-	-	52	10	9	19	5	7	12	1	3
Leyton - - -	Great House - - -	Mrs. Woods - - -	23	45	68	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peckham - - -	*Peckham House - - -	Dr. Armstrong - - -	12	8	20	34	145	179	247	92	105	197	41	76	117	23	26
Southall - - -	Southall Park - - -	Steward (Dr.), and Mrs. Vickers	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Stoke Newington - - -	Grove House - - -	Dr. Atkins - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" - - -	Northumberland House - - -	Dr. G. Birkett - - -	23	28	51	-	-	-	51	10	9	19	6	5	11	3	4
Sunbury - - -	Halliford House - - -	Dr. Seaton - - -	4	11	15	-	-	-	15	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Twickenham - - -	Twickenham House - - -	Dr. H. W. Diamond - - -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-
			727	653	1,380	153	410	573	1,953	481	477	958	237	329	566	115	156
																	271

* Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an asterisk.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																											Average Number Resident during 1861.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			Number for which Licensed.			Number									
			Act committed in Asylum.																										Act committed before Admission.			Number					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	1861.							
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	11	9	Derwentwater House.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	4	The Friars.					
10	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	74	138	26	69	95	233	9	20	29	7	11	18	—	—	—	5	6	11	180	220	400	233	Grove Hall.					
26	11	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	67	274	14	39	53	327	28	29	57	2	4	3	—	3	—	—	4	4	230	120	350	308	Bethnal House.					
—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	24	—	4	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	24	23	—	Effra Hall.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	Clarence Villa.				
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25	—	—	—	25	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	25	—	Earl's Court House.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—	11	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	10	—	Montague House.				
22	20	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	57	97	91	135	226	323	18	26	44	2	2	4	5	1	6	18	20	38	134	199	333	283	Camberwell House.					
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	25	3	—	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	26	—	Blacklands House.				
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	7	—	Elm House.				
2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	22	—	—	—	22	2	5	7	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	30	20	—	Manor House.				
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	16	—	—	—	16	3	3	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	28	16	—	The Retreat.				
1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	24	51	—	—	—	51	6	4	10	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	31	64	55	—	Brooke House.				
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	—	—	—	26	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	23	—	Munster House.				
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15	10	—	Normand House.				
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30	—	—	—	30	—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	32	—	Otto House.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	16	—	London House.				
12	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	10	132	—	—	—	132	3	—	3	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	130	12	142	129	—	Pembroke House.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	7	—	Upper Mall House.				
4	3	7	—	1	1	—	—	—	41	18	59	—	—	—	59	15	11	26	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	20	62	52	—	Sussex and Branden- burgh Houses.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	3	—	Lawn House.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	9	—	Vine Cottage.				
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	13	—	—	—	13	1	1	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18	12	—	Hayes Park.				
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	19	—	4	4	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	16	—	Wood End Grove.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18	13	—	Hendon House.				
3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	—	—	40	2	—	2	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	46	39	—	Moorcroft House.				
10	6	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	58	92	37	65	102	194	5	7	12	1	4	5	8	1	9	1	1	2	80	140	220	178	—	Hoxton House.				
1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	36	—	—	—	36	2	3	5	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	20	45	36	—	Wyke House.			
5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	29	54	—	—	—	54	6	3	9	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	33	63	51	—	Kensington House.				
20	19	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	41	69	60	159	219	288	14	25	39	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	9	14	100	220	320	257	—	Great House.				
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	19	—	—	—	19	2	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	27	19	—	Peckham House.			
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	—	9	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	16	9	—	Grove House.			
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	30	56	—	—	56	2	1	3	6	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	35	70	50	—	Northumberland House.				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	15	—	—	15	1	5	6	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22	15	—	Halliford House.				
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	7	—	Twickenham House.			
125	88	213	—	2	2	—	—	—	781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	129	179	308	66	69	135	19	3	22	29	40	69	—	—	—	—	—	—				

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.									Admissions during the Year 1861.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.					Number Recovered.								
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Beds	Springfield House, near Bedford.	Harris, H. (Surgeon)	8	13	21	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1			
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	Dickson, Thos. (Dr.)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Devon	Plympton House, Plympton	Langworthy, Richard (Surgeon)	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	7	4	11	5	3	8	1	2	3			
Durham	Dinsdale Park, near Darlington.	Mackintosh, D. (Dr.)	23	14	37	-	-	-	-	-	37	9	6	15	2	4	6	-	4	4			
"	*Benzham, near Gateshead	Robinson, George (Dr.)	10	10	20	9	16	25	45	12	17	29	11	15	26	6	7	13					
"	*Dunston Lodge, near Gateshead.	Garbutt, Cornelius	16	19	35	78	53	131	166	24	25	49	16	21	37	3	14	17					
Essex	Essex Hall, near Colchester	Millard, W.	19	9	28	-	-	-	-	28	19	12	31	2	2	4	-	-	-				
"	Witham	Tomkin, T. (Dr.)	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	10	2	4	6	1	3	4	-	2	2				
Glamorgan	*Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Leach, R. V., & Pigg, C (Surgeon.)	7	3	10	127	89	216	226	37	43	80	20	17	37	14	12	26					
Gloucester	Northwoods, near Bristol	Davey (Dr.)	13	15	28	-	-	-	-	28	2	6	8	2	5	7	1	3	4				
"	Fairford House, Fairford	Iles, Daniel	21	25	46	-	-	-	-	46	8	7	15	5	3	8	4	3	7				
"	Sandywell Park, Dowdeswell, near Cheltenham.	Hitch, S. (Dr.), & Wood J. Y. (Surgeon).	15	9	24	-	-	-	-	24	1	3	4	3	2	5	1	2	3				
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	Barnett, C. M. (Dr.)	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	37	3	8	11	4	3	7	1	1	2				
Herts	Harpenden Hall, near St. Albans.	Ramball, J. Q. & A. G. (Surgeons)	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
"	Hadham Palace, Much Hadham	Smith, F. M. (Surgeon)	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Hunts	Brook House, St. Neot's	Evans, J. J.	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	Harmer, W.	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	11	3	1	4	-	2	2	-	-	-				
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Newington, S. W. (Surgeon)	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1				
"	West Malling Place, near Maidstone.	Lowry, Thos. Harvey (Dr.)	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	22	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	1	1				
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley, near Blackburn.	Pinder, W. (Surgeon)	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	18	3	7	10	3	6	9	2	5	7				
"	Clifton Hall, near Manchester.	Lomas, Mrs. and Lomas, D. H.	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	25	8	5	13	3	4	7	1	3	4				
"	*Haydock Lodge, Ashton, near Warrington.	Sutton, J., and Leigh, H. R. (Surgeons).	30	19	49	31	7	38	87	55	104	159	38	25	63	10	15	25					
"	Tue Brook Villa, near Liverpool.	Owen, J.	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	46	13	9	22	9	8	17	3	4	7				

* Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an asterisk.

Appendix (A.)—continued.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																		Average Number Resident during 1861.	HOUSES.				
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.				Number for which Licensed.			
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																							M.			F.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	40	20	Springfield House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	8	3	Wye House.			
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	14	29	-	-	-	29	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17	36	32	Plympton House.			
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	16	45	-	-	-	45	9	6	15	2	1	3	-	-	-	28	22	50	40	Dinsdale Park.			
-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20	8	16	24	44	7	5	12	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	30	30	60	47	Bensham.		
8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	23	41	76	51	127	168	8	10	18	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	6	97	73	170	167	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	19	55	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	30	80	44	Essex Hall.			
2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	10	Witham.			
16	7	23	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	9	129	108	237	246	19	21	40	-	-	-	4	1	5	8	1	9	140	120	260	233	Vernon House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	1	1	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	20	20	40	29	Northwoods.			
3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	27	48	-	-	-	48	4	6	10	5	3	8	-	-	-	35	35	70	48	Fairford House.			
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	22	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	15	15	30	23	Sandywell Park.			
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	40	-	-	-	40	3	5	8	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	25	25	50	40	Westbrook House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	5	10	4	Harpden Hall.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	12	8	20	8	Hadham Palace.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	2	Brook House.		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	13	-	-	-	13	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	16	12	North Grove House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	Tattlebury House.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	18	14	32	22	West Malling Place.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	-	-	19	-	4	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	15	10	25	18	Marsden Hall.			
4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	25	-	-	-	25	6	1	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	15	30	25	Clifton Hall.			
7	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	18	49	40	78	118	167	4	22	26	1	-	1	-	-	2	5	7	120	140	260	130	Haydock Lodge.	
2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	24	23	47	-	-	-	47	6	5	11	1	2	3	-	-	-	26	26	52	45	The Brook Villa.			

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(continued)

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued - - - - -

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.									Admissions during the Year 1861.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.						
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.					Number Recovered.						
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Lincoln	Shillingthorpe House, near Stamford.	Hill, R. G. (Surgeon)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, near Norwich.	Nichols, W. P., and Watson, J. F. (Surgeons), and Ranking, W. H. (Dr.).	26	26	52	-	-	-	-	52	14	12	26	11	9	20	7	4	11		
"	The Grove, Catton, near Norwich.	Rackham, T. J. C.	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	11	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	-	-	1	
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, near Northampton.	Prichard, Thomas (Dr.)	20	9	29	-	-	-	-	29	5	3	8	7	2	9	4	2	6		
Notts	Broom House, Mansfield.	Eddison, Mrs., and Miss E. Stevenson.	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	
Shropshire	The Retreat, Church Stretton.	Bakewell, S. G. (Dr.)	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	17	5	-	5	6	-	6	5	-	-	5	
"	Grove House, All Stretton.		-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	2	2
Somerset	Bindon House, Langford Budville, Wellington.	Hodges, J.	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
"	Monument House, Wellington.	Wyatt, John	Licensed 9 April 1861						-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Bristolington House, near Bristol.	Fox, F. K., and C. J. (Drs.)	48	47	95	-	-	-	-	95	14	8	22	13	6	19	5	3	8		
"	Longwood House, near Bristol.	Rogers, G., and Moss, W. C. (Drs.)	30	18	48	-	-	-	-	48	12	8	20	16	7	23	8	4	12		
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	Terry, J. (Surgeon)	16	17	33	-	-	-	-	33	4	3	7	5	4	9	4	3	7		
"	Fairwater House, near Taunton.	Woodforde, F. H. (Dr.)	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	25	-	5	5	-	8	8	-	-	4	4	
Stafford	Moat House, Tamworth.	Woody, Mrs.	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Barr House, Great Barr, near Birmingham.	Moore, Mrs.	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	4	4	-	7	7	-	-	1	1	
Suffolk	Aspall Hall, near Debenham.	Chevallier, Mrs.	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	The Grove, Ipswich.	Chevallier, B. (Dr.)	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	
"	Belle Vue House, Ipswich.	Shaw, Mrs.	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
"	St. Andrew's Castle, Bury St. Edmunds.	Cooper, W. (Surgeon), and Mrs. C. Abraham.	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	

Appendix to Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.									DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.								
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Admissions during the Year 1861.			Total Number.			Number Recovered.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Surrey	Great Foster House, Egham.	Furnivall, G. F., and E. T. (Surgeons).	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
"	Lea Pale House, near Guildford.	Stedman, James R. (Surgeon)	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Church-street, Epsom	Stillwell, G. (Surgeon)	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Timberham House, Charlwood, near Crawley.	Cole, J., and Cole, H. (Surgeons)	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	Newington, C. E. H., and Saml. (Drs.)	30	19	49	-	-	-	-	49	4	7	11	1	3	4	-	1	1	
Warwick	Driffold House, Sutton Coldfield.	Bodington, G. (Dr.)	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1		
"	Burman House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.)	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	25	5	4	9	7	3	10	4	2	6	
"	Arden House, Henley in Arden.	Dartnell, G. R. (Surgeon)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Hurst House, Henley in Arden.	Fayrer, G. (Dr.), and Phillips, Jane, Mrs.	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	2	3	3	-	1	1		
"	Duddeston Hall, near Birmingham.	Boisragon, T. (Dr.)	20	15	35	-	-	-	-	35	10	4	14	16	7	23	5	4	9	
Wilts	Laversstock House, near Salisbury.	Bushman, J. S. (Dr.)	32	31	63	-	-	-	-	63	7	8	15	5	6	11	2	4	6	
"	*Fisherton House, Fisherton Anger.	Finch, W. C. (Dr.)	208	79	287	37	61	98	385	55	25	80	20	12	32	14	7	21		
"	Belle Vue House, Devizes	Phillips, T.	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	19	1	4	5	2	5	7	-	3	3	
"	Fiddington House, Market Lavington.	Hitchcock, Charles (Surgeon)	21	10	31	-	-	-	-	31	3	4	7	3	5	8	1	3	4	
"	Kingsdown House, Box	Nash, Jos. (Dr.)	17	22	39	-	-	-	-	39	5	4	9	5	5	10	2	4	6	
Worcester	Droitwich Asylum	Hastings, Sir C. (Dr.), and Bennett, F. I. (Surgeon).	19	13	32	-	-	-	-	32	3	3	6	1	2	3	-	2	2	
York—E. R.	Marfleet Lane Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	Campbell, Mrs.	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	1	1	
"	Park House, Sculcoates	Burn, George	-	-	-	Opened 10th July 1861				-	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	Dunnington House, near York.	Hornby, R. H. (a)	22	11	33	-	1	1	34	7	4	11	7	2	9	2	1	3		
"	Kilham Retreat, near York	Atkinson, J. (Surgeon)	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
York—W. R.	Mount Stead, near Ilkley	Smith, S. (Surgeon) and Smith, G. P. (Dr.)	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	12	10	9	19	9	7	16	3	-	3	

* Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an asterisk.

(a) This house was formerly licensed for the reception of Pauper Lunatics.

Appendix to Sixteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	To whom Licensed.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.								Admissions during the Year 1861.			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.															
			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Total Number.				Number Recovered.															
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.											
			York, N. R.	-	Claxton Grange Retreat, near York.	Jackson, J.	-	-		-	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	Terrace House, Osbaldwick	Tose, Mrs.	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	*Gate Helmsley Retreat	Burn, George	-	-	-	15	6	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
York, City, and Suburbs.	-	*Grove House, Acomb	Pearson, Robert	-	-	-	9	8	17	2	1	3	20	6	5	11	6	4	10	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
"	-	Lime Tree House, York	Nelson, Samuel (Surgeon)	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	1
"	-	Lawrence House, York	Pumphrey, W.	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
						921	717	1,638	284	228	512	2,150	398	416	814	296	258	554	116	142	258								

* Houses in which Paupers are received distinguished by an asterisk.

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1861.							Admissions during the Year 1861.			Discharges during the Year 1861.						DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.											
	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.				Total Number.			Number Recovered.			Total Number.			From Suicide.								
								Act committed in Asylum.												Act committed before Admission.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.				
County and Borough Asylums - -	108	104	212	8,269	10,111	18,380	18,592	3,086	3,182	6,268	1,365	1,723	3,088	958	1,262	2,220	1,185	932	2,117	10	2	12	1	-	1			
Hospitals - - - - -	1,075	817	1,892	127	131	258	2,150	495	420	915	368	376	744	174	215	389	106	63	169	1	-	1	-	-	-			
Metropolitan Licensed Houses - -	727	653	1,380	163	410	573	1,953	481	477	958	237	329	566	115	156	271	125	88	213	-	2	2	-	-	-			
Provincial Licensed Houses - -	921	717	1,638	284	228	512	2,150	398	416	814	296	258	554	116	142	258	91	58	149	3	1	4	-	-	-			
TOTALS - - -	2,831	2,291	5,122	8,843	10,880	19,723	24,845	4,460	4,495	8,955	2,266	2,686	4,952	1,363	1,775	3,138	1,507	1,141	2,648	14	5	19	1	-	1			

Appendix (A).—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1861.									PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																								Number for which Licensed.			Average Number Resident during 1861.	HOUSES.
Total Number.			From Suicide.						PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.												
			Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.																															
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	9				Claxton Grange Retreat.					
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	7	-			Terrace House.					
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19	-	1	1	20	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	Closed 16	28	20	-			Gate Helmsley Retreat. Grove House.					
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	18	5				Lime Tree House.					
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	8	12	8				Lawrence House.					
91	58	149	3	1	4	-	-	-	923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	163	182	345	79	47	126	209	55	264	30	15	45										

Included in Total Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

PATIENTS REMAINING 1st JANUARY 1862.																			
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Lunatics.	Number deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Criminals.			Chargeable to Counties or Boroughs.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
155	112	267	8,758	10,630	19,388	19,555	941	1,272	2,213	8	5	13	272	111	383	878	1,012	1,890	County and Borough Asylums.
1,096	794	1,890	127	135	262	2,152	169	209	378	22	19	41	116	18	134	-	-	-	Hospitals.
781	656	1,437	228	467	695	2,132	129	179	308	66	69	135	19	3	22	29	40	69	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
923	733	1,656	293	312	605	2,261	163	182	345	79	47	126	209	55	264	30	15	45	Provincial Licensed Houses.
2,955	2,295	5,250	9,406	11,544	20,950	26,200	1,402	1,842	3,244	175	140	315	616	187	803	937	1,067	2,004	

Included in Total Lunatics.

Appendix (B.)Appendix (B.)

NEW LICENSES GRANTED, LICENSES EXPIRED, and CHANGES of
PROPRIETORSHIP, during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

METROPOLITAN.

1. New License:

Great House, Leyton. To Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Woods.

2. Changes of Proprietorship, &c.:

(1) Grove Hall, Bow. Mr. Edward H. Byas and Dr. Stocker have become co-Licensees, *vice* Mr. Edward Byas (retired).

(2) Montague House, Brook Green. Mrs. Harriet Roy has become Licensee, *vice* Dr. Roy (deceased).

(3) Blacklands House, Chelsea, and Otto House, Fulham. Dr. Alexander John Sutherland has become sole Licensee.

(4) Sussex and Brandenburgh Houses, Hammersmith. Mr. Bartlett has ceased to be Superintendent.

(5) Hayes Park, Hayes. Mr. Edward Benbow (Surgeon), and Mrs. Benbow (Widow), have become co-Licensees, *vice* Dr. John Conolly and Mr. E. Conolly.

PROVINCIAL.

Appendix (B.)

1. New Licenses :

(1) Monument House, Wellington, Somerset. To Mr. John Wyatt.

(2) Park House, Sculcoates, Hull. To Mr. George Burn.

2. Licenses expired, &c. :

(1) Gate Helmsley Retreat, near York.

(2) St. Andrew's Castle, Bury St. Edmunds.

(3) Timberham House, Surrey. (Destroyed by fire.)

3. Changes in Proprietorship :

(1) Springfield House, Bedfordshire. Mr. Henry Harris has become sole Licensee.

(2) Witham Asylum, Essex. Mr. Thomas M. Tomkin is now Licensee, the License having been transferred to him on the death of the late Proprietor, Dr. Tomkin.

(3) Haydock Lodge, Lancaster. Mr. Henry Rooke Ley is now a Licensee, in conjunction with Mr. John Sutton.

(4) Longwood House, near Bristol. Dr. Rogers is now the sole Licensee.

(5) Great Foster House, Egham. Mr. Charles Nathaniel McCaull has become a Licensee, in conjunction with Messrs. G. F. and E. T. Furnivall.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: (<i>e. g.</i>) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	Stotfold, Bedford - - -	4 1	1 -	(a) 3 6½	1 -½	- -½	- 1	- 4½	1 7½
Bucks - - - -	Stone, near Aylesbury - -	5 10	- 7½	2 3½	1 4	- -¾	- 1½	- 1	- -
Cambridge and Isle of Ely -	Fulbourn - - - -	4 4	- 4½	2 8½	1 2½	- -½	- 3½	- 3½	1 1
Chester - - - -	Chester - - - -	4 3½	- 7½	1 11½	- 10	- 1	- 2½	- 4½	- 4½
Cornwall - - - -	Bodmin - - - -	4 5½	- 9	1 7½	- 5½	- 1½	{ Including wine and spirits.	- 5½	- 2½
Cumberland and Westmoreland -	Near Carlisle - - - -	Opened 2d January 1862.							
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - - -	5 2½	- 6	1 7½	- 10½	- 1	- 1	- 4	- 8½
Derby - - - -	Mickleover, near Derby - -	4 6½	- 7	2 4½	- 11½	- -½	- 1½	- 4½	- 2½
Devon - - - -	Exminster - - - -	4 2½	- 6½	1 5	1 -½	- -½	- -¾	- 4½	- 2½
Dorset - - - -	Forston, near Dorchester - -	3 9½	- 5½	1 10	- 7½	- -¾	- -¾	- 1½	- -
Durham - - - -	Sedgefield - - - -	4 8½	- 7½	1 7½	- 7½	- -½	- 3½	- 1½	- 5
Essex - - - -	Brentwood - - - -	5 8½	- 7½	2 -½	1 5	- -¾	- 1½	- 4½	- -
Gloucester - - - -	Gloucester - - - -	6 -	- 6½	1 5	- 9½	- -¾	- 3	- 4½	- 1½
Hants - - - -	Knole, near Fareham - -	4 11½	- 5½	1 5	- 11½	- 1½	- 1½	- 4½	- 5½
Kent - - - -	Barming Heath, near Maidstone -	4 6	- 6½	2 1	- 10½	- -¾	- 2½	- 5	- 4
Lancaster - - - -	Lancaster Moor - - - -	4 3½	- 9½	1 6½	- 8	- -¾	- 1	- 7	- -¾
" - - - -	Rainhill, near Liverpool - -	4 3½	- 8½	1 6½	- 7½	- -¾	- 2½	- 4½	{ Included with "Provisions."
" - - - -	Prestwich, near Manchester -	3 11½	- 7½	1 5½	- 9½	- -½	- -¾	- 3½	
Leicester and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - - -	5 2½	- 7½	1 7½	- 8½	- -¾	- -¾	- -	- -
Lincoln - - - -	Bracebridge, near Lincoln - -	4 6½	- 8½	1 10½	- 9½	- 1½	- 1	- 3½	- 5½
Middlesex - - - -	Colney Hatch - - - -	4 6½	- 10½	2 1½	- 11½	- -¾	- 3½	- 5½	- 5½
" - - - -	Hanwell - - - -	5 -	- 7½	2 -½	- 8½	- -¾	- 4	- 5½	- 5

(a) This average includes the diet of Officers and Attendants.

Appendix (C.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1861.

Accounts, Miscellaneous.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold, (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
- 7	2 3½	10 1	10 -	14 -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Bucks.
- 4	- 9½	9 10½	9/ 9/6, 10/ 10/6, and 10/6	10/9, 11/3, 11/9, and 12/3	12/ and 15/	Building and repairs account	Maintenance and building and repairs.	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 4½	-	10 8	10/ 10/6 and 11/6	13 -	14 -	Maintenance account	Maintenance account	Chester.
- 2½	- 1½	8 9½	8 2	14 -	14 -	Maintenance -	Maintenance -	Cornwall.
- 2½	- 1	8 1½	8 -	10 6	10/ 12/6, 16/ 21/ and 31/6	Repairs -	General fund -	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
- 3½	- 1½	9 7½	8 2	- - -	12/6 to 5 l. 5/	- - - - -	Establishment account	Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
- 3½	- 1	9 6	9/ and 11/4	12 -	12/ and 14/	Maintenance -	Maintenance -	Derby.
- 2½	- - -	7 11½	1st quarter, 8/6, 2d ditto 9/ 3d and 4th, 8/9.	1st quarter, 12/ 2d ditto 12/6, 3d and 4th, 12/3.	- - -	To building and repairs account	- - - - -	Devon.
- 3½	- 1½	7 2	7 2	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Dorset.
- 3½	- 1½	8 8	9 6	12 -	16 -	Maintenance -	Maintenance -	Durham.
- 2½	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	10 6½	11 -	14 -	11 -	Maintenance -	Maintenance -	Essex.
- ½	- 4½	9 3	9 -	12 -	12 -	Building fund -	Maintenance -	Gloucester.
- 3	- 7½	8 5½	8/2 and 11/2	12 2	10/ and 14/	Building -	Building and maintenance	Hants.
- 5½	- 1½	9 4½	9/4, 9/11 and 10/6	12/6½, 13/1½ and 13/8½	- - -	Fund intitled "Patients not of the county account."	- - - - -	Kent.
- 1½	- ½	8 1½	7 7	14 -	- - -	Maintenance -	- - - - -	Lancaster Moor.
- 2	Deducted under respective heads of Expenditure.	7 11½	8 2	14 -	- - -	Maintenance -	- - - - -	" Rainhill.
- 3	- - -	7 11	7 7	14 -	- - -	Maintenance -	- - - - -	" Prestwich.
- 5	- 4½	8 4	8 -	14 -	17/6 to 2 l. 2/	- - - - -	Maintenance -	Leicester and Rutland.
- 1½	- 3½	8 8½	8 8½	9 8½	- - -	Maintenance -	- - - - -	Lincoln.
- 4	- 1½	10 - ¼	9 11	14 -	- - -	General funds -	- - - - -	Middlesex, Colney Hatch.
- 4½	- 1½	9 11½	10 2½	14 -	- - -	Maintenance -	- - - - -	" Hanwell.

Appendix (C).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	WHERE SITUATE.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : (e. g.) Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Maintenance	
								Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.
Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.	Abergavenny - - - -	s. d. 4 5 ³ / ₈	s. d. - 8 ¹ / ₈	s. d. 1 6 ³ / ₈	s. d. - 7 ³ / ₈	s. d. - 1 ¹ / ₈	s. d. including wine, &c. - 1	s. d. 2 - ¹ / ₈	s. d. - 4 ³ / ₈
Norfolk - - - -	Thorpe, near Norwich - -	5 2	- 8	1 5	- 10 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- -
Northumberland - - - -	Cottingham, near Morpeth -	5 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₈	2 4 ¹ / ₈	- 10	- - ¹ / ₈	- 2	- - ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈
Notts - - - -	Nottingham - - - -	4 9 ¹ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈
Oxford and Berks - - - -	Littlemore, near Oxford -	5 1 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₈	1 4 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈
Salop and Montgomery - - -	Bicton, near Shrewsbury - -	5 2 ⁵ / ₈	1 - ¹ / ₈	1 10 ³ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈
Somerset - - - -	Wells - - - -	4 3 ¹ / ₈	with bedding. - 10 ¹ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈	- 9	- 2	- 1 ¹ / ₈	1 - ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₈
Stafford - - - -	Stafford - - - -	4 9 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 7 ³ / ₈
Suffolk - - - -	Melton, near Woodbridge - -	4 5 ¹ / ₈	1 1	1 7 ¹ / ₈	- 9 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1	1 1 ¹ / ₈	- -
Surrey - - - -	Springfield, near Wandsworth, S.W.	4 6	- 8 ³ / ₈	1 8	1 8	- - ¹ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₈	- 3	- 6 ¹ / ₈
Sussex - - - -	Hayward's Heath - - -	4 9 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	2 3	1 9 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₈
Warwick - - - -	Hutton, near Warwick - -	4 5 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	1 11 ¹ / ₈	1 3 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 2	- 7 ¹ / ₈
Wilts - - - -	Near Devizes - - - -	4 1	- 4 ¹ / ₈	1 7 ¹ / ₈	- 11 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈
Worcester - - - -	Worcester - - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₈	- 7	1 8	1 2 ¹ / ₈	- 2	- 3	- 4 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈
York, N. and E. Ridings - - -	Clifton, near York - - -	3 3 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- 5	- 8 ¹ / ₈
„ W. Riding - - - -	Wakefield - - - -	5 3	1 1 ¹ / ₈	1 5	- 10	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- -	- -
Birmingham - - - -	- - - -	4 4 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	1 5 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	Including wine, &c. } - 4 ¹ / ₈	- -	- -
Bristol (Stapleton) - - - -	- - - -	7 1 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ¹ / ₈	3 9 ¹ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈
Haverfordwest - - - -	- - - -	5 1	- 9	1 6	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- -
Hull - - - -	- - - -	4 1 ¹ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₈	2 8	1 4 ³ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₈	- 2	- 1 ¹ / ₈

Appendix (C).—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year 1861—continued.

Account.	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those Consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Miscellaneous.								
- 10½	- 3½	8 6½	8 6	12 6	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Monmouth, Hereford, Brecon, and Radnor.
- 4	- ½	8 8	8 6	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Norfolk.
- 3½	- 7½	9 8½	10 6	10 6	12/6 and 15/	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Northumberland.
- 1½	- 2	8 4	7 9	12/ and 14/	- - -	General fund - - -	- - - - -	Notts.
- 2	- 2½	9 8½	9 8½	12 1	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Oxford and Berks.
- 2½	- 1½	9 6½	9 6	- - -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery.
- 2½	- 8½	8 7½	7/7 and 8/2	10/9, 11/4½, and 12/10.	13/5 and 14/	Building account - - -	Building account - - -	Somerset.
- 1½	- 2½	8 10½	1st qr. 8/11, 2d qr. 9/7, 3d qr. 8/8, 4th qr. 10/6.	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Stafford.
- 3½	- - -	9 5½	9 6	- - -	- - -	General account - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk.
- ½	- 3½	9 5	9 -	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - -	- - - - -	Surrey.
- 1½	- - -	10 8½	10 3	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Sussex.
- 2	- 4½	8 10½	8 9	10/9½ and 14/	10 9½	Building account - - -	Building - - -	Warwick.
- 7½	- 4½	8 3½	7/3½ from 1 Jan. to 21 June, 7/7. afterwards.	10/3½ and 11/3½ from 1 Jan. to 21 June, 10/7 and 11/7 afterwards.	- - -	First cost - - -	- - - - -	Wilts.
- 6½	- 5½	9 2	1st qr. 8/, afterwards 9/.	12 6	15 -	Maintenance - - -	Maintenance - - -	Worcester.
- 2½	- 5½	7 5	7 7	12 3	12/10 and 14/7	Fund for building and other purposes.	Building, &c. - - -	York, N. and E. Ridings.
- 2½	- 1½	9 -½	9 -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	„ W. Riding.
- 7½	- 3½	7 11½	8 6	11/ and 11/6	8/6 and 12/6	General fund - - -	General fund - - -	Birmingham.
- 8½	- ½	13 4½	12 -	14 -	16/ to 18/	- - - - -	General Fund - - -	Bristol.
- ½	- - -	8 9	8 11½	- - -	- - -	General account - - -	- - - - -	Haverfordwest.
1 9½	- 1½	10 10½	10/ first three qrs., 10/6 last qr.	12/ first three qrs., 12/6 last quarter.	- - -	Banker's account - - -	- - - - -	Hull.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1861.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEVON :						
St. Thomas' Hospital, near Exeter.	673 10 -	318 3 3	1,098 8 7	187 1 -	12 1 1	158 19 -
LANCASTER :						
Liverpool Lunatic Hospital.	260 - -	333 2 7	1,135 16 6	208 6 6	(a)	126 8 6
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	442 7 6	891 8 4	1,867 5 7	302 6 6	4 16 7	284 - 6
LINCOLN :						
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.	242 - -	453 11 11	1,428 13 1	199 11 7	17 18 7	246 19 11

(a) Medicines are supplied from the Royal Infirmary.

Appendix (D.)

HOSPITALS.

STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE and Average Weekly Cost per Head during the Year ending 31 December 1861.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
214 18 11½	26 10 1½	2,689 12 -	Stationery, postage, and matron's incidentals.	- 17 6½
230 12 10	263 19 6	2,558 6 5	Soap and soda - - - - 55 9 10 Straw and chaff - - - - 9 9 9 Earthenware, glass, &c. - - 12 17 11 Brushes and white coopery - - 15 1 10 Printing and stationery - - 24 1 2 Incidental expenses, including postage stamps, and patients' excursions. 146 19 - TOTAL - - £. 263 19 6	- 17 10½
210 17 -	192 10 5	4,195 12	Stationery - - - - - 56 18 9 Carriage and postages - - - 89 9 7 Sundries - - - - - 28 18 4 Insurance from fire - - - 17 3 9 TOTAL - - £. 192 10 5	1 - 5
220 2 6	830 9 5	3,639 7 -	Amusements for Patients - - 19 19 6 Joiner's work - - - - 102 15 5 Mason's and bricklayer's work - 107 12 11 Plumber, glazier and painter - 88 12 5 Smith - - - - - 18 4 7 Keeper of lodge - - - - 7 10 1 Fire insurance - - - - 7 10 - Rates and taxes - - - - 23 4 4 Clothing for Patients - - - 325 16 - Water - - - - - 21 19 9 Mops, brooms and brushes - - 14 17 8 Soap, starch, &c. - - - - 39 17 2 Newspapers, periodicals, stationery, &c. 27 10 2 Sundries - - - - - 24 19 5 TOTAL - - £. 830 9 5	- 18 8

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MIDDLESEX :						
St. Luke's Hospital	800 - -	1,429 19 5	3,266 - 3	824 5 6	95 4 -	466 14 9
NORFOLK :						
Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	284 - -	144 - -	1,143 3 8	127 5 10	- -	103 2 1
NORTHAMPTON :						
Northampton Ge- neral Lunatic Hospital.	1,196 13 4	1,234 11 6	4,870 2 -	906 1 1	56 6 3	780 5 6
NOTTS :						
Nottingham Luna- Hospital.	290 - -	303 19 2	990 12 1	246 8 -	29 11 -	183 17 1

during the Year ending 31 December 1861—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
452 1 -	408 7 -	7,742 11 11	Crockery - - - - - 4 - - Books and periodicals - - - 46 7 - Soap, oil, and soda - - - - 171 9 - Brooms, brushes, &c. - - - 35 2 - Gardener's work - - - - - 18 2 - Miscellaneous - - - - - 133 7 - TOTAL - - £. 408 7 -	- 19 7
81 15 6½	184 2 9½	2,067 9 11	Gardener and workman - - - 42 9 4 Washerwoman and helps - - - 24 9 6 Earthenware, tins, brushes, &c. - 24 17 1½ Stationery, printing, books, &c. - 16 14 4½ Baking, straw, and shaving - - - 43 19 2½ Miscellaneous - - - - - 19 19 10¾ Extras - - - - - 11 13 4 TOTAL - - £. 184 2 9½	- 10 3¼
1 014 14 -	1,286 12 7	11,345 6 3	Annuity to late Secretary - - - 30 - - Water - - - - - 59 3 - Clothing - - - - - 867 17 2 Printing, advertising, books, &c. - 170 2 10 Funerals - - - - - 73 7 4 Removals and incidentals - - - 61 2 3 Keep of carriage horse - - - 25 - - TOTAL - - £. 1,286 12 7	- 12 6
99 8 9	348 13 1	2,492 9 2	Amusements - - - - - 2 8 4 Rates and taxes - - - - - 15 6 - Books, printing, postage, &c. - - 57 8 10 Garden and land - - - - - 161 15 8 Repairs - - - - - 42 14 11 Sundries - - - - - 68 19 4 TOTAL - - £. 348 13 1	1 1 1½

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
OXFORD:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Warneford Lunatic sylum.	433 - 10	337 16 11	1,147 18 4	173 18 -	7 17 3	221 14 5
STAFFORD:						
Coton Hill Institu- tion.	625 - -	983 15 10	2,706 11 8½	781 11 8	20 19 -	487 8 -
SURREY:						
Bethlehem Hospital	2,220 - -	1,417 14 3	6,402 18 5	1,365 7 2	176 6 -	2,194 10 7

during the Year ending 31 December 1861—continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
224 4 11½	328 13 3	2,875 4 -	Books, periodicals, printing, &c. - 43 6 3 Annuity and pension - - - 55 4 - Laundry stores - - - 28 2 4 Barley, grains, &c. - - - 27 18 3 Farm, garden, &c. (labour) - - 97 5 8½ Incidental and other expenses - 76 16 8½ TOTAL - - £. 328 13 3	- 19 6¼
601 18 11	3,533 12 9½	9,740 17 11 (a)	Farm and grounds, including rent - 1,348 15 -½ Stationery, printing, &c. - - 89 17 - Mops and brooms - - - 14 2 - Clothing (reimbursed) - - - 828 18 10½ ,, (not reimbursed) - - - 51 12 - Rates, &c. - - - 39 9 5 Building and repairs - - - 1,115 19 8½ Incidentals - - - 44 18 9 TOTAL - - £. 3,533 12 9½	1 2 5¼
435 8 11	2,039 5 3	18,251 10 7	Washing - - - - 1,124 5 - Printing, stationery, and books - 311 9 10 Incidental expenses (b) - - 603 10 5 TOTAL - - £. 2,039 5 3	1 - 4

(a) Less Miscellaneous Receipts, 792 l. 2 s. 10 d.

(b) This sum embraces all the incidental charges on the Estates and other property of the Hospital. Strictly speaking, the sum of 65 l. 2 s. 2 d. only can be charged against the management of the Hospital itself.

Appendix (D.)—HOSPITALS.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SURREY:						
Earl's Wood Asylum	969 18 -	1,092 7 5	4,877 8 1	284 14 -	20 2 2	1,053 6 -
YORK:						
York Lunatic Hos- pital.	853 - -	705 14 -	2,470 6 8	335 3 -	28 - 3	250 - -
The Retreat (a)	1,012 10 -	972 16 6	3,055 6 8	219 8 11	41 9 5	427 6 4

(a) These accounts are for the year ended 31 March 1862.

During the Year ending 31 December 1861--continued.

Furniture and Bedding.	Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk.)	TOTAL.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
748 8 10	3,737 2 1	12,783 6 7	Clothing - - - - - 1,054 9 7 Washing - - - - - 575 19 11 School books and stationery - - 43 2 7 General charges incurred at office, salaries, wages, printing, postages, advertisements, stationery, rent, travelling expenses, rates, insurance, &c. (a) 2,063 10 - TOTAL - - £. 3,737 2 1	- 15 5
378 2 10	593 19 9	5,614 6 6	Clothing (not reimbursed) - - 209 3 3 Stationery and printing - - 67 12 - Soap - - - - - 39 4 10 Farm expenditure - - - 277 19 5 TOTAL - - £. 593 19 9	- 15 2
271 8 11	326 1 -	6,326 7 9	Printing - - - - - 70 9 6 Incidental expenses - - - 44 11 6 Carriage exercise - - - 150 - - Washing - - - - - 61 - - TOTAL - - £. 326 1 -	1 - -

(a) It is important, in instituting a comparison between this Asylum and Hospitals for the Insane, to observe that its purposes and machinery are greatly different to them—a difference which necessarily entails increased cost. The inmates are for the most part children, who require a large proportion of attendants on account of their age and frequent helplessness, and who are unable to render the service which is obtained from adult lunatics. The arrangements include a large staff of teachers for the educational part, and of artisans to instruct in various trades. Moreover, there is superadded to the Charity, accommodation for patients of the higher classes, who require the increased attention which their payment justifies. The total expenses are necessarily increased by the dependence of the Asylum on charitable contributions, for the collection of which a special organization is required. The half-yearly elections, and consequent correspondence with a vast constituency, together with printing, advertisements, &c., entail expenses which are peculiar to this class of Institution.

Appendix (E.)

Appendix (E.) BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THE THREE COUNTIES' ASYLUM).

7 June 1861.

SINCE our last visit to the Asylum on the 19th of April 1860, 223 Patients have been admitted, 44 have been discharged and 54 have died. There are now 435 Patients in the Asylum (196 Men, and 239 Women), and 4 Female Patients, who are still on the books, are absent on leave. We have this day personally examined every Patient, and inspected all the Wards. The Patients were generally quiet and orderly, and clean and properly clothed. The Wards were clean, and well ventilated.

In answer to our inquiries as to the occupations and amusement of the Patients, and their attendance at chapel, we learn that, on an average, 125 men and 131 women are regularly employed. Of the men, 66 work in the garden and farm, and 21 are occupied in the workshops, as smiths, shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, painters, &c. Thirty-three of the women work regularly in the laundry and wash-house, and the rest assist in the wards, and work at their needle.

The attendance at chapel averages 115 men and 71 women.

Although great progress has been made, and much has been done to improve the general condition of the Institution, much still remains to be effected before it can be considered as in a thoroughly efficient state.

With reference to the recommendations made at the last visit, it appears that some progress has been made in levelling the Airing-courts, but they still require turfing, planting, and gravelling. Chairs and other articles of furniture have been supplied, and more are ordered, and a moderate stock of books has been procured.

As the result of our present visit, we now beg to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

That rules should be drawn up to regulate the duties of the Steward, Assistant Clerk, and Storekeeper, the Assistant Matron, and the Nurses and Attendants. That every Ward should be furnished with an ample supply of books and newspapers, and also various means of amusement and occupation. That the Wards should be supplied much more completely with conveniences, such as proper fittings in the sculleries, looking-glasses, wash-stands, and seats in the bed-rooms, &c. &c.; and with a view of ascertaining the best manner in which the Wards should be fitted up, we recommend that in the first instance, only one Ward should be attempted.

We saw the Patients at dinner, consisting of meat, potatoes, cabbage, and bread, and found the food to be of excellent quality. We understand that the dietary is about to be improved, by the substitution of a solid dinner for one of the soup days. All the vegetables used in the Asylum are grown upon the land, and all the shoes, clothing, hats and caps, are made on the premises.

By

By the last printed report of the Committee of Visitors, which has this day been laid before us, we observe that the accounts of the establishment are very regularly kept. Appendix (E.)

The weekly charge during the past year is reported to have been 9s., but we are informed that it has recently been advanced to 10s. As this increased charge will no doubt have an influence in reference to the early transmission of Patients to the Asylum, it becomes an important consideration, whether any diminution might not be made in the salaries attached to the undermentioned officers; viz., Clerk to the Visitors and Asylum,* Steward, Assistant Clerk, and Storekeeper, whose emoluments are higher than in other counties.

In conclusion, we have again to state that we have derived much satisfaction from our visit. The condition of the Institution clearly shows that it continues to receive the best attention of the Committee of Visitors, and the Medical Officers and Matron.

BUCKS COUNTY ASYLUM.

29 November 1861.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum and personally examined all the Patients. One Male is absent on trial. In the house there are, in the Male division, 118, and in the Female 142, in all 260 Patients. Of these four men and three women belong to the private class. The out county Patients are in number 43, of whom 18 men and 12 women belong to Oxfordshire, one man and two women to Surrey, one man to Middlesex, another to the city of Bristol, and a third, who is a criminal Patient, to Leicester. The Bedfordshire Patients have all been removed.

Since the visit of our colleagues in July 1860, 107 Patients have been admitted, of whom 10 were private, 65 have been discharged, of whom eight were private, and 31, of whom two were private, have died. Nothing special in any of the deaths calls for remark, except that one of them occurred while the Patient was absent from the Asylum on trial. The health of the establishment is extremely good. The rate of mortality has been low during the past year, and only 12 of both sexes are now under medical treatment, none of them for serious ailments.

We found all the inmates in both divisions to-day singularly free from excitement. A fair proportion of all classes were employed, they were well clothed, and their personal state was very satisfactory. Some of the galleries have been freshly papered, and all were remarkably clean and cheerful. The various dormitories and single sleeping rooms are provided generally with bedside carpets, with chairs, with muslin blinds, and with curtains of white dimity; the beds are all of horse

* The Committee of Visitors did not consider it expedient to adopt this suggestion, on the ground of the very frequent occupation of the time of the Clerk, and the value of his services.

Appendix (E.) horse hair, and the bedding is excellent. Though in the Male division there are 22 epileptics, and in the Female 17, the nightly average of wet beds in the former is between four and five, and in the latter about six; this comparatively small number being due to the efficiency of the night watch on both sides of the Asylum.

No restraint is employed. On the Women's side the cases of seclusion appear to be very rare. For the present month none are entered. On the Men's side they are more frequent, but seem to be confined to two or three of the epileptics, who become very violent after their fits.

The records of employment show that all the Male Patients, except about 58 (of whom 36 are characterised as incapable and 22 as idle), are at work every day, and that all the Female Patients, excepting 54 described as incapable, are daily engaged in various kinds of house and needlework. It does not seem to have been yet found practicable to increase the number of Patients in the workshops, as recommended in the last entry.

Of those who are able in the present season to take weekly walks beyond the grounds, there are not more than 30 men and 40 women. Entertainments, comprising music and dancing, in which the Patients of both sexes associate, are now given weekly, and in these about 100 generally take part. The Chapel returns show an attendance for the most part of about 70 men and 90 women, and as this is nearly the full complement that the building will receive, we think that the construction of a new and larger chapel, and appropriation of the present to the purposes of a recreation and dining hall, will have soon to be considered.

We saw the Patients at dinner. It was neatly and well served, and consisted of meat and vegetables, both very good, and supplied in abundance. A better kind of fork is now being introduced throughout the Asylum.

Some of the single sleeping rooms have been supplied with washing basins, and we think that similar provisions should be made, wherever practicable, in the associated dormitories, especially on the Female side; we think also that it would be very desirable if arrangement could be made whereby the body linen of the Patients might be changed twice a week. And we recommend the placing of hand-rails to the various staircases, many serious and some fatal accidents having occurred lately in other Asylums from the want of this provision.

We found the bath rooms and lavatories, and the rooms generally in both divisions, well ventilated; but it struck us that some of the dormitories contained too many beds, and we are informed that the Female side of the house is nearly full.

An additional Greenhouse has been constructed since the last visit, under the reading-room on the Male side, for the purpose of raising flowers and plants to be placed in the galleries.

During our progress through the building we heard no complaint of any kind from the Patients, who appear to be treated with great kindness by the nurses and attendants, and the general state of this Asylum continues to reflect great credit on the medical superintendent.

We have drawn Mr. Humphry's attention to the case of a private Patient

Patient recently admitted, who is stated to possess property, and who does not appear to us (assuming those statements to be correct) to be in his proper position in a County Asylum. We have suggested that the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors at their next meeting.

Appendix (E.)

CAMBRIDGE COUNTY ASYLUM.

19 November 1861.

WE have yesterday, and this day, inspected the Asylum in its several departments, and seen all the Patients, who are at present 246 in number, viz. :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	5	8	13
Pauper - - - - -	103	130	233
TOTAL - - - - -	108	138	246

One of the Female Pauper Patients was absent on trial at the time of our visit.

We have to record the following changes in the Patients since our last visit on the 14th June 1860 :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	83	92	175
Discharged and removed - -	29	35	64
„ of whom recovered	16	37	53
Died - - - - -	25	16	41

With the exception of one case of suicide, the particulars of which were duly reported to the Board, the deaths were all from ordinary causes. The instances of seclusion since our last visit have been few, and those chiefly confined to cases of epileptic mania. The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good and the rate of mortality very low.

The chapel attendance averages 120 on Sundays, and 80 on week days. Divine service is performed by the chaplain (Vicar of Cherryhinton) on Sundays, and daily throughout the week. From 8 to 12 of the Patients of each sex go to church.

Appendix (E.) — The daily average numbers of Patients usefully employed are 52 in the Male Division and 81 in the Female; of the men about 25 are employed in the gardens and on the farm, and eight as artisans; and of the women about 35 are usually employed in sewing and knitting, and 20 in the laundry department.

The result of the system of night attendance continues to be satisfactory.

We found the several wards and rooms clean and in creditable order, and the atmosphere was pure throughout. The Patients of both sexes at the time of our visit were free from excitement, and orderly in their demeanor, and we have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of their personal condition as to dress and otherwise.

The present weekly charge for Cambridge County and Borough Patients, is 10s., and for Paupers from other counties and boroughs 13s. Of the present Pauper Patients, 44 belong to Ipswich, 20 to King's Lynn, eight to Bury, and one to Yarmouth. The Asylum is estimated to accommodate 150 Patients of each sex; the actual numbers of beds are 112 in the Male Division, and 138 in the Female; of the former six, and of the latter, eight are vacant. The Visitors are now in negotiation with the Authorities of Ipswich for the reception, under a five years' contract, of the Borough Patients at 13s. per week each, and the proposed arrangement will probably be forthwith carried out.

The demand for accommodation for Female Patients is greater than that for Males, and it is therefore in contemplation to appropriate to the former a 13 bedded Dormitory, and four Single Sleeping Rooms, with two Attendants' Rooms on the second floor of the Male wing, not now occupied, and accessible by a separate staircase from the Female Division. We are disposed to think that the amount of accommodation might be advantageously further increased by the formation of Dormitories under some portions of the roof, ceiled and with dormer windows. We think it unnecessary in the existing circumstances to suggest other means for providing additional accommodation.

The Asylum is now independent of external sources for the supply of bread, beer, clothing, shoes, and vegetables, as well as various other articles of consumption.

It would be very desirable, on every account, amongst others as respects the visits of friends of Patients, if some arrangement could be made for the stoppage of railway trains at a siding near the Asylum, the nearest station at present being nearly two miles distant. We cannot doubt that the railway company would, upon a proper representation, assent to the arrangement.

In reference to the Entry of the last Visiting Commissioners we have to report as follows:—

1. That straw beds do not now exceed six in each division.
2. More looking-glasses and wash-stands have been provided. Some of the latter in the associated dormitories are of a very neat pattern.
3. The record, by the porter, of the visits of Patients' friends is well kept, and rendered easy of reference by an alphabetical index.
4. Fir

4. Fir trees have been planted, and are in a flourishing state, Appendix (E.) around the exterior of the Airing-courts.

5. The Diet Table has, in some respects, been revised, and appears to be good. The dinners all consist of solid meat in various forms.

6. The result of further experience of the existing means of warming the several corridors and rooms has proved more satisfactory than at first supposed, and it has been ascertained that great difficulties would be found in introducing a system of warming by circulation of hot water.

7. Considerable progress has been made in painting and colouring the walls of the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories, and the whole will, it is expected, be completed within six months.

8. The consideration of papering the walls of the day-rooms is, for the present, postponed.

9. Twelve dozen chairs have been introduced.

10. Some of the lavatories and water-closets have had their floors covered with sheet lead. As respects the water-closets generally, it is proposed to close up the communication between them and the adjoining sculleries, and to render them accessible by separate doors.

11. As soon as the improvement last referred to shall have been carried out, urinals will be constructed in the water-closets.

12. The shutters of the single rooms have been perforated for the admission of light and air.

13. Hand rails have been provided wherever required.

14. The better ventilation of the wash-house and laundry has been effected by facilitating the opening of the window sashes.

15. The temperature of the chapel, which is ordinarily full, is found to be generally sufficiently high. It would be desirable to introduce a stove, which the Visitors have had under consideration, but difficulties have been found as respects fire insurance.

16. Two tubular boilers in the basement story (one of which only is in use) now suffice for all purposes; *inter alia*, the washhouse, kitchen, baths, &c.; the same might be rendered available for an engine for pumping the water from the well, and a considerable saving would no doubt be thereby ultimately effected, as we are informed that the supply from the water-works now costs 80*l.*, and will henceforward cost 100*l.* per annum.

17. A good skittle alley under cover has been constructed and is much used. A good bowling green also has been formed adjoining the laundry, with a summer-house commanding a cheerful view.

18. It is intended shortly to erect a detached residence for the Clerk and Steward, for which 500*l.* has been voted by the justices in Quarter Sessions.

19. It is proposed to remove the existing building used as a tool house to the new cemetery, as a sacristy, in which case a conservatory can conveniently, and we trust will be constructed, on the site of the building referred to, near the gardener's house.

20. A room is about to be appropriated to the chaplain, for the purpose,

Appendix (E.) purpose, amongst others, of a library, and books are regularly circulated.

21. A school is held in the Female Division on one afternoon, and two evenings in the week.

The only casualty to be mentioned, which has occurred since our last visit, has been in the case of an aged woman, who, the day before our present visit, fell and sustained a compound fracture of the arm.

In Dr. Lawrence's absence on account of illness, the immediate charge of the Asylum has devolved upon Dr. Paley, who is active and zealous in the discharge of the duty thus temporarily delegated to him.

The general condition and management of the Asylum continues to reflect credit upon the Medical Superintendent and other Officers.

CHESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

11 May 1861.

THE changes in the Patients since the visit of our colleagues, on the 9th November last, have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - -	27	32	59
Discharged - - - -	14	17	31
„ of whom recovered	10	10	20
Died - - - - -	20	7	27

As respects the causes of death, we have to report that a large proportion on the Male side were, as usual in Asylums, from General Paralysis. Of the remainder, the only case calling for special notice, is that of a Male Patient, who committed suicide in the day-time by strangulation. Every precaution appears to have been adopted with a view to guard against his known suicidal propensity. The open ironwork at the head of one of the old bedsteads, however, afforded him the opportunity he had sought. Nearly 50 of these bedsteads were in use when Mr. Brushfield entered upon the duties of Superintendent in 1852. All since introduced have been of wood, and of a safe construction. The records of the Asylum have shown that one-third of the Patients admitted have had suicidal propensities. It has consequently been deemed right to order an alteration (now in progress) in all the iron bedsteads, by the substitution of sheet iron for open work.

The

The Patients now on the books are 329 in number, viz.:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - -	1	1	2
Pauper - - - -	146	181	327
TOTAL - - -	147	182	329

With the exception of one man absent on trial, we saw all the Patients, and found them generally free from excitement, and personally, as to clothing and otherwise, in a comfortable state. We were especially impressed favourably by the dress and aspect of the Female Patients. The less favourable appearance of the Male Patients, in some cases, was explained by the nature of the work in which they were engaged, much being of a dirty character, arising out of the operations in progression on the land, &c.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory, the Patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments, being only three in the Male division, and 10 in the Female.

Mechanical restraint in any form, has not been employed since the last visit. During that period, one of six months, the instances of seclusion have been three only, viz., in the cases of an epileptic Male Patient for 12 hours, and one Patient of each sex for one hour each. We may here observe, that there is not in the Asylum one padded room.

The records of employment do not require any special observation on this occasion, the system continuing as heretofore. The chapel attendance averages about 210, viz., 86 in the Male division, and 124 in the Female.

In reference to the observations of the last Visiting Commissioners, upon the subject of Attendants, we made particular inquiries, the result of which was as follows:—

On the Male side, there are a head attendant, 13 ordinary attendants (there being at present one vacancy), and a gardener and an engineer, each of whom has charge of Patients during the day.

On the Female side, under the Matron, there are 15 nurses employed exclusively as such, and a laundress, a cook, and a housemaid. The above are exclusive of the night attendants, one in each division, whose duties, during one night in about 13, are taken in turn by the ordinary attendants.

We found the Asylum throughout, and the bedding in their usual clean and creditable order, and the atmosphere in all parts was pure.

The new Female wing is now occupied by about 50 Patients. In the detached new building for Male Patients, about 12 at present sleep.

We trust that no unnecessary time will be lost in completely furnishing the whole of the new Buildings, and making them available for the reception of the Pauper Patients of Staffordshire and other

Appendix (E.) Counties, for whom accommodation is urgently required for a time, and whose weekly payments would materially augment the funds of the Chester Asylum. The present weekly charge for Pauper Patients is, as we are informed, for Cheshire Patients, 8 s. 2 d., and out county Patients 14 s.

The engagement of a head nurse is still a desideratum, of which we trust the visitors will not lose sight. We assume that the appointment is only postponed. We are glad to learn that the adoption of an arrangement for elementary instruction in a school is under consideration.

In conclusion, we desire to refer the Visitors to the observations and suggestions of our last visiting colleagues, in reference to the dark unsafe staircase in the Male division, and the walls and palisading to the west and east of the Asylum respectively. Upon the whole, we have derived much satisfaction from our visit to the Asylum, the condition and management of which, and the treatment of its inmates, are, in our opinion, very creditable to the Authorities.

CORNWALL COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 June 1861.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and personally examined all the Patients. Generally they were in good bodily health, orderly, and quiet, suitably dressed, and in a comfortable state. The exceptions were among the Female Pauper Patients, and here there was less excitement than has, on former occasions, been noticed.

The improvements described as in progress at the time of the last visit have since continued to be carried out. Very many more of the iron doors to the single bed-rooms have been removed; all that still remain will shortly be replaced by wooden ones; and wooden floors have been substituted throughout the building for those of lime-ash, the last of which was lately taken away. The preparations for a considerable addition to the Female Airing-grounds approach to completion, and when finished, this part of the Institution will be more worthy of the corresponding part on the Male side, which has, at present, greatly the advantage in extent and beauty of arrangement.

Among other alterations which will give increased accommodation is that of the old tailor's shop, above the Male Paupers' associated dining-room, which will be elevated upwards of 10 feet, and changed into a Dormitory for 12 Pauper Patients. A new Day-room, adjoining the Mess-room, will at the same time be added. If it should be found necessary to enlarge the accommodation still further in this direction, we would urge upon the Visiting Magistrates the propriety of considering a suggestion made two years ago, for giving up altogether to the Pauper Class, the existing private accommodation, and building, for the Private Patients of each sex, small separate houses.

We noticed great improvements in the corridors occupied by the better class of Female Private Patients. The walls have been papered, and oil-cloth placed on the floors. It is also proposed shortly to paper the bed-rooms, and we should recommend that generally throughout the

the building there should be more papered or painted walls, and that whitewash should not be so much resorted to. In the Female day-rooms, which have recently been papered, and in the Male day-rooms, the lower portions of which have been painted, the change is greatly for the better. More ample means of washing have been put in the associated large Male Dormitories, but we still notice a deficiency in this respect in the double galleries on the Female side, and it would be well if, on both sides of the Asylum, there were a better supply of furniture of a domestic kind for the corridors, as well as day-rooms, and if the Patients were surrounded by many more objects calculated to interest and amuse them.

The beds throughout were clean, and with the exception that many seemed to us very hard, and to require teasing or re-opening, they were generally in good condition. Straw beds continue to be used for several Patients of uncleanly habits, and the return of such for the night previous to our visit, was 13 of both sexes. The night-watch, which continues as formerly on both sides, is efficient; and last night's return of Patients prevented by this means from wetting their beds, comprises 15 Males and 14 Females.

The hot-water supply to the baths appears to us to be deficient in several of the wards, where Patients of dirty habits are likely to require it more promptly and frequently than is attainable by the present arrangement.

In the Male Infirmary and Epileptic Wards, great benefit would be derived by the inmates from the services of Female Nurses, and if opportunities should arise of employing men and their wives in such duties, we trust the subject may receive the favourable consideration of the Committee of Visitors. The stairs leading to these wards have no hand-rails, and we recommend that the latter be at once supplied.

The employment of the Patients continues as usual; of the Males, a total of 103 being daily occupied in the garden, grounds, and farm, at their several trades, or in the domestic offices; and of the Females, 99 being daily engaged in needlework, housework, and the laundry. Of both sexes, 148 attend religious service; but the new chapel, though completed, is not yet licensed by the Bishop, and the Chaplain is not appointed.

We are glad to find that it is the intention of the Committee to extend the religious services, and that the future Chaplain will be required to give his time exclusively to the Asylum, will order and direct the instruction which is to be provided for the Pauper Patients, and will receive a salary of 150*l.* a year. It is further intended that, in accordance with a suggestion made at the last visit, the person engaged for purposes of instruction, under direction of the new Chaplain, should also be employed as a companion to the Male Private Patients.

The new workshops have not yet been commenced, but the site has been pointed out to us, and appears to be convenient. The Committee have it in contemplation to provide also a wooden structure, available for purposes of work as well as for recreation of the Patients; but it may be desirable to consider whether a permanent building, which could be used also as a general dining hall, would not greatly extend the advantages so proposed to be afforded.

We are glad to find no diminution in the ordinary supply of means

Appendix (E.) for amusement in the summer months. Bands of music play weekly in the grounds, where skittles, cricket, and bowls are likewise provided; excursions to the sea-side will shortly be made; and at present more than 120 Patients take exercise weekly beyond the grounds. In this and other respects, we think the condition of the Establishment creditable to the Medical and other officers.

During our progress through the grounds, wards, and offices, we heard no complaint of illtreatment or inattention, but from several of the Patients, expressions of satisfaction, and of good feeling towards the attendants. Considering the gradual increase, however, that has taken place in the number of Patients in this Asylum, the necessity of appointing an assistant Medical Officer is likely soon to present itself. Since the last visit of our colleagues on the 27th of September 1860, the admissions have been 67, namely, 6 Male Private, and 61 Pauper (37 of the latter being Male, and 24 Female); the discharges have been 37, namely, 4 Private of each sex, and 10 Male and 19 Female of the Pauper class; and the deaths, including 3 Male Private Patients, and 20 Paupers, of whom 12 were Men, and 10 Women, have been 25. The causes of death have been of the ordinary kind, calling for no special observation; but to the mortality in the Asylum ought to have been added the death of Joseph Higman, reported to our office, and entered on the books here, as having escaped without re-capture. The body of this man (who was missed on the 26th of April) was found last Monday, upon draining a stone quarry on the premises, into which he appears, by the evidence since given before the Coroner, to have accidentally fallen.

There are at present in this Asylum 162 Males, and 161 Females, in all 323 Patients, of whom 22 Males and 12 Females are Private, and 140 Males and 149 Females are Pauper Patients. Since the last visit, five Patients have been restrained for short periods, three being for surgical reasons. The cases of seclusion have not been frequent, and have been for short periods.

NORTH WALES ASYLUM, DENBIGH.

25 January 1861.

Since our last visit, on the 31st March 1860, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:—

	PRIVATE			PAUPER.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Admitted - -	10	6	16	35	41	76	45	47	92
Discharged - -	4	7	11	15	24	39	19	31	50
Of whom recovered	1	3	4	11	16	27	12	19	31
Died - - -	7	-	7	11	12	23	18	12	30

The

The causes of death were of an ordinary character, the large majority of the cases arising from debility, exhaustion, and general paralysis. Appendix (E.)

The Patients are, at present, 231 in number, viz.:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	15	10	25
Pauper - - - - -	101	105	206
TOTAL - - -	116	115	231

We have seen them all, and found them quiet and orderly, and personally (more especially on the Female side), as to clothing and otherwise, in a very satisfactory state. The Patients registered as under medical treatment are 23 in number, of whom six are Pauper Males, and three are Private Female Patients, and 14 Female Paupers. Mechanical restraint has never been employed since the opening of the Asylum. The instances of seclusion since our last visit have been very few many weeks sometimes occurring without a case.

According to the latest ward returns, the Patients usefully employed were as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.
Garden - - -	24	Workroom - - -	24
Airing-courts - - -	10	Kitchen - - -	11
Joiners - - -	2	Laundries - - -	12
Smiths - - -	2	Wards - - -	27
Painter - - -	1		
Tailor - - -	1		
Shoemakers - - -	4		
Wards - - -	25		
Picking flock, &c. - - -	7		
TOTAL - - -	76	- - -	74

The Asylum throughout, at the time of our visit, was in creditable order. The Bedding was good and clean. There are, as we are informed, about eight straw beds on each side, their use being limited to Patients known to be of uncleanly habits. The night previous to our visit the numbers of wet beds were, seven in the Male, and eight in the Female Division.

The situation of night attendant on the Female side has been vacant since May last, but will be filled up as soon as a competent person, for whom inquiry is making, shall be found.

The numbers of Patients who attend Divine service on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, are about the same as previously reported,

Appendix (E.) the Pauper Patients on Sundays being about 55 Males and 50 Females. A detached Chapel is in course of erection on the elevation in the western part of the grounds, and is expected to be opened in March next. It will contain 200 sittings, and the total cost of building and fittings, including the belfry and bell, will, according to the contract, be 1,530 *l.*, towards which the Visitors elected by the Subscribers have, in pursuance of their offer mentioned in our last Report, appropriated a balance standing to their credit of about 565 *l.*

The weekly charge for Pauper Patients continues to be 8 *s.* 2 *d.*

In reference to the points adverted to in our last Report we have further to observe, as follows:—

1. The Pauper Patients from some Unions continue to be received in an advanced stage of mental and bodily disorder.

2. The water in the Baths is stated to be changed more frequently than heretofore.

3. The Asylum, as respects the accommodation for Pauper Patients, continues to be most inconveniently crowded, several of the Dormitories containing from two to as many as four beds in excess of the proper number, to which it is proposed immediately to reduce them. In consequence of the steady increase of the applications for admission, and with a view to obviate the overcrowding of the Wards, the Committee, as appears by their last (12th) Annual Report, have notified the fact to the several Clerks of the Peace and Boards of Guardians, and requested that, before any fresh cases are sent, it should be ascertained that there are vacancies. We regret to add that, for a similar reason, it has been deemed necessary to require the removal of some of the Private Patients of the second class. We are informed that, since October last, eight or nine Pauper Patients have been refused admission owing to want of room. Under these circumstances, the question of providing adequate further accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the United Counties becomes one of pressing importance, and we suggest that a meeting of the Committee be specially summoned for its earliest consideration.

4. We trust that no further delay will take place in filling up the vacant situation of Female Night Attendant.

5. A new Kitchen and Offices are much required.

6. We again suggest the expediency of furnishing the stairs, generally, with hand-rails. The stairs are of a very slippery description, being of slate, and we found a Female Patient in bed, who had fallen in descending, and fractured her leg. It will be remembered that a fatal accident, from the same cause, occurred about three years ago.

7. We are glad to learn that orders have been given, and are about to be immediately carried out, for the substitution, in the lower galleries, of boarded floors for tiles.

Since our last visit a spacious Shed, covering an area of about 300 square yards, has been erected for the exercise, during wet weather, and recreation of the Male Patients.

We desire to add the following suggestions:

1. A better provision of amusing publications, games, &c., in the several wards, and a system of reading aloud to the Patients.

2. A large

2. A large increase of combs and brushes, and the shaving of men more frequently than twice a week. Appendix (E.)

3. The disuse, as far as practicable, of straw beds.

4. The promotion of more frequent visits by friends of Patients.

5. Blinds, or window curtains, in all the Dormitories.

6. More comfortable furniture and arrangements for the sick.

7. More chairs and seats in the sleeping-rooms generally.

The Asylum continues to be managed in a manner creditable to the Superintendent, Matron, and other officers.

DERBY COUNTY ASYLUM.

30 January 1861.

THE changes in the Patients since the visit of our Colleagues on the 8th August last, have been as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	23	14	37
Discharged - - - -	19	6	25
Of whom recovered - -	12	6	18
Died - - - - -	13	6	19

Of the deaths, the assigned cause, in the cases of six Male Patients and three Females, was general paralysis.

The Patients, all of whom we have seen, are at present 285 in number, of whom five Males and two Females are Private Patients, and 138 Males and 140 Females Paupers.

The present weekly charge for Pauper Patients is 9s. An agreement has recently been entered into with the Authorities of the Borough of Derby, for the reception of their Pauper Lunatics, who are about 50 in number, at a rate exceeding the ordinary weekly charge by 2s. 4d. Hitherto no extra charge has been made for the Borough Patients. The new arrangement has been made in consideration of the cost of the late and prospective extension of the accommodation, for the purpose, partly, of receiving the Borough Patients. The weekly sums paid for the Private Patients is from 12s. to 14s. It is not, as we are informed, intended to receive any more Patients of the private class.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is satisfactory. The numbers registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments are, six in the Male, and nine in the Female Division.

The attendance at Divine service, which is performed by the Chaplain on Sundays, varies from 65 to 70 of each sex; Dr. Hitchman reads

Appendix (E.) reads prayers daily, morning and evening, to a large proportion of the Patients. According to the latest Ward Returns, the Patients usefully employed in the several ways previously reported, were 71 Males and 74 Females. The instances of seclusion, since the last visit, have been very rare. With the exception of one Female Patient, who became excited and noisy, we found the Inmates of both sexes remarkably tranquil and orderly. Their dress and personal condition generally were most satisfactory.

The several galleries and rooms, beds and bedding, were clean, and in the best order. With the exception of a very few canvas stretchers, the beds are all of hair, in some cases (of Patients of uncleanly habits) loose in ticks. There are no straw beds in the Asylum. The additional sleeping accommodation provided by the recent enlargement of two dormitories in each division, amounts to 25 beds for the Patients of each sex. The dormitories referred to are spacious and airy. Blinds will be required to some of the windows. Adjoining to each is an attendant's room, with a window overlooking the dormitory.

We are glad to report that the Patients of both sexes are assembled every Thursday evening in the Recreation Hall, where various means of amusement are provided, including frequent readings by Dr. Hitchman, of interesting tales, &c., music and dancing, with occasional dramatic entertainments, and the magic lantern.

In the event of any considerable increase in the number of patients, and consequent extension of the building, it will be necessary to provide a new chapel, and the present chapel would then with advantage be converted, with the existing recreation hall, into a hall for dining and amusement.

We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, the introduction into the principal airing-grounds, of summer-houses or sun shades, constructed and placed so as not to intercept, more than necessary, the prospect from the lower wards.

The state of the Asylum and its inmates continues to reflect great credit upon Dr. and Mrs. Hitchman, who appear to be unwearied in their exertions, and upon the other Officers of the Institution.

DEVON COUNTY ASYLUM.

25 June 1861.

SINCE the last Commissioners' visit, on the 11th June 1860, 181 Patients, of whom 93 were Men, and 88 Women, have been admitted; 98 Patients have been discharged, of whom 91 were recovered, and seven relieved; and 71 Patients (41 men, 30 women) have died. The principal causes of death have been phthisis, general paralysis, and senile decay. The number now in the Asylum, including six Women placed in the village, are 253 Men, and 346 women; in all, 599 Patients.

Twenty-four Patients (7 Men, and 17 Women) are registered as under medical treatment. No restraint is employed here. During 19 of the weeks since the last visit, there was no instance of seclusion; during the remaining weeks, 18 instances are recorded on the Male side, and 53 on the Female side, for varying (but chiefly brief) periods.

We

We have seen and examined all the Patients of both sexes. The men were in a very satisfactory state; we found the wards occupied by the less orderly and the idiotic class, quiet and free from excitement; and of the whole 253 Male Patients, only one was in bed at the time of our visit. Nearly 200 are variously employed; about one half in domestic offices and employments, and the other half in gardening and spade husbandry, and in special trades. Instruction is given to those capable of receiving it, by a teacher paid for this purpose, who also reads aloud to the Patients; and the number of Men attending his classes from time to time, on various occasions during the week, is 170. There is also a class for the instruction of idiots, from which 10 Patients are reported to receive much benefit. The parties for recreation in the summer months, are joined by 100; and 50 are in the habit of taking exercise beyond the grounds. It would be well if the latter number could be increased.

The condition of the Women was not quite so satisfactory: some were excited and disorderly; but this, which is in some respects due to the fact of this part of the Asylum being over-filled, might also partly be ascribed to our visit at the dinner hour; and we found the inmates at a later period of the day, in a much more composed state. It seemed to us generally, however, that there were insufficient means of amusement, and a want of opportunities for exercise beyond the airing-courts. A few of the Women had Bibles or religious tracts; but few works of a miscellaneous kind, whether illustrated papers or periodicals, were lying about; and we think that those should be so supplied, as to be more generally accessible. The arrangement by which the circulation of books among the Patients is made to depend on weekly orders or directions from the Chaplain, does not appear to be a good one. The object is less to satisfy any expressed desire or existing want, than to create the want in the more listless and less intelligent, by placing means for its gratification always within reach.

Of the 346 Women in the Asylum, 216 are employed in various ways; more than half in needle-work, and nearly all the rest in house-work and domestic employments. Only 35 are reported to us as taking exercise beyond the grounds, and we think this proportion small. We find that 120 join the parties formed for summer excursions. Of the Men who attend chapel, there are 200 distributed over three Sunday services, and of the Women, 150; but the necessity of forming separate parties for religious worship, in consequence of the confined space of the chapel, is a disadvantage; and we venture to think that the propriety of erecting a new chapel, and appropriating the existing structure as a Recreation Hall, now much wanted, will ultimately force itself on the attention of the Committee. The less favourable points of this establishment which have presented themselves at our visit to-day, appear very mainly, if not wholly, attributable to the confined space and insufficient land; and upon the completion of the building now in progress for accommodation of 50 additional Patients, they may be expected to be in a great degree obviated. It would perhaps be desirable if arrangements could be made, meanwhile, for allowing the most excitable Female Patients to take more frequent exercise in the Asylum grounds; and it might also be advantageous to them to try the effect of a somewhat less strict classification.

Appendix (E.) We have to speak very highly of the evidences afforded us of Doctor Bucknill's care and exertions. The rooms in all parts of the building are clean, well ventilated and cheerful; the beds and bedding are excellent; many of the galleries and day-rooms are enlivened by pictures, aquariums, cases for ferns, cut-flowers, birds, and other objects of interest; and the domestic character of the arrangements in the building added three years ago, for accommodation of 100 Female Patients, and of those in the cottage, is very satisfactory.

The night-watch in this Asylum is attended by excellent results. In the Male Refractory Ward, containing 45 Patients, only one had been wet on the night before our visit, and 10 had been prevented by removal. The same result appeared in the corresponding ward on the Female side, where one had been wet and nine prevented; and in the Female Idiot Ward, where there had been one wet and six prevented. The general return of that night throughout the Asylum, was one male and four females wet, and 35 males and 25 females prevented.

There are 11 attendants on the male side, and 21 nurses; which give a proportion of 1 to about 16 Female Patients, and of 1 to 23 Males. As respects the latter, this seems to be small. The attendants and nurses are of a very respectable class, and it appears to us deserving of the attention of the Committee whether it would not be desirable to add to their present opportunities of relaxation, occasional holidays at regular intervals.

We trust that the proposal at present entertained to convert the basement story, now appropriated for workshops, into accommodation for 36 Female Patients, will not be carried out, as the arrangement would, in our opinion, be in all respects objectionable for Patients of any class.

DORSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

22 November 1861.

THE changes in the Patients since our last visit on the 5th October 1860, have been as follows:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	36	30	66
Discharged - - - -	13	17	30
Of whom recovered - -	11	11	22
Died - - - - -	8	9	17

The deaths from general paralysis were four, epilepsy five, apoplexy three. In two cases inquests were properly held; one was that

that of a Male Patient found dead, and whom the post-mortem examination proved to have died of apoplexy. In the other case, a Female died of epilepsy, three hours after admission, and the jury strongly censured the parish officers for bringing her a long and rough journey in a waggon, on a very wet day, and with her hands and feet tightly tied, although four persons (three men and a woman) were with her.

Appendix (E.)

The Patients on the books are now 188 in number, viz., 92 Males and 96 Females. Of the latter, one was absent on trial at the time of our visit. The sanitary condition of the Asylum is most satisfactory. There is scarcely any illness. According to the Medical Journal two Patients only, both on the Female side, have been placed in seclusion since our last visit, one on two occasions, and the other on three. At the time of our visit, two Female Patients, in a state of acute mania, were in seclusion and in bed, one being the Patient last above referred to. We found the remaining Patients remarkably quiet and orderly, and their personal condition was very creditable to the Institution.

The Asylum in its several departments, and the beds and bedding throughout, were in their usual excellent state. The arrangements for Bathing are and have hitherto, in some respects, been unavoidably defective, two Patients, in each division, being frequently placed in a bath at the same time, and from two to six or seven in the same water. This will be remedied in the new Asylum, which will probably be opened next year.

The Asylum is now full, and several cases are waiting for admission. In order to extend the accommodation, one of the Male corridors, and the upper Reading-room in connexion with it, have been converted into dormitories, altogether for 15 beds, which were at once filled by the removal of Patients from Fisherton House.

We have much satisfaction in reporting, as favourably as before, of the means taken to employ the Patients, including the old and feeble, and the active and successful exertions made by Mr. Symes for the comfort and benefit of the inmates.

The room, in course of preparation at the time of our last visit, for the purposes of a chapel, has proved a most convenient arrangement. It will accommodate 100 Patients.

The weekly charge continues to be 7 s.

DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM.

5 September 1861.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, inspected all parts of the building, and seen the Patients.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 8th May 1860, 203 Patients have been admitted, 99 in the Male Division, and 93 in the Female; and 11 of the Private class, eight Male and three Female. During the same period there have been 115 discharges; 46 in the Male and 59 in the Female Division; and five of each sex in the Private class.

The deaths have been 45; of which 34 were Males, 10 Females, and

Appendix (E.) and one Private Patient; of the Patients discharged, about 80 had recovered, and three made their escape. The deaths, with the exception of two suicides which have been duly reported, were all from ordinary causes.

There are now on the Asylum books 342 Patients; being in the Male Division 174, in the Female 160, and in the Private class eight, all of whom we have seen at our visit with the exception of three, who are absent on leave. Upon inquiry, we find that these numbers comprise 76 out County Patients, of whom 72 are received under contract with the borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The health of the establishment is very good. Twelve Males and nine Females are registered as under medical treatment, but few of these are for any but trivial disorders. We found no one in bed in the Male Division, and only five in the Female Division. Since the last visit, two Patients have been restrained by the jacket; one upon one occasion, and the other upon four; and five Patients have been secluded for very short periods, on a few occasions.

We saw parts of the Asylum at some disadvantage to-day in consequence of No. 1 gallery on the Male side being under repair, and several of the single rooms in the same division undergoing whitewash and painting. Great inconvenience appears also to have resulted from receiving lately a much greater number of Patients, in both divisions, than there were immediate means of supplying with beds, and making otherwise due provision for; beds have been in consequence temporarily placed in galleries, and some were in the Female day-room for the sick. Among other changes rendered necessary by this influx of cases, one of the joiners' shops has been turned into a dormitory for 15 Male Patients, and the straw house made a joiner's shop; while in the other division, the old work-room and the drying-room have both been turned into dormitories. Other changes are intended, the plans for which have been approved by our Board.

Connected with these changes we are glad to have to state that there are now no straw beds used anywhere in the Asylum. There have also been very great improvements made in the lavatories and water-closets on the Female side, and the same are actively in progress on the other. The old iron apparatus in the lavatories is to be entirely done away with, and for this will be substituted neatly painted and grained wooden frames with ordinary wash basins, glasses, and drawers for brushes and combs. New water-closets have at the same time been supplied of apparently good construction. In every instance where this change has already been effected, we found the atmosphere pure.

We find still a great deficiency in all the rooms, of books, illustrated papers, and means of amusement. We trust that exertions will be made to bring other parts of the establishment into the cheerful and satisfactory condition of the No. 3 Female Gallery. A pleasing feature in the arrangements of this Asylum is the number of single carpeted rooms, which it would be desirable to extend. It seems to us also desirable that the bed-linen, at present changed only once a fortnight, should be changed once every week. Owing to this circumstance, several of the beds in both divisions, and especially

especially in the dormitories of the Male Working Patients, were not in a satisfactory state. Appendix (E.)

We further recommend that means be taken to improve the windows and ventilation in the large associated Female dormitory, and to provide for its proper warming in winter. Also that sun-shades, and some means of bodily exertion for the Patients, be placed in the airing-courts, especially the principal one in the Female Division. The drying-closet doors are entirely defective, and ought to be replaced by others.

But the great want continues to be a deficiency of Female attendants. Although, upon the suggestion made at the last visit, two were added, it soon afterwards became necessary to withdraw these to a ward occupied by additional Patients; this reduced the staff to its original inadequate number; and even in the latter we to-day found three deficiencies. Thus in the Female refractory ward, containing 25 very troublesome Patients, there was in effect only one attendant; the time of the other being chiefly taken up by the dormitory and house work. In two other wards (Nos. 1 and 3), containing each 40 Patients, we found only one attendant in each. We most strongly repeat the recommendations formerly made on this subject, as the necessity for giving immediate effect to them has become imperative.

Subject to the disadvantages inseparable from insufficient personal attendance, the condition generally of the Patients, and of the house, showed to-day much improvement. There was occasional untidiness of dress, but upon the whole all were clean and orderly in their persons, and are evidently well and kindly treated. The night-watch seems to be very effective. On the Male side such judicious arrangements are made, that there is often not a wet or dirty bed more than once in three weeks; and on the Female side, more than half the whole number of such cases are kept clean by the night nurses.

The system of employing the Patients has been lately brought into more complete organization. 132 Men and upwards of 100 Women are now regularly occupied. Of the Men, 80 work on the farm and garden, 13 in the offices and house, and 40 at various trades. Of the Women, more than 60 are engaged in needlework, 16 in the laundry, nine in the kitchen, and 20 in cleaning the house and wards. The average attendances at chapel show, of Men, 130 on Sundays, and 120 on Thursdays; and of women on those days respectively, 98 and 96. Besides these two services, the chaplain occasionally visits the Wards.

One of the Patients, a Roman Catholic, complained to us of a want of opportunity of seeing a Priest; and though we discovered this complaint to be not well founded, we could not find that any arrangement had been satisfactorily concluded, as directed not long ago by the Committee of Visitors, for the regular attendance at stated times, of a Roman Catholic Clergyman. As a minister of this religion lives only three miles distant, and there are upwards of 20 Roman Catholics here, we think it desirable that steps should be taken to ensure his visiting the Asylum occasionally.

We saw the Patients of both sexes, with exception only of the weak

Appendix (E.) weak and infirm, dining in the great hall. The dinner consisted of beefsteak pudding and potatoes, which we tasted, and found excellent in quality and flavour. It was also abundant. We observed, however, that no beer was served; and upon inquiry, were informed that the use of beer has been for several months past discontinued throughout the Asylum, excepting when ordered by the Medical officer for the sick. As Dr. Smith was absent on his holiday we failed to learn the reason for this change, which we think very much to be regretted. We suggest that knives and forks, such as are now in use in other well conducted Asylums, should also be supplied here. At present, all dinners are eaten with a spoon only.

The impression we have to-day received is extremely favourable as to the various endeavours made by the Medical Superintendent, the Matron, and the other officers, for the improvement of this Institution, and we trust that the means will be afforded them of bringing it shortly into a higher state of efficiency. As soon as the new dormitories in progress shall have been completed, the present inconvenience from overcrowding will cease.

ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

1 June 1861.

WE have yesterday and this day visited the Asylum, and have personally examined all the Patients. There are now 461 Patients in the building, of whom 193 are Males and 268 are Females, three of the whole number being Private Patients. No out-county Patients are received at present.

Since our last visit in October 1860, 84 Patients have been admitted, 40 have been discharged, of whom 36 were recovered, and 31 have died. The principal causes of death appear to have been paralysis, phthisis, and epilepsy. A considerable number of the Patients are under medical treatment for bodily disease, and the wards contain a rather large proportion of old feeble cases. Non-restraint continues to be the system. Seclusion is moderately employed. We found the Patients on the whole in a quiet comfortable state, and they were generally clean and well dressed.

The attendance at Chapel is regular, and last Sunday 196 Patients were present. At the daily service about 94 are reported to attend. With respect to employment the record shows that 125 men and 127 women are regularly occupied in various ways. All the vegetables are grown upon the farm, and the greater portion of the clothing is made by the Patients.

The wards and offices, which we inspected throughout, were clean and in excellent condition. The attendants are of a very respectable class, and many of them have been in the establishment for a long time, a result no doubt to be attributed to the liberal and progressive wages which they receive.

In the course of our inquiries we found that the Deputy Matron only commences her duties at 10 o'clock in the morning, and discontinues them at five o'clock in the afternoon. There appear to be no Rules regulating her duties, as in the case of other officers and ser-

vants, and we beg to direct the attention of the Committee to this Appendix (E.) omission. In our opinion she should devote the whole of her time to the duties of her office, and especially she should be present whenever the Female Patients are bathed. The time of the Matron is fully occupied, and she seems to devote her best energies to the conscientious discharge of her duties.

In conclusion we have again to report favourably of the general condition and management of the Asylum.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

18 June 1861.

SINCE our last visit to this Asylum, 94 Male, and 98 Female Patients have been admitted; 24 Males and 39 Females have been discharged, of whom 47 were recovered, and 48 Males, and 44 Females have died. General paralysis was the cause of death in 18 cases, and 17 Patients died of epilepsy.

There are 239 Men and 279 Women in the building, and four Patients of each sex are absent on trial. We have this day seen all the Patients except one man, who was spending the day with his friends. On the whole, they were in a very satisfactory state as to cleanliness and clothing, and, with some few exceptions, free from excitement. Four women and two men were secluded. Judging from the entries in the Medical Journal, these numbers are considerably beyond the average, the cause of which is probably to be found in the heat of the weather. Instrumental restraint is not employed. Although the general condition of the Asylum is healthy, there is rather a large proportion of feeble and paralytic cases, and we are sorry to learn that many of the Patients when brought from the workhouses, are in very delicate health.

The occupations and amusements of the Patients are the same as have been reported on former occasions. The record for yesterday shows that 120 Men and 152 Women were employed. About 40 acres of ground are kept in a state of high cultivation by the labour of the Male Patients, and excellent crops are produced. The practice of taking the Patients beyond the premises for exercise and recreation has been continued and extended, and visits to their friends and relations are still permitted and encouraged. On these occasions the Patients are allowed to wear their own clothes; they also, in many instances, use them when attending Divine service in the Chapel. All these indulgences have evidently a most beneficial effect on the Inmates, producing a kindly feeling amongst them, and diminishing the sense of restraint which we find is often engendered by the opposite mode of treatment.

The Wards throughout are clean and in good condition, and the bedding comfortable. The system of night nursing continues to answer well, and the number of beds wetted or dirtied is very few. Last night there were reported eight wet beds in the Men's Ward, and four in the Women's, and, in the majority of these cases, the Patients had had bad fits. Some of the Wards in the upper story of the old building are still unoccupied, and these would probably

Appendix (E.) afford sleeping accommodation for 50 additional Patients. The cottage, which at the date of our last visit had not been used, is now inhabited by 12 of the Men, who are habitually employed on the land, and all of whom appear thoroughly to appreciate the privileges and liberty which they enjoy. Should additional accommodation be hereafter required for the Male Patients, it seems to us that it would be best provided for by the erection of some other cottages, much on the same plan. The airing-courts, which, at the date of our last visit, were in confusion, owing to the building operations then going on, are now in excellent order. The lower yards, however, used by the less orderly inmates, would, we think, be improved by planting, &c.

We have again the pleasure of expressing the satisfaction we have derived from observing the careful and enlightened mode of treatment adopted by Dr. Williams, as shown in the contented state of the Patients, and the good condition of the establishment.

HANTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

12 June 1861.

WE have this day inspected the various wards and offices of this Asylum, have seen all the Patients, and have examined the dormitories and bed-rooms.

Since the last visit of Commissioners on the 8th of August 1860, 136 Patients have been admitted (55 male and 81 female); 62 have been discharged (21 male and 41 female), and 50 have died (28 male and 22 female). Of those discharged, 41 are noted in the books as recovered (13 males and 28 females), two as relieved (one male and one female), and one (a male) as not improved. Eighteen (6 men and 12 women) have been removed to other Asylums. The per-centage of mortality upon the average number of Patients has fallen during the past year from 14 to $10\frac{3}{4}$, and the causes of death have been of the ordinary kind. The highest numbers have been cases of general decay, palsy, nervous exhaustion, and consumption. There have been two inquests held since the last visit, on Patients who died of suffocation from epilepsy.

There are now in this Asylum, 236 men and 310 women, in all 546 Patients. Of these, 148 men and 151 women are employed in regular daily work. In farm and garden work, 41 men are engaged; in the bakehouse, brewhouse, store-room and laundry, 12; in various shops and trades, 21; as helpers in the wards, 35; in picking hair and oakum, 32; and in the kitchen and other offices, 7. In general housework, 6 women are engaged; in the kitchen, 4; in the laundry, 40; as helpers in the wards, 39; and in the needle-room, 62.

We have to observe, however, that excepting in the rooms and offices where special work is thus required to be done, little or no employment appears to be provided, or indeed permitted. When a Patient declines to work in the needle-room, for instance, she is not allowed to work in her own ward. In several of the wards we found Female Patients noisy, listless, or excited; some in ticking dresses; very few books, and no amusements. We recommend so much change
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in this respect, as will admit of some kind of occupation and entertainment in every ward; and such a diminution of the hours of work in the needle-room and laundry, as will give greater opportunities for out-door exercise and recreation in the summer months. On inquiry we find that more than two-thirds of the women never walk beyond the airing courts.

Referring to the suggestions made at the last Commissioners' visit, we find—

1. Some addition has been made to the amount of animal food on one of the soup days, and beer has been allowed with the treacle dumpling on Sundays. We recommend the further improvement of substituting two additional solid meat dinners for one of the soup days and the treacle dumpling. The beer has been improved, and is now very good. The dinner served to-day, which consisted of roast meat and beans, was abundant, excellent, and well served.

2. A deficiency of furniture is still to be noted, and we recommend more chairs in the laundry, day-room, and through the wards generally, and that some seats should be placed in the dormitories. Curtains and blinds have been placed in the southern and western windows, and there is a better supply of combs and brushes in the lavatories. The suggestion for more means of washing in the dormitories has not yet been carried out, and the bed-rooms generally are still too much crowded, especially on the Women's side. Some relief from this latter inconvenience will however have been provided when the buildings now in progress are completed.

3. The supply of amusing publications is still extremely deficient, and on the Women's side no provision for any other kind of amusement is made. We trust that this defect, which has been pointed out on former occasions, will receive favourable consideration from the Committee.

4. The same limitations as to the visits of friends continue to exist, and we agree with our colleagues in thinking that such facilities ought to be extended.

We further recommend—

1. That rules should be drawn up for the Assistant Matron.
2. That all the airing-courts be planted or cultivated, and extended walks be made beyond them.

3. That the system of placing marked dresses on such of the Male Patients as may have escaped, be altogether disused.

4. That some means of instruction be, if possible, introduced, and that the attendants or nurses be encouraged to read aloud to the less competent Patients in their wards.

5. That all letters written by Patients and not forwarded, be placed before the House Committee.

6. That a record be in future kept of the names of such Patients as are not employed, or do not take exercise beyond the airing-courts on both sides of the building.

A new Assistant Medical Officer has been appointed, the last
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Appendix (E.) having been dismissed in August last, in consequence of immoral conduct with a kitchen maid in the house. Two domestic servants engaged in the brewhouse and the laundry were at the same time dismissed for similar reasons. No notice of these dismissals appears to have been sent to our office. The late Assistant Medical Officer was at the time of his dismissal, a candidate for the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.

We omitted to mention, in noticing a general deficiency of amusements in this Asylum, that theatrical representations are given in the winter and many pic nics in the summer, and we have pleasure in observing that two pianos, two harmoniums, and a guitar, have been at various times lent to the Patients by Mrs. Manley. The Establishment throughout was remarkably clean, the rooms well ventilated, and the bedding in satisfactory order. The nurses and attendants are kind to the Patients, and subject to such exceptions as we have above made, we think the state of the Institution very creditable to all the authorities.

KENT COUNTY ASYLUM.

12 December 1861.

WE have officially visited this Asylum, and examined all the Patients. They are at present 631 in number, 278 men, and 353 women, leaving 62 vacant beds. The following changes have taken place since our last visit:—

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64

Of the Patients who were discharged 67 were recovered, and one was liberated as not being insane. One Criminal Patient escaped and has not been retaken. The deaths were attributed to the following causes:—

Paralysis, epilepsy and apoplexy	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Pulmonary consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Natural decay	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Exhaustion	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Disease of the heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Suicide by hanging	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	13

With the exception of Maidstone paupers all Patients belonging to Kentish Boroughs have been removed, and there are now only ten out-county Patients in the Asylum. For these and for Patients belonging to the Borough of Maidstone 3s. 2½d. is charged for rent in addition to the ordinary weekly charge, which is at present fixed at 9s. 11d.

At the time of our visit the Male Patients were on the whole free from excitement; many of the women, however, in the lower wards of the old building, were noisy, and a considerable number of them were

were dressed in strong dresses locked at the neck, waist, and wrists. A large proportion were crouching on the floor. One woman in No. 11 Ward, was in a state of nudity. We learnt on inquiry that for the last twelve months this Patient has generally remained naked in bed, the door of her room being kept locked. She is stated to destroy her clothes, and break windows when suffered to be at large in the wards. Another female in No. 12 Ward was secluded, and also restrained by handcuffs. It appears by entries in the Medical Journal that this woman has for the last four months been constantly subjected to this restraint for six and a half hours every day, and been secluded during four hours. Her hands are fastened behind her back; the reason assigned for this treatment is the violence she exhibits towards other Patients. The above is the only instance of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit. Seclusion was employed very frequently in the case of another woman, now much improved, but as a rule the cases of seclusion have been few, and of comparatively short duration.

The system of night watching and attendance is the same as heretofore; the report of wet and dirty cases for last night was, men 37, women 64, total 101. Many of the women are also wet and dirty during the day, and we noticed some who were in that condition whilst before us in the wards.

With two exceptions the beds were clean, and properly filled with coir fibre.

The system of warming and ventilation is the same as usual during the winter months. With some exceptions, where the flues were out of order, the wards and rooms were free from offensive odours; but the air in the buildings seemed to us oppressive throughout.

In answer to our inquiries we were informed that the Patients in the lower wards, and in No. 13, had not been out of doors for several weeks. These are the Patients who are most remarkable for excitement and dirty habits.

The means of occupation and recreation still appear to be insufficient, and several of the Patients complained to us of the want of amusement. It would be well, we think, if the Patients were more frequently assembled together for recreation, and if increased efforts were made to break the monotony of their lives.

The proposed airing-court in front of the main building has not yet been enclosed. The back and side airing-courts on the Women's side are unaltered, and are not considered fit for use during the winter months.

In all the courts the paths are too narrow, and on the Male side of the new building the walks should be riddled and relaid.

In No. 5 Ward, on the Male side, a great improvement is being made by the removal of the stone flooring, and the substitution of boards.

The record of employment shows that 207 men and 147 women are usefully occupied. The proportion of women employed is unusually small.

The services at the Chapel last Sunday were attended in the morning by 56 men and 64 women, and in the afternoon by 66 men and 54 women. Prayers are not read on week days.

Appendix (E.) Last week 23 men and 46 women were under medical treatment for various bodily ailments; the general condition of the Patients, however, is healthy.

We have examined the Medical Journal and Case Books, which continue to be carefully attended to by the Superintendents.

As the result of our inspection and inquiries, we have to record our opinion that the very large number of excited, noisy, and wet and dirty cases, and also of Patients who wear ticken dresses and crouch on the floor, might be diminished. We believe that by a less strict classification, by distributing a larger proportion of these Patients among the more orderly inmates, by greatly extended means for outdoor exercise at all times of the year, by increased opportunities for occupation and amusement, and by persevering efforts on the part of the attendants, the habits of many of these Patients might be much improved.

LANCASTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

18 & 19 July 1861.

WE have yesterday and this day been engaged in an inspection of the Asylum, which at present contains 738 Patients, 368 of whom are men, and 370 women. Each Patient was personally examined, and all the Wards and Offices were seen. We found the inmates remarkably tranquil, and their clothing and personal condition were quite satisfactory. No one was secluded or restrained, and there has been no instance of restraint since the last visit, but seclusion appears to be employed in some cases rather frequently.

The changes since the month of May 1860 have been as follows:—

Admitted	-	-	172
Discharged	-	-	85, of whom 49 were recovered.
Escaped	-	-	1
Died	-	-	70, of whom 45 were men, and 25 were women.

The causes of death do not appear to call for special remark. At the present time the general condition of the inmates is healthy, and only two Patients of each sex were in bed, owing to bodily illness.

The occupations of the Patients remain the same as reported on former occasions; with regard to their amusements an improvement has taken place, owing to the completion of the new Hall, in which they are assembled once a week, and music and other entertainments are given.

The performance of Divine service continues as heretofore, but the Chapel is much too small for the numbers who could attend were adequate accommodation provided.

The Roman Catholic Patients, of whom there is a considerable number in the Institution, have no service, but they are visited by a Priest when they desire it. It would be well, we think, if some arrangement could be made for permitting some of the Roman Catholic Patients to attend public worship occasionally.

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We found all the wards in excellent condition, but the building overcrowded, and some of the rooms, especially the day-rooms, are quite inadequate in point of space for the numbers who use them; it seems to us, indeed, that no more Patients should be admitted, until some arrangements have been made for affording them a larger amount of cubical space, especially in their day-rooms.

We repeat the recommendation made at the last visit as to the formation of cross day-rooms in the long Galleries, after the manner of one which has been finished in the basement on the Female side; and we would urge that the improvement should be made forthwith.

We draw attention also to the practicability of converting the extremities of the lower Ward in the Eastern Wing into day-rooms, to be arranged in the same manner as the rooms on the top storey.

With a view of diminishing the crowding we recommend that attempts should be made to secure a house at the sea side, and if some of the chronic cases could be sent out to their own homes on trial it might prove of advantage. The Patients in some of the wards struck us as being in an apathetic state, and efforts should be made to excite and keep up their attention, and the nurses and attendants should be especially enjoined to carry out this important part of their duty.

We are sorry to find that the purchase of the 16 acres of additional land, which were agreed to be bought in 1858, has not yet been completed; we hope no further delay will take place. In the meantime it seems desirable that every available portion of the land should be employed in growing vegetables for the use of the Asylum.

At present we learn that the potatoes grown are only sufficient for about four months' consumption.

There are at present 24 Criminal Patients in this Asylum, but Mr. Broadhurst is of opinion that not more than four or five of them would be proper cases to remove to the State Establishment.

We have pleasure in again recording our opinion that the Asylum is under very careful management.

RAINHILL COUNTY ASYLUM.

13 July 1861.

THERE are now 646 Patients in this Asylum, viz., 299 Males and 347 Females. There are also two Patients of each sex absent on leave.

We have this day personally examined every Patient, and have inspected every part of the building. The Patients were generally free from excitement, and no one was restrained, but five men and five women were locked in their rooms.

We have made the usual statutory inquiries relative to the occupations and amusements of the Patients, and their attendance on Divine worship; and we find that the same system is in operation which has been reported on former occasions. The Chapel, which will hold about 300 persons, is, we hear, generally filled on Sundays. All the vegetables are grown on the land cultivated by the Male Patients, and a considerable amount of work is performed in the joiners' tailors' and shoemakers' shops; the clothes and shoes being all

Appendix (E.) made by the inmates, except during the past year, when the admission of a large body of new Patients rendered it necessary to purchase an additional stock.

Fifteen acres of additional land have been purchased to the north of the Asylum, on the opposite side of the St. Helen's Road. It is proposed, however, to turn this road so as to enclose the whole property.

The new wards have been completed and occupied since our last visit, and afford excellent accommodation.

It appears that 192 men and 190 women have been admitted; 32 men and 28 women have been discharged (of whom 45 were recovered), and 42 men and 37 women have died. This appears to be a very high rate of mortality. We have accordingly endeavoured to ascertain whether any cause existed in the Asylum to account for it. It appears that a considerable number of cases have died soon after admission, and that as many as 23 of the whole number have died from phthisis, 18 of them being women. Three women have also died from dysentery or diarrhœa.

We have been unable to discover any particular cause for the prevalence of these diseases; but we recommend that the regulation No. 25 of the "Regulations and Orders" shall, in future, be strictly attended to. It is also worthy of consideration whether a better dinner should not be given on Mondays and Fridays, on the former of which days pea-soup or broth constitutes the dinner, and on the latter suet pudding, the men being allowed one ounce of cheese in addition. The dinner to-day consisted of meat pies, and was most excellent. As many as 136 men and 114 women are now assembled at dinner in the dining-rooms of their respective wards in the new building. A new dining and recreation hall is in course of construction. It is of ample size, and is intended to be warmed by means of steam-pipes, and four open fire-places.

We have again to report favourably of the general condition of this Institution, which is evidently under able and judicious management. We desire, however, to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors and the Superintendent.

1. That there should be a better supply of books and periodicals in all the wards.
 2. That the Airing-court belonging to the new male wing should be finished without delay.
 3. That greater attention should be given to the clothing of some of the Male Patients.
 4. That a regular system of changing the men's shoes when they return to their wards should be adopted.
 5. That the schools which have been temporarily given up should be re-established.
 6. That seats should be introduced in the dormitories, and more washstands, especially on the Women's side, and that efforts be made to induce those Patients who do not wash themselves to do so.
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PRESTWICH COUNTY ASYLUM.

16 May 1861.

The changes in the Patients since the Asylum was last visited by the Commissioners, on the 16th November, have been as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Admitted - - - -	50	48	98
Discharged - - - -	23	34	57
„ of whom recovered -	19	30	49
Removed to other Asylums -	1	1	2
Died - - - - -	20	15	35

A large proportion of the deaths on the Male side were from general paralysis, and on the Female from pulmonary consumption. P. W., a Criminal Patient, escaped on the 1st January last, and has not been retaken. It may be well to observe that there is no limitation of time for the recapture of Criminal Patients. Notices of their escape should be given to the Home Office.

The Patients, including one woman absent on trial, are now 507 in number, viz., 246 Males, and 261 Females. A Male Patient, whom we did not see, died during our visit.

Two Patients, one of each sex, at the time of our visit, were in seclusion on account of their maniacal excitement. With the exception of these two Patients, and three or four of the women, we found the inmates tranquil and orderly. As respects clothing and otherwise their personal condition was very satisfactory.

The Asylum in its various departments, and the beds and bedding, were in the best order. The aspect of the galleries and day-rooms generally is rendered cheerful and comfortable by the carpeting and homely character of the furniture, consisting, *inter alia*, of arm and other chairs, and small tables, some of the former, and all of the latter, being made in the Asylum. There are no benches, with or without backs, excepting in the dining-rooms and recreation hall.

In the latter we found about 80 Female Patients employed in needlework and knitting. Many also in the several wards were similarly occupied.

Mechanical restraint is never resorted to, nor are there any instruments of restraint in the Asylum.

Since the last visit 99 Patients (35 Males and 64 Females) appear by the Medical Journal, which is very accurately kept, to have been placed in seclusion about four times each on an average.

The system of night watch continues to work most satisfactorily
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Appendix (E.) in all respects, especially in preventing and correcting uncleanly propensities.

The means of washing in lavatories, all of which are on the ground-floor, have been considerably extended, and the basins now average in number two to every seven Patients.

Mr. Holland is of opinion that, in the special circumstances of this Asylum, and with reference to the existing arrangements for confining the upper floors wholly to sleeping accommodation, washing in the dormitories would be undesirable. Amongst other reasons, he states that the present system admits of the more complete ventilation, by opening wide all the windows of the upper galleries and dormitories. We may here mention that, by means of brass morticed locks and dead bolts, about 150 of the windows in the various wards can be rendered secure, whilst the sashes will admit of being opened to the full extent.

The routine of the Asylum, as to employment and recreation, and the performance of religious services, continue as heretofore. The Asylum is altogether in a most satisfactory state, and under excellent management in its medical and other departments.

The Asylum is quite full, and plans for its enlargement for 400 more Patients, at an estimated cost of 13,400 *l.*, are, as we learn, about to be submitted. Further details would be premature.

LEICESTER COUNTY ASYLUM.

21 and 22 October 1861.

WE the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy have officially visited this Institution, and have personally examined every Patient. They are classed as follows:

Private	- {	Males -	-	-	20
		Females	-	-	32
Pauper	- {	Males -	-	-	159
		Females	-	-	179
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Total					- - - 390

We noticed with much satisfaction the general order and tranquillity which prevailed in all the wards, and the clean and comfortable state of the Patients, whose body linen is changed twice a week. No one was secluded or restrained.

The health of the inmates appears to be good, and only two men and four women were in bed, owing to bodily illness. The deaths during the 14 months which have elapsed since our last visit, have amounted to 46. This number being somewhat above the average, we have made inquiry as to the probable cause of the increase; the following are the registered causes of death:

General

General paralysis -	5	Apoplexy -	6
Epilepsy -	5	Dysentery -	4
Pyæmia -	1	Cachexia -	3
Disease of the heart -	6	Abscess in the bowels -	1
Old age -	4	Consumption -	1
Maniacal exhaustion -	2	Disease of the brain -	2
Choking -	1	Suicide -	1
Bronchitis -	2		
Disease of liver -	1	Total -	46
Fever -	1		

We learn on inquiry that a larger proportion than usual of old and feeble cases have been received, and many also labouring under various organic diseases, which may, to some extent, account for the increased mortality.

With reference to the four cases of dysentery, the only probable cause, so far as we can ascertain, was, that the bread has sometimes been of inferior quality.

We found as many as 51 Male Patients working on the farm and garden, and we learn that 40 acres are cultivated by spade husbandry, exclusive of kitchen and ornamental gardens. By the sale of produce a profit of 435 *l.* accrued last year to the Institution.

The value of out-door labour to the Patients is reported to be very great, and as many as possible are encouraged to occupy themselves in this manner. The total number of men who are usefully employed is 84, and 111 women are regularly engaged in various ways.

Restraint is never employed. Seclusion continues to be occasionally resorted to, but only for short periods. Seventeen Patients appear to have been secluded since the last visit; 10 only on one occasion each, and the rest on from two to five occasions.

The result of the system of night watching continues to be most satisfactory. Thirty-seven men and 34 women require attention during the night, for the correction of dirty habits, and we ascertained that last night only four females and eight males had soiled or wetted their beds, and this number of men is stated to be above the average. The night attendants state that the Patients are not at all disturbed by their visits.

The attendants are of a respectable class, and appear to be well acquainted with their duties. We heard no complaints of them from any of the Patients.

Many of the Patients appear to be rarely and never visited by their friends, and we think it most important that more frequent intercourse should be promoted, and with this view we suggest that the visiting days should not, as at present, be restricted to one day in the week.

The wards were throughout very clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in excellent order. The rooms are very well and comfortably furnished, and amply supplied with books, papers, games, birds, flowers, &c., and we noticed with pleasure that there was no distinction in the comforts allowed in the wards occupied by the quiet or the refractory Patients. Some of the dormitories contain too many beds, and the house is nearly full, notwithstanding the opening

Appendix (E.) of two new dormitories on each side. For some time past the Borough Patients have been refused admission, and are now sent to the Derby County Asylum.

We have again the pleasure of reporting most favourably as to the general condition of the Asylum, which is most creditable to the zeal and ability of Mr. Buck. It is right also that we should mention favourably the exertions of the Matron.

LINCOLNSHIRE COUNTY ASYLUM.

1 May 1861.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum, and have personally examined and spoken with all the Patients. There are at present in the house 189 Men, and 206 Women, in all 395 Patients. Of this number 15 are registered as under medical treatment. There has been no restraint or seclusion since the last Commissioners' visit.

With one exception all were tolerably quiet, and in fair condition. Four or five were in bed, but there was no case of serious illness. The personal cleanliness, suitable clothing, and general comfort of the Patients, were the same as stated in former visits.

All who are capable of work are variously employed. In the grounds 76 men, in the kitchen 12 of both sexes, in needlework and helping in the wards 94 women, in the laundry 24 women, and in the workshops, seven men, are habitually engaged. 213 Patients are thus more or less always occupied.

The various wards, day-rooms, and galleries, the bed-rooms, associated dormitories, and the beds and bedding in all parts of the house, were clean, and in excellent order. But the absence of any large apartment that could be used as a Recreation and General Dining Hall is much to be regretted; and we desire strongly to repeat a previous suggestion of our Colleagues, that the existing Chapel should be converted into such a hall, and a new Chapel built. The present chapel with much crowding will not hold more than 200 Patients; and apart from the suggestion already made, it is extremely desirable that larger provision should exist for attendance at the religious services.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues, 48 Men and 34 Women have been admitted; 23 Men and nine Women have died; 14 Men and 18 Women have been discharged recovered; and three Patients (one Man and two Women) have been discharged as harmless, to the care of friends. Of this latter class, during 1860, we find that six Men and four Women were so discharged to the care of friends.

In the house at present there are 10 State Patients, of whom six being usually tranquil, and easily controllable, are in the opinion of Dr. Palmer (with which we entirely agree) unfit for removal to the new State Asylum.

The state of this Asylum continues to be highly satisfactory, and most creditable to Dr. Palmer and his officers. Some suggestions, however, we have thought it right to make, and among them the following:

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1. The Wards generally should be more fully furnished; and by way of a first step, or experiment in this direction, we have suggested that one Gallery should at once be furnished completely. Appendix (E.)

2. It would add much, we think, to the comfort of the Patients in the Dormitories if a large bench or settee, for which there is ample room, were placed down the centre of each.

3. Books appear to us to be somewhat deficient, and indeed it seems to us that there might be more provision, both out-door and in, for amusement and recreation, as well as for occasional instruction to the patients.

COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM.

21 December 1861.

ON the 19th and 20th inst., and this day, we have visited this Asylum, inspected its several wards, offices, workshops, and premises, and seen all the Patients resident therein.

Since the last visit, on the 19th July 1860, the changes in the Patients have been as under:—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	338	360	698
Discharged - - - -	141	283	424
„ of whom recovered -	100	114	214
Died - - - - -	167	110	277

With the exception of one death, caused by violence, into which inquiry was made by the Committee, and the circumstances of which have been the subject of much correspondence with our Board, the deaths have been from ordinary causes, chiefly phthisis, apoplexy, and general paralysis.

The Patients now on the books of the Asylum, are in number 1,861, being on the Male side 755, and on the Female 1,106; all of whom, excepting two Males, one escaped, and one absent on trial, and four females at present on trial, we have personally examined.

The only employment of restraint since the last visit, has been in the case of one Female Patient, for surgical reasons.

The amount of seclusion on the Male side, continues as heretofore. On the Female side, a large increase appears during the last six months over the numbers in the 12 preceding; the return in the first 12 being 302, and in the last six 503; but this increase would seem to have arisen from the over-crowding occasioned during the substitution of boarded for asphalte floors in four of the Female Wards.

Appendix (E.) The number of those employed on one of the days of our visit, were returned as 811, being 335 in the Male, and 476 in the Female division. The proportion of useful employments comprised in the returns, however, appears to be small. Upon inquiry, we find that the boots and shoes made, are almost exclusively those of canvas and cloth used in the wards; and that a considerable quantity of men's clothing is still contracted for.

We are of opinion that many more Patients might be instructed as tailors, shoemakers, basket and mat makers; in upholstery departments, and in other ways; that a much larger number might, with advantage, be employed upon the land, in constructing walks, and improving the airing-courts; and that a great proportion of the females now without any employment whatever, might be occupied in knitting stockings, straw-plaiting, netting, &c.

The attendances at chapel appear very small in proportion to the numbers in the Asylum, but they are limited by the size of the building itself, which is wholly inadequate to an institution of this vast magnitude.

The arrangements for out-door exercise are still incomplete, in consequence of the state of the proposed walk round the boundary, which ought now to be finished without further delay. This is a subject requiring immediate attention, several of the Patients in the worst wards of both divisions having at present few opportunities of getting beyond their airing-courts. Generally, throughout the Female division, noise and excitement prevailed to a very considerable extent, and though this may have been partly occasioned by our visit, it was in a much greater degree attributable to the utter absence of means for engaging the attention of the Patients, interesting them in any occupations or amusement, or affording them a sufficient variety of exercise out of doors. Besides a large number crouching on the floors, many were in or upon their beds, some for very trivial causes, and some, as if they had merely sought relief there from the noise and monotony of the galleries.

A return made in the laundry, on one of the days of our visit, of what is called the "casual dirty linen" of the previous day, showed 528 articles from the Male Wards, and 495 from the Female; a disproportion, considering the relative numbers of the sexes, that should suggest inquiry into the causes on the part of the Medical Superintendents.

The management of the laundry, we found to be generally efficient; but the proportion of paid laundry-maids is too large, and it would be an advantage, we think, to effect such a reduction in this respect as might enable paid assistance to be afforded to the superintendent.

A new and better dress, we were glad to observe, has been introduced for several of the orderly Male Patients; but we found in use among the demented, destructive, and dirty class, very unsightly brown frocks, with locked leather belts, which we recommend to be entirely discontinued. The clothing of many of the women is much worn, and the material poor in quality, and deficient in warmth; a greater variety of a warmer kind ought to be provided; and the selection of it, as well as mode of making up, ought to be left solely to the matrons, subject to the Medical Officer's approval.

Means

Means and opportunities of amusement are extremely deficient throughout the Asylum. As we passed through both divisions, we observed in some wards a complete absence of books of a cheerful kind, and a great want of cheap amusing periodicals and newspapers. We were informed, that since the last visit, the supply of publications of the latter description had been somewhat increased; but on subsequently examining the list of all that are now taken in, we found it totally inadequate to the supply required for so large a number of Patients. Immediate attention should be given to this; and any arrangement making it a part of the regular daily duty of Inspectors and Head Attendants in both divisions, to read for a time to Patients in each ward, would have a most beneficial effect.

In the female division, a weekly entertainment is given in one of the dining halls, but no similar provision is made for the men; and, excepting upon one occasion in each year, the general recreation hall is never used for assembling the two sexes for purposes of recreation.

We have to state, with much satisfaction, that since the last visit, all the asphalte floors in the wards, two in the Male, and four in the Female division, have been removed, and replaced by boards, a change contributing greatly to the health and comfort of the Patients.

Several of the wards of both divisions in the old block, are very dark and gloomy towards the centre, and it seems to us, that the removal of the walls of the respective associated dormitories opposite the recesses, and enlargement of the windows, would remedy a defect which cannot but have a depressing influence on the Inmates of these wards. Though some change has of late been made by placing on the walls a coloured instead of a white wash, and one day-room has been papered, the wards, generally, have still a very comfortless look; and if the recesses were papered throughout, and the general monotony relieved by a greater variety of colour, the Patients would derive much advantage from the additional cheerfulness. Many more objects should also be placed in these wards to attract attention and interest. Everywhere there is a deficiency of comfortable and ordinary domestic furniture; backed seats, chairs, sofas, and small tables, are required for the galleries and day-rooms.

The tables in the Men's Wards should be covered as in the Female Division. Chairs and night conveniences should be put in the bed-rooms, in many of which there is still a want of curtains or blinds. More furniture suitable for the sick should be placed in the Infirmary. The number of washing-basins in the sleeping-rooms should be greatly increased, and the same comforts and conveniences, which we were glad to observe in the lately completed dormitories of the new buildings, should be supplied in all the associated dormitories. These matters have so important a bearing on the sanitary treatment as well as comfort of the Patients, that we again strongly urge upon the Visitors a suggestion made so long since as 1854, that the Medical Officers should have authority so to furnish completely a ward on each side of the Asylum, as would show at once the effect upon the Patients, and afford some guide to the probable cost of carrying out the improvement generally.

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The defects of ventilation pointed out repeatedly in previous entries have been remedied to some extent in the Male division, but it is essential that steps should now be taken more thoroughly to deal with this very grave defect, especially on the Female side, in the various dormitories of the old building, and generally in the sculleries and padded rooms. The low temperature was repeatedly complained of by the inmates of several of the new wards, more particularly in the spur of No. 19 on the Women's side, and in the laundry dormitories; and recommending this subject to the early attention of the Committee, we suggest that additional blankets should at once be supplied in these rooms.

Of the suggestions made at the last visit, some have been carried out in the improvements above adverted to, and as to the others we have to remark: That additional furniture and pictures have been ordered, though not yet placed in some of the wards; that in the 20-bedded dormitories there has been a reduction of two beds, and a redistribution, giving further space; that some of the airing-courts have been a little more planted, and the sun-shades covered; that the ventilation of the laundry dining-hall has been improved, though it remains still defective; that in the corridors some small windows have been knocked out, and gaslights have been suspended from the ceiling of the low level corridor at the back of 25 Ward; that the southern windows have been better provided with blinds; that large baize curtains have been supplied to the laundry dormitories, in which there is still great deficiency of warmth; that a few hand-rails have been put up; and that clear has been substituted for deadened glass at the end of 30 Basement Ward. We find also that eight single sleeping-rooms for the laundry department have been built out from the south (low level) corridor. Nothing has been done to remedy the closeness and inconvenience of many of the lavatories, as to which we now repeat the suggestion formerly made, and think it also highly advisable, that wherever bath-rooms adjoin the lavatories a door between them should be opened, whereby the latter may become available for dressing-rooms.

We have further to recommend—

1. That not more than one Patient be placed in a bath at the same time, and that the water be changed more frequently than at present.
2. That there be a change of tablecloths at least twice a week.
3. That handrails be placed to *all* staircases.
4. That the bedsteads having sackings without mattresses be gradually disused.
5. That the shower baths be better lighted.
6. That the practice of washing chamber-pots in the baths be forthwith discontinued.
7. That steps be taken to give more complete effect to the suggestion of the 30th March 1857, by the adoption of a system of training the Idiots as a special class, and by organising a plan of instruction for the Patients generally.
8. That

8. That an exchange of troublesome and violent cases between the two County Asylums be promoted as far as possible, in order to try the effect upon the Patients.

9. That the beds be removed from the corridors in Nos. 3 and 4 Infirmaries.

10. That it is worthy of consideration whether arrangements might not be made to permit the friends of Patients coming by railway to enter by the private door at the station, which in our opinion would be appreciated by them as a great boon.

The position and powers of the Medical Officers, the organisation of the staff of attendants, and the arrangements to ensure the discharge of their respective duties, are subjects deriving so much additional importance from the great extension of the Establishment, that we have given very careful attention to them at this visit.

The office of Superintendent of the Male Division, vacated by Mr. Tyerman, has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Shepard, who will immediately enter upon his duties. Mr. Hargood, one of the Assistant Medical Officers on the Male side, has lately resigned, and it is stated to be the intention of the Committee not to fill up the vacancy. So to reduce the Medical Staff, however, would in our opinion be in the highest degree inexpedient, especially at a time when, from the increase of numbers in the Female division, now containing upwards of 1,100 Patients, it has become manifest that a third Assistant Medical Officer is urgently required on that side.

We have further to state our opinion, as the result of inquiries during the present and previous visits, that in several respects the Medical Superintendents of this Asylum are not invested with the authority essential to a complete discharge of their responsible functions. They have no voice in the selection of the sub-officers or attendants, their power being limited to suspension for flagrant misconduct. They are regarded as mere Medical Officers; whereas, in our judgment, they ought to be known and recognised in the Asylum generally as its Superintendents, and as having absolute direction of everything connected with the moral treatment of the Patients. They should have the ordering of employments, recreations, and out-door exercise, and should have a discretion, we think, to grant special indulgences to particular Patients, whose previous position in life, and degree of education, may properly have rendered them exceptional cases.

The Assistant Medical Officers, we regret to learn, are subjected to restrictions not called for by any substantial reasons. A regulation lately made, and at first, but now no longer, applicable also to the Superintendents and the Steward, requires them to return to the Asylum every night, not later than half-past 10 o'clock; thus effectually debarring them from attending any evening meetings of a scientific or other character in London. The Superintendents are empowered to permit the Assistant Medical Officers to be absent for a whole night, but permission to enter the Asylum at a later hour than half-past ten, must be obtained from the Committee.

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— We have now to report the arrangements adopted in reference to the subject of Attendants.

The Male side of the Asylum is divided into six sections, each with a Head Attendant; and these are grouped into two divisions, A. and B., over each of which is placed an Inspector.

The Female side is divided into three sections, A. B. and the Laundry Department, A. and B. having each a Matron and Sub-Matron, and the Laundry Department being under charge of a Superintendent.

This organisation is doubtless calculated to promote regularity and define responsibility, so far as these are attainable in an Institution of such excessive magnitude. As an instance, nevertheless, of the necessity for still more efficient supervision, we have to state that, on visiting Ward 14, in the Male division, where about 35 of the Patients were at dinner, we found that they had no knives, forks, or spoons; and we learnt, upon inquiry, that for upwards of six months past, they had been in the practice of eating their food with their fingers, although there were spoons in store in the ward.

The existence of such an abuse for so long a period, known as it was to the Inspectors and Head Attendants, appears strongly to illustrate the need for more complete supervision on the part of the Medical Officers; and to suggest the expediency of limiting the duties of an adequate number of Assistant Medical Officers to distinct departments.

The ward referred to was that in which, unobserved by the attendants, one of the Patients was recently strangled by another.

Upon the subject of diet, and the quality of the meat and other provisions, we have to state that, during our progress through the Asylum, many complaints were made to us. We saw the Patients at dinner on two several days, and much of the beef appeared to us to be coarse and hard, on tasting it the first day, though it was better on the second. Upon statements being repeated to us, however, that generally the meat was of inferior quality, frequently hard, without fat, and tasteless, we made sufficient inquiry to satisfy ourselves of the urgent necessity for a special investigation into these complaints, on the part of the Committee; and we would suggest to them to examine, amongst other persons, the Housekeeper on the Female side, who seems to have had much experience, and who, besides supplying all the extra diet on that side, and providing for the Assistant Medical Officers of both divisions, is responsible for the cooking and distribution of the food of nearly all the Female Patients. On the subject of quantity, we repeat a suggestion formerly made, and which we think to be essential under the present system, that the amount of the meat allowed should be calculated upon its weight after being cooked, and without bone, and not, as now, when raw.

As respects the Female Attendants, it appears to us, that in some of the wards at least, their comfort would be materially promoted by being allowed to take their breakfast and tea in their respective departments; and a revision of some portion of their dietary would on other grounds seem to be desirable.

Whatever involves the comfort and proper position of those who
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are engaged in the arduous administration of this Asylum, we hold to be of the highest moment; and we entertain a strong belief that the Committee will be anxious to contribute, in any reasonable way that can be fairly pointed out, to the greater efficiency as well of the inferior officers as of the General Medical Staff.

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MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM AT HANWELL.

20 July 1861.

WE have to-day and the three days preceding, visited this Asylum, have inspected the several wards and offices, and all parts of the Establishment, and have seen all the Patients, Male and Female, in both divisions.

Since the visit made on the 14th November 1860, 256 Patients have been admitted, 79 have been discharged, and 90 have died, Of the admissions, 108 have been on the Male, and 148 on the Female side; of the discharges, there have been 31 on the Male and 48 on the Female side, of whom 16 Men and 37 Women were entered as recovered; and the deaths have been 45 of each sex. The numbers now on the books are 514 Men, and 886 Women; in all 1,400 Patients, of whom at our visit only 2 Men and 1 Woman were absent on trial.

The deaths, with the exception of a case to be mentioned hereafter, in which 9 or 10 fractured ribs were discovered at the post-mortem examination, present nothing calling for remark: 22 were from general paralysis, and the chief remaining part from consumption, maniacal exhaustion, and the decay of old age. Of Patients now under medical treatment, there are on the Male side 37, and on the Female 53.

The books show that seclusion is rarely employed in the Male Division, more frequently in the Female. The average number of women secluded during each week has been from six to seven; all for short periods. In each case the times and seasons are duly entered. Mechanical restraint is never resorted to.

From to-day's returns, we find that 222 men are variously employed, 76 in the farm and gardens, 101 in trades and other occupation, and 45 as helpers in the wards. The same returns show a total of 508 women employed; 201 in needlework, 134 in the laundry and bakehouse, 54 in the kitchen and dairy, 109 as helpers in the wards, and 10 as house servants to the Officers of the Establishment. It is to be noted as an extension of employment among the women, that the peeling of the potatoes is now done in the Female Division; and it is to be regretted that a better place cannot be found for the purpose than is at present appropriated to it.

The room called the Bazaar is a large, lofty, cheerful, and well furnished apartment adjoining the chapel, used as a general entertainment room, and in which parties of the Patients of both sexes meet for dances and other recreations every Monday during eight months of the year, from October to May. At the present season it is used as a work-room for the finer kinds of needlework, by an

Appendix (E.) — average of from 35 to 40 women, always the same; and also as a superior day-room, to which all the Patients in the Female Division are stated to have unrestricted access, when fit or able to avail themselves of its advantages. But, on the day when we visited it (Thursday the 18th), the entire number present, including those at needlework, was 42; and upon inquiry of the Superintendent we found, that, in addition to the needleworkers, not more than about 40 other Patients, of whom there may be an average of a dozen daily, are ever brought from their wards into this very cheerful sitting-room. Out of so large a number as 886, this is a small proportion, and the indication afforded by it, whether of habits necessarily so limiting such a privilege, or of rules needlessly restricting its enjoyment, is not satisfactory.

We have to add that, in our judgment, there is generally to be observed, in passing through the wards and ordinary day-rooms, a marked deficiency in the means afforded for encouraging cheerfulness or intelligence among the Patients, by relieving the listlessness and monotony of their lives from day to day. Some recreation is doubtless supplied to the better class of Patients by such entertainments as that of the bazaar recently held in the grounds; but these, and the pic-nics given in the summer months, belong to extraordinary occasions and to one class, and do not obviate that daily want among all classes, and more especially the excited and troublesome, to which we now refer. We saw very few books in the hands of the Patients of either sex. We were told that many cheap and entertaining periodicals are taken in; but excepting those lying on the table in the bazaar, of which none were in use at the time of our visit, we met with very few in our entire progress through the building. There are 436 volumes in the library for Female Patients, and of these not more than from 60 to 80 are stated to be at any time in circulation. In the Male Division the library does not exceed 180 volumes; and there is here no room equivalent to the bazaar in the other division that might be made available for the more intelligent or convalescing, though nothing seems to us more urgently wanting, considering the large number of Patients in the Asylum of a superior class and education. The ordinary day-room accommodation in both divisions appears to us to be deficient in comfort and cheerfulness.

Complaints were made to us by Patients of both sexes, of the want of opportunities of taking walks beyond the airing-courts; and though we are satisfied that there has been a great improvement in this respect, and that many more walk out than formerly, we think the number might with advantage be extended by better arrangements than at present exist for ascertaining the wishes of the Patients. The rule appears to be to restrict the privilege to those who make application for it, through the attendants in their several wards; but this places too much at the discretion of inferior officers, means of health and enjoyment to the Patients that should never depend on such interposition. When we remarked as to the small proportion of the Female Patients who attend the week-day service in the Chapel (89 only having been present on Wednesday the 17th, and the returns showing an average of never more than 100), we were informed that
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more could not be present, because they are required to be at work, but that they may leave work and attend Chapel "if they ask." We are of opinion that any arrangements for employing Patients are objectionable, which interfere with their due treatment as persons suffering under disease. The Medical Officers are the only proper judges as well of the nature of the employment to which the Patients should be put, and of its periods of duration, as of the intervals of relaxation and rest by which it ought to be accompanied.

The numbers in the workshops on the days of our visits were small. In the shoemaker's there were seven Patients; in the tailor's, eight; in the carpenter's, six; and in the painter's, five; and we regretted to find that any attempts to teach these or other trades to Patients disposed to learn them, have been for some time discontinued. A difficulty appears to exist in the state of the workshops themselves, to any present chance of reviving the attempt with success. In the tailor's shop, more especially, the escape of gas from the heater is highly offensive, and the ventilation is very bad in many of the others.

The discontinuance of school teaching is still more to be regretted. The school on the Female side has been wholly given up, and that upon the Male side languishes under want of encouragement, with an average attendance of from eight to ten pupils. It is only kept alive by such unassisted exertion as can be made for it by means of two of the attendants, who happen to have been army teachers. The expediency of providing a paid teacher, and of placing him under the superintendence of the Chaplain, is a question which calls urgently for the attention of the Committee.

In the entry of the 14th November last, it was stated by our colleagues that plans had been prepared for the enlargement of the Chapel, but we find that in this respect nothing has since been done, and that a building not capable of accommodating 600 persons is all that as yet is provided for the reception of at least double that number. Pending such arrangements to supply this deficiency, as are become absolutely necessary, we suggested the distribution of the Patients over a greater number of services; but great objections are made to this plan. The present Chapel returns, not discriminating morning and evening services, show an average gross attendance at both, of less than 500 of both sexes on Sundays, and of only 170 at both services on the week days.

Referring to the same Entry of the last Visiting Commissioners, we have to state that works are now in progress to give effect to such of the recommendations then made or repeated, as relate, 1st, to the substitution of a wide and safe staircase in place of a narrow and dangerous one now existing; 2d, to the enlargement of airing-courts in both divisions; and 3d, to the construction of a new ward in the Male division. The plans to carry out these improvements will be immediately reported for the Secretary of State's sanction; and the works have been so arranged as to admit of that further extension in the male southern airing-court, which has been suggested by members of our Board, if the Committee should ultimately be induced to consent to it. The alteration immediately proposed will doubtless greatly improve this airing-court, especially if shrubs and flower beds are introduced, as we trust they will be; but it will

Appendix (E.) — still, from its position and limited extent, be in our opinion inadequate for the ordinary healthy exercise and amusement of the Patients, and we strongly urge upon the Committee the formation of an additional general airing-court in the position of the present kitchen garden.

As to other suggestions in that Entry, we have to state, that hand-rails have been affixed to staircases, and some windows opened in the south walls of the workshops: but that no attempts have yet been made to introduce such greater varieties of easy employment as mat-making, basket-making, and straw plaiting; that the employment of women nurses for the sick in the Male division is still thought not desirable; that none of the suggestions respecting attendants' rooms have been carried out; that there is no better ventilation of the general bath rooms, or of the smaller dormitories, which is still extremely defective; that it has been found impracticable to make any improvement in the male airing-court of No. 1 Ward; that there has been no further supply or better distribution of illustrated and other entertaining publications; and that boards have not yet been substituted for those flagged floors in the epileptic wards, which have been so frequently the subject of remark, as leading to serious accidents.

Not to obtrude upon the Committee opinions already rejected by them, but as a statement of facts which it is our duty to continue to submit to their consideration, we proceed to state the impressions as to these and other matters made upon us by our visit of the last three days. That the responsibility for the proper management of this great Institution rests, not with our Board, but with the Committee of Visitors, we fully admit; but we should ourselves incur a serious responsibility if, in the exercise of the power of visitation of such Institutions, confided to us by the Legislature, we failed to bring under notice of their governing bodies, on every proper occasion, what from our experience we believe to be defects in their construction, administration, or management.

The continued existence of flagged floors, not only in the epileptic wards of both divisions, but in a great proportion of the smaller dormitories, is a defect which calls for immediate remedy. The Casualty Book, in which the entries are very carefully made, records since the last Commissioners' visit, a total of 419 accidents, 150 in the Male, and 269 in the Female division; and though several are slight, others are more serious; and many of these casualties, there can be little doubt, arise from the frequent falling of the Patients on the stone floors.

Very few of the dormitories, large or small, throughout either division, are properly provided with means of personal washing, with chairs, with any kind of domestic furniture, with blinds to the windows, or any provisions to encourage the inmates in a habit of attending to their own wants. The 15-bedded female dormitory, in No. 4 Basement; the six-bedded and seven-bedded rooms on the floor above the central basement, connected with No. 28 Male Infirmary Ward; and the central basement dormitories; ought to be disused altogether, if the floors cannot be boarded, more light and air admitted, and a better ventilation introduced.

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In the Male division we observed similar defects, and in all parts of the building we thought the associated dormitories too crowded. From the six-bedded rooms, one bed should be taken, and from the eight-bedded, two; there should be bedside mats or carpets placed in all the sleeping rooms; and more washing-basins, combs and brushes, towels, and (especially in the rooms for the sick and epileptic) night commodes; where stretchers are now used without mattresses, the latter should be supplied when possible, and meanwhile the stretchers should be looked to, many being at present so loose that the Patients lie on the iron cross-bars beneath; and finally, throughout the building, furniture of a more comfortable and domestic kind should be introduced, especially in the Infirmarys.

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The clothing of the Male Patients was in many instances untidy and much worn. The gray cloth still in use in this Asylum is so similar to that which is used in gaols, that we must again strongly recommend the substitution of a less unsightly material, and that more variety, in colours and quality, be introduced. We think it also, as a matter of treatment, highly desirable that Patients of the more respectable and educated class should be allowed to wear their own clothes whenever they desire it, or are properly provided.

We have to add that in the Female Infirmary, there seemed to us a deficiency of nurses, and the establishment of a special night nurse is desirable. The want is much felt in the No. 2 Ward for the sick, into which all Patients, and those requiring most attention, are first received; where we found 60 Patients at our visit on Wednesday, of whom 24 were in bed, and of those, three or four were at the point of death. So, in No. 9 Ward, we found 47 Patients, of whom 30 are Epileptics, with only two nurses; and generally the number of nurses in the Female division seemed hardly sufficient. It should be remarked, however, that there are at present seven vacancies in the Staff, and that four more being absent from other causes at the time of our visit, we found only 43 doing duty out of the complement of 54.

The beds and bedding throughout the Establishment were clean and in good order. The arrangements by which, in the general bathing-rooms, a supply of fresh water is afforded to each Patient, are deserving of the highest praise; and we hope to see them carried out in every part of the building. The dinners on each day of our visit were ample, of good quality, well cooked, and well served. The attendants and nurses generally appear to us to be of a good class; and we found evidences everywhere of the assiduous kindness and skill of the Chief Medical Officers in both divisions. Such defects as have pressed themselves on our attention, have their principal source in the gradual extension of the Asylum beyond the bounds that should limit all institutions designed to be curative; and very many of them, we fear, will be found inseparable from the continued congregation, within one too confined area, of so vast a number of Patients. We feel it to be our duty, in conclusion, to repeat our decided opinion that the present Medical Staff, consisting of a chief officer and one assistant in each division, is in any case insufficient properly to carry on the service of any establishment of the magnitude to which this has attained. It is impossible that

Appendix (E.) they should give that attention to individual Patients to which the latter are entitled, and at the same time duly keep the case books and other records. No time should, in our judgment, be lost, therefore, in appointing a well qualified second assistant Medical Officer in each division.

Upon the death of a Patient from the effects of fractured ribs, referred to in the opening of this Entry, and as to which we have taken the evidence of many witnesses, we shall make an independent Special Report to our Board.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

12 August 1861.

ON Saturday and to-day we have visited this Asylum, have inspected every part of the premises, and have gone over the farm and grounds.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 20th June 1860, 169 Patients have been admitted, 84 have been discharged, and 47 have died. Among those discharged, 68 had recovered, nine were relieved, and seven were transferred to other Asylums. Thirty-six out of the 47 deaths were from maniacal exhaustion, general paralysis, disease and softening of the brain, and phthisis. There are now on the books 426 Patients, of whom three are out on trial, leaving in the Asylum at present 175 Men and 248 Women, all of whom, on the two days of our visit, we have seen and spoken with.

The cases of seclusion recorded since the last Commissioners' visit are not numerous; and except in the instances of one Man and two Women, on various occasions secluded for the greater part of the day, and occasionally for an entire week at a time, the periods of seclusion have been short. There has been no restraint.

The condition of the Patients as to dress and personal appearance was very satisfactory, and they were generally free from excitement. Such instances of noisy Patients as we met in the Wards were all in the Female division; and they are doubtless to be attributed in a great degree to the works, now nearly completed, which have lately intercepted the free use of the back women's airing-court. The less strict classification adopted in both divisions since our last visit, has proved to be advantageous, so far as it has yet been carried.

The new Laundry building, containing accommodation for 47 additional female Patients, was opened in April last; and it would be difficult to speak too highly, either of the regard had to the comfort of the Patients in the construction of every part of this building, or of the kind and quality of the furniture placed in the only associated dormitory as yet completed, and which it is proposed to repeat in the other two, and gradually to introduce in every part of the Asylum. Among other improvements of which the Patients in both divisions will thus eventually receive the advantage, we observe

observe with pleasure the proposed complete supply, in the several dormitories, of wash-basins and means of personal cleanliness. Appendix (E.)

The spacious Day-room of this new building affords also an opportunity, heretofore much required, for the assembling together of the Patients of both sexes at stated intervals for purposes of amusement, as suggested at previous visits; and such meetings, at which music and other various entertainments are provided, now take place weekly. The ordinary recreations continue as before reported; and we record with much satisfaction that each Saturday afternoon is now set apart as a regular half-holiday for all who are commonly employed in the Asylum and grounds, and that cricket, bowls, skittles, and other out-door games are played on those occasions, the officers of the establishment taking part in them with the Patients. The good practical results of this half-holiday were manifest to us on Saturday last; and we regard it as a proof of the interest taken in the patients' welfare by the Chaplain of the Asylum, the Rev. Mr. Davies, that he joins in these amusements. We are glad to have to report also, that continued success attends this gentleman's praiseworthy efforts to establish evening classes for instruction as well as entertainment of the inmates; that these are given four times in each week; and that they are attended with fair regularity, by from 50 to 60 patients of both sexes.

The bedding in all the rooms was in excellent order, ample and of good quality. 74 Patients now occupy beds in the third story room or attics on the Female side, and a like accommodation has been made on the Male side; but such provision for warmth was made during the last severe winter, by putting five blankets on each bed, that no inconvenience was experienced from the weather, and the health of the Patients did not suffer in any respect. As an indication of the attention given to this important subject, we may mention that a careful record of temperature during the night is kept in the various dormitories.

Among other improvements to be further noticed, we observe new fire-places are in course of construction, which will add greatly to the comfort of the back ward in the Female division. A female nurse is employed in the Sick Ward on the Male side, in which her husband is engaged as attendant. The table-cloths used by the Patients and their personal linen are changed twice a week. The night-watch continues to be attended by the best results, and a record of the visits of friends is carefully kept.

The number of patients regularly employed in house-work, in trades, and on the farm, average 126 Men and 183 Women; leaving unemployed only 49 in the Male, and 65 in the Female division. The Sunday attendance at chapel comprises about 121 Men and 141 Women, and on week-days there is generally an attendance of about 71 Men, and 49 Women.

Nineteen Women and 14 Men were registered at the time of our visit as under medical treatment, but of these only two Men and three Women from any serious illness. The health of this establishment is good, and its condition generally reflects great credit on the able direction and government of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. McCullough, and shows the efficiency and zeal of the officers who

Appendix (E.) act under him. There are in the Asylum four criminal Patients; all of them cases that may be properly treated here, and none, in the opinion of Dr. McCollough, that it would be necessary or expedient to remove to the State Asylum.

The statutory and other medical records are kept with care and exactness.

NORFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

20 April 1861.

THERE are now in this Asylum 343 Patients, of whom 156 are Males and 187 are Females. The admissions since the last Commissioners' visit have been 108; 55 Men and 53 Women. The discharges have been 46; 20 Men and 26 Women. The deaths have been 47; 23 Men and 24 Women. The principal causes of death have been general paralysis, phthisis, epilepsy, some few cases of apoplexy, and gradual decay from debility and age.

Thirty-nine Patients are now registered as under medical treatment; 17 Men and 22 Women. Of these we saw to-day in bed nine Men and six Women. Another Patient whom we saw in bed was there under seclusion, for an attack which he had made on two attendants.

There has been only one case of restraint (that of a Patient who had attempted suicide) since the last Commissioners' visit, and 27 of seclusion, 10 Men and 17 Women.

The number of Patients in the Asylum now employed in lucrative work, are 80 Men and 156 Women. Of these upwards of 40 Men are daily engaged in field and garden labour; and on the Female side, besides those employed in the laundry, the kitchen, and as helpers in the wards and corridors, 72 occupy themselves with needlework, 18 in stocking knitting, and 19 with fancy work. Great pains are taken to render as efficient as possible these arrangements for the profitable employment of the Patients, and we saw everywhere satisfactory indications of the good effect which is thereby produced.

We saw all the Patients of both sexes, and found them, with the few exceptions above referred to, in good bodily condition, and for the most part very quiet, cheerful, and free from all excitement. Mr. Casson accompanied us through the wards and rooms, and we pointed out to him the cases of such Patients as appeared to us to be improving, and in which there is reasonable hope of early discharge.

All the arrangements noticed in recent entries of our colleagues to add to the cheerfulness of the wards, day-rooms, bed-rooms, and associated dormitories, by paintings on the walls, engravings in frames, looking-glasses, and matters of ornament, have been continued and carried out in the new rooms; and the greenhouses in immediate connexion with wards No. 1 on each side of the Asylum, together with the aviaries, vivarium, plants, and flowers, contribute to the enjoyment of the Patients, and afford a relief and variety which they appear to appreciate.

The recommendations for better ventilation made by our colleagues have

have been carried out, and the state of the Infirmary Wards is now perfectly satisfactory. In the new rooms over the laundry the upper portions of the windows have no protection from the sun, and we strongly recommend that blinds should be placed there. The provision for washing in the single rooms and associated dormitories is excellent, all that was wanted in this respect having been supplied; but we found upon inquiry, that on both sides of the Asylum two Patients are occasionally placed in the same bath at the same time, and Mr. Casson has promised us that this practice shall no longer be continued.

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We saw 316 Patients (147 Males and 169 Females) dining at the same time in the great dining hall, and nothing could be better than the arrangements, or more orderly than the conduct of all the Patients. The dinner consisted of beef-dumplings, rice, and potatoes, with half-a-pint of beer to each patient; all which was tasted and found extremely good. There are no soup days here. Meat-pies and beef-dumpling are the allowance on four days of the week, and on the remaining three days, four ounces to each of cooked meat.

The number of straw beds continues to be slowly diminished, and we agree with our colleagues in what they have said at various times on this subject, and also as to the expediency of changing the body linen oftener than once a week, and the propriety if possible of establishing schools or readings.

A dance is at present given once a fortnight, and other entertainments are also occasionally provided. The supply of books, too, and of entertaining periodicals, is abundant. The average attendance at chapel on Sundays is 262, and on week-days 231.

The impression generally derived from our visit has been very favourable, and it is only just to the Matron to mention particularly the highly creditable state of the Female side of the Asylum. The dresses are all neat and good, and cleanliness, order, and comfort are everywhere apparent. Some suggestions have been made by us for further improvement, and among other things we have recommended the use of sponge baths, and have pointed out the advisability of planting the Airing-courts with shady trees, and of providing, at intervals, a succession of lectures and concerts. There are at present vacancies for 64 Men and 33 Women. On inquiry we find that there is not sufficient regularity or attention on the part of the clerks of the Boards of Guardians, in making the quarterly returns, and we think that some steps should be taken to insure in this respect a more strict compliance with the law.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY ASYLUM.

4 March 1861.

THERE are now 168 Patients in this Asylum, of whom 87 are Males, and 81 are Females. We have this day seen the whole of them, and have inspected all the wards. The Patients were without exception quiet and orderly; but a man was brought to the Asylum

Appendix (E.) during our visit, who was much excited, and on his arrival had his hands confined with handcuffs.

Two of the men and one woman were in bed, and in a feeble state. The rest of the inmates were apparently in good bodily health. Since the last visit only two Patients have died from disease, but one of the Male Patients committed suicide by hanging.

The particulars of this case are fully recorded in the Case-Book, and have already been communicated to the Board. Including the Patient brought here to-day there have been 41 admissions since our last report, and within the same period eight Patients have been discharged, of whom six were recovered.

The personal condition of the Patients was satisfactory, and their clothing good. We would, however, recommend that a greater variety of material should be introduced for the dresses of the men.

A very large proportion of the inmates are regularly and usefully employed. The formation of the road of approach has proved a work of difficulty, but it is now nearly completed, and has, with very little assistance, been entirely made by the labour of the Patients. We hope that as soon as possible the Airing-courts will be finished so as to be at all times accessible to the Patients. All the clothes and shoes are made on the premises. The attendance of the Patients on Divine worship continues to be regular, but the chapel is not large enough to contain the numbers who would otherwise attend.

We hope that the suggestion made by our colleagues at their last visit as to the erection of a new chapel, and the conversion of the present chapel into a recreation room, will not be lost sight of.

We found all the wards clean and in good order, and presenting a neat and cheerful appearance.

In one of the bath-rooms on the Women's side we noticed a very offensive odour, caused, no doubt, by the drains, which require attention at this spot.

We recommend that an increased supply of basins, &c., be placed in the dormitories, with looking-glasses, and shelves for combs and hair-brushes, and that a larger number of Patients be encouraged to wash themselves in their bed-rooms.

We also recommend that curtains or blinds be put up in the dormitories, and that some forms with backs be supplied for the Female Patients in the work-room, and in the other wards; and also that chairs or box-seats be placed in the bed-rooms. The shower-baths should be kept locked, so as to prevent the possibility of a bath being administered without the knowledge of the Medical Superintendent.

We have made the inquiries prescribed by the statute: as respects mechanical restraint we find that it has never been employed.

Seclusion continues to be used, and in some cases rather frequently. The general result of our visit has been very satisfactory, and the condition of the Institution shows that it continues to receive the best attention of the Committee and the Medical Superintendent.

NOTTINGHAM COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUM.

22 August 1861.

SINCE the 12th September 1860, the date of our last visit, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	67	46	113
Discharged - - - -	22	13	35
„ of whom recovered -	13	11	24
Died - - - - -	24	19	43

The deaths were all from causes ordinary in Asylums, although the mortality has been at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum upon the average numbers resident.

The Patients on the books are now 306 in number, viz., 167 of the Male and 139 of the Female sex.

With the exception of two Women, absent on trial, we have seen all the Patients.

One Man, received on the 19th inst., in a state of acute mania, destructive and dangerous, violent and impulsive, was, at the time of our visit, confined in a padded room.

The remaining Patients, generally, were free from excitement, and orderly in their demeanor. Their personal condition as to cleanliness, clothing, and otherwise, was satisfactory.

The numbers last registered as under medical treatment, either for bodily disorders or their mental malady, were 17 in the Male and 29 in the Female division. We have here to report with satisfaction the appointment, as Assistant Medical Officer, of Dr. Sutton, who entered upon his duties about six months ago. In the absence of Dr. Stiff, he accompanied us during our inspection, and afforded us the fullest information in reference, as well to the arrangements generally, as to individual cases. In keeping the Case-book, a duty which chiefly devolves upon him, it is his undeviating practice to record the state of every Patient at intervals not exceeding two months, in addition to special entries as to injuries or particular occurrences. Mechanical restraint is never employed, and the instances of seclusion are few.

On the Sunday prior to our visit the Patients who attended Chapel were 168 in number, viz., 99 Men and 69 Women, the extreme number which, at present, the Chapel will conveniently accommodate. Divine service continues to be performed by the Chaplain also on Thursdays. In reference to the present Chapel we cannot avoid observing that, constructed as it has been within a few years, it is still inadequate and otherwise unsuited to the wants of the

Asylum,

Appendix (E.) Asylum, with its augmented and increasing numbers; and we avail ourselves of this occasion to record our opinion, that the most desirable arrangement would be, to erect a detached Chapel on the front ground, and to convert the existing Chapel into a general dining and recreation hall.

According to the Ward Returns, the Patients employed in various ways on the day before our visit, were as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.
Garden and grounds -	20	Needlework and mending - - -	21
Kitchen and elsewhere -	3	Kitchen and elsewhere	3
Workshops and in trades	8	Laundry - - -	28
Assisting in galleries -	50	Assisting in galleries -	11
TOTAL - -	81	TOTAL - -	63
Old and unable to work	86	Old and unable to work	74

The system of night attendance continues, as reported, to work most beneficially, and the experience of this Asylum, as in others where the arrangement is carried out is, that the rest of the Patients whom it is necessary to arouse is practically unbroken. The Patients wet or dirty during the night of the 20th inst. were only 11 in number, viz., eight in the Male and three in the Female division, one only of each sex being dirty.

We have to report, amongst other alterations and improvements since our last visit, the following —

1. The large ironing-room at the Laundry has been ceiled, and otherwise rendered more suitable for the purpose of recreation, such as concerts, dances, and readings, which take place monthly.

2. New Ward store-rooms have been provided in two galleries in each division.

3. The upper corridors, formerly occupied as day-rooms by the Private Patients, have been converted into dormitories, containing each 14 beds.

4. More light has been obtained in several parts of the main building, by the insertion of glass panels in the doors of bed-rooms and passages.

5. Considerable additions have been made to the objects of interest in the galleries and day-rooms, such as birds, fish globes, flowering plants, also to articles of furniture of a comfortable kind. As respects comfortable furniture and objects of interest we recommend that more attention be given to the lower Ward (No. 1) on the Female side, and that it be assimilated to the Wards above.

We further submit for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors, the expediency of providing more means of employment for

for the Patients of both sexes. All the clothing is, as we are informed, made in the Asylum. The shoes, however, are stated to be all purchased.

The present weekly charge for the Pauper Patients of the County and Borough of Nottingham, Male and Female alike, is 8*s.* 3*d.* Down to the end of June last the charge was only 7*s.* 9*d.*, whilst the cost of furniture and bedding, estimated at 6*d.* per week, was charged to the fabric account. The question of the legality of this arrangement having been raised on the part of the Borough authorities, the alteration was made by transferring the 6*d.* to the maintenance account.

We have, in conclusion, to advert to the present state of the Asylum as to numbers and accommodation. By using all the available space for beds the Asylum is calculated to accommodate 166 Men and 151 Women, total 317. It appears, therefore, that the Male Patients are now one in excess of their proper number, and that there are only 14 vacant beds in the Female division. Three of the present Female Patients belong to parishes in other counties, and for them 14*s.* per week is charged. All the remaining Patients are from the County or Borough of Nottingham. Such is the existing state of things, although several harmless chronic Patients have of late been returned to workhouses, or to the care of friends. We have to add that in several dormitories the numbers of beds are too large, not allowing more than 450 cubic feet per bed.

In these circumstances, and pending the consideration of the question of providing additional accommodation by an extension of the Asylum, an arrangement was at the end of July last entered into with the Visitors of the Lincoln County Asylum, for the reception into that Asylum of six Male Patients from the Nottingham Asylum at 9*s.* 11*d.* per week each, and that number of Male Patients are about accordingly to be transferred to the Lincolnshire Asylum.

We have satisfaction in adding, that the Medical Records are carefully kept, and that the state of the Asylum in its several departments, and its general condition and management, continue to be creditable to Dr. Stiff and the other officers.

OXFORD AND BERKS ASYLUM, LITTLEMORE.

4 July 1861.

WE have this day made an official inspection of the Asylum, and have personally examined all the Patients except two Men and two Women who are absent on leave. The numbers now in the house are as follows:—

Males -	-	-	-	-	210
Females	-	-	-	-	272
Total - - -					482

The

Appendix (E.) The numbers admitted since our last visit, have been 78 Men and 72 Women, and 45 Men and 33 Women have been discharged. The number of deaths has been unusually large, 36 Men and 40 Women having died from various causes, although no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed.

Of the Patients who have died, we find that 25 were upwards of 60 years of age, and general paralysis was the cause of death in 19 cases. There are still some very feeble cases in the house, and several Patients of both sexes were in bed at the time of our visit. Fifteen men and 18 women are reported to be under medical treatment.

There was very little excitement among the inmates, and no one was restrained or secluded. There is no restraint, and seclusion is sparingly employed.

There are daily prayers in the Chapel, and two services on Sunday. We are informed that the daily average of Patients attending is 144 on week-days, and 221 on Sundays. The Chapel is not adequate for the number of Patients in the Asylum.

With regard to employment, a large proportion of the men are occupied on the land and assisting in the wards, and the women work in the Laundry, at their needle, and in domestic work. Very few Patients work at trades, the majority of them being, as we are informed, accustomed only to agricultural employments. Two paid tailors and one shoemaker are kept on the premises.

The staff of Attendants is evidently below what is necessary, there being two men and one woman short of the usual number. Some of the Nurses and Attendants also are young and inexperienced. We learn that very numerous changes have taken place among the Attendants during the past year; seven males and 15 females having left or been discharged within that period. The subject, we think, deserves the careful consideration of the Committee, and steps should be taken to secure and retain the services of more efficient persons by the offer of liberal and increasing wages, and the utmost care should be taken in selecting individuals.

The materials of which the clothes of the Male Patients are composed, appear to us to be of inferior quality, and the Attendants should be instructed to pay more attention to the neatness and personal condition of those under their charge. The means for personal washing are insufficient.

The Wards were throughout clean and in good order, and the bedding of excellent quality. The Infirmary and Convalescent Wards are very comfortable and well furnished, and we strongly recommend that the Wards known as the "Helpless," the "Emergency," and the "Reception" Wards should be furnished and fitted up, as far as possible, in the same manner. We also again recommend that greatly increased means of amusement should be supplied, especially on the Women's side.

The food provided for this day's dinner was very good. We heard few complaints from the Patients, but we learn that some time ago two of the Male Attendants were discharged for striking and ill-treating one of them.

The Asylum is quite full, indeed some of the sleeping rooms are overcrowded

overcrowded, and the question of providing additional accommodation will, we hope shortly, be taken into consideration by the Committee.

Our visit this day has impressed us with the conviction that the Patients continue to receive from the Medical Officers the utmost attention and kindness.

SALOP COUNTY ASYLUM.

23 January 1861.

THE following tabular statement shows the changes in the Patients since our last visit on the 24th March, 1860:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	42	56	98
Discharged - - - -	17	34	51
„ of whom recovered -	17	23	40
Died - - - - -	11	23	34

With the exception of four cases, the deaths call for no special observation. In two of the four cases referred to, the Patients died by suicide, one in the grounds, and the other during temporary absence on leave, under circumstances duly reported. In the other two cases, the deaths were caused by suffocation during epileptic fits, no one being present at the time, and no inquests were held. We are of opinion that, in the cases last alluded to, notice should have been given to the coroner, who would have exercised his discretion as to the propriety of holding inquests. The Patients are at present 372 in number, viz., 176 Males, and 196 Females, including one of the former, and six of the latter, absent on trial. With the exception of one Female of very dangerous propensities, whom it is not deemed safe to associate with others, the Patients of both sexes were, at the time of our visit, tranquil and orderly. A few were secluded, or in bed, for special reasons. The only case of restraint since our last visit, was that of a Female Patient, whose hands it was found necessary to confine, in order to prevent her from removing surgical appliances from a wound, self inflicted, in the throat. According to the Medical Journal, the Patients placed in seclusion during the same period, have been 82, viz., 30 on the Male side, and 52 on the Female. Upon reference to the Prescription Book, the Patients under medical treatment, for ordinary bodily ailments, appear to be 16 in number. These are exclusive of 56, who are taking opium for their mental affections. The numbers of Patients who attended Divine service on Sunday the 13th instant, were 98 on the Male, and 96 on the Female side, and on Wednesday the 16th, 96 and 82 in the respective divisions. The daily average attendance

Appendix (E.) attendance is 96 Men, and 92 Women. According to the latest Ward Returns, the Patients usefully employed, were as follows:—

	MALES.		FEMALES.
Shoemakers - - -	2	Sewing - - -	36
Carpenters - - -	3	Knitting - - -	12
Tailors - - -	2	Laundry - - -	15
Mason - - -	1	Kitchen - - -	3
Smith - - -	1	Domestic work - -	19
Domestic work - -	16		
Agricultural labour -	46		
Picking coir, &c. -	20		
TOTALS - -	91	TOTALS - -	85

The clothing and personal condition of the Patients of both sexes, at the time of our visit, was satisfactory. The dinner consisted of meat and potatoe pie, the calculated allowance per Patient, of meat (uncooked) being two ounces; we strongly recommend that the quantity of meat be increased. In reference to the points adverted to, and the suggestions contained in our last entry, we regret to report that our recommendations and observations appear to have received little attention from the Committee. The Chaplain's salary, we are glad to learn, has been raised from 40 *l.* to 60 *l.*, and the conversion of the associated dormitories, specially noticed, into day-rooms, and appropriation of Wards No. 4, on the 2nd floor, exclusively to sleeping accommodation, have been carried out with advantage to the Patients. With the exception of these and some other minor improvements, nothing material has been done to remedy the defects noticed at the last visit, and we desire now to repeat all the recommendations then submitted, and not hitherto adopted. They all had reference to matters essential to the comfort and benefit of the Patients, and to the satisfactory working of the Institution, and many of them were of pressing urgency. In the course of our inspection, we had occasion to notice, in many parts of the Asylum, much dilapidation, and a great want of painting, colouring, papering, and repairs generally. In some instances, repairs and alterations had, as we were informed, been left for a considerable time unfinished. As a special case, we may mention a lavatory in the old ward No. 4, on the Male side, which had been dismantled for four months and upwards. We understand that all such matters are within the province of the steward, whose duty it is, and who ought immediately, in all cases, to give his attention to defects of the nature alluded to, when brought under his notice. Under existing circumstances, and more especially as the General Committee meet only once a month, and

and there is no House Committee, we think it essential that the Superintendent should be empowered, in the interval between the meetings, at his discretion, and without the previous form and delay of a requisition, to give such directions, and order a supply of such articles as he may, from time to time, deem necessary for the comfort of the Patients. The earliest attention is required to the faulty construction of the windows in several of the older wards, more especially Nos. 1, 2, and 3 on each side, which open with great difficulty. The defective ventilation in many parts, amongst others, the single and other sleeping-rooms in the old wards, No. 4, in the basement, on each side, should be effectually remedied without delay. It would be very desirable, in our opinion, if the wards last referred to, which are of a very objectionable character, were altogether disused. We have further to draw the special attention of the Committee to the noxious effluvia, which we noticed in many of the galleries and rooms, arising from the escape of gas. So far as we could ascertain, the defect is not in the brackets or burners. The present arrangements for bathing are inconvenient, and in some respects, very objectionable, by reason, *inter alia*, of the large numbers of Patients bathed at the same time in the large baths; these last should, we think, be entirely disused. There is a great want, in the day-rooms and wards generally, of chairs and comfortable seats, in lieu, in some cases, of the heavy backed benches and forms. We learn, upon inquiry, that many of the duties properly belonging to a clerk of the Asylum, have been hitherto performed by Dr. Oliver. We are of opinion, on every account, that immediate steps should be taken to relieve him from these extra duties, by the appointment of a resident clerk, or the daily attendance at the Asylum of the present clerk.

SOMERSET COUNTY ASYLUM.

29 October 1861.

We have yesterday and this day visited the Asylum, inspected its several wards, offices, and premises, and seen all the Patients now resident therein.

The changes in the Patients since our last visit, on the 8th October 1860, have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	102	91	193
Discharged and removed -	46	46	92
„ of whom recovered -	36	42	78
Died, all from ordinary causes -	28	13	41

There

Appendix (E.) There has been no death on the Male side since the 5th August last, or on the Female side since the 26th June. The Patients on the books are 471 in number; viz., Males, 225; Females, 246. At the time of our visit two Patients of each sex were absent on probation. The sanitary condition of the Asylum appears to be satisfactory. The total number of Patients last registered as under medical treatment was 68.

According to the Medical Journal, eight Male Patients and 16 Females have been placed in seclusion, from time to time, since our last visit, for acts of violence or fighting. As to nearly all, the occasions have been very few, and during many weeks there have been none. During the same period, three Patients, two Males and one Female, have been subjected to mechanical restraint. One of the Male Patients referred to was restrained on two or three occasions, to prevent him from tearing his flesh; and the Female once, on account of an attempt to strangle herself. The other Male Patient, to whom reference was made at the last visit, appears to have had his wrists tied for a few hours every week, down to the 12th of August last, since which such coercion has been altogether dispensed with. The number of Patients attending Divine service in the chapel on the Sunday previous to our visit was 203; and 58 went to the parish church. The average number usefully employed is about 220. On the day of our first visit we saw the Patients, about 250 in number, 120 Males and 130 Females, assembled at dinner in the general hall, which has been brought into use since our last visit, and which is the most striking and pleasing feature in the Institution. The meal was enlivened by the performance of a brass band. The dinner was very good and ample, and the Patients were generally orderly and cheerful. A much larger number will, as we are informed, dine in the hall, when more table-room shall have been provided. As a general rule, it is not thought desirable to introduce epileptics, and no Patients are present from the sick wards, nor are any, at present, admitted from the worst wards, No. 3. Dr. Boyd, however, proposes to give the inmates of those wards (with special exceptions), the benefit of association in the general hall, with the more orderly class, from which arrangements we concur with him in anticipating much benefit to the former.

With the exception of a few Patients in Wards No. 3, on each side, who were noisy and excited during our visit, we found the inmates tranquil and orderly, and they were generally well clad and personally comfortable.

We had satisfaction in noticing a marked improvement in the condition and aspect of the wards last referred to, which, however, are still cheerless and depressing, by reason of the slate and brick floors, and the want of simple decorations and objects of a character to relieve their monotony and divert the attention of the Patients. We were glad to find that an additional needlewoman had been engaged for the Female Ward No. 3. The corridor has been curtained off from the day-room as suggested at the last visit. The several wards, and rooms, beds, and bedding, when we inspected them, were in proper order. We observe in some parts unpleasant odours, owing, as we think, to imperfect ventilation; and in one of the

the lower wards on the Male side there seemed to be an escape of Appendix (E.
gas.

The night-watch continues in beneficial operation. The Night Attendant in the Female division is assisted by one of the nurses in turn.

In reference to the last Report we have to state as follows:

1. The walks in No. 3 Female Airing-court have been repaired, and an unsuccessful attempt has, as we are informed, been made to introduce flowering plants. We do not doubt that, by perseverance, the attempt would succeed, and the mischievous propensity of some of the Patients who destroy them be corrected.

2. Several zinc plates are in course of being substituted for the moveable pieces of sheet-iron in the windows of the single sleeping-rooms.

3. The Lavatory, noticed as dilapidated, in the Male Ward, No. 3, has been put in proper repair.

4. More curtains and blinds have been provided for the southern windows generally.

5. The General Dining Hall is furnished with tables of moderate size, and a large number of chairs.

We desire to draw attention to the rough and untidy state of some of the courts and the drying-ground. As respects the interior of the Asylum generally (we refer especially to the day-rooms and corridors), there appears to be still a great want of tables and chairs, and other furniture of an ordinary domestic kind, and of coloured prints and objects of interest, to promote the comfort and cheerfulness of the Patients.

The weekly charge for the Somerset Pauper Patients has, on account of the higher price of provisions, been raised from 7s. 7d. to 8s. 2d. The sum of 3s. 2½d. is added in the case of Borough Patients, and 5s. 3d. for out county Patients.

Since our last visit, the Committee have purchased 18 acres of additional land, with a house for the Chaplain; and now the land in the occupation of the Asylum, including 12 acres rented by the year, is 80 acres in extent. We have had occasion to make some inquiries in reference to the question of the adequate extent of accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the County. The material facts are shortly as follows: when certain additional sleeping-rooms, in course of construction, shall have been brought into use, the Asylum will, as is estimated, accommodate 500 Patients. The numbers on the books belonging to the County of Somerset (not including 30, viz., 12 Males and 18 Females, from Bath), is now 394. There are at present in the Asylum 35 Patients, 20 Males and 15 Females from the Cardiff Union, three Patients of each sex from Bridgewater, and six from places beyond the county. Upon this subject it is important to observe that the Somerset Pauper Patients have, during the past 12 months, increased in number by nearly 70. It is, we believe, anticipated that the effects of the Act of the last Session, throwing the burden of the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums upon the Common Fund of Unions, will be materially to

Appendix (E.) add to the numbers sent thither from Workhouses, where they have heretofore been maintained at the charge of their several parishes.

We have satisfaction in reporting, as the result of our visit, and conversation with the Patients, that the Asylum in its Medical and other departments, continues to be under active and humane management.

STAFFORD COUNTY ASYLUM.

24 and 25 October 1861.

WE have officially visited this Asylum, and personally examined all the Patients, who are 510 in number, viz., 272 men and 238 women. The changes since the last visit have been as follows:

Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	387
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	204
Removed to Haydock Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	50
Died	-	-	-	-	-	114

We are sorry to learn from Dr. Bower that many Patients are brought to the Asylum in very bad bodily health, and that a considerable number have black eyes, bruises, and other marks of injury on their persons. The following appear to be the principal causes of death:—

General paralysis	-	-	-	-	26
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	15
Other diseases of the brain	-	-	-	-	19
Disease of the lungs	-	-	-	-	18
Disease of the heart	-	-	-	-	9
Disease of the bowels	-	-	-	-	10

One Patient is reported to have died from injuries inflicted by another Patient. At present the majority of the Patients are in fair bodily health, although the Infirmarys contain some very feeble cases. With some exceptions the Male Patients were in a quiet orderly state, but a number of the women in the basement ward were very excited and noisy. We are inclined to attribute much of the excitement we observed among the women, to the gloomy character of the wards in which the more refractory class are placed, and to the confined nature of the airing-court provided for their exercise. From having observed the good effects resulting from such a course of treatment in other Asylums, we are induced to recommend that these wards should be furnished quite as well as those appropriated to the most orderly inmates; that every means should be adopted to interest and amuse the Patients, and that they should be taken frequently for extended walks beyond the precincts of their airing-courts; and in order that this latter recommendation may be carried out, good paths should be formed round the whole of the land belonging to the Institution.

We are glad to find that the practice of taking parties of Patients for walks in the neighbourhood is continued, and we hope that this privilege will be gradually extended to a still larger class of the inmates,

mates, proper precautions being taken not to send too large numbers out in one party, and to provide an ample supply of qualified attendants to accompany them. Appendix (E.)

The Patients were clean in person and dress, and the clothing generally was of good quality; we should be glad, however, if fewer strong-locked dresses were used. The bedding was throughout very clean and good.

We inspected all the wards, which were well ventilated and clean. Some of them, however, need colouring and whitewashing, and most would be improved by the introduction of more furniture of an ordinary description, and objects calculated to amuse and interest the Patients. We notice that book-cases have been introduced in many of the wards, but they are kept locked, and it is to be feared that the contents are but rarely given out to the Patients. The schools, we are told, are still kept up, and are attended on an average by 50 men and 45 women.

The services in the chapel are held as usual, and last Sunday 170 men and 142 women were present.

The returns relative to the employment of the Patients show the following averages:—

—	MALES.	—	FEMALES.
On the Land - -	78	Laundry - - -	14
Workshops - - -	36	Needlework and cleaning.	126
Household work -	41		
TOTAL - - -	155	TOTAL - - -	140

The Asylum, notwithstanding the transfer of 50 Patients to Haydock Lodge, is still overcrowded, especially on the Men's side, where it has been found necessary to convert two of the day-rooms into dormitories, so that the Patients occupy the galleries only during the day.

A large number of the Patients are well known not to be paupers, the parishes being in some cases wholly, and in others partly reimbursed by their friends, for the cost of their maintenance here.

The amusements and recreations of the Patients are the same as reported on former occasions. It is much to be regretted, we think, that there is no large room where the Patients of both sexes could assemble and associate together, and as the present Chapel is scarcely large enough, it is worth consideration whether it might not be well to convert it into a Recreation Hall, and to build a new Chapel elsewhere.

We saw the Patients at dinner yesterday and tasted the food, which was of good quality.

Some of the Patients complain that they were neglected, and rarely or never visited by their friends. We think that every effort

Appendix (E.) should be made to promote the regular visitations of relatives, and that, where practicable, facilities should be afforded for allowing Patients to pass the day occasionally at their own homes.

We are glad again to report favourably of the general condition and management of the Institution, which is creditable to the Superintendent and the other officers.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ASYLUM.

17 April 1861.

WE have this day personally examined all the Patients in this Asylum, who are, of both sexes, 330 in number, 148 Males and 182 Females.

The changes since Commissioners last visited, on 4th September 1860, have comprised 60 admissions (31 Males and 29 Females), 35 discharges (eight Males, and 27 Females), and 30 deaths (16 Male, and 14 Female).

We found no Patient suffering from excitement, and, with very few exceptions, all were in fair bodily health. Four Men are registered as under treatment for bodily illness, of whom we saw three in bed. No restraint is employed under any circumstances. Since our colleagues visited, nine Men have been secluded, and 21 Women; but where the door is only shut upon a Patient for half an hour, it is entered as seclusion, and a good proportion of these 30 cases have been of this kind.

Besides the six acres of land in possession of the Asylum, stated at the last visit to be under spade cultivation, five additional acres are now rented by the year for similar purposes of spade husbandry; and we think it highly desirable, if possible, that more land should be obtained in the same way. Between 40 and 50 Patients are now daily employed in the fields, with as many more in house and indoor occupations, and we found in the two workshops three tailors and two shoemakers at work. This is a part of the establishment which greatly requires enlargement and increased attention; more trades should be comprised in them; and their gradual extension, by the provision of suitable shops, would not be difficult. The 14-bedded dormitory, recently added, is now completed, and its arrangement and furniture, the washing apparatus, and the clean and cheerful aspect of the whole, are excellent. Great improvements in this respect have also been recently made in the other Dormitories, and Single Rooms on the Female side of the house; and it is much to be desired that the like could be done on the Male side, where some of the Wards are cold and cheerless, and very many of the bed-rooms are without carpeting of any kind, and have a bare and comfortless look. We observed also in many instances on the Male side, that the dress of the Patients admitted of improvement; while the condition of the Female Patients generally, in this particular, was highly creditable.

The Bath-room improvements on the Female side of the house, in progress at the last visit, have now been completed; but the great depth of the bath we think objectionable, and have suggested a change in this respect as very expedient. Five Males are bathed in the same
water,

water, but 10 Females are bathed before the water is changed. Dr. Appendix (E.)
Kirkman has assured us that in future not more than five on either side shall be placed in the same water, but we have desired that this number shall be further reduced. We are glad to find that whenever the Patients are bathed, there are present, besides the special Attendant of the Ward, the Head Attendant on the Male, and the Assistant Matron on the Female side.

No steps have yet been taken towards the projected new Chapel (which we think much required), but a spacious, airy, and cheerful room for association of the Female Patients has been constructed, which will soon be suitably furnished; and it would in our opinion be most desirable, if, with as little delay as possible, a corresponding room could be built upon the Male side. The Male Patients require to be brought together more frequently where some common objects of employment, recreation, or amusement might be presented to them.

Among other advantages, opportunity would be thereby afforded for assembling larger numbers at the Sunday School, and at the Readings to the Patients, which have already been established by the praiseworthy efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Kirkman.

We have examined the Diet Table, which is liberal, but it might with much propriety be improved to the extent of substituting a solid dinner on one of the soup days.

None of the Patients complained to us, while, on the contrary, many spoke very warmly of the kindness of the Medical Superintendent, the Matron, and the Assistant Matron; and, upon the whole, we are of opinion that the condition of the House and the Patients reflects credit on Dr. Kirkman and the various persons employed by him.

SURREY COUNTY ASYLUM.

14 and 15 November 1861.

WE have officially visited this Institution, and have personally examined every Patient. There are 416 Men and 488 Women on the books, one of the men being absent on leave.

During our visits the Patients were, with very few exceptions, in a quiet state, and no one was either restrained or secluded. We have examined the registers and find that since our last visit there has been no instance of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been very sparingly employed.

The Patients were generally clean in person and dress, but the men were not kept by the Attendants in so tidy a state as they ought to be; and amongst the women we noticed an unusually large proportion of Patients dressed in pinafores or strong dresses. We think that by increased attention on the part of the Nurses the number of these dresses might be materially diminished.

Owing to the want of room, comparatively few changes have taken place since the visit of our colleagues in December last; only 61 cases have been admitted, and 47 discharged; two Patients made

Appendix (E.) — their escape, and have not been retaken. The mortality has been very small, and no disease of an epidemic character has prevailed.

Of the 25 Patients of each sex whose deaths are recorded, it appears that 11 died from general paralysis. Two Patients died from suffocation in epileptic fits, and inquests were held in both cases.

The general health of the Patients is good, although the wards contain a large number of feeble, paralytic, and epileptic cases. The medical treatment of the Patients seems to be carefully attended to, and full records of each case are kept in the wards.

No material changes have taken place as regards the amusements and occupations of the Inmates. From the last returns it appears that 250 Women and 170 Men, are habitually employed. The chapel is attended by 162 Male and 195 Female Patients.

We are informed that the dietary has been improved, and meat now forms part of every dinner during the week. We had opportunities of seeing both yesterday's and this day's dinner, and had every reason to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of the provisions.

The bedding was throughout clean and in good order, but the number of straw beds has not been diminished, and we again recommend the substitution of horse hair for straw as a material for bedding. The system of night attendance continues to work well, and the number of wet and dirty beds is, we are informed, gradually becoming less.

On the night of the 14th, 82 wet or dirty beds were reported.

The wards were clean and well ventilated, and we noticed several structural improvements either completed or in progress. All the single rooms have been boarded, and it is proposed to substitute wooden floors in the dormitories, which at present are bricked. A new bath-room has been constructed on the Women's side, and new water-closets and slop-rooms are being formed in Wards, 1, 4, 3, and 5, on both sides of the Asylum. A considerable addition has been made to the laundry, and some rooms are being built over the kitchen offices for the use of the porter, and the laundry and kitchen maids.

Some good seats and settees have been supplied, but more furniture and seats are still wanted, especially in the old building, and 3 Ward on the Male side is particularly bare and comfortless.

We noticed that a general improvement has taken place in various departments, due, no doubt, to the skill and attention of Dr. Meyer and the Assistant Officers; at the same time we think it essential to direct attention to the various suggestions made on the occasion of the last and former visits, the adoption of which we believe would add much to the material well-being of the Patients.

SUSSEX COUNTY ASYLUM.

29 July 1861.

SINCE the 25th June 1860, the date of our last visit, the following have been the changes as respects the Patients:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Admitted - - - -	69	93	162
Discharged and removed - -	20	43	63
„ of whom recovered	12	32	44
Died - - - - -	27	14	41

In reference to the causes of death we have to report that a Male Patient, an epileptic, was found dead, and that an inquest was duly held upon the body, and a verdict delivered accordingly. In another case a Female Patient was choked by accidentally swallowing a stone. No inquest was held, and the question of giving notice to the Coroner, and the propriety of an inquiry before a jury, in this, and all similar cases of sudden death, formed the subject of correspondence with the Board. The result was, that inquests will in future take place in all analogous instances.

The remaining deaths were from ordinary causes, seven being from general paralysis, five from paralysis and apoplexy, and five from phthisis.

The Patients are at present 405 in number, viz.:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Private - - - - -	6	5	11
Pauper - - - - -	172	222	394
TOTAL - - -	178	227	405

We saw them all, and found them free from excitement, very orderly, and personally, as to clothing and otherwise, in a most satisfactory condition.

The body linen of the Patients of both sexes, we were glad to learn, is changed twice a week.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good, the Patients registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments, being only 20 in number.

Appendix (E.) According to the latest Ward Returns, the Chapel attendance was—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTALS.
Sunday - - - - -	9	135	224
Weekday - - - - -	41	63	104

On the Saturday before our visit, the Patients employed, including those engaged in reading and writing, were, on the Male side, 130, and on the Female, 172. Of the former, 31 were employed in the garden and grounds, and 29 in the workshops. Of the latter 42 were occupied in the laundry and wash-house, 12 in the kitchen, and 58 in needlework and knitting.

The system of night attendance continues to work most satisfactorily, the wet and dirty during the night of the 27th instant, being only two on the Male side, and five on the Female, and those, for the most part, epileptics.

There has not, since the last visit, been any instance of restraint, and seclusion has been very rarely resorted to. The Ward Attendants' Returns, on the evening of the 28th, showed no one to be then in seclusion.

The weekly charge for Sussex Pauper Patients has, since the last visit, been reduced from 11 *s.* 9 *d.* to 10 *s.* 3 *d.* The charges for borough and out-county Patients, and Private Patients, remain as before, viz., 14 *s.* and 16 *s.* respectively.

The Borough Patients are at present 14 in number, viz., five of the Male and nine of the Female sex.

The total estimated accommodation is for 450 Patients, 225 of each sex, from which it appears that the vacant beds in the Male division are about 50, and that the Female division is full, whilst the Borough and Private Patients are altogether 11 on the Male side, and 14 on the Female.

In reference to the question of vacant accommodation, we have to report that the Committee of Visitors, in reply to an application dated the 12th inst., from Sir J. Liddell, Director General of Naval Hospitals, have stated their willingness, at once, to receive, under contract, from Haslar Hospital, sailors and marines to the number of 40. at 14 *s.* per week, clothing and all extras included. It is proposed that the contract should be terminable at three months' notice on either side. The arrangement for the reception of the Patients referred to, and their accommodation, will, of course, be subject to the provisions of the 43d Section of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853."

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the state of the Asylum as to cleanliness and good order, and the creditable condition of its several wards, beds, and bedding.

We

We have to record, specially, the following improvements since Appendix (E).
our last visit:

1. The enlargement of the day-rooms of the worst class, by the removal of a range of single sleeping-rooms.
2. The introduction of circulating hot water pipes into the worst Wards, and the Female Infirmary.
3. The repair and refitting of the baths and water-closets throughout the Asylum, which were left by the contractor in a very defective state.
4. The construction at a cost not exceeding 50*l.*, for building and fittings of a Turkish bath, which Dr. Robertson considers very beneficial in cases of melancholia.
5. The introduction of water filters into all the Wards.
6. The construction of temporary sun shades covered with canvas, in the recesses of the main building, to the north of the principal Airing-courts.
7. A greenhouse in progress at the farm, for which 30*l.* has been granted.
8. The completion of the Airing-courts, which at the time of the last visit were in an unfinished state.

We desire to submit for the consideration of the visitors, the following recommendations, some of which have before been suggested:

1. The removal of the ceiling of the Laundry, and the assimilation of the room in that respect to the Wash-house. This we think very essential, and we regret its postponement hitherto.
2. The provision of some single rooms in connexion with the Infirmary.
3. The construction of sun shades in the Airing-courts of the worst class.
4. Blinds or curtains to the dormitory windows generally.
5. The abridgment of labour in the Wash-house of this large Institution, by means of Manlove and Alliott's, or other similar washing machine.
6. Shrubs and flowers in the Airing-courts.
7. A further supply of copies of illustrated and amusing periodicals.
8. Hand rails to the stair-cases.
9. The admission of friends of Patients on any day (week), instead of limiting it, as at present, to Wednesdays.

The unfinished and defective state in which the building, especially the woodwork, was left by the contractor, to which reference was made in the Report of the last Visiting Commissioners, is still a matter of dispute with Mr. Kendall, the Architect, who certified to the works being completed, and ready to be delivered over to the Visitors. We are informed that in the existing circumstances, the Committee have felt it their duty to retain in their hands the balance remaining unpaid of the architect's commission. In the meantime the arrangements for ventilation are still imperfect, and the ventilating

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Appendix (E.) lating shafts and air channels in the roof, which were found to be only partially constructed, and not opening into the shafts, are useless.

The general condition and management of the Asylum are very satisfactory.

WARWICK COUNTY ASYLUM.

7 February 1861.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues, on the 6th August 1860, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	15	21	36
Discharged - - - -	8	11	19
" of whom recovered	7	10	17
Died (all from ordinary causes)	9	7	16

The two Patients discharged not recovered, were transferred to other Asylums.

The Patients, all of whom we have seen, are at present 331 in number, viz.,

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	4	8	12
Pauper - - - - -	156	163	319
TOTAL - - - -	160	171	331

The weekly charge for Pauper Patients is now 8*s.* 6*d.*; and for Private Patients, 10*s.* 6*d.*

It is not intended to admit any more Patients of the Private Class.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is apparently good, the numbers registered as under medical treatment for bodily ailments, being eight in the Male, and 15 in the Female division; mechanical restraint is never employed.

The cases of seclusion since the last visit have been very few.

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The latest Ward Returns show the following results :

Appendix (E.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Chapel attendance (Sunday) -	76	68	144
Employed in various ways -	79	83	162
Wet at night - - - -	5	6	11

With few exceptions, the Patients of both sexes at the time of our visit, were tranquil and orderly.

The dress and appearance generally of the Female Patients was satisfactory. We are not able to report altogether so favourably of the Men, the clothing and personal condition of many of whom appeared to require more attention on the part of the Attendants.

The Asylum throughout, in its various departments, and the beds and bedding, were clean and in proper order.

The comfort of the Patients would, we think, be materially promoted by the introduction in several of the corridors, day-rooms, and associated dormitories, of comfortable seats and chairs. In the wards occupied by infirm and sedentary Patients, some of the seats might advantageously be furnished with cushions, or padded. Curtains also, or blinds, are required for many windows, especially those with a southern or western aspect.

The ventilation of some of the water-closets is defective, a matter to which early attention should be given, more particularly as their position is central as respects the galleries, into which noxious effluvia from them are driven.

In reference to the last Report, we find upon inquiry,

1. That the question of the extension of the chapel accommodation, and in connexion with it, the providing a general dining or recreation hall of adequate dimensions, is under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors. We strongly recommend, as the most desirable arrangement on every account, the erection of a separate Chapel.

2. That no alteration has been made in respect to the employment of paid labourers, instead of attendants, upon the land.

3. That the means of washing in the sleeping-rooms has been somewhat increased.

4. That the wards generally, including those occupied by the more unruly Patients, have been, and are being progressively improved in aspect, by the introduction of decorations and objects of interest, as aviaries, &c.

5. That the spaces in the airing-courts, formed by recesses in the building, are about to be railed off and planted, as suggested.

Appendix (E.)

We saw the Patients at dinner, which consisted of soup of good quality and flavour, and suet dumpling. We have suggested to Dr. Parsey the allowance, in addition, of bread.

The Case-book, which is kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, should be entered up more fully and more frequently.

The satisfactory condition of the Asylum and Patients continues to be creditable to the zeal and activity of Dr. Parsey and other officers.

WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM.

25 October 1861.

THE changes in the Patients since the visit of our Colleagues, on the 8th June 1860, have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	70	93	163
Discharged and removed -	30	49	79
„ of whom recovered	22	42	64
„ removed to other Asylums.	1	3	4
Died - - - - -	35	25	60

The deaths all arose from ordinary causes, calling for no special observation. In the case of one Male Patient, upon whose body an inquest was held, the verdict of the Jury was "Suicide under temporary derangement." As, however, the act was committed before his admission by throwing himself from a window, the cause of death was properly entered in the Register as "fracture of the thigh bone and consequent exhaustion."

The Patients on the books are 361 in number, viz., 147 Males and 214 Females. Of the latter two were absent on trial at the time of our visit. We saw all the Patients resident in the Asylum. Two Female Patients were in seclusion, on account of maniacal excitement. With few exceptions the remainder were tranquil and orderly, and their personal condition generally was satisfactory.

The instances of seclusion since the last visit have not been frequent, not averaging more than one in a week, and mostly occurring in the Female Division.

Mechanical restraint has only been employed in one case, that of a Male Patient, who had fractured his thigh, and was prevented, by gloves and wrist straps, from removing the surgical appliances.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. We found four Patients only, all on the Female side, confined to bed by sickness.

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The numbers registered as under medical treatment are 20 on the Male side, and 24 on the Female. Appendix (E.).

According to the Ward Returns, nine Male Patients and 19 Females soiled or wet their beds during the night previous to our visit.

From two-thirds to three-fifths of the Patients attend Divine service in the Chapel on Sundays and week-days, the Chapel being nearly filled.

About the same number, on an average, are usefully employed.

The Patients are assembled once a month, for evening entertainments, in a spacious corridor in the Female Division.

Parties are taken out occasionally for excursions beyond the grounds of the Asylum.

The weekly charge for Pauper Patients is now 7*s.* 7*d.*, having been raised since last year from 7*s.*, on account of the increased price of provisions.

The dinner on the day of our visit consisted of Irish stew, and was of excellent quality.

We have satisfaction in reporting that the condition and management of the Asylum and its inmates continue to be most creditable to the Medical Superintendent and those acting under him.

The comfort of the Patients, and the general aspect of the galleries and day-rooms, would, we think, be materially promoted and improved by the introduction of more furniture of an ordinary domestic character, and objects of interest of various kinds, calculated to divert attention.

The Asylum on the Female side is quite full, indeed most of the associated dormitories contain one or two beds in excess of the proper number. On the Male side there are not more than ten or twelve vacant beds. In these circumstances the necessity arises for an early consideration by the Visitors of the question of providing additional and adequate accommodation for the increasing numbers of Pauper Lunatics of the County.

In reference to the last Entry of our Colleagues, we learn that, since their visit, an addition has been made to the Staff of Attendants, by one on the Male side, and two on the Female.

We have further to report that some pictures and other objects of interest, which, at Dr. Thurnam's suggestion, had then been ordered, have since been received and distributed.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

14 August 1861.

SINCE the Commissioners' visit on the 26th October 1860, 108 Patients have been admitted, 42 have been discharged, and 41 have died. Of those discharged, 33 are entered as recovered, six as relieved, and three as not improved.

The deaths have been chiefly from paralysis, epilepsy, maniacal exhaustion, heart disease, and old age. Considering the great number of epileptic, paralytic, and idiotic cases in this Asylum, forming about one-fourth of the total number of Patients, the health

Appendix (E.) of the Establishment must be regarded as very good; 65 are registered as under medical treatment, but somewhat less than a third only of those are serious cases. All who are taking any kind of medicine are considered as under treatment.

There has been no restraint since the last visit, and the cases of seclusion have not been frequent, nor for any but short periods.

The number of Patients now on the books of the Asylum are 401 of both sexes; 165 Men, and 236 Women, with the exception of two Women who are out on trial, and another Female Patient who is permitted to pass the day with her friends. We have to-day and yesterday seen them all, and found them in a comfortable state. In both divisions, and in all the wards, they were free from excitement. Excepting one case of acute mania admitted last Saturday, we did not, in the course of our visit on either day, meet with any noisy Patient; and among the praiseworthy arrangements to which this satisfactory result may be attributed, we are glad to observe the ready and free access which is at all times given to the Airing-courts in this Asylum.

All the day-rooms and bed-rooms, and every part of the building, we found in a clean and orderly state. The galleries are cheerful and provided with means of amusement. The bedding is ample and comfortable, and the personal appearance of the Patients was good. When provided with proper dresses of their own, they are permitted to wear them, and the clothing supplied by the Asylum is of various kinds. Our attention was drawn as we passed through the principal Female Ward to a Patient of evidently superior condition; and upon inquiry we found that, though a commission had been lately held upon her, and the amount of her property adjudged to be 200*l.* a year, no immediate removal is contemplated. The Patient's mental condition is at present so far improved that it may be found possible to discharge her altogether; but if this step should not very shortly be thought expedient, we do not think that she should continue to be treated as a Pauper, but should be removed to some Public Hospital.

The employments continue as formerly reported. 128 Men, and 159 Women are regularly employed. Of the Men, 17 are engaged in housework; upon the farm and garden 57, as clerks in the office two, and in handicraft trades 52. All the clothes, and all the shoes are made, and the upholstery, carpentering, smith's work, plumbing, painting, and glazing, are done in the Asylum. Of the Women, 74 are employed in sewing and knitting, 45 in washing and ironing, and 40 as assisting attendants and house servants.

Referring to what was said in the last entry on the subject of the Attendants in the Female Division, we have made inquiry as to the present staff, and we find that two additional nurses had been engaged between the Commissioners' visits of 1859 and 1860, and that one nurse has been added since. The existing staff gives an average of one nurse to 17 Patients; and in the Hospital, when completed, there will be two nurses, with regular assistance from the Patients. Several of the more competent Patients, we were glad to observe, are thus actively engaged, and are encouraged to render to the other Patients such services as they are able and qualified to give. These services

services will doubtless receive the consideration and reward to which they seem to be fairly entitled. The very judicious practice has been lately adopted of engaging on the Male side, for the sick and infirm, two Female nurses, the wives of attendants in the same ward.

The summer amusements include frequent parties for excursions and pic-nics in the adjoining country; and in the Male division, such games as bowls, quoits, cricket, and aunt sally. Excellent bagatelle tables have been furnished to the various wards, and draughts, dominoes, and cards, are frequently played; music classes have also been formed, and we recommend that a good magic lantern should be provided for next winter's amusement. 39 Male Patients were at the field games yesterday evening.

Two services are given at the chapel, on Sundays and on Wednesdays. The attendance last Sunday was 250 (111 Men and 139 Women), and on the previous Wednesday 104 (22 Males and 82 Women).

The new Female Infirmary is now open, though as yet only partially furnished and occupied. It appears to be comfortable and adapted to its purpose. The associated dormitories and day-rooms at the end of the block are spacious, cheerful, and well furnished, with a good view of the country; but as this building does not provide more accommodation than is needed for the Patients who are now in the Asylum, and as the pressure for admission in the Female division continues to be great, we strongly recommend that the proposed additional building be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The Committee have it in contemplation, we understand, to proceed very shortly with the enlargement of the recreation hall; but we suggest that on the removal to the new Infirmary, of the beds now temporarily placed in the hall, the latter be restored to its former state, and again used as long as may be practicable for the weekly association, recreation, and school exercises of the Patients.

We regret that the supply of water continues to be insufficient, and that in the weekly bathings the same water is obliged to be used for as many as ten Patients. We find also that in both divisions two Patients are placed at a time in the same bath, and we have requested that this practice may be at once discontinued. We are informed that the works for providing of a better water supply, already in progress for 16 months, are expected to take another 10 or 12 months before completion; and we recommend, that during this interval, arrangements should be made for substitution of the sponge bath for the ordinary immersion.

The Airing-courts of this Asylum, which are open and cheerfully situated, and in which some additional shelter from sun and rain has been lately provided, as recommended in the last entry, appear to us to be still somewhat wanting in this respect. We now recommend the transplanting of some trees, especially to the back courts; the covering of the walls with creepers wherever possible; the substitution of thatch for slate in the roofs of the verandahs in the two front Airing-courts; and the erection of summer-houses in the back courts.

In addition to the foregoing we have made some minor suggestions to which Dr. Sherlock has promised his attention.

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Appendix (E.) The Medical Journals and statutory records are all carefully kept, and the state of the Asylum generally is most creditable to the Medical Superintendent, and to the several officers in both divisions who act under his direction.

NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

August 1861.

WE have yesterday and to-day visited this Asylum. We have inspected the Rooms, and all the Wards and Galleries; have gone over every part of the premises and farm buildings; and have seen all the Patients, with the exception of five out on trial, and one escaped. We have found them free from excitement, and, in all personal respects, in a satisfactory state. They were orderly in demeanor, well dressed, and, for the most part, healthfully and usefully employed. We noticed, as we passed through the Wards, three of each sex fastened to the backs of chairs, but not otherwise restrained. None of the Patients in any part of the House were crouching upon the floor. The numbers in bed on the days of our visit were only three in the Female Division, and five in the Male.

Since the visit of the 28th and 29th August, last year, there have been 126 admissions, 63 of each sex; 61 discharges, 31 Males, and 30 Females; and 42 deaths, 19 Males, and 23 Females.

Of the 61 discharged, of whom three were escapes, all had recovered but 10 Men (six of whom were relieved) and two Women.

The returns of death present only ordinary disease; and the health of the establishment must be regarded as extremely good. Only 18 Men and 16 Women are registered under treatment, and the average of deaths since the last visit is less than eight per cent. on the entire numbers classed as inmates during those 12 months.

The numbers on the Books of the Asylum are, in the Male Division 266, and in the Female 226, in all 492, of whom more than 360 of both sexes are variously employed.

The rooms throughout the building were, without exception, in a clean and orderly state, and the atmosphere pure. Owing to the good ventilation, and to the careful supervision exercised by emptying all the chamber utensils, and seeing to the proper action of all the closets as late as 10 o'clock each night, no taint was perceptible from any of the numerous water-closets, many of which are fixed in the associated dormitories, and single rooms. Some of the smaller sleeping-rooms in the Female Division appear to us overfilled, and as a necessary, but a temporary measure, extra beds have been placed in the principal Male Dormitories. In the Female Dormitory No. 9, as in the corresponding Dormitory in the Male Division, and generally throughout the house, it would be desirable to place more washing-basins. The lavatories are good, and were in proper condition, but they do not, in our opinion, supply all that is in this respect required. The Bath Rooms are well kept, and all needful printed rules are hung up in them; but the instruction for carefully guarding the hot water taps does not seem to be always attended to. The Patients are bathed, singly, twice a week. Not
more

more than three or four use the same water; and if a Patient especially desires it, he has clean water to himself. Appendix (E.)

On the night before our visit, 12 men and 29 women were wet or dirty. We examined the beds of those Patients, and found them all in a good state.

No night watch is employed, but the ordinary Attendants in both divisions pay frequent attention to such cases during the night. The bed linen is changed daily when necessary, but, as a rule, throughout the house it is only changed once a fortnight, which we think not sufficiently often.

Referring to what is said in the last Report of our colleagues as to the intention of appointing a Head Male Attendant, and of filling up the vacant place of the Head Female Attendant, we do not find that either appointment has yet been made.

The system of employing Patients in profitable labour, organised and carried out in this Asylum upon a large scale, and under favourable conditions, continues to be attended with the best results; nor does anything connected with it seem to us worthier of remark than the number of constantly employed Idiotic and Imbecile Patients, whose mental condition and bodily health are improved, and their listlessness and monotony of existence enlivened, while they are thus rendered useful to the Institution. Apart from the very extensive land and farming operations carried on, and described in the last Commissioners' Report, over the estate of 142 acres belonging to the Asylum, we find that almost every kind of requirement within the walls, in the manufacture and mending of shoes, clothes, body linen, furniture, mattresses, straw hats, and netting; in engineer's, blacksmith's, and wheelwright's work; and in bricklaying, painting, and mechanical labour generally; is wholly provided by the Patients and Attendants in the two divisions. Among other exclusive results of this labour of the Inmates, claiming notice, since the visit in August 1860, we have to remark:

1st. The completion of the farm buildings then mentioned as in progress, comprising the erection of stabling, houses, sheds, and barns with large folding doors.

2d. The extension of the garden wall, with a surmounting of wrought iron pallisading in the direction towards the river, with a view to greater safety.

3d. The heightening and lengthening of the embankment, to keep out floods.

4th. Deep land drainage of 44 acres of garden and field.

5th. New road and approaches, with suitable gates; new carriage drive, protected by iron hurdles; and a large new pure water tank.

6th. The conversion of the late Steward's House into additional sleeping apartments for Patients.

7th. Whitewashing the whole of the premises, and painting the outside frontage.

8th. The building of two boats, for recreation and amusement of Patients on the Ouse; and,

9th. The painting and graining of walls and doors throughout the ground floor, and putting an ornamented window into No. 1 Male

Appendix (E.) Ward. The latter, which is exclusively the work of one Patient, has an extremely cheerful aspect.

The effects upon the Patients, both mentally and bodily, of the judicious arrangements by which this system of general employment is carried out, are very manifest. We now suggest, for the class not usually or never occupied, more resources in the way of books, illustrated papers, and amusements, than we saw as we passed through the wards. We submit also for consideration, whether one afternoon in each week during summer might not be set apart, in addition to the occasional out-door recreation already provided, as a regular half holiday for all who are regularly employed, to be spent in out-door games.

We find that 90 Male Patients were permitted to go to York races last week. The dinners were served to-day in our presence, and consisted of roast beef and pudding with vegetables, ample, and of excellent quality, and quickly served. The Chapel Returns show that on Sunday last 195 Men and 130 Women were present at Divine service (the structure will hold only 350): there is an additional service every Wednesday, and every Friday the Chaplain visits the Wards. The evening School Classes on the Male Side have been discontinued since the late Steward left; but we hope that arrangements will be made for their renewal, and for the extension of these classes in both divisions. The Assistant Matron informed us that from 30 to 40 Female Patients regularly attend her class, and that they show, for the most part, great interest in it. We inspected the rooms in the cottage lately arranged and finished for the proposed reception of beds for 14 Male Patients, and have recommended that not more than 11 beds be placed in it, namely, 10 in the Associated Sleeping Rooms, and one in a single room, for a Private Patient.

The Medical and other Records are well kept. They show that since the last visit restraint has not been very frequent, and has been confined chiefly to the use of the sleeve spencers. During many weeks no instances are recorded. In those where they occur, the average is about three weekly. Hardly any seclusion is employed, and this consists only of locking the Patients in their bed-rooms. There is no separate seclusion room.

Among the Inmates are 10 Criminal Patients, and they are all, in the opinion of the Medical Officers, such as may properly be kept here; not requiring to be sent to Broadmoor.

Everywhere in the Asylum, at our visit, we have observed indications of the energy and ability with which the Medical Superintendent discharges his various and important duties, and of the efficiency and zeal of his Assistant Medical and other Officers.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM.

Appendix (E.)

24 May 1861.

UPON our visits to the Asylum, yesterday and this day, we have inspected all its Wards, Offices, and Workshops, the whole of which we found in the best order. We have also been shown the buildings and other works in progress, and approaching completion.

Since the last Commissioners' visit, on the 12th May 1860, the changes in the Patients have been as follows:

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	187	189	376
Discharged - - - -	80	115	195
„ of whom recovered -	52	78	130
Escaped - - - -	1	-	1
Died - - - -	95	82	177

It will be observed that the mortality during the past 12 months has been at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the average number of Patients resident, whereas, during the year prior to the last visit, the rate of mortality was only 11 per cent. From the subjoined statement of the assigned causes of death, there does not appear to have been any disease of an epidemic character, or attributable to local circumstances. It will be noted that nearly one-fourth of the deaths arose from pulmonary consumption and bronchitis, for which the length and severity of the last winter will, in a great measure, account; and the same observation applies, in some degree, to the deaths from senile decay. It further appears that nearly 70 Patients died of general paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, and other cerebral diseases. The following are the particulars with which we have been furnished:

CAUSES OF DEATH.	—	CAUSES OF DEATH.	—
Pulmonary consumption	36	Disease of liver -	5
Senile decay - -	13	General paralysis -	27
Exhaustion after mania	10	Epilepsy - - -	13
Exhaustion after melan-	2	Apoplexy - - -	9
cholia.		Bronchitis - -	8
Disease of heart and	8	Diarrhœa - - -	7
kidneys.		Pleuro-pneumonia -	3
Disease of brain - -	17	Other causes - -	19

Appendix (E.) The Patients on the books are, at present, 971 in number, viz., Males 471, Females 500. Of the former two were absent on trial at the time of our visit.

With the two exceptions referred to, we have seen all the Patients, and found them tranquil and orderly; and personally, as to clothing and otherwise, in a comfortable and most satisfactory state.

To recur to the subject of mortality, we are informed by Mr. Cleaton that a large number of Patients, many more than in Lancashire, are received in a state of physical exhaustion; it is further material to bear in mind that the number of admissions is very considerable, on the average more than one daily throughout the year, and that the recoveries have been at the rate of nearly 13 per cent. upon the average number of Patients resident. The Patients under treatment since the last visit have been 1,344. In relation to that number, the per-centage of recoveries has been about $9\frac{2}{3}$, and of deaths 14.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum at this time is satisfactory; the numbers registered as under medical treatment, mostly on account of their mental affection or ordinary bodily ailments, are 37 in the Male division, and 53 in the Female. Mechanical restraint, in any form, has not been employed for many years.

The instances of seclusion, all for very short periods, since the last visit, have been only 40, viz., 5 Male Patients, each on one occasion, and 35 Females, of whom 30 were secluded only once each. The above include two Male and six Female epileptics.

The system of night attendance continues to be followed by the best results, as will appear by the fact, that the Patients who soil or wet their beds at night are reported to be 12 on the Male side, and 30 on the Female. These include the paralytics and epileptics, of which there are considerable numbers.

According to the latest Ward Returns, the Patients usefully employed were 341 in the Male division, and 376 in the Female. Of the Male Patients 149 were occupied in out-door labour, and 49 as artisans; and of the Females 213 were engaged in needlework and knitting, and 60 in the wash-house and laundry. The weaving shed, containing about 12 looms, is now in constant use, and about 250 yards of sheeting and other linen are wove weekly, in addition to a quantity of linsey for the dresses of the Female Patients.

All the clothes, shoes, and stockings are made in the Asylum. The Church has not yet been brought into use, owing, as we are informed, to some default on the part of the contractor. It is expected to be opened within the next three months.

The General Hall has, as yet, been used only for the purposes of music and recreation.

Great progress has been made as respects the alterations and improvements in course of being carried out at the time of the last visit. The full details then given render it unnecessary, on this occasion, to enter into further particulars upon the subject; much still remains to be done in forming and levelling the ground about the Church and in the courts, which must occupy a considerable time.

We cannot omit to notice, with special satisfaction, the new arrangements

arrangements for bathing and washing, viz., three spacious lavatories and bath rooms in each division, containing three baths each (making altogether 18 baths on the Men's side), and a lavatory containing between 40 and 50 basins for the use of the Male Patients, preparatory to their going into the General Dining Hall.

The provision made for the amusement of the Patients in and out of doors continues to be ample. There are two bands (a string and a brass band), containing, respectively, 10 and 12 musicians, including two of the Male Patients. We avail ourselves of this occasion to urge upon the Committee of Visitors the importance of giving the earliest consideration to the question of adding to the land of the Asylum, which will shortly accommodate as many as 1,150 Patients, whilst, at present, the entire quantity of land occupied for the purposes of this large Institution is only about 64 acres, of which ten are rented, an amount of land available for occupation and recreation wholly insufficient. Upon the whole we have much satisfaction in reporting our opinion that the Asylum, in its medical and other departments, is under excellent management, and that the gradual introduction of attendants of a superior class has materially conduced to the present good order and condition of the Patients.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUM.

1 November 1861.

IN the course of yesterday and this day, we have officially visited this Asylum, and examined the Patients, who are now 365 in number, viz., 170 Men, and 195 Women. Of these, six Men and six Women are Private Patients. Two Paupers are away, having escaped; and another man is absent on leave.

Since our last visit in August 1860, 80 Male and 87 Female Patients have been admitted; they were all Paupers, no Private Patients being now received in consequence of the crowded state of the wards.

Within the same period, 97 Patients have been discharged, of whom 58 were recovered, and 39 have died from natural causes, principally general paralysis and other cerebral diseases.

Inquests were held in three cases, the Patients having died suddenly, but the verdict in each case was "natural death."

During our visit, the Patients were generally free from excitement, and no one was restrained or secluded. We are informed that restraint has been employed in two cases; on one occasion, it was imposed during one night in the case of a woman who had been brought in with a cut throat, to prevent her from removing the dressings. In the other instance, the Patient's hands were fastened for two and a half hours. Very few of the Patients were in bed, and their bodily health is generally good. The last entry in the Medical Journal, shows that four Men and five Women are under medical treatment.

The personal condition of the Inmates was, on the whole, satisfactory, but the Women were better dressed, and neater than the Men, and we think that a greater variety in the Men's clothing would be

Appendix (E.) advantageous; we recommend also, that the body linen of the Patients should be changed more frequently, and that the Men should be shaved three times a week.

Of the whole body of Patients, 233 are habitually employed in various ways, and all the clothing, shoes, &c., are made on the premises. The average attendance at Divine worship, is stated to be 254. At present, the service is performed in the recreation hall.

We saw the Patients at dinner, consisting of pudding and beer; the food was good of its kind, and was neatly served. The Patients were, however, very crowded at the table, and indeed nearly all the wards contain too many Patients. This overcrowding will, however, be relieved when the new buildings are completed.

All the wards were very clean, and quite free from any offensive odour. The bedding also was in excellent order.

We noticed with satisfaction the comfortable and cheerful appearance of several of the galleries which have lately been papered, decorated, and furnished, and we are glad to hear that the other galleries will gradually be made to resemble them; Mr. Green being of opinion, that such comforts exercise a most material influence in the treatment of the Patients.

The arrangements as to the staff of attendants are as yet incomplete, but when the new wards are opened, we understand that it will be practicable to place two attendants in every division. It appears that changes are more frequent among the Male than the Female attendants, and with a view of securing and retaining the services of fully qualified persons, we suggest that the wages of the Men should commence at 25 *l.* instead of 20 *l.* as at present.

It is computed, that when the new buildings are finished, the Asylum will hold 500 Patients.

We have inspected the land, consisting of about 18 acres, which has recently been added to the Asylum property; a pathway runs along the western boundary of it, and we think it very desirable that this should be cleared, if powers can be obtained for so doing.

No alteration has yet been made in the Baths, as recommended at the last visit; but we are told that general bath-rooms are about to be constructed, and the existing baths removed. In the new bath-rooms, we hope that such arrangements will be made, that each Patient may be bathed in clean water.

The system of night attendance continues to work quite satisfactorily, and on the night of the 30th, only seven Males and three Females wetted their beds. These cases occur chiefly in the Epileptic Wards. As yet, no Assistant Medical Officer or head attendant have been appointed. We must most strongly urge that no further time be lost in giving Mr. Green the assistance he so much needs in the case of this large and increasing Asylum. And we desire to suggest that in any appointment which may be made, the selection of a colleague may be intrusted to Mr. Green, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Asylum, its condition is very satisfactory, and in every way creditable to the ability and zeal of Mr. Green and other officers of the institution.

BRISTOL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

23 March 1861.

THIS Asylum was opened for the reception of Patients on the 27th of last February, on which day 50 Male Patients were admitted from St. Peter's Hospital, and on the 5th instant 62 women were brought here from the same establishment. Two men and six women have also been transferred from other Asylums, and one new Patient has been admitted. Since opening one death has occurred. There are to-day 53 Male and 67 Female Patients in the building, all of whom we have personally examined. One woman was secluded, and clothed in a strong dress, and was labouring under considerable excitement. The other inmates were calm and orderly, and their clothing was very neat and clean. All the clothing has been newly made for this establishment. We would suggest that separate suits be kept for use on Sundays, and that in future greater variety of material be introduced. The bedding, which is all new, is of excellent quality, and very well kept. The bedsteads are of iron. All the wards were clean, and the dormitories well ventilated. It struck us, however, that the bed-rooms, which now contain eleven beds, are too crowded. We recommend the removal of one bed from these rooms, and the introduction of washstands, seats, looking-glasses, and blinds or curtains for the windows. The heating apparatus appears to answer well, and the open fire-places have not yet been used. The supply of hot water is also said to be abundant, and at all times available in the lavatories and bath-rooms. We are sorry to find that the baths themselves have been raised to an inconvenient height, and so placed as to leave very little space for the Patients to dress themselves. It will no doubt be found advisable hereafter to rearrange these rooms; in the meantime, the handles of the hot-water taps should be removed, and the taps be fitted with a key, to be at all times kept by the attendant.

Several fatal accidents have occurred in other Asylums from the want of this precaution.

The building and offices are quite finished, and the work both within and without appears to have been executed in a very creditable manner.

The land is still in the hands of the workmen, and the Airing-courts are in an unfinished state.

We think that these should be at once completed, and that trees and shrubs should be planted without delay; and in the meantime Patients should be taken out daily to walk with their attendants in the front ground.

This recommendation applies particularly to the Female Patients, who we find have not been out of doors since their removal from St. Peter's Hospital. We saw the Patients at dinner in the hall. There were 39 Men and 26 Women. They were most orderly in their conduct, and their dinner was neatly served. The food, which consisted of stew and bread, was of good quality. The dietary, which has been remodelled for this establishment, appears to be liberal, affording the Patients an allowance of meat daily. With

Appendix (E.) regard to the performance of Divine service, we find, on inquiry, that the chaplain visits and reads prayers three time a week, and performs the full service on Sunday; about 39 Males and 35 Females attend. The return of employment for yesterday was 27 Men and 38 Women; but this department has not yet been fully organised, and we have no doubt that the number of men employed out of doors will soon be increased. We have perused an entry in this book made by the Visitors on the 8th instant, and we fully concur in their observations and suggestions. Suggestions as to a variety of smaller matters naturally occur to us; but it appears unnecessary for us to record them at present, as the Institution has so recently been opened; and we are well satisfied to leave its management under the charge of the Visitors, who evidently devote so much care and attention to it, and whose exertions have already produced so satisfactory a result.

There is, however, one subject to which we desire to draw their attention, viz., the admission of out County and Private Patients; to the latter class it would prove a great boon, and an increased number of Patients would be found advantageous to the Asylum in a financial point of view.

We have derived much satisfaction from our visit, and have noticed a very manifest improvement in the appearance and demeanor of the Patients removed from St. Peter's Hospital. Most of them express their satisfaction at the change. Considering the short time the Asylum has been opened, its state reflects credit upon the Superintendent and Matron, and the other officers more immediately engaged in carrying out the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Patients.

HAVERFORDWEST ASYLUM.

7 August 1861.

THERE are now in the Asylum 26 Patients, 10 Men and 16 Women. With the exception of one Man and two Women (absent from slight indisposition), we found all of them attending the weekly prayers, an arrangement having been made since the last visit of our colleagues, by which the curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Jones, attends every Wednesday for this purpose. All the Patients were well clothed, free from excitement, and seemed generally in a comfortable state. They are evidently very kindly treated by the Master and Matron, who do what they can with the very limited means afforded them. We found the beds in a proper state of cleanliness and order, and the floors throughout the building were thoroughly clean. An Assistant has been procured, as recommended by our colleagues, with good effect. We see no improvement in the general character of the house, which is utterly unfit for the purpose it is applied to; and we have only to repeat the recommendation so frequently made, that a proper Asylum for the reception of these Patients should as soon as possible be provided.

Only four Patients of each sex are taken out beyond the dreary airing-courts, and very little employment goes on within doors.

The

The only papers provided are, the "Illustrated Times," the "British Workman," and the "Leisure Hour." There has, however, been much less seclusion, and less restraint, than former entries have at any time recorded. Since the visit on the 23d June 1860, only two Men have been secluded on one occasion for an hour, and an hour and-a-half, and one Woman has had her hands confined once or twice. The practice of placing two Male Patients to sleep in the same room, has been wholly discontinued.

There have been four discharges and three deaths during the last 13 months, and only two new Patients have been admitted. We have been glad to hear that though several applications have been made in that interval for the admission of Female Patients, the Medical Officer, Mr. Phillips, has objected to their reception, on the ground that there is no room for accommodation of more than are at present in the house. So long as this place may be appropriated to the reception of Insane Patients, we recommend,

1. That Patients be taken more frequently, and in a greater number, beyond the premises.
2. That a better description of bedding for the sick, aged, and infirm, should be provided.
3. That an additional number of chairs be placed in the day-rooms.
4. That more means of occupation and amusement be put before the inmates; and lastly, that in the smaller bed-rooms, where there are flagged floors, additional slips of carpet be supplied.

The Medical Officer visits twice a week, and oftener when required. His books are carefully kept, and we have been pleased to find, from entries in the Medical Journal, that he has been anxious to promote, as far as he could, the recreation and amusement of the inmates, some of whom he had lately treated to a travelling menagerie, and others he permitted to go haymaking. We are surprised to observe that it is the practice in this Asylum to hold an inquest in the case of every death, and we think that whenever the Medical Officer certifies a death, as proceeding from natural causes, and unaccompanied by any circumstances of suddenness, an inquest is quite unnecessary. We have been glad to hear that some advance is about to be made in the remuneration of the Matron, Mrs. Hamson, who well deserves, in our opinion, this and any further advance which the Visitors may be disposed to make.

HULL BOROUGH ASYLUM.

21 February 1861.

SINCE the last visit of the 27th of March 1860, 46 Patients have been admitted, 18 have been discharged, and 20 have died. There are now in the house 95 Patients, of whom 52 are Males, and 43 are Females. We have examined them this day, and found them generally free from excitement, and on the whole clean in their persons and dress. Two of the Women, however, who occupy the
o.56. small

Appendix (E.) small day-room in the inner court, were without stockings, and one of them had neither shoes nor stockings. They were otherwise very indifferently clad. It appears from the Medical Journal that there has been no instance of mechanical restraint, and only one Patient is reported to have been secluded on three occasions. We found one Male and one Female Patient in bed, and it appears that at present only six of the Inmates are under medical treatment. We have directed our special attention to the high rate of mortality in this Asylum. It appears that with an average weekly population of 50 Males and 44 Females, 20 Patients have died within a period of less than 11 months; of these nine were Males and 11 were Females. As in other Asylums, the death rate is almost universally larger among the Males; it would seem that there must be some special cause for this unusual occurrence. We observe in the Register that one Female died of typhus fever, one of phlegmonous erysipelas, one of general paralysis and diarrhœa, and one of diarrhœa, and as these diseases are usually associated with some preventible causes, the question arises how far such causes exist in this establishment. We are disposed to think that the overcrowding must have materially affected the health of the Patients, and there can be no doubt that the privy and ashpit, in the confined inner court, which were most offensive at the time of our visit, must have an injurious effect upon the general health of the Patients. We recommend that they should be at once removed, and that the special attention of the Medical Superintendent should be directed to the diet. We continue of the opinion which has been expressed on former occasions, that the use of beer generally would be beneficial to the health of the Patients. We think also that butter should be allowed with the bread given for breakfast and tea, and bread with the meat dinners.

There are now three attendants of each sex, but no system of night watching exists.

The occupations and amusements are the same as usual. During the past summer Patients were taken to a distance for pic-nics, and we are glad to find that a number of them are allowed to visit their friends in the town. Seven Men and six Women are allowed to go out unattended. Prayers are read by the Chaplain on Sunday, and about three-fourths of the Men and half of the Women are in the habit of attending.

We learn on inquiry, that as many as nine or ten, and in some instances, 15 of the men are bathed in the same water, two being placed in the bath at the same time. This practice should be at once discontinued. We recommend that the men should be shaved oftener than twice a week. The present weekly charge is 10s.

Although no plans have been submitted to the Commissioners, or have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, various alterations and additions to the building are now in progress. We conclude, therefore, that it is intended to bring the expense within the limits prescribed by the 38th section of the "Lunatics Asylums Act, 1853."

The additions consist of a new washhouse, and three dormitories, two for Male and one for Female Patients. These rooms are built over the detached Male and Female day-rooms, and are connected with the

the main building by a species of covered bridge from the upper storey. It is much to be regretted that these additions have been made without the advice of the Medical Superintendent, as they have evidently been constructed by a person having no knowledge of the special requirements of Asylum accommodation. The internal brickwork is of the roughest description, and the principals of the roof (which is much too low) are so arranged as to offer great facilities for suicide. We were unable to obtain the plans for these additions, nor could we ascertain what further alterations are contemplated, but it may be well here to observe, that the additional accommodation now constructed for Women will do little to provide for any future increase in their numbers, for when the proper number of beds shall have been removed from the now overcrowded dormitories, space for very few spare beds will remain. We understand that additional single rooms are much wanted, and that in-door water-closets are much needed. A drying closet should also be attached to the laundry.

We think it right to call attention to the fact, that contrary to the custom in all other public Asylums, no printed Report as to its condition is issued by the Visitors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KENT ASYLUM.

Sir,

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 21 December 1861.

THE entry made by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the occasion of their last visit to the Kent County Asylum, having been read at this Board, I am directed to request that you will bring the same under the serious consideration of the Committee of Visitors at their next meeting, more especially with reference to the recommendations it contains for the improvement of the condition of the dirty and excitable patients.

The Board observe with much surprise from this entry that one patient has been secluded and restrained for the last four months, and that another has generally remained for the last 12 months in a state of nudity. The Board consider that such cases, which they believe to be without parallel in any similar institutions in the country, are discreditable to the management of, and ought not to be found in a County Asylum.

In conclusion, the Board request me to say that, concurring in the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners, they desire very earnestly to press upon the Committee of Visitors their adoption, as well as the adoption of the recommendations contained in the entries of the Commissioners made on previous occasions.

I am, &c.

(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice,*
Secretary.

Wm. Beale, Esq.,
Clerk to Visitors, Maidstone.

Appendix (E.)

Sir,

Maidstone, 24 March 1862.

YOUR letter written by direction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and dated 21 December 1861, was laid by us before the Visitors of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum at their meeting on the 24th January 1862, and ordered for consideration at their next meeting on the 22d March.

We are directed by the Visitors to forward to you their reply to the observations of the Commissioners, to be laid before them at their next meeting.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Beale and Hoar,*
Clerk to Visitors.

The Secretary
to Commissioners in Lunacy.

Kent County Lunatic Asylum,
22 March 1862.

THE attention of the Visitors of the Kent Lunatic Asylum having been drawn to the report of a visit made to the Asylum by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy on 12th December 1861, they find themselves, for the second time within little more than 12 months, under the painful necessity of pointing out to the Commissioners that the arbitrary course they have lately thought fit to adopt in their intercourse with the Asylum is as completely unauthorised by those Acts of Parliament under which they hold their offices, as the tone and manner of their communications is at variance with the courtesy and consideration usually exhibited by other public Boards towards those with whom their official duties bring them into contact.

The Legislature appears to have foreseen the vexatious and injurious results which must inevitably follow an arbitrary interference with the Visitors in the discharge of their important and responsible duties; and therefore the statutes under which the Commissioners are appointed, have limited their powers to visiting, inquiring, and reporting to the Lord Chancellor; and although the Visitors will at all times readily receive and give full consideration to suggestions from any quarter offered in a fair and proper spirit, they will invariably disregard all arbitrary and unconstitutional interference with them in the discharge of duties for which they are themselves responsible, nor will they ever be induced to delegate to a comparatively irresponsible body the management and direction of the Institution committed to their charge.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, 3 April 1862.

Gentlemen,

THE observations of the Committee of Visitors on the entry made by the Commissioners on the occasion of their last visit to the Kent Asylum, were read at the meeting of the Board held on the 23th ultimo.

• The

The Commissioners desire me to state that they must decline to discuss the nature and extent of the duties imposed upon them by the Legislature, of which they must consider themselves best entitled to judge. Appendix (E.)

They are authorised to enter such "Remarks and Observations" in any of the books of the Asylum as they may deem necessary or desirable. The rejection of the Commissioners' suggestions, which they offer simply for the benefit of the Asylum, and for the comfort or better condition of the Patients, they willingly leave to the responsibility of the Visitors themselves.

The tone of the reply of the Visitors, so far as the Commissioners understand such reply, appears but little adapted to promote an amicable adjustment of the differences of opinion existing on this subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. C. Spring Rice*,
Secretary.

Messrs. Beale and Hoar,
Maidstone.

COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LETTER to Commissioners in Lunacy.

33, Milner-square, Islington,
8 January 1862.

Sir,

THE Committee of Visitors of this Asylum have read with attention the entry made by the four Commissioners in Lunacy who visited the Asylum on the 19th, 20th, and 21st ultimo, and propose to take many of the matters as to which the Visiting Commissioners have made suggestions or recommendations into their early consideration.

The Committee notice, that many of the observations of the Commissioners which appear of a suggestive character, do, in fact, refer to matters which have already been determined upon by the Committee, and many of which are partially carried out. As to several of their suggestions, the Committee had already considered and anticipated the subjects, and either adopted them, if practicable, or abandoned the idea if found impracticable: for example, they have recently directed the Steward to procure patterns of cotton prints suitable for warmer dresses for the Female Patients. Means of amusement and occupation, and pictures, or objects of interest likely to attract the attention of the Patients, have been constantly supplied whenever asked for, the gross cost of which during each successive year has been considerable (in the case of books and periodicals alone amounting to between 110*l.* and 120*l.* per annum), and there is always a stock of instruments of amusement, or toys, in store, obtainable on the requisition of the Medical Superintendents. The practice of washing chamber-pots and offensive articles in the baths has been prohibited, and tubs have already been ordered to be provided for the purpose. Additional furniture, curtains, blinds, &c.,

Appendix (E.) are provided wherever it is made apparent to the Committee that the same are required. Hand-rails were recently put up experimentally, as to the best form for the purpose, and it is intended to provide them for the staircases in each department. Numerous Patients, and occasionally troublesome and violent ones, have been exchanged between the two Asylums during the last three years, and more especially during the past year. The Female Attendants, so far as the Medical Superintendent advises, are allowed to take their meals in their wards; but the Committee have not allowed them to do so as a general rule, in consequence of the confusion, want of due observance of regular meal-times, waste, and irregularities which took place. The improved ventilation of the wards, the colouring of the walls, and many other improvements and alterations, are being effected, with as much speed as the limited sum, specified by law as the extent to which Committees of Visitors may incur expenses for such matters in each year, will allow the Visitors of this Asylum to proceed.

The further employment of Male Patients in the different trades and handicrafts, and in the grounds, has been constantly urged upon the late Medical Superintendent of that department, and various indulgences, in the shape of different clothing, tobacco, snuff, tea, &c., have been held out to induce the Patients so to employ themselves; and the Committee would be glad to find a larger proportion so engaged. They will impress this on the new Medical Superintendent, and they trust that an increase of employments may take place.

In the Female Department, straw plaiting was attempted, but found to be a failure; and the Committee will most cheerfully aid and encourage the Medical Superintendent in promoting any occupation which he may deem the Patients capable of undertaking, so fully aware are they of the fact that occupation and exercise may be considered the great promoters of recovery to sound mind. Although the walk round the boundary is only partially constructed, and may probably not be completely carried round, there are numerous walks in other parts of the grounds, beyond the airing-courts, to which the Patients have access, restricted only and solely by the Medical Superintendents, whose authority as to exercise, whether within or beyond the limits of the Asylum grounds, is unlimited; and it is to them that the Committee look for fully carrying out this very desirable remedial treatment.

The Committee of Visitors, at the time when the Asylum was enlarged, provided additional accommodation in the Chapel, which is now capable of containing 700 Patients: and they are quite satisfied that it is sufficiently commodious for the proportion of Patients able to derive benefit from attending Divine Service, and who may attend without danger of interrupting or annoying the others.

The large hall is now used as a dining hall, and it would be very undesirable to disturb its arrangements for the purposes of recreation, &c.; but although this and the other halls are not available for assemblies of Patients of the two sexes for recreation, the Medical Superintendents can, if they think fit, assemble them in smaller numbers in the wards, with the fullest concurrence of the Visitors.

Although

Although the Committee of Visitors are of opinion that the practice of reading aloud to the Patients of some of the wards might be very beneficial when the Patients are able and willing to attend to it, they do not think it desirable to make it a part of the regular daily duty of either Inspectors or Head Attendants, whose time must be occupied in general and constantly watchful supervision.

The Committee have already, on more than one occasion, taken the question of assisting the Superintendent of the Laundry into their consideration. They have already divided and classified the duties and employment of that department into 12 sections, to each of which a competent paid servant is appointed, with other paid servants where requisite: and the Committee are of opinion that it is inexpedient to appoint a paid Assistant; and taking into consideration the care of the Patients, not only at their work, but in the Laundry Ward itself, to which some of the Laundry Women are appointed to act as Attendants, as well as the urgent need for precision and punctuality in carrying on the duty of the laundry, they are also of opinion that the proportion of paid laundry women is not too large.

The suggestions of the Commissioners with reference to the removal of the walls of some of the associated dormitories opposite the recesses in the wards, and the enlargement of the windows, with a view to afford more light, and the alterations in the lavatories and bath-rooms, will receive due consideration; but there may be structural or other objections to the plans, into which previous inquiry must be made.

The Committee concur with the Commissioners in disapproving of the practice which has sprung up among the Patients in Ward 14, of eating their dinners without knives, forks, or spoons. It probably originated in the imbecility of the Patients in that ward, many of whom would be unwilling to use knives, forks, or spoons, even if provided for them; and it illustrates the necessity of more efficient supervision on the part of the Medical Superintendent. The Committee have ordered this practice to be discontinued, and they trust there will not be any recurrence of it.

With reference to the fact of the vacancy in the Male department caused by the resignation of Mr. Hargood, one of the Assistant Medical Officers, not having been filled up, the Committee have to state, that when they entered upon the reconstruction and augmentation of the staff of subordinate male officers in July last (at the time when Mr. Hargood's retirement was about to take place), they satisfied themselves, after full inquiries, that one Assistant Medical Officer in the Male Department was amply sufficient for performing the duties required of him therein.

The suggestion made by the Visiting Commissioners whether arrangements might be made to permit the friends of Patients coming by railway to enter by the private door at the Station, appears for many reasons to be impracticable.

The Commissioners who visited the Asylum appear to have been misinformed as to facts in many cases to which they advert in their entry. To these subjects the Committee will now proceed to refer.

Appendix (E). With reference to the observation that the Medical Superintendents have not a voice in the selection of the sub-officers or attendants, the Committee have to state, that this must be founded on misrepresentation to the Visiting Commissioners. A Candidate's book is kept on the Male side by the Medical Superintendent, and on the Female side by the Matron, who respectively take down all particulars as to the Candidates before they attend the Committee. And when the Candidates do attend the Committee, each Medical Officer attends and assists the Committee with his advice on the probable fitness of the candidates, many of whom are rejected at his suggestion. After approval, the Medical Superintendent calls on the approved candidates to commence duty on probation, as vacancies occur, and at the end of three months (or sooner if inefficient) the Medical Superintendent reports, on a printed form, his opinion of the person's efficiency, by which report the Committee are governed. Again, the Medical Superintendents report deserving Attendants for promotion or gratuity, and their recommendations are almost invariably adopted; and their powers of suspension go far beyond cases of *flagrant* misconduct.

The Medical Superintendents have the ordering of the employments of the Patients, their recreation and their exercise, in an almost unbounded manner; and their suggestions as to special indulgences to Patients are always considered by the Committee with great attention.

The Assistant Medical Officers may be really subjected to the virtual restriction of returning to the Asylum by half-past 10 at night, although there is no regulation to that effect; because the Committee have determined that the gate porter, whose duty commences at 5 a.m., when he admits the farm labourers, and which continues for many hours during each day without intermission, shall not be required to open the gates after 10.30 p.m., in order that he may have the opportunity of gaining six hours' rest out of the 24. It is true that the Committee have intimated to the two Medical Superintendents and the Steward that, upon occasions of a special nature, and upon giving previous notice to the gate porter, they will not object to his admitting them; but this is a relaxation of the rule, which they do not deem it necessary, nor (indeed, as in past experience they have discovered) is it expedient to extend to the Assistant Medical Officers, who ought to be on duty and ready for active employment at or soon after 7 o'clock in the morning. The Committee never have refused any reasonable application from these gentlemen for special leave, and the Medical Superintendents are not disposed to place any impediment in their way; but the Committee do not see any good reason for altering the present regulation as to admission at the gates.

The Committee have endeavoured to reply to the whole of the remarks made by the Visiting Commissioners in their entry; but they observe, with much regret, that the more they have, from feelings of courtesy, listened to the representations of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the more that body has attempted to encroach on the functions of the Committee of Visitors, and to assume a tone of dictation in matters over which they have no control.

But

But the Committee must remind the Commissioners that they are the body to which, by law, is entrusted the care and management of the Asylum, and the appointment and regulation of the duties of the officers, under restrictions plainly defined by law; and that to them the Court of Quarter Session and the ratepayers of the county look for a just and economical administration, which shall be not unsuited to the class of life to which the unfortunate Patients under their care belong.

The Committee cannot conclude their remarks without expressing their surprise that the Commissioners should consider themselves able, after a visit once in the year, to express themselves so positively as to what alterations are desirable. The Committee, who, during the whole of the year devote constant and anxious care to the management of the Asylum, know that many of the matters suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy are quite impracticable, and that if they were adopted, they would involve the whole establishment in hopeless confusion. The Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy, in their entry, do not appear sufficiently to bear in mind the fact that the Colney Hatch Asylum is established for Pauper Lunatics only, and that many luxuries and appliances suggested by them are quite unsuited to that class of Patients, and could not be provided but at a cost which would be most justly complained of by the parishes chargeable for their support, and which would, even if granted to the Patients during their residence in the Asylum, tend most materially to aggravate the distress of those discharged as recovered, who, on their return to their homes and former condition, would have to forego those comforts which by long use had become almost necessities.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

John S. Skaise,

Clerk to the Visitors.

The Honourable W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

LETTER FROM COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,

Sir,

19, Whitehall Place, 15th January 1862.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, transmitting the remarks of the Committee of Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum upon the entry by the Visiting Commissioners in December last.

In these remarks, the Commissioners have pleasure in observing the

Appendix (E).

the Committee appear to approve of many of the suggestions made; and the experience of the Commissioners as to the reception of former similar entries at Colney Hatch Asylum disposes them to believe that other suggestions, for the present regarded with less favour, will hereafter obtain the attention of the Visitors as of not inferior importance.

Waiting this future occasion, they avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them to state, that having reconsidered at their Board the recommendations adverted to in your letter as in the opinion of the Committee either unimportant or impracticable, they entertain the strongest conviction that this adverse opinion has been hastily formed; and that early adoption of the recommendations in question will be found essential to the due protection and humane treatment of the Patients in Colney Hatch Asylum.

The Commissioners, observing the warning that is given them in your letter against encroaching upon functions not properly theirs, and your mention of the claim of the Visitors to have treated their suggestions with "courtesy," regret to be under the necessity of reminding the Committee that the members of this Board, on whom the Legislature has imposed duties of visitation and inquiry applicable to all Asylums, have a title to graver consideration than mere "courtesy" from those with whom the discharge of their duties brings them into unavoidable communication.

They gladly leave to the Committee their full responsibility for the conduct and management of an Institution which has outgrown all the limits within which any proper or satisfactory administration of a Lunatic Asylum appears to them to be possible. They will not here dwell specially on events of recent occurrence. Every day's experience—since they protested in 1856 against the enlargement then determined upon by the Committee—has confirmed and extended their belief in the evils inseparable from the congregation under one roof of such vast numbers of the insane. But they must continue to think it incumbent upon them to contribute, as far as may be possible, to the alleviation of those ill-consequences, by inquiring, from time to time, whether, in the language of the 110th section of the Act of Parliament defining their functions, the provisions of the law have been carried out as to the Construction of the Asylum; as to its Visitation and Management; as to the performance of Divine Service therein; as to the Attendants employed; as to the Occupations and Amusements of the Patients; as to their Dietary; and as to all other matters which, to the Visiting Members of their body, "shall seem meet."

If they were in any degree to evade or abdicate those inquiries, they must also violate that provision of the 88th section of the same Statute, which directs them to report to the Lord Chancellor, in every year, the state and condition of the several Asylums, and of the care of the Patients therein, "and of such other particulars as they shall think deserving of notice."

Their opportunities of investigation as to any one Asylum are indeed limited by the necessity of giving similar attention to every such establishment in the kingdom; but the Committee, upon further reflection, will perhaps not differ from them in thinking that an experience

experience so varied and extensive entitles their suggestions to at least equal weight with those derived from familiarity with one Asylum alone. Nor can the Commissioners regard it as any disadvantage in the performance of their duties at Colney Hatch, that by the infrequency of their visits, to which allusion is made in your letter, they avoid the danger of becoming reconciled by custom and habit to the continuance of evils that might be removed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. Spring Rice,

Secretary.

J. S. Skaife, Esq.,

Clerk to Visitors of Colney Hatch Asylum.

HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Copy of Minute made by the Committee of Visitors on reading the foregoing Entry in the Visiting Book.

12 September 1861.

THE Committee do not propose in this minute to enter in detail into all the suggestions, observations, and recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy which they have found entered at great length in the Asylum Visiting Book, as resulting from the visit made by the Commissioners to the Asylum on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th July. It will be sufficient to say, as to the great majority that, as on former occasions, they agree in some cases with the Commissioners, while in many others they do not. Acting under that responsibility for the good management of this great Institution, which, as the Commissioners in Lunacy justly observe, rests not upon them, but on the Committee of Visitors, it will be their duty to give effect to the former as far as they can; while, in regard to the latter, it will be equally their duty to lay aside those suggestions in which their opinion differs from that expressed by the Commissioners.

But there are some matters, referred to in these entries, on which they desire here to record the grounds on which they differ with the Commissioners.

With respect to the Chapel, the Commissioners remark that the Commissioners who visited the Asylum in November last found that plans had been then prepared for the enlargement of the Chapel, but that nothing has since been done in that respect, and that a building not capable of accommodating 600 persons is all that is as yet provided for the reception of at least double that number; pending such arrangements to supply the deficiency as are become absolutely necessary they suggested, they say, the distribution of the Patients over a great number of services, but that great objections were made to this plan. They add that the present Chapel returns, not discriminating the Morning and Evening Services, show an average gross attendance, at both, of less than 500 Patients of both sexes on Sundays; and of only 170 at both services on week days.

Appendix (E).

That several plans were prepared by order of the Committee, which are still in existence, for increasing the accommodation in the Chapel, having in view the much larger number of Patients who would be received into the Asylum, is quite true; but if the Visiting Commissioners in November last, whose entry is here referred to, were led to believe that any of those plans had been adopted, and were to be carried out, they were entirely misinformed. No such order has ever been given by the Committee, nor will any such order be made until the actual state of the case shall require it.

The Committee have never lost sight of the fact that the time might come when some step would be necessary for increasing the number of sittings for Patients, but they do not think that time has yet arrived; and it appears to them that the entry of the Commissioners now under consideration contains itself satisfactory proof of that fact. The number of Patients in the Asylum is now about 1,400 of both sexes. The average attendance at Divine worship on Sunday, taking every Sunday of the present year from the beginning of January to the 26th August inclusive, has been only about 490 in the morning and about 475 in the evening; and, with such a state of facts before them, the Committee believe themselves to be entirely justified in not proposing a considerable expenditure on this account.

When the Committee shall be of opinion that increased accommodation is really needed, they will then apply to the Court for the necessary funds, but before they do so they will have to be themselves satisfied also, which at present they are not, that the objections to more than two services are insuperable.

The Committee must further take the liberty of observing, that they do not understand on what grounds the Commissioners, looking to the numbers whose attendance they record out of 1,400 Patients, have expressed so strong an opinion that accommodation for at least 1,200 Patients should be immediately provided. They cannot be ignorant that there are, and, as it is much to be feared, always will be in this Asylum, very large numbers of Patients of both sexes whose physical and mental health is, unfortunately, such as to render it quite impossible they should ever attend Divine service in the Chapel; while there are also numbers who will not attend. Persuasion may be used and is used, to induce them; often quite unsuccessfully. No other means can be employed.

The Commissioners refer to the works now in progress, or intended, to give effect to recommendations made, or repeated on the last visit of the Commissioners; viz., 1st, The substitution of a wide and safe staircase in place of a narrow and dangerous one; 2d, The enlargement of the Airing-courts in both divisions; and, 3d, to the construction of a new ward in the Male division; and, admitting that these are improvements, they, at the same time, express their opinion that the extended Airing-court will still be insufficient, and that it would be highly desirable an additional General Airing-court should be formed in the position of the present garden.

If the Commissioners will be good enough to refer to the original record made by the Visiting Commissioners in November 1860, they will find that although the removal of the foul linen Male Laundry, the

the new staircase, and the increase of the Airing-courts, which last two had been recommended by the Commissioners, were indeed adverted to, there is no reference whatever to the new Male Ward, which was, in fact, not recommended by the Commissioners. Appendix (E.)

The erection of that ward, and the removal of the foul linen Laundry, had indeed been contemplated by the Committee of Visitors as part of the general alteration and addition, which they had in view for the enlargement and improvement of the Asylum in 1855, and were set forth in the plans then prepared by the architect, and laid before the Commissioners.

In deference, however, to the objections at that time expressed by the Commissioners those parts were then struck out, but the Committee are very glad now, with the full sanction of the Commissioners, to effect both these improvements.

The number of Patients ordinarily using the Airing-courts adjoining the new ward, and now about to be considerably enlarged, does not amount to 100, and the Committee is quite satisfied the space is amply sufficient for a larger number than are ever likely to use it.

With respect to an Airing-court to the south, on the site of the present garden, the Committee is bound to state their opinion, that it is not only entirely unnecessary, but that it would be a wasteful application of space now usefully employed for important objects.

The Commissioners appear to have understood that there had been a contemplated augmentation of the Airing-court of Ward No. 1 A. That Airing-court was considerably increased some years back, and no further increase has ever been in contemplation.

It is with regret the Committee finds itself obliged to dissent from the conclusions of the Commissioners with respect to some of the wards in the towers, to two wards above the basement attached to No. 2 Female Ward, and from their suggestion that one bed should be withdrawn from every five-bedded room, and two beds from every eight-bedded room on both sides of the house. There are no more Patients in these five and eight-bedded rooms than the number by which they have always been occupied,—an adoption of this recommendation would involve a loss of 27 beds on the Male, and 26 on the Female side, and that at a moment when the pressure on the Female side is so great, that it will probably become immediately necessary to consider whether some part of the Male side shall not be transferred over for the reception of Female Patients.

This very fact is also quite sufficient to show how impossible it would be to abandon the large dormitories referred to by the Commissioners, even were the Committee of the same opinion as the Commissioners with respect to them, but they are not. These dormitories are not occupied except as dormitories, and by Patients employed elsewhere during the day, and, in the state in which they now are, the Committee consider them to be fitting and proper dormitories to be so occupied. Here as elsewhere throughout the Asylum, when they find that the ventilation is really defective, they will take care that the best remedy shall be applied, but no such defect appears to them now to exist in these quarters.

The Committee have not made alterations in the sleeping-rooms

Appendix (E.) of the attendants. They are of opinion that, upon the whole, the accommodation is sufficient.

The duty of the Attendants is to be in constant attendance upon the Patients in the galleries, day-rooms, airing-courts, front-grounds, or beyond the Asylum; in fact, wherever the Patients may be for exercise or amusement; and the Committee, while they will provide all that is fairly required, must be very careful that inducements shall not be given to the Attendants to remain in their sleeping-rooms during the day.

The Commissioners in remarking upon the small number of Female Patients who attend the daily services in the chapel, occasioned, they suppose, by continued occupation in the laundry, which interferes with their due treatment as persons under disease observe, "that the Medical Officers are the only proper judges as well of the nature of the employment to which the Patients should be put, and of its period of duration, as of the intervals of relaxation and rest by which it ought to be accompanied."

Upon this point the Committee entirely concur with the Commissioners. This is a duty of the Medical Officers, and a very important one, with respect to every occupation in which Patients are engaged. The Committee are not aware that the Medical Officers neglect to perform it; and they would be glad to be shown any rule or regulation which limits the authority of the Medical Officers in that respect.

In the concluding part of their observations the Commissioners say, "We feel it our duty to report our decided opinion that the present Medical Staff, consisting of one Chief Officer and one Assistant in each Division, is, in any case, insufficient properly to carry on the service of any establishment of the magnitude to which this has attained. It is impossible that they should give that attention to individual Patients to which the latter are entitled, and at the same time duly to keep up the case books and other records. No time should, in our judgment, be lost therefore, in appointing a well qualified Second Assistant Medical Officer in each Division."

Upon this subject the Committee see no reason whatever for changing the opinion which they have expressed on former occasions when the same recommendation proceeded from the Commissioners in Lunacy. They believe now, as they did then, that no such increase is really required. They continue of opinion that four Medical Officers, exclusive of the Apothecary, who also resides in the Asylum, and is a Member of the College of Surgeons, duly and regularly, and day by day, giving their whole time and attention properly and fully in the Asylum, as required by the Regulations and Instructions of the Committee, is a staff amply sufficient for the satisfactory discharge of every duty, and entertaining such opinion, the Committee of Visitors do not feel it consistent with their duty to increase that part of the Establishment.

The Committee desire that a copy of this Minute shall be forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and that it shall be entered in the Visiting Book of the Asylum.

Office of Commissioners in Lunacy,
19, Whitehall Place, S.W.,

Appendix (E.)

Sir,

3 October 1861.

THE Commissioners in Lunacy have had under consideration the minute made on the 13th ultimo by the Committee of Visitors of Hanwell, referring to the entry of the last Visiting Commissioners at that Asylum, and transmitted with your letter of the 16th September.

Though only a few of the subjects adverted to in the entry are remarked upon in this Minute, the Commissioners observe with much regret, from its tone and expressions, that they have failed as yet to obtain the valued help of the Committee in regard to those special topics; and that they must still be content, as in former similar instances, to wait somewhat longer for such consent as they had hoped might at once have been afforded, to give effect to suggestions made solely with the view of improving the condition of the Asylum, and adding to the comfort and well being of its Inmates.

Entertaining this belief that their views will ultimately be adopted by the Committee, they nevertheless think it their duty, upon the special matters brought under notice in the Minute, to reiterate briefly the substance of those views, and to state that in no instance have they been in the least degree altered by the arguments of the Committee.

They are of opinion that in all Asylums the chapel accommodation should be sufficient for at least two-thirds of the Patients, exclusive of officers and servants. It is within their experience that a larger number even than this actually attend the service in some County Asylums, and they must continue to think it incumbent on the Committee of such an Establishment as Hanwell to provide chapel accommodation in a not less proportion.

The Commissioners have no desire to claim for any of their colleagues the supposed merit of having recommended the new Male Ward, which they regard as of questionable necessity, and they regret to remark the difference which exists between themselves and the Committee on the subject of the Airing-courts. Nothing has been so frequently objected to at Hanwell by Members of their Board as the position, limited extent, and cheerless character of those Courts; and though, in consequence of such objections, improvements have to some extent been made, they remain still very inferior to those of many County Asylums.

The Commissioners are not ignorant of the more frequent opportunities now given to many Patients of the better class to take exercise in the general grounds, and also beyond the Asylum; but they do not therefore think it less essential that cheerful gardens of ample space should be provided for the use of Patients, unable or unfit to go beyond the Airing-courts, and for the general use of all the inmates.

Keeping always in view the same object of promoting the health of the Patients, the Commissioners believe it will be ultimately found essential to place fewer beds in the smaller sleeping rooms, to substitute boarded for flagged dormitories, and to extend to all these

Appendix (E.) portions of the establishment more conveniences and comforts of a domestic kind. They would also further remark, with reference to the great importance of securing the services of Attendants of a better class than are usually met with in Asylums, that they not only think it desirable properly to remunerate such services, but also to afford to the Attendants generally every accommodation in the building itself that can with propriety be given.

The Commissioners have only to add their conviction, which recent occurrences at Hanwell have not tended to weaken, that the number of Patients in the Institution will compel an increase in the Medical Staff, and they cannot doubt that the Committee must ultimately concur in this opinion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Thomas Martin,

For the Secretary.

Charles Wright, Esq.

Sessions House, Clerkenwell,

12 October 1861.

Sir,

THE Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell direct me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant.

The Committee request it may be distinctly understood, that it was certainly by no means their intention in the Minute of the 12th ultimo, to adopt a tone, or to use expressions, to which exception could justly be taken. They would have much lamented if they had found, on re-consideration, that that had been the case; but having again very carefully read over that Minute, they are not of opinion that they have done so.

They have, however, nothing to add to what is therein contained. The opinions therein expressed the Committee continue to entertain, and by those opinions they intend to be guided.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Charles Wright,

Clerk to the Visitors.

The Hon. W. C. Spring Rice,
Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Appendix (F.)

BRISTOL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Appendix (F.)

THE building is placed on the northern boundary of the site, the principal front being south-east, and is approached from the Lodge at Fishponds (about four miles from Bristol), through an ornamentally planted avenue.

The lodge contains accommodation for a married man with a small family, and is well supplied with water, &c.

The whole of the ground on the south side of the building, consisting of about 17 acres, is used as a vegetable garden. In addition to a good well of water sunk under a part of the building, the water supply has been increased by making the quarries (from which the stone for the building was supplied) available as permanent tanks, communicating with the reservoirs under laundry and wash-house.

The general entrance, porter's-room, reception-room, visiting-room, committee-room, clerk's or steward's apartments and office, engineer's rooms, together with store-rooms, are all placed on the north side of the building, and short ways of access are provided from the north entrance to the various wards, as well as to the kitchens, Officers' and Superintendent's departments.

The Male and Female Patients are separated by the central block of building, which forms on the ground floor the Assistant Medical Officer's and the Matron's apartments; on the first and second floors the Medical Superintendent's residence, and on the third floor the sleeping-rooms of the servants of the establishment.

The rooms devoted for the accommodation of the Superintendent, are three sitting and six bedrooms, with all suitable offices, &c.; those for the Assistant Medical Officer and Matron are each a sitting and bedroom, with closets, &c.

The kitchen and rooms connected therewith are all large and roomy, in the centre of the building, and so contrived as to be in immediate connexion with all the servants' apartments, as well as the Matron's and Steward's, and the stores. A lift is provided for taking food, &c., from kitchen and stores, to the dining-hall and floor over.

Appendix (F.)
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The Chapel and dining-hall are placed on the first floor in the centre of the building, and are easily approached from all parts of the building. The Chapel will hold 150 Patients besides officers, and the dining hall will dine 150 Patients.

The building is designed to receive 200 Patients, and the instructions and recommendations given by the Commissioners in Lunacy at various times, have been strictly carried out.

The proportion of Patients for whom accommodation is provided in single rooms throughout the Asylum is one-third, the other two-thirds of the Patients being placed in associated dormitories, which will each hold from six to eleven.

A few of the single rooms are padded for excited or dangerous Patients.

The Infirmarys, to hold 22 Patients, are at the south side.

All the various wards are readily approached from without by means of the main staircases, &c. ; and in no case need the Superintendent or a Patient pass through one Ward to reach another, or retrace his steps.

The whole building is constructed as nearly fire-proof as possible, all the floors being composed of rolled iron joists filled in between with concrete, and with the exception of the offices, stores, &c., are boarded over.

Fire plugs for attaching hose pipe are provided at four convenient parts of the building in case of accident, and the towers contain large reservoirs of water daily filled by the engine.

All the walls throughout are plastered with three-coat plastering, well finished.

The large dormitories are calculated to receive 11 beds each, giving rather more than 500 cubic feet for each Patient. Each single room is 9 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., or 61 ft. 9 in. superficial, and some of them are provided with fire-places.

The height of each storey is 11 feet, except in the officers' apartments, in which the sitting-rooms are 12 feet high, and the bedrooms from 9 to 11 feet.

All corridors for Patients are 12 feet wide, provided with open fire-places, and form exceedingly cheerful galleries, commanding good views of the picturesque country round; the sills of the windows in these galleries form seats.

In the Infirmaries, the space allotted to each Patient is rather Appendix (F.) more than that in the other wards.

In the day-rooms upwards of 300 cubic feet have been allowed for each Patient, and the large rooms have two fire-places.

Every ward has a direct means of access to the airing grounds.

Shutters have been provided for some of the single rooms, so fastened as to be safe.

All the doors of rooms in the corridors are hung on the outside, and fold back against the wall.

In every ward there are a lavatory, scullery, and water-closets centrally situated, and well ventilated.

The bath-rooms are so placed that each is available for three wards, and is supplied always with hot and cold water, and a shower-bath.

All the Asylum portion of the building is warmed and ventilated by Messrs. Haden & Son, of Trowbridge, and is a complete success.

At the extreme ends of the structure are two towers, for extracting the foul air from the wards, &c., which is taken along the roofs in a channel purposely made.

The whole of the sewage from the building is taken through earthenware pipes into two large tanks, in which the sewage will be deodorised, the surplus water being carried thence to the river Frome, about 100 yards off.

All the rain-water from the roofs is carried into a proper tank under laundry and washhouse, and all overflow from the same into drains.

The laundry ward and establishment consist of a ward for the more convalescent Patients, to hold 10, a receiving-room for soiled linen, a washhouse, laundry, and room for sorting clean linen. In connexion with this establishment are drying machines, boilers, &c. Corresponding with this last-mentioned ward, &c., on the east side, are the workshops and workshop ward. The shops are, carpenter's, shoemaker's, tailor's, &c.

A dead-house and postmortem-room are provided at this end of the building, as being nearer the road for funerals.

The Airing-courts are laid out ornamentally, and the walls round them are not so high as to prevent a view of the surrounding scenery.

Proper stables for five horses, coach-houses, and residence for farm bailiff are provided on the site.

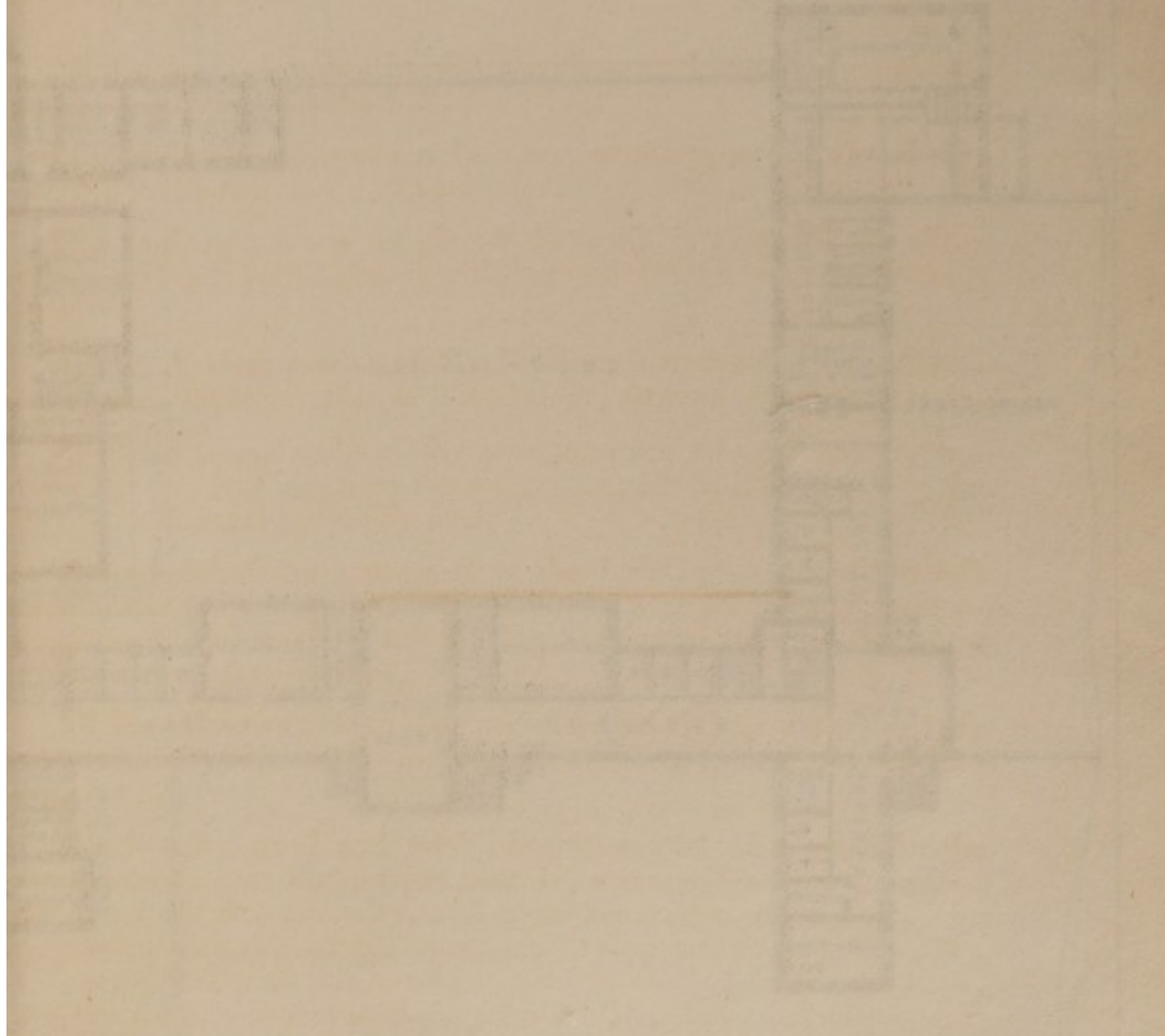
Appendix (F.)

The style of the building is Italian, and the whole front is well broken up, and forms (although without superfluous ornament) an exceedingly picturesque structure. It is built principally of the stone found on the site (pennant), with Bath stone dressings. The kitchen arrangements are very perfect, and are all supplied by Messrs. Haden & Son.

The total cost of the building, including lodge, stables, roads, planting, draining, boundary walls, supply of gas all through, &c., &c., has been about 27,500 l.

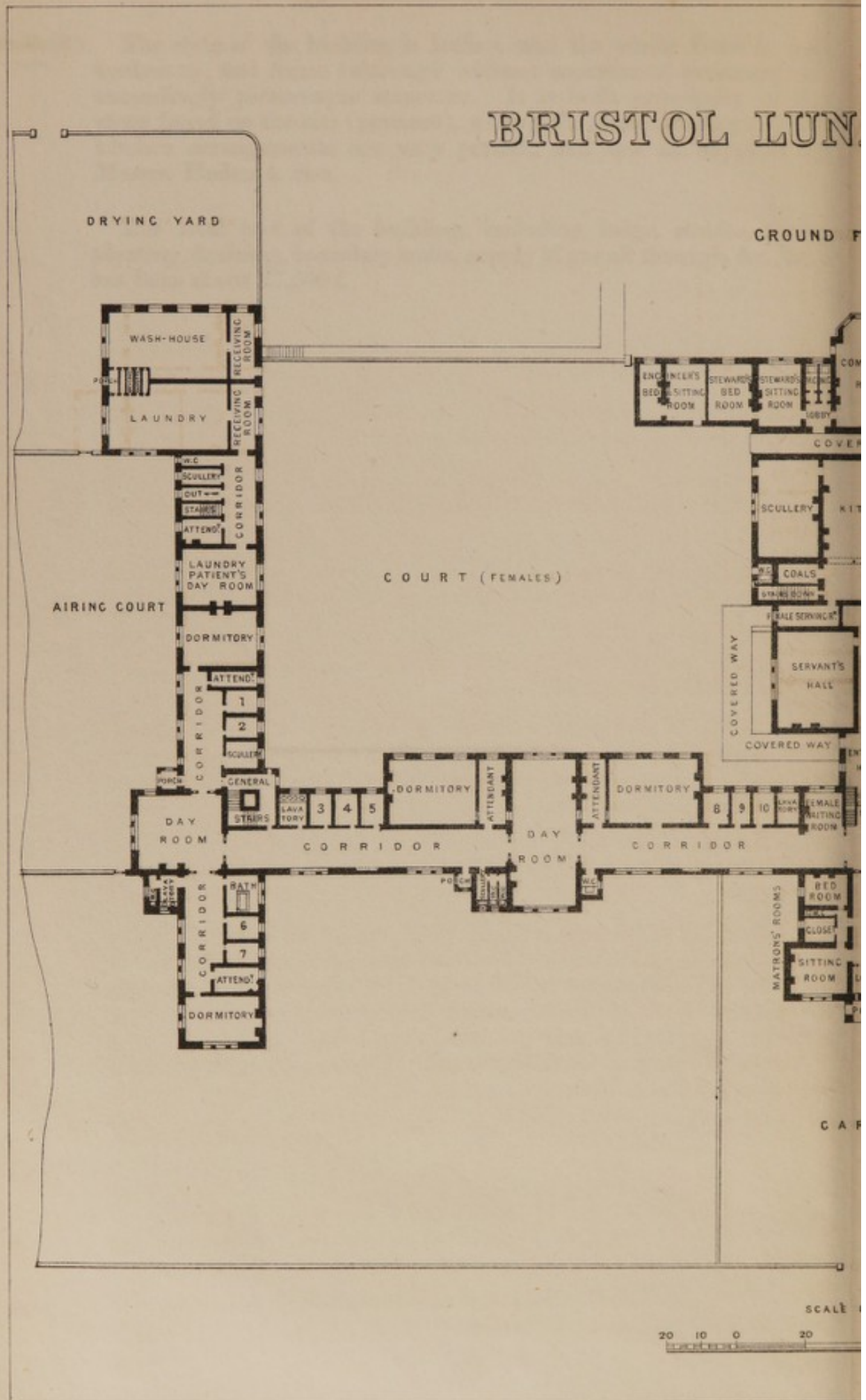
The cost of the building is \$10,000.00 and the cost of the site is \$5,000.00. The building is a two-story structure with a basement. It is built of brick and has a flat roof. The site is a lot of 10 acres. The building is located on the lot and the site is located on the lot. The building is a two-story structure with a basement. It is built of brick and has a flat roof. The site is a lot of 10 acres. The building is located on the lot and the site is located on the lot.

The cost of the building, including lodge, stable, and other buildings, is \$10,000.00. The cost of the site, including the lot, is \$5,000.00. The total cost is \$15,000.00.



BRISTOL LUN

GROUND F

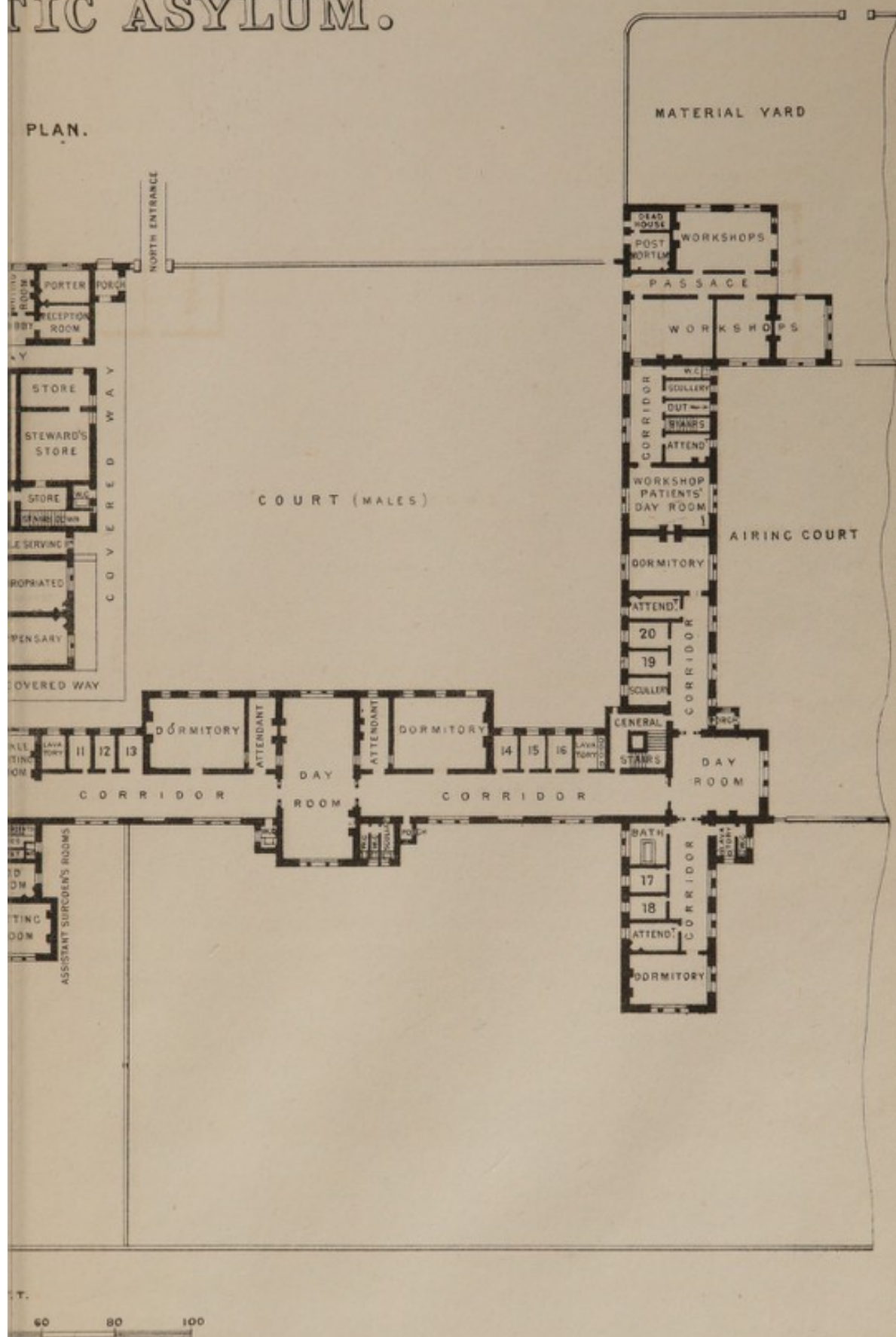


SCALE

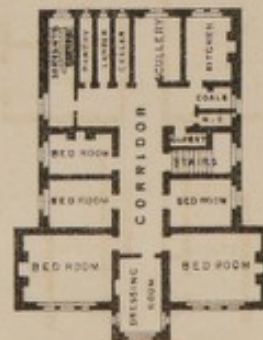
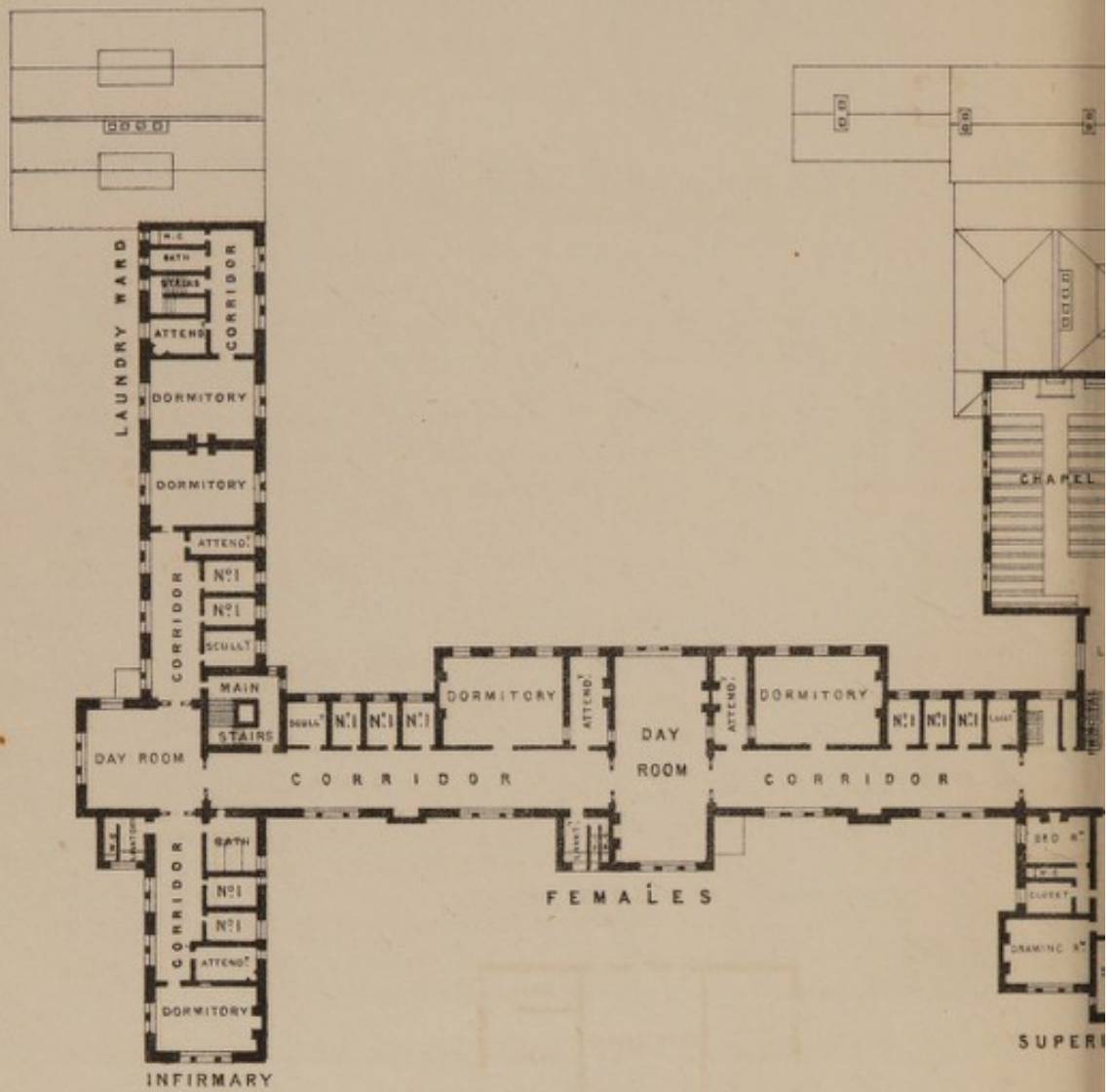
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TIC ASYLUM.

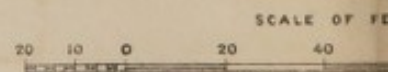
PLAN.



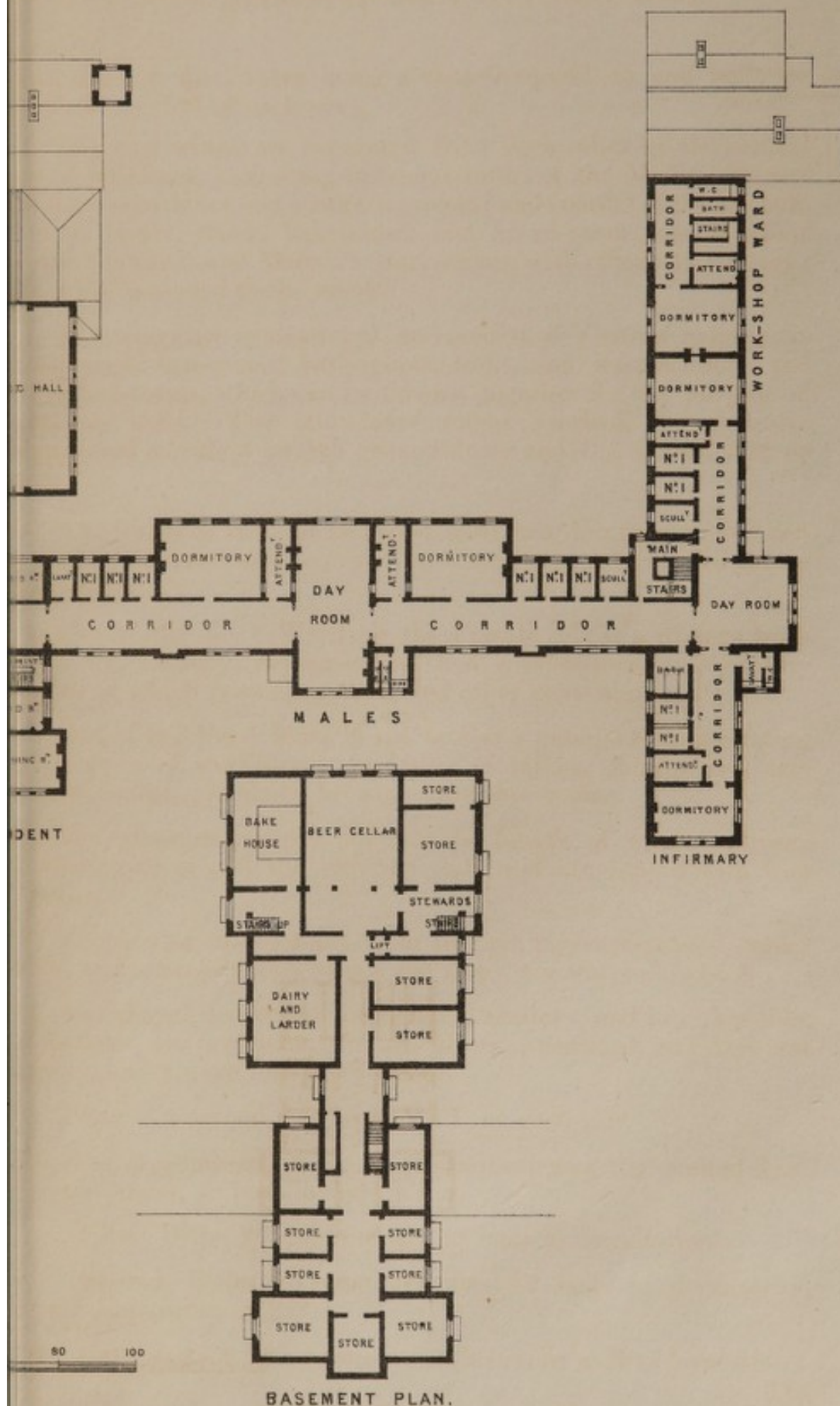
BRISTOL LUN



SUPERINTENDENTS HOUSE.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.



TIC ASYLUM.



CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ISLE of ELY and BOROUGH of CAMBRIDGE
LUNATIC ASYLUM, opened 2 November 1858.

Is a straight line, there being a vista from end to end built for Description.
252 Patients (126 of each sex).

1. The two wings are separated from each other by the central mass of buildings, consisting in front (south) of the Medical Superintendent's residence and committee-room; and (north) of the kitchen, scullery, larder, dairy, bakehouse, and bread-room; and to either side the Steward's and Matron's store-rooms, with office and surgery; with a kitchen-yard to the north. Arrangements.

2. The wings are symmetrical, and consist of Visitors' rooms, corridors, single bed-rooms, bath-rooms, sinks, and water-closets, and pair of bed-rooms, which can be thrown together for the purpose of recreation halls. The attendants' rooms overlook the pleasure-grounds and corridors on the ground-floor, and the dormitories up stairs.

3. The wards at the east and west ends are dormitories, and can be used as infirmaries, if required, or dining rooms, in case of future enlargement.

4. Out of the No. 1 Ward on the Female side is a passage leading to the laundry, drying-rooms, and wash-houses, with drying-ground, in which is an open shed, and other conveniences.

5. Out of the No. 1 Male Ward is also a passage communicating with a series of workshops, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, smiths, plumbers, brewery, and shoe-room.

6. The pleasure-grounds embrace the length of wards between the visiting-room and the extreme ends, and are fenced with iron palisades.

7. There is an out-door day-room in each pleasure-ground, under which, and approached by slopes and steps, are water-closets, &c.

8. The chapel is over the kitchen and scullery, and to either side, and in front, are apartments for the Matron, Steward, and Assistant Surgeon, and a room for the Chaplain.

9. There is a second floor over No. 1, on each side.

10. The accommodation for Patients comprises the ground-floor, 26 single rooms, 50 beds in dormitories.

First. Ditto, 26 single rooms, 98 beds in dormitories.

Second. Ditto, 10 single rooms, 42 beds in dormitories, making a total of 252.

11. There are six bath-rooms for each sex, as well as lavatories.

0.56.

12. The

Appendix (F.)

12. The disconnected buildings are those for the farm, a dead-house, and lodge; besides the sheds already mentioned. There are about 61 acres of land laid out as garden and farm, surrounded by a wall on the north and west sides.

The Asylum stands on the most elevated land; a platform was artificially made by the removal of the whole of the irregular eminences, and by filling up on the east and west the various hollows. The soil is fine loam on chalk.

13. The architectural features are modifications of those of James's period, and the construction of white brick relieved by red and black brick, and with stone dressings.

14. The warming and ventilation are effected by open fires with air chambers at the back of them. Air channels formed of 6-in. pottery socket pipes, are in the piers and chimney stacks. Those in the piers terminate in the roof; those in the chimney stacks, end above the roof ridge, and have openings into them within the roof for the escape of the used air which has passed from the pier shafts.

20 May 1862.

(signed) *Samuel Hill.*

The first of these is the fact that the British
government had no intention of allowing the
American colonies to remain in a state of
anarchy. The second is the fact that the
British government had no intention of
allowing the American colonies to remain in a
state of anarchy. The third is the fact that
the British government had no intention of
allowing the American colonies to remain in a
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The fourth is the fact that the British
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state of anarchy.

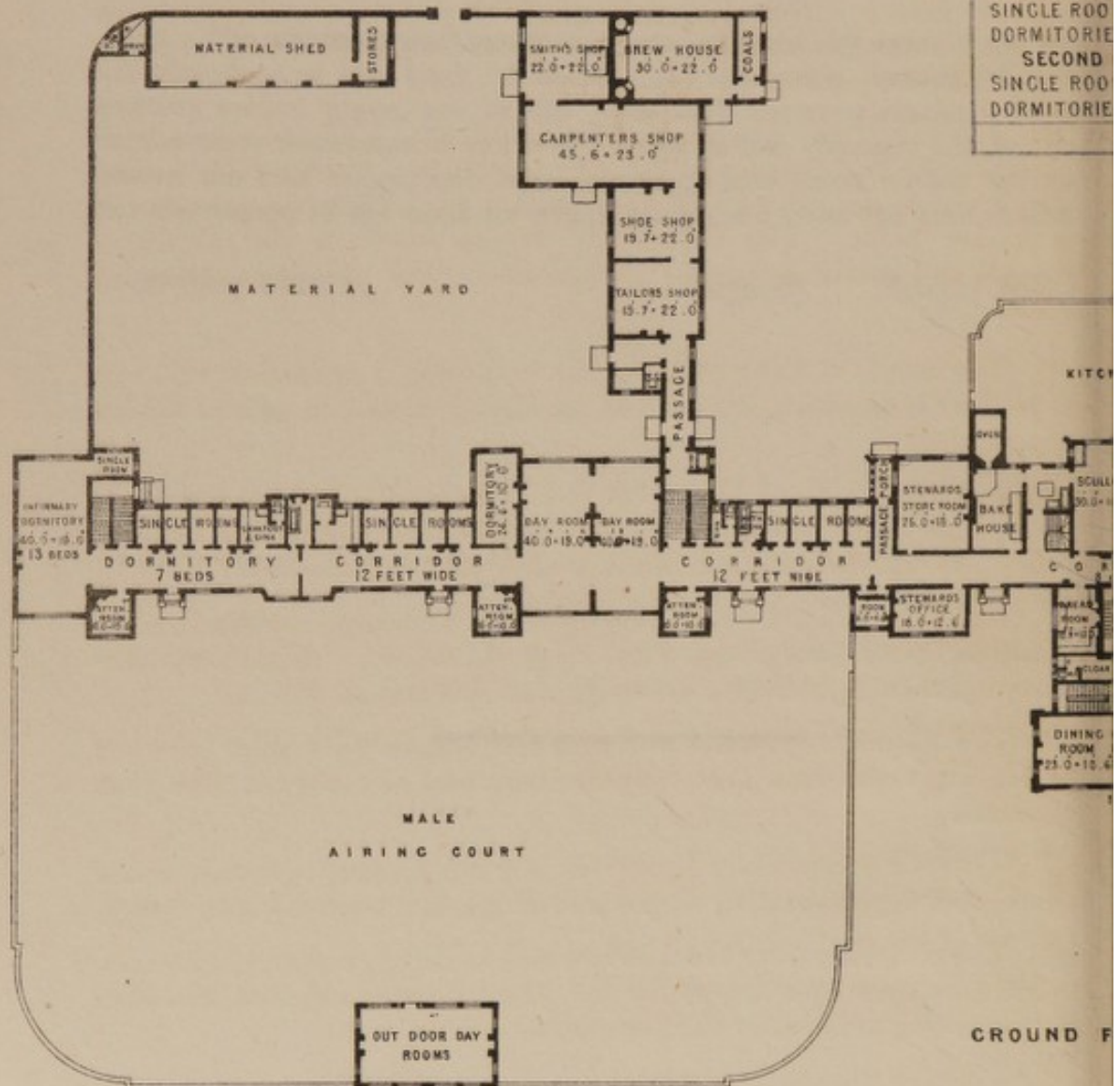
THE HISTORY OF THE

The seventh is the fact that the British
government had no intention of allowing the
American colonies to remain in a state of
anarchy. The eighth is the fact that the
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state of anarchy. The ninth is the fact that
the British government had no intention of
allowing the American colonies to remain in a
state of anarchy. The tenth is the fact that
the British government had no intention of
allowing the American colonies to remain in a
state of anarchy.

THE CAMBRIDGES & BOROUGH OF CAMBRI

CROU

SINGLE ROOM
DORMITORY
FIRST F
SINGLE ROOM
DORMITORY
SECOND
SINGLE ROOM
DORMITORY



CROUND F

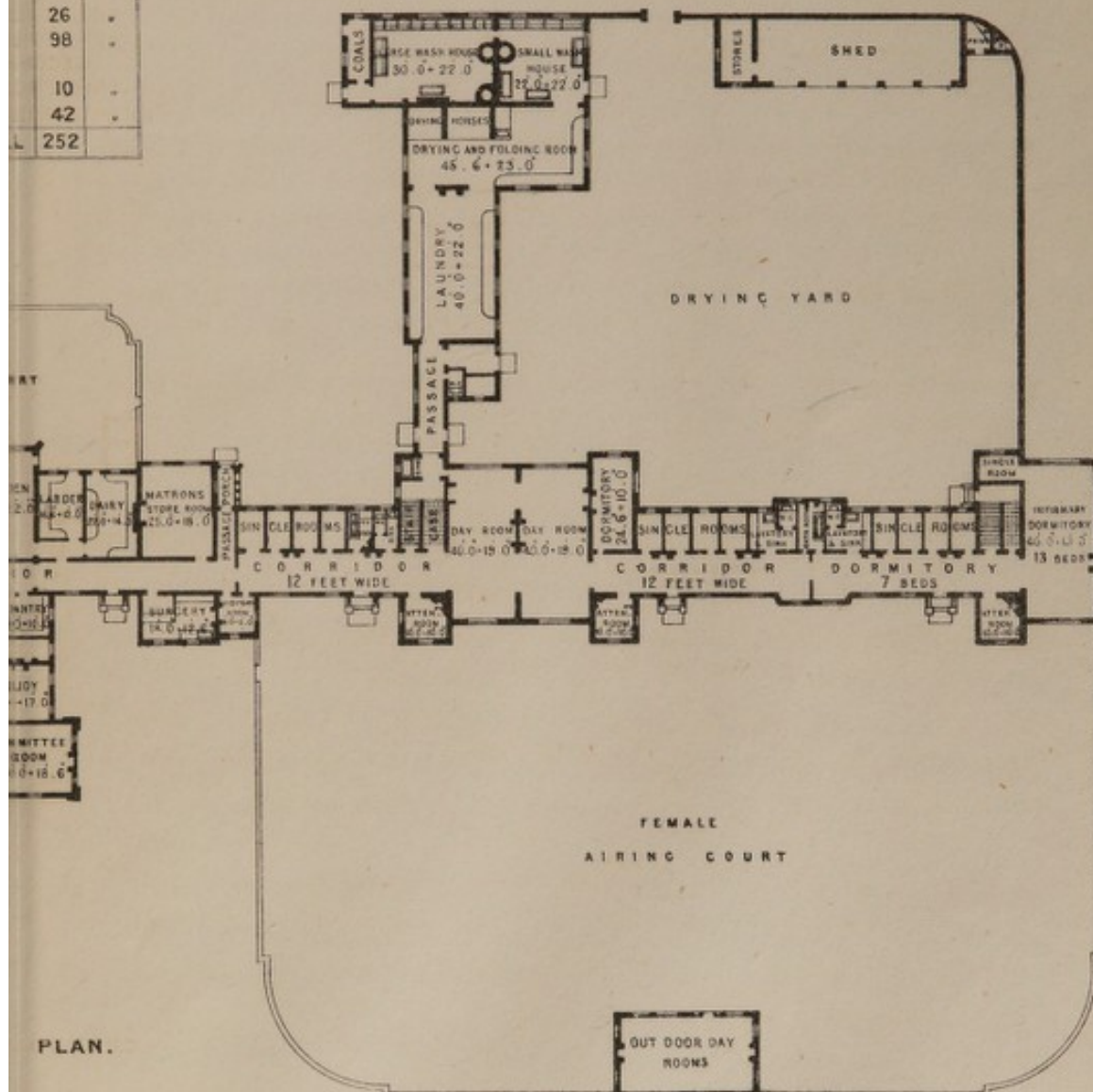
SCALE

0 5 0 10 20 30
FEET

IRE ISLE OF ELY GE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LOOR.

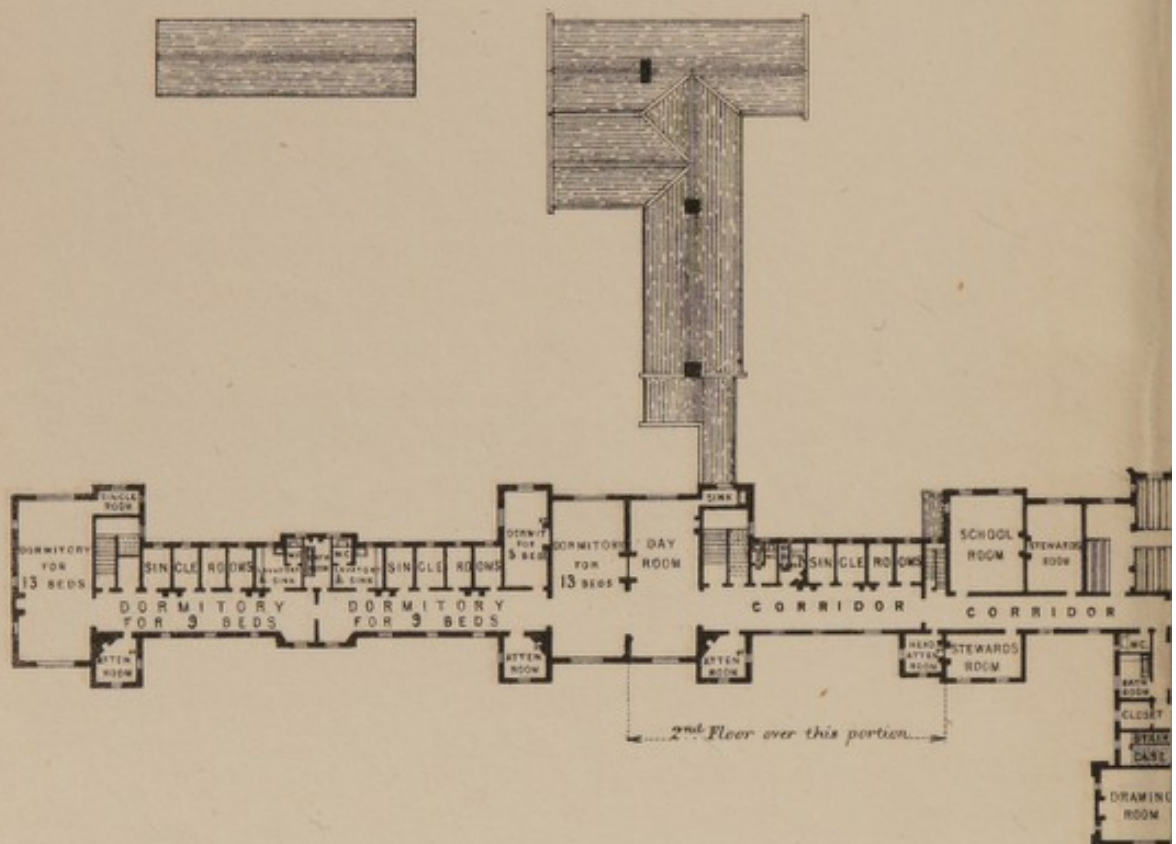
26	BEDS
50	"
26	"
98	"
10	"
42	"
252	



FEET.

100

THE CAMBRIDGES & BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE



FIRST FLOOR. MALE SIDE.

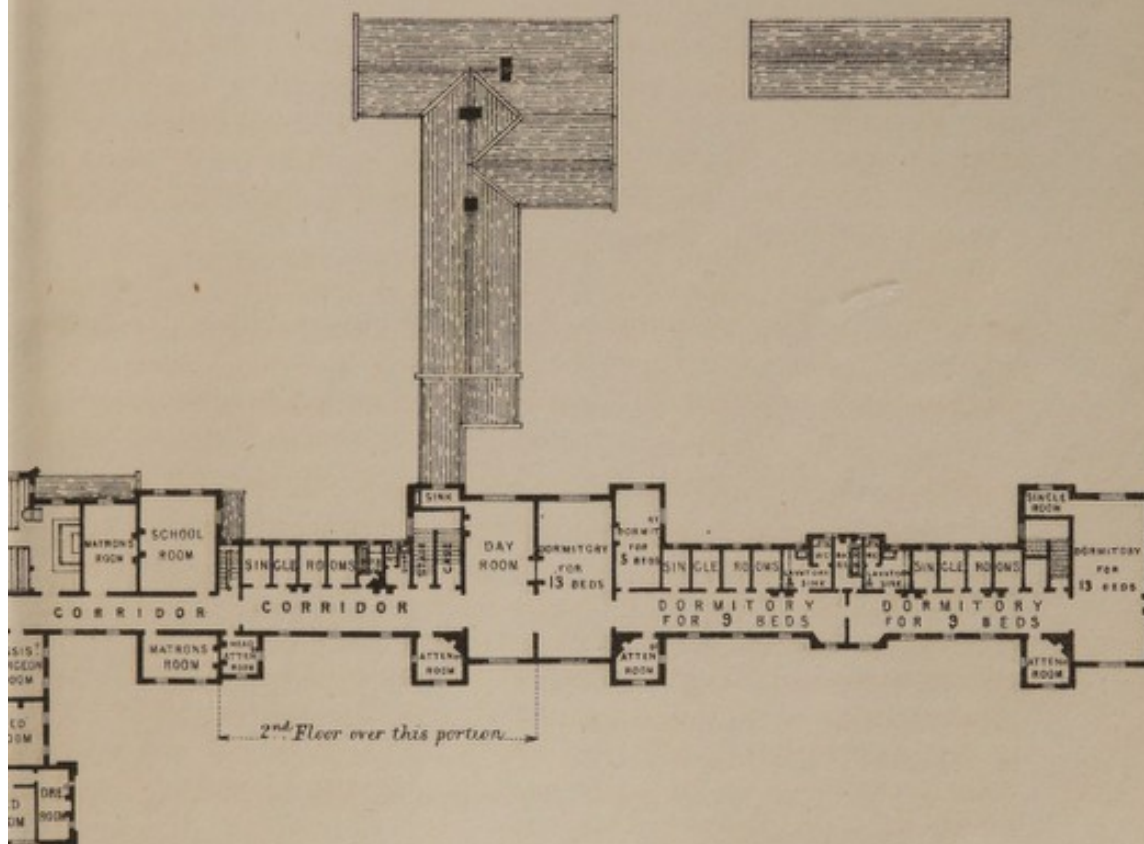
SINGLE ROOMS	13	BEDS
DORMITORIES	49	"
SECOND FLOOR		
SINGLE ROOMS	5	"
DORMITORIES	21	"
TOTAL	88	

FIRST

SCALE

10 5 0 10 20 30
feet

THE ISLE OF ELY LARGE LUNATIC ASYLUM.



FIRST FLOOR. FEMALE SIDE.

SINGLE ROOMS	13	BEDS
DORMITORIES	49	"
SECOND FLOOR		
SINGLE ROOMS	5	"
DORMITORIES	21	"
TOTAL	88	

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND COUNTY LUNATIC
ASYLUM.

THE new Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland has recently been erected on an estate called "The Garlands," purchased by the Magistrates of the two counties subsequent to the abandonment of the Lowry Hill site. The property, containing 108 acres, 2 roods, 9 perches, is situated about two miles south-east of Carlisle, and, after some deductions by selling off a part and enfranchising, cost the Justices 8,000*l.* or thereabouts.

The building is placed on an elevation of which the subsoil is sand, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, with distant outlines of Skiddaw, Saddleback, and other of the Cumberland mountains, in one direction; and of the Scotch hills far into Dumfriesshire and Kirkeudbright in the other.

The style of the building, which is for 200 patients, may perhaps be described as nineteenth century Italian, some of the simpler elements of Italian architecture having been introduced so far as could be done consistently with the nature of the climate of the Northern counties of England, and with the character of the materials obtainable in the district.

As there was on the estate an abundant supply of good clay suitable for making bricks, the original design and contract was for a brick building; but the contractor for making the bricks failing to furnish them, it was ultimately built of red stone, instead of red brick, with black and white bands of brickwork to give variety of colour. The central building of the southern façade contains the Dining Hall and Chapel, flanked on each side by a water tower. Right and left of the centre are the exercise galleries, presenting externally an arcaded appearance from the numerous arched headed windows which continue in series until the infirmaries and day-rooms project and form masses at the eastern and western extremities of the building.

The northern or entrance side of the building is composed of buildings of less elevation and smaller dimensions than the general bulk of the buildings occupied by the Patients; and this has been treated in a less formal manner than the main building, a clock tower and latticed porch being introduced with a view to giving as cheerful an aspect as possible to the approach, and removing from the mind of the Patient any suspicion of restraint.

The detached buildings for the convalescent or working Patients, forming wings to the right and left, are of the simplest architectural character.

Appendix (F.) On referring to the ground plan it will be seen that the visitor arriving at the Asylum enters through a latticed porch to a Central Hall, 19 feet by 10 feet. On the right hand is the porter's room, opposite to which is a staircase leading to the Board Room and offices of the Committee of Visitors, Steward's living rooms, &c., &c.

The reception rooms for both Male and Female Patients are placed behind this staircase in the left wing and doorways (at the opposite ends of a long corridor, which crosses the Hall at right angles); open to the covered ways giving access to the Male and Female Wards of the establishment respectively.

On the right of the Central Hall is placed the residence of the Superintendent, which has a private entrance through the Consulting Room or Study to the Central Hall, and has also a separate entrance porch from the approach road. The Medical Superintendent's residence contains a hall 10 feet by 18 feet; drawing room, 16 feet by 18 feet; dining-room, 18 feet by 14 feet; consulting-room or study, 14 feet by 11 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 16 feet by 12 feet 3 inches; scullery, 8 feet by 6 feet; water-closet, coal-place, yard, cellars, larder, &c., and five bed-rooms on the upper floor, with bath-room, water-closet, &c., &c.

Behind the group of buildings above described, and connecting with the main building, are the several offices and rooms connected with the kitchen department, surrounding an open court 33 feet by 27 feet, at the end of which is the kitchen, a lofty building, lighted by a series of windows from the court, and also by large skylights in the roof; the apex of the roof having a large louvre ventilator.

The other offices are arranged on each side of the Central Court, and comprise servants' hall, 15 feet by 13 feet 6 inches; scullery, 22 feet by 15 feet; larder, 10 feet by 15 feet; pantry, 6 feet by 10 feet 6 inches; bread-room, 15 feet by 8 feet; store-room, 28 feet by 15 feet; Steward's office, 10 feet by 15 feet, which is placed so that all provisions or stores passing through the cartway to the kitchen department are unloaded under his immediate inspection, and all persons pass by the window and door of his office on going to the kitchen department.

In the Court are water-closets for servants, sheds for coal, &c., and in the basement is a store for beer, 20 feet by 15 feet; a general store, 36 feet by 15 feet, &c., &c.

The floor above the servants' hall is occupied by the Matron's sitting-room, 20 feet 6 inches by 15 feet; and bed-room, 15 feet by 11 feet, with private water-closet.

The upper floor of the store and buildings on the other side of the kitchen court is appropriated to dormitories for the servants, upper servants' bed-room, water-closet, &c., &c.

Immediately behind the kitchen is the main building, occupied by the Patients, extending in a long line of three-storied buildings, the frontage of which to the south is 334 feet.

The

The Dining and Recreation Hall, with the Chapel above, form the central feature of this façade, which are separated from the kitchen department by a passage of communication between the Male and Female Wards. Appendix (F.)

The Dining Hall is 60 feet by 30 feet, having two large open fireplaces, one at each end; and the tables are so arranged that they may easily be removed, and the apartment used for recreation purposes. The food is placed in the two hot closets on each side of the kitchen fireplace by the kitchen attendant, and then carried to the Male and Female sides of the Dining Hall respectively.

The Chapel (on the upper floor) is approached from the ground-floor by the stone staircases on each side, and is of similar dimensions to the Hall.

In the two projecting buildings, east and west of the Hall, are the dispensary and Assistant Surgeon's sitting-room, and in the same position on the floor above, are the Chaplain's room and the Assistant Surgeon's bed-room.

Over these again are two towers, the upper part of which contain large water-tanks, constructed of iron.

The corridors or exercise galleries are each 83 feet 6 inches long and 10 feet wide, at the ends of which, and separated by a glazed screen, are the day-rooms. The corridors are lighted by a series of windows with arched heads, giving an agreeable arcaded appearance, and the glazed screens at the ends, separating the day-rooms, have been adopted in order to remove the depressing effect found to be produced on the inmates by a dead wall, which gives an impression of restraint and confinement.

The day-rooms are 30 feet by 20 feet, well lighted by windows, looking out in three different directions.

Each gallery and each day-room has two open fire-places.

The position of the attendant's room at the end of the gallery affords ample means of inspection through the whole of the ward, and every person entering the ward, or passing from it, either to the covered ways, dining hall, or airing-courts, must come under his observation.

Ten separate sleeping-rooms, each 9 feet by 7 feet, lighted from the north side, are entered from the corridor, as indicated on the plan.

At the angles adjoining the day-rooms are the principal stone staircases, five feet wide; the wells being built up to form ventilating shafts, up the centre of which are the copper flues from heating apparatus in the basement, more particularly described hereafter.

A projecting building to the north, behind the staircase, contains the bath-rooms, lavatories, slop-rooms, water-closets, &c., and which are all grouped together, in order that all the piping may be at once led to the outlet drain.

Appendix (F.)

One great advantage contemplated in this arrangement, has been the complete separation of these offices from the wards, and the means by cross ventilation of cutting off any effluvia from the main building.

The Infirmary is situated in a small wing, projecting southwards at right angles with the corridor and general day-rooms, and contains day-room, 18 feet by 13 feet; attendants' room 13 feet by 10 feet; store-room, lavatory, and water-closet, with three separate sleeping-rooms 10 feet by 7 feet, having a short corridor and independent access to the airing-court.

The arrangement of the whole of these wards on the two sides appropriated to Males and Females, is exactly the same, and the floor above is in all respects similar.

The plan varies, however, on the top story, which is entirely devoted to associated dormitories for 54 inmates. Each ward on this floor has four large sleeping apartments, the attendants' rooms being so placed as to give the means of inspection. The bath and water-closet arrangement is again repeated on this floor, as on the two floors below.

Each sex has one large airing-court on the south side of the building, the entire length of the ward occupied by the Patients, extending about 20 yards beyond the angle of the building, and returning as far as the back of the wards respectively, as indicated on the plan. The division between the Male and Female airing-court is formed by a garden in front of the dining hall. The fence walls are sunk in a deep trench or cutting, so that the wall has only the appearance of a low parapet above the level of the court and walks.

Small separate courts are also provided for the working patients adjoining the workshops and laundries.

The convalescent or working Patients are entirely separated from the main building in detached pavilions or blocks on the northern side.

The block occupied by the Males has a day-room and dormitory for 4, with attendant's room on the ground floor, and a dormitory for 12 with attendant's room on the first floor; also, a large timber-yard, shops for cabinet-makers, joiners, plumbers, painters, shoemakers and tailors, a bake-house, flour-store, water-closets, lavatories, slop-room, &c. The stable, coach-house, and a *post mortem* or dead-house, adjoins with a separate stable yard.

The block occupied by the Females contains the wash-house and laundry, each 40 feet by 20 feet; a drying closet, rooms for the reception and distribution of the clothes, each 20 feet by 10 feet, with boiler-house adjoining; also a day-room, attendant's room, a dormitory for 4 on the ground floor, and dormitory for 12 and attendant's room on the floor above.

The wash-house and laundry are lofty and well lighted, and adjoining is a drying yard in addition to the laundry court.

These

These detached blocks of building are placed in the rear of the main buildings, and somewhat more eastward and westward, thus allowing a free circulation of air on all sides. Appendix (F).

The classified table on the ground plan gives the detail of the manner in which the 200 Patients are distributed in the several wards of the Asylum.

The proportion of single rooms, it will be remarked, is only 26 per cent., which, though considerably less than in some of the older asylums, it was thought would be sufficient to meet the requirements.

The gas-works and engine-house have been erected in the position marked on the small block plan of the estate.

The very important question of heating and ventilating the building engaged the most careful and anxious consideration of the architect, who visited a large number of asylums in order to ascertain the most efficient means of accomplishing this difficult problem.

Finding that the results of the many costly artificial systems resorted to in large asylums and gaols had been practically very uncertain in their success, he recommended to the Committee of Visitors the adoption of open fires, and windows opening at the top and bottom, as the most natural means of attaining a healthful and agreeable warmth with the opportunity of easy and rapid ventilation.

Thus, when the Patients go out into the airing-courts, by opening the windows in the exercise galleries and those in the separate sleeping-rooms, a thorough change of the air in each ward is effected in a very short time.

Over the door of each separate sleeping-room is hung a small pivoted window in order to assist the ventilation of these rooms during the night. In the roof, over each ward, is a horizontal ventilating trunk for carrying off the vitiated air, to which are connected a number of small flues from the several apartments.

These horizontal flues discharge into the upright ventilating shafts before referred to, in the centre of the great staircases, and the foul air thus passes off from the building. These upright ventilating shafts or towers rise about 40 feet above the ridge of the roof of the main building, and are of sufficient size to contain a circular copper tube or smoke-flue from the furnace of the bath boiler in the cellar. This smoke-flue thus becomes a heated core up the centre of the air shaft, and by rarefying the air about it creates a continual rising current and extracts the air from the horizontal shafts in the roof and from the several air-flues connected therewith.

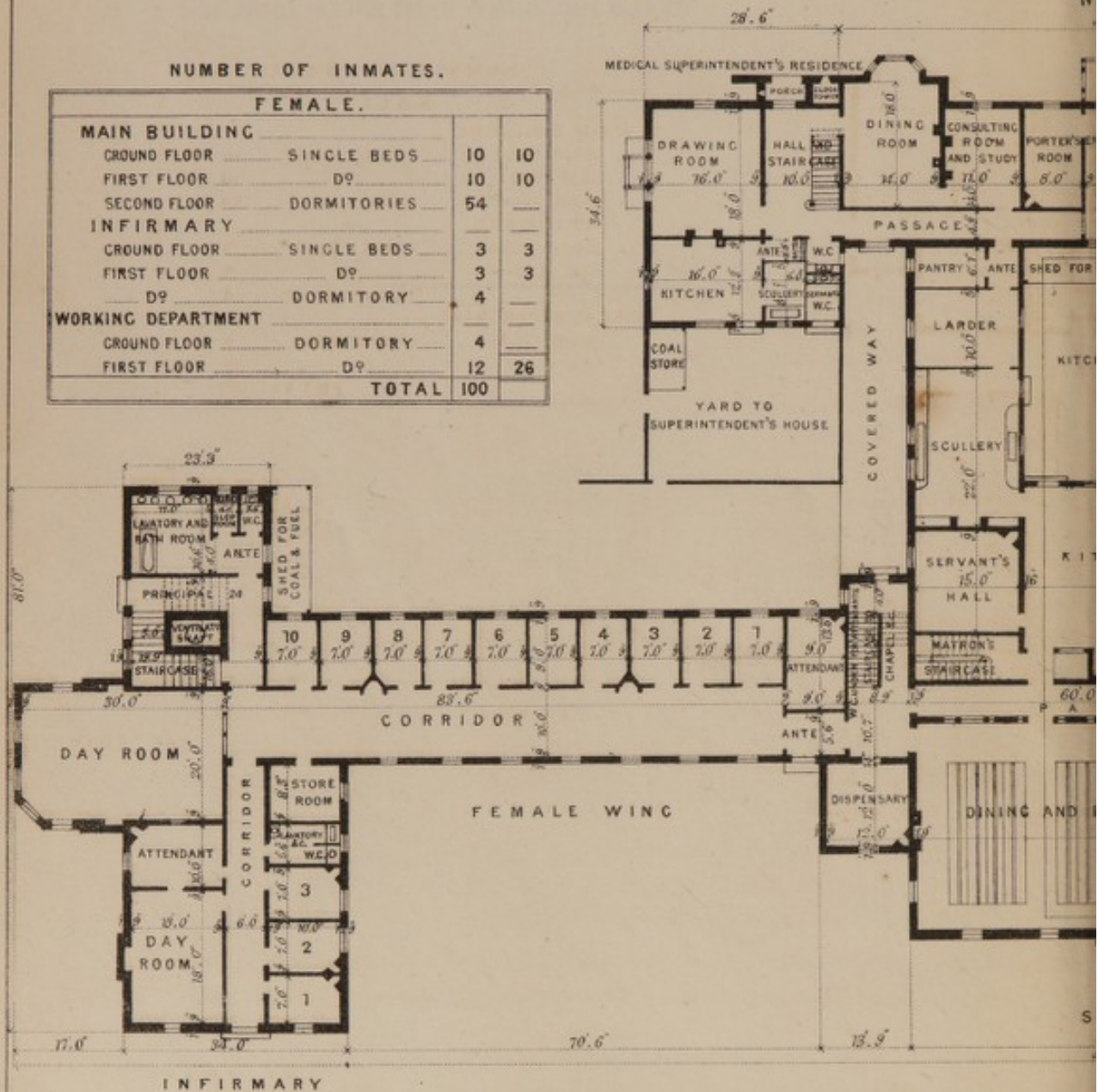
The ventilation of the large dormitories on the top floor has been assisted by inserting a number of air gratings communicating with the outside at the level of the floor.

Appendix (F.) The building has been carried out substantially in accordance with these plans and with the designs prepared by Mr. Thomas Worthington, architect, of Manchester, the work having been superintended by Mr. Corry, the county architect and surveyor. The building and fixtures have cost about 25,000*l.*, exclusive of gas-works, roads, fencing, bridge, lodge, and other matters external to the building, which have cost about 6,000*l.*

CUMBERLAND AND WESTM

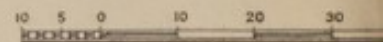
NUMBER OF INMATES.

FEMALE.			
MAIN BUILDING			
GROUND FLOOR	SINGLE BEDS	10	10
FIRST FLOOR	D ^o	10	10
SECOND FLOOR	DORMITORIES	54	
INFIRMARY			
GROUND FLOOR	SINGLE BEDS	3	3
FIRST FLOOR	D ^o	3	3
D ^o	DORMITORY	4	
WORKING DEPARTMENT			
GROUND FLOOR	DORMITORY	4	
FIRST FLOOR	D ^o	12	26
TOTAL		100	



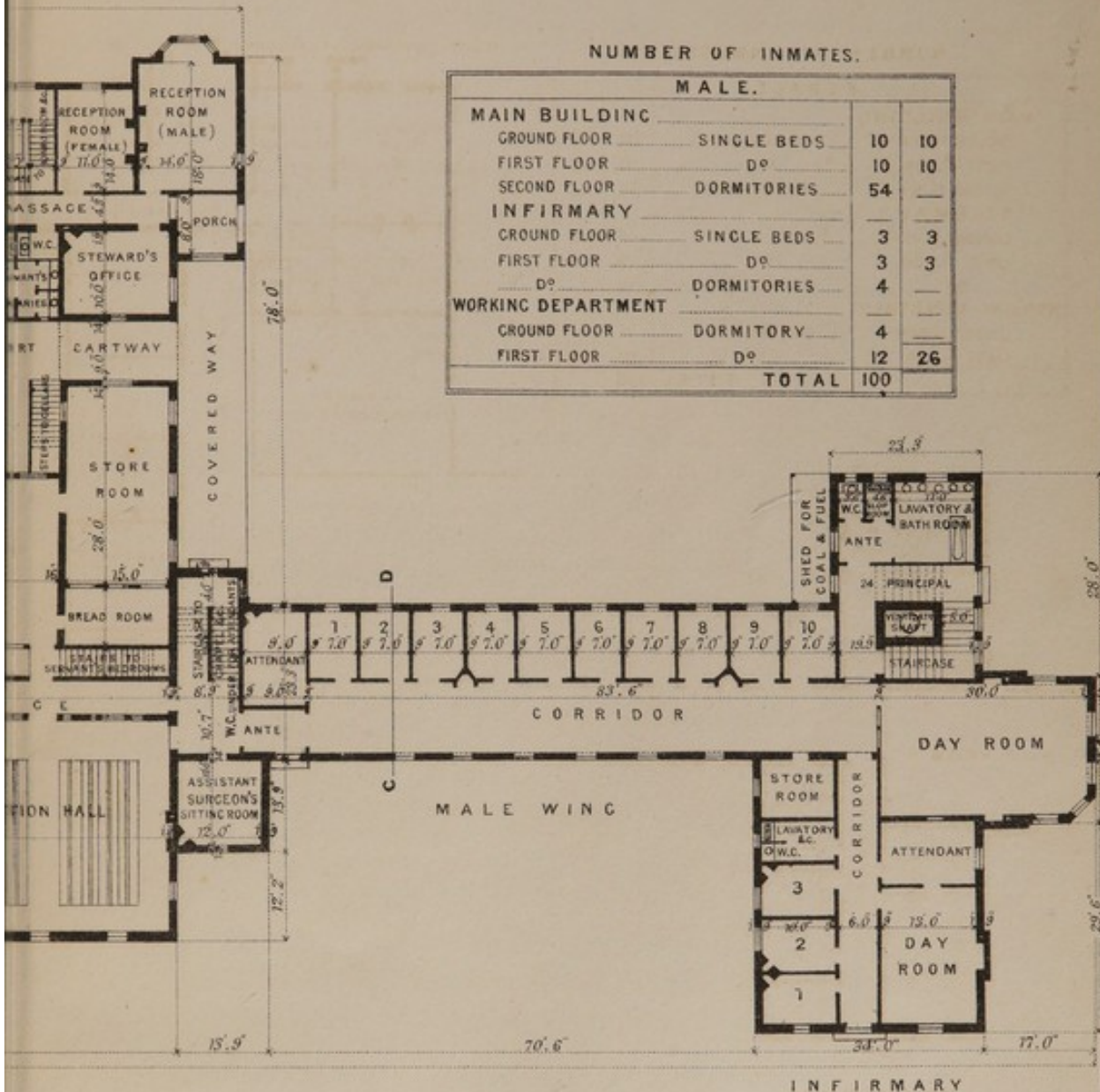
PLAN OF GROUND

SCALE



B.

IRELAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.



MAIN BUILDING.

CET.

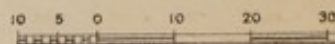
The floor plan is divided into three main sections:

- Medical Superintendent's Residence (Top Right):** Contains five Bed Rooms (1-5), a Staircase, a Bath Room, a General Cistern (17.0' x 15.0' x 2.0'), and a Matron's Sitting Room (15.0').
- Infirmary (Bottom Left):** Includes a Day Room, a Dormitory (for four), an Attendant's room, and a Corridor. It also features a Lavatory, W.C., and a Bath Room.
- Female Wing (Center):** A long corridor (83.6') with ten numbered rooms (1-10) on one side and a series of smaller rooms (1-3) on the other, including a Lavatory, W.C., and a Bath Room.

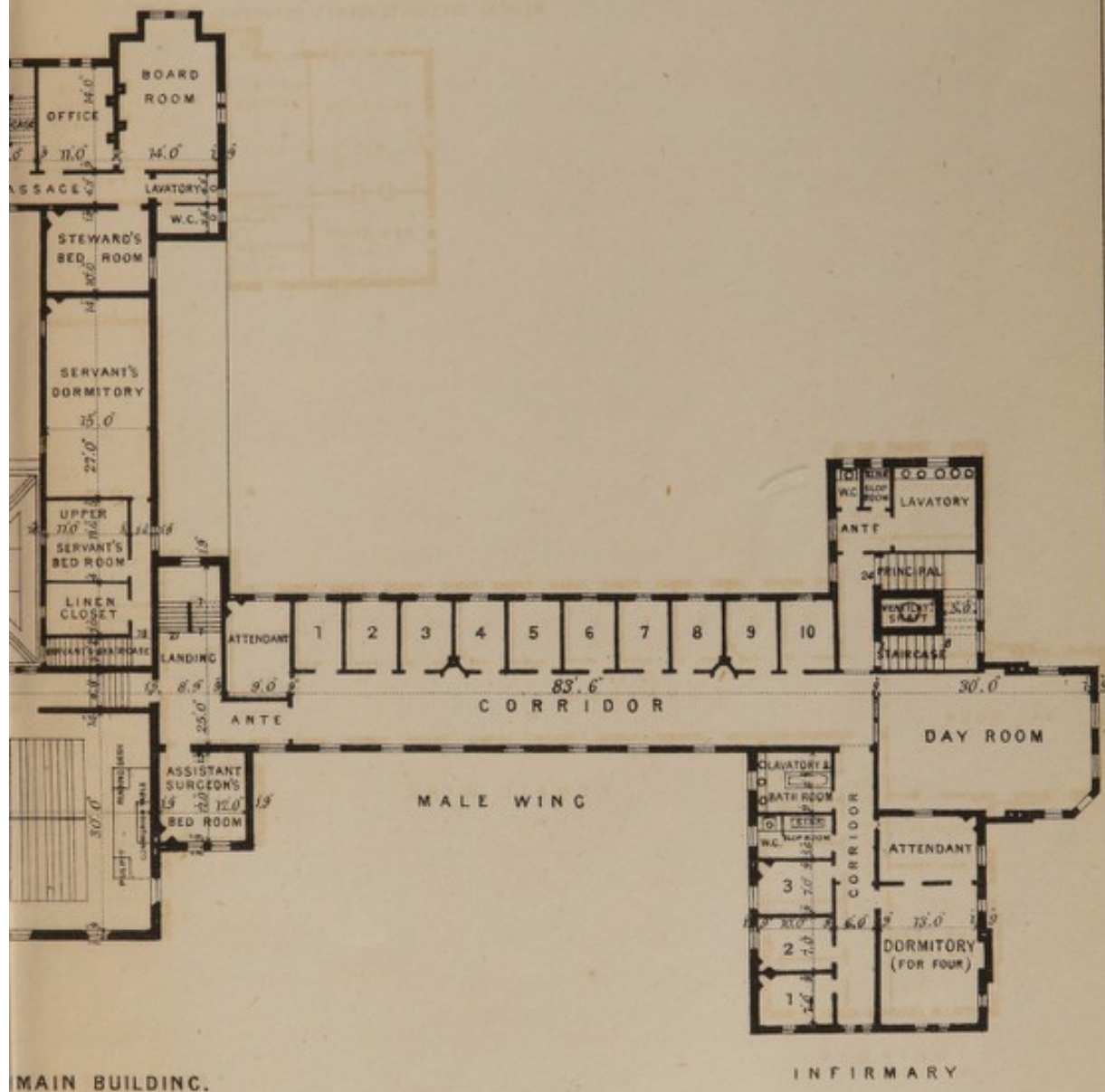
Other notable features include a Matron's Bed Room, a Chaplain's Room, and various staircases and landings throughout the plan.

PLAN OF FIRST FL

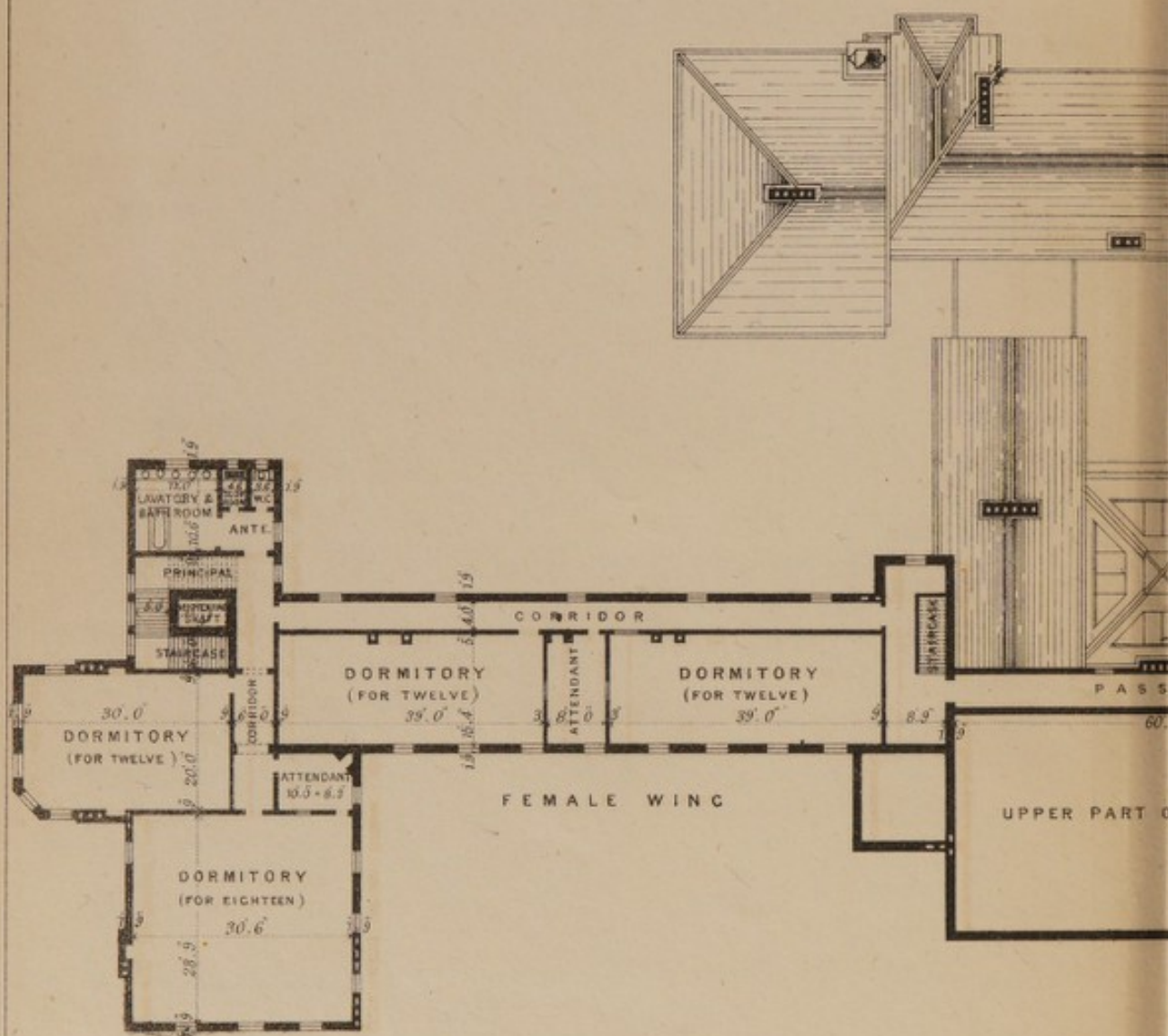
SCALE



ELAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

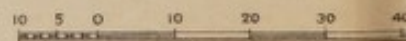


CUMBERLAND AND WESTMO

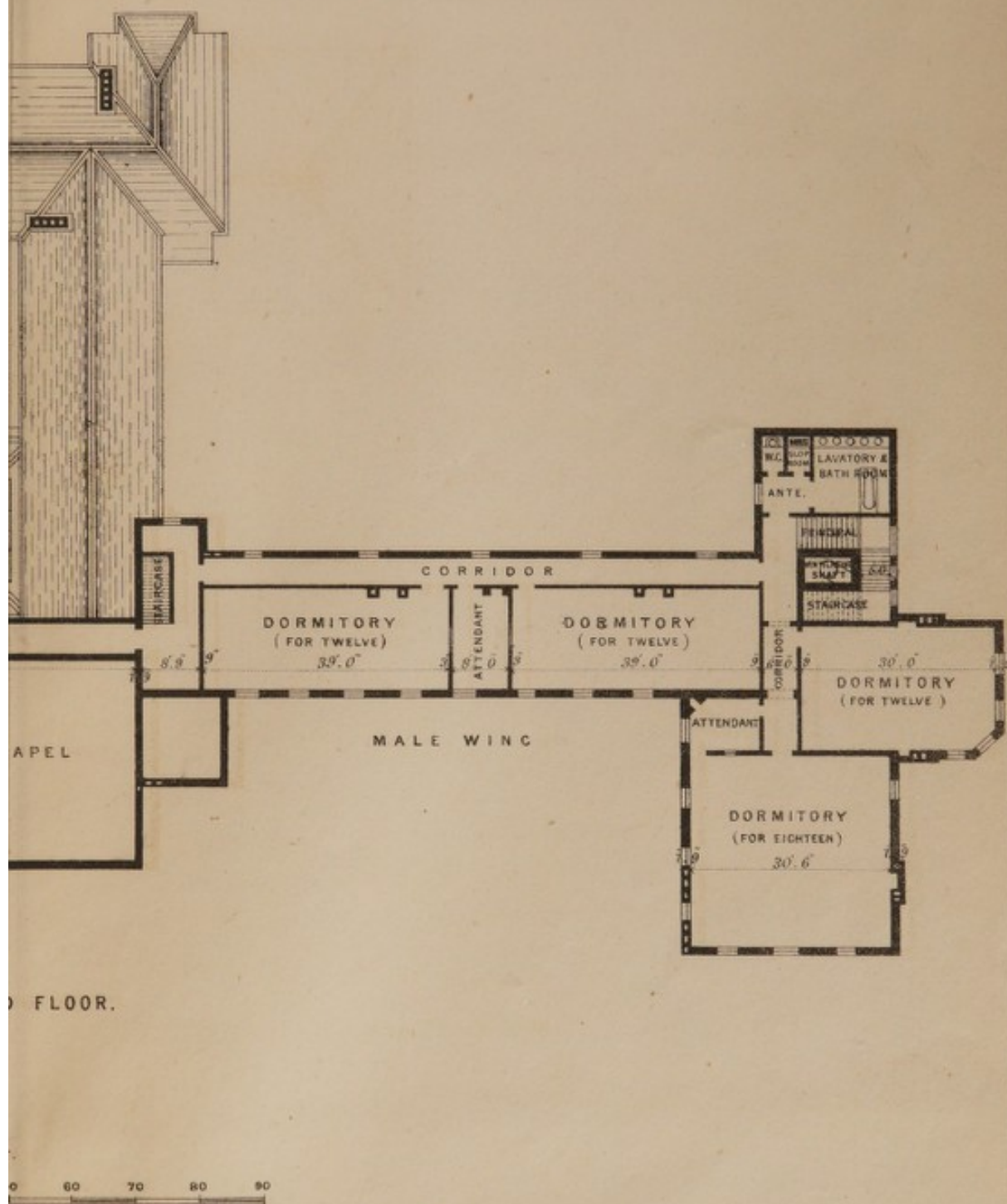


PLAN OF SEC

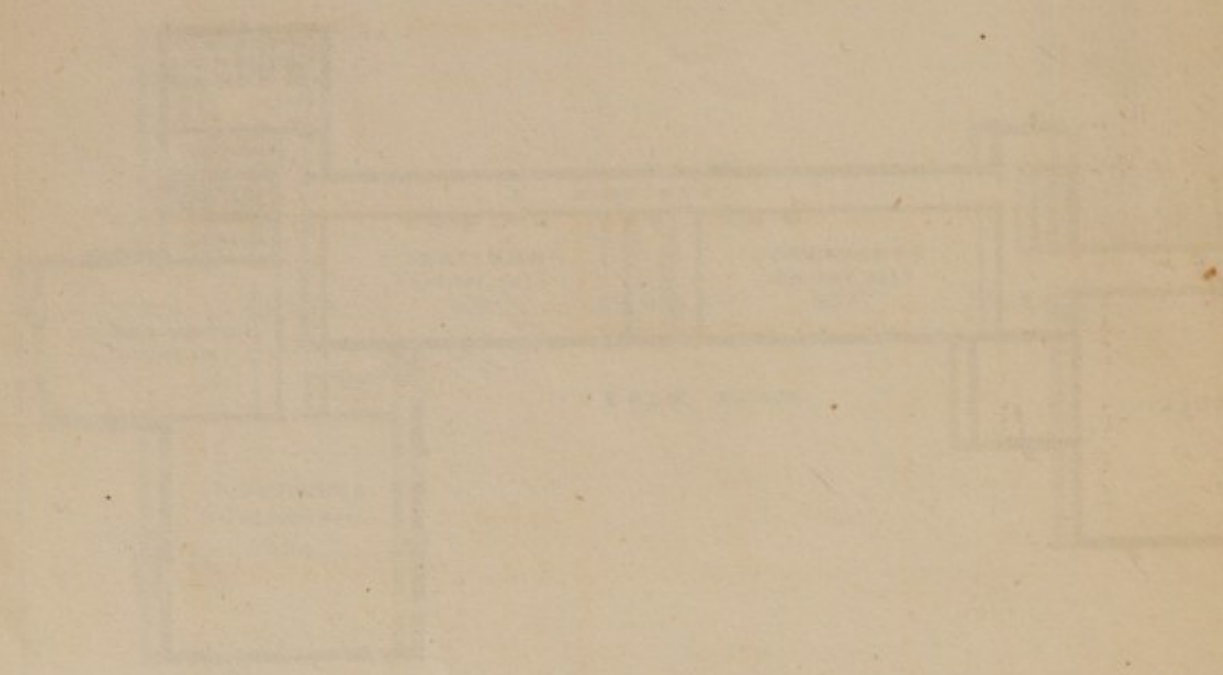
SCALE OF



ELAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE HISTORY OF THE

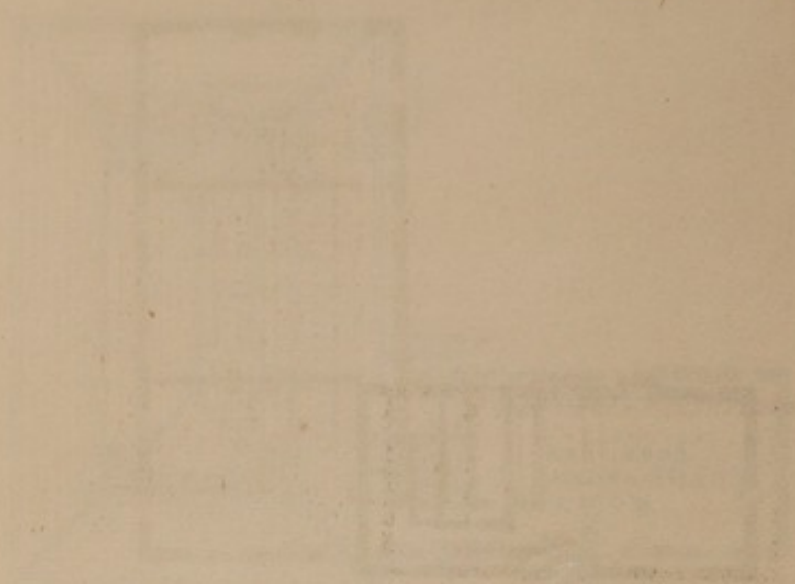


FIGURE 1

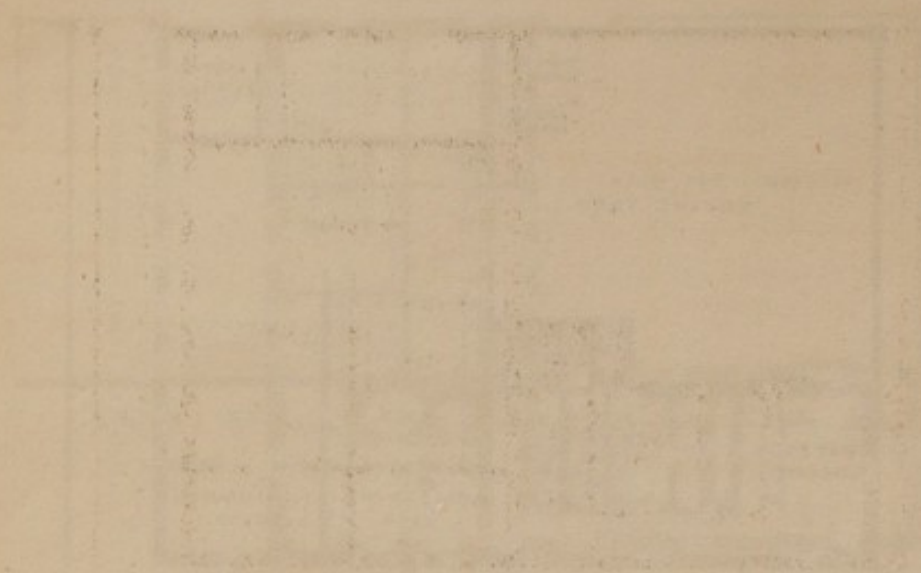
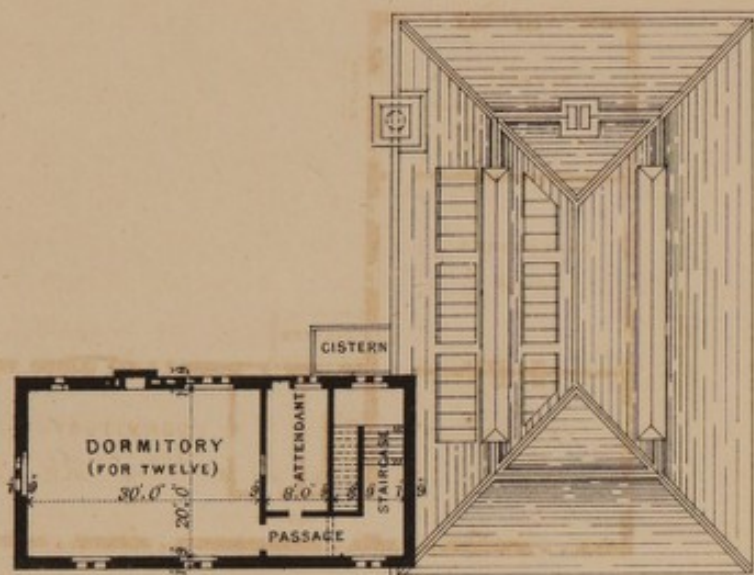
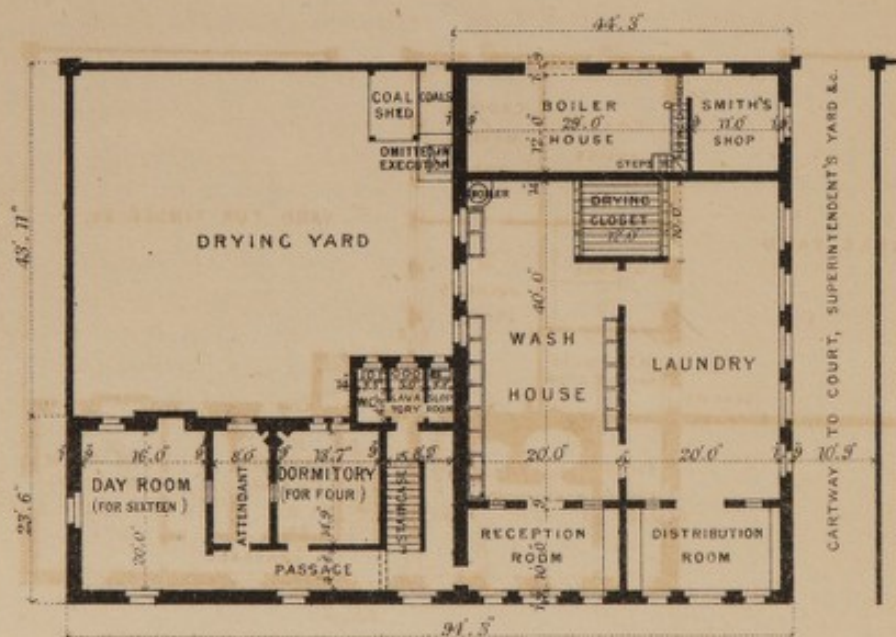


FIGURE 2

CUMBERLAND AND WESTM



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



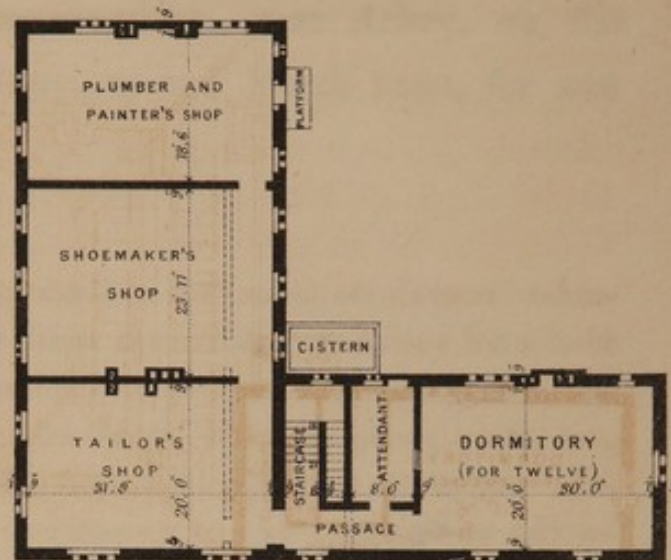
WASH-HOUSE BUILDINGS — PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.

SCALE

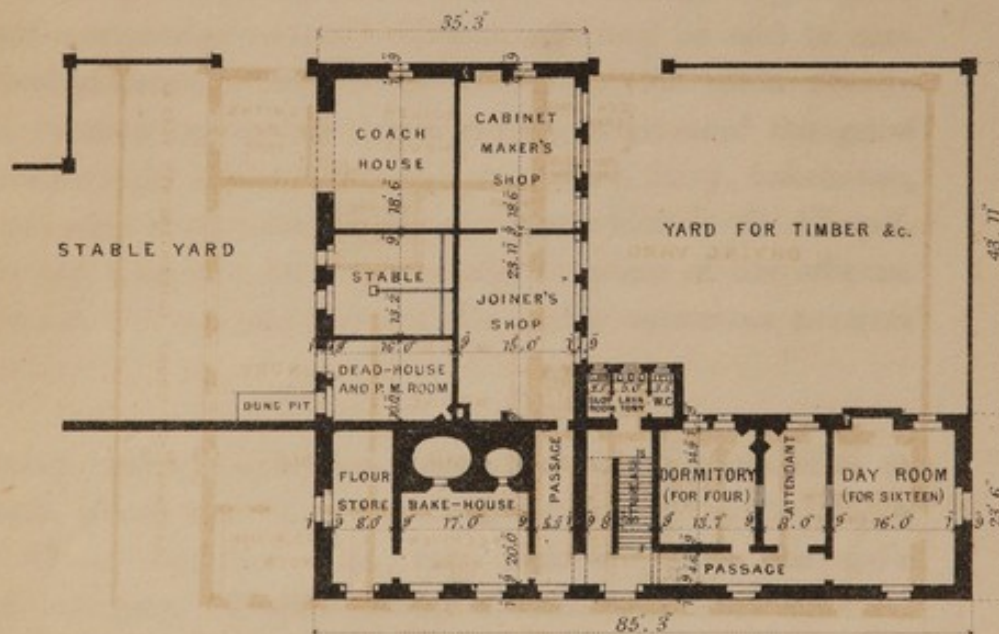
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5.

IRELAND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

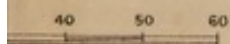


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



WORKSHOP BUILDINGS — PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.

FEET.



THREE COUNTIES ASYLUM FOR BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE, AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE, near Arlsey, on the Great Northern Railway, opened March 1860, for 508 Patients.

It stands on an estate of upwards of 250 acres of elevated table-like land, and is approached from the village of Arlsey by a bold carriage drive; running parallel to which is a tramway from the Great Northern Railway, for the transit of heavy goods, coals, &c., to the stoves, gas-works, and other engineering departments. Although the convenience of a tramway may be regarded as advantageous for the purposes specified, yet the deep cuttings, as it reaches nearer to the building, cannot be altogether free from objection, on the score of the safety of Patients whose maladies too frequently deprive them of self-command or control. The design may be said to consist of a double-fronted edifice, north and south, the roads already mentioned running up to the former, where is situated the great block, containing the kitchen and scullery, larder, dairy, bakehouse, bread-rooms, and other domestic offices; over which is the Chapel, a room for the Chaplain, and apartments for some of the officers. Gas is used for cooking, and the tea and coffee apparatus answers well.

The carriage drive is extended round the west (Female side) to the south, where the Superintendent's residence is, forming a divisional block, together with the Matron's and Steward's storerooms, surgery, Clerk's office, Committee-room, &c. &c. Over the store-rooms are the Infirmarys, and an attendant's room for each.

The connexion between the north block first spoken of (comprising the domestic offices, &c.) and south central block is by an enclosed but light and airy passage. The conveyance of food to the Wards

Appendix (F). right and left, is also by covered ways, across which are means for heavy traffic. It may here be mentioned that the rooms for the friends to visit them in are on the north side (east and west). The arrangements of the Wards are exceedingly simple; they are short, with corridors 12 feet wide, in which are single bed-rooms for Patients, and attendants' rooms, lavatory, &c. No. 1 Corridor is ended by a congeries of three day and dining-rooms, communicating with each other, and yet can be entered separately. These, with the corridor, form a recreation hall. Running north, leading to the visiting-rooms before named, is a connecting building, containing on the Female side apartments for the Assistant Matron; and in like manner, on the Male side, for the Assistant Surgeon; a large bath-room; a dormitory, containing 10 Patients, and a room for an attendant; a lavatory, water-closet, sink, &c. At right angles with this last is another Ward, facing south, and terminating with a pair of large dining-rooms, adjoining to which are attendants' rooms, overlooking the pleasure-grounds, a large bath-room, scullery, and a terminus staircase. The Ward staircases, leading from one floor to another, are four on each side, and are 4 feet 3 inches wide. Leading from the Female side is a passage to the laundry, wash-houses, drying-rooms and drying-grounds. From the Male or east wing, in like manner, are placed the workshops, consisting of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, painters and plumbers, smith's shop, and brewhouse. Independently of these buildings is a shed, at the end of which, on the Female side, is the steam-engine and boiler-house for pumping water, and for steam for the laundry, and one, too, on the Male side, in the materials' yard belonging to the workshops, with an out-door store-room. The Asylum on the upper floors consists entirely of sleeping rooms. It is built of white brick, relieved with red and black, with stone quoins in parts. The pleasure-grounds are on the south side, and protected on two sides by the main buildings of the Asylum, by which they are entered, by four porched doorways; iron palisades bound them. The clock tower presents a prominent object. The farm buildings lie between the main roads of approach and the workshops; they are very commodious, and embrace every requisite convenience and accommodation for live as well as dead stock. The bailiff's house and a couple of cottages adjoin, and there is also a block of four cottages across the

Stolford

Stotfold road for the families of servants employed on the premises: Appendix (F).
Besides these are a Chaplain's residence and a lodge. The plan is capable of extension, both by raising the whole a second floor, and by adding on to the extreme east and west wings; but before resorting to this more costly mode for future increasing numbers, it perhaps is not improbable that the Committee of Visitors may deem it expedient to erect some double cottages over their large estate for accommodating from 30 to 40 Patients in each. This can be done at a cost of about 30*l.* per Patient, exclusive of furniture alone. The parent Institution may thus provide for many years to come for all the more dangerous, urgent, and recent cases of insanity, by drafting off the better conducted, trustworthy, and industrious inmates to the new cottages, if adopted. The writer takes leave to present the Commissioners in Lunacy with a plan for such like cottages, which will be observed to contain apartments for two married couples as attendants, and attics for their children. A sitting-room and a dining-room, and a six-bedded room on the ground floor, with a kitchen, scullery, store-room, and pantry, and a passage leading to the back yard, and there is a door out of the dining-room into a verandah, 21 feet long. Two staircases to the upper floor are in the entries, the doorways being porched. The upper floor comprises four dormitories, two for nine beds, and two for six beds each, and one single bed-room as a security in case of difficulty; and likewise the attendants' bed-rooms. If practicable, the one attendant's wife would act as cook, and the other have the charge and care of the cottage arrangements generally. Over each staircase is a water-closet.

In the back yard would be a shed, force-pump with common lift, and privies with low-truck receptacles, containing the ashes and ordure, to be replaced with clean ones and fresh ashes as often as necessary; a small archway fitted with locked door would allow of the removal of the privy trucks.

It must not be overlooked that in course of time provision for washing, drying, &c., would be required, as the existing laundry offices would be overdone. It is obvious that no real obstacles ever can present themselves to obtaining the necessary relief in any case

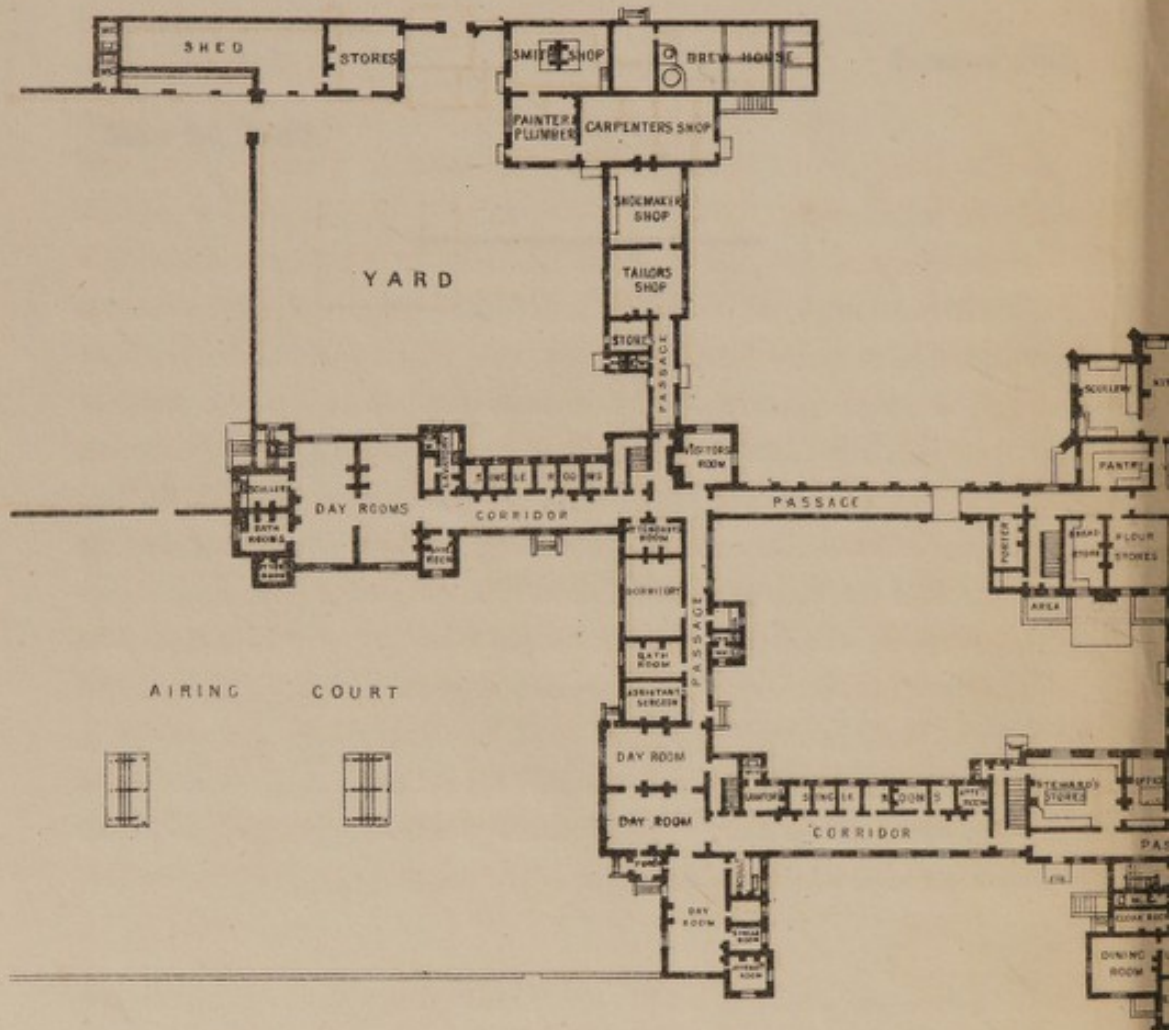
Appendix (F). where ample space is available. The stores and provisions would of course be supplied by the Steward, in the ordinary way, from the Parent Asylum.

The warming and ventilation are proposed to be effected in precisely the same way as already carried out in the main building, and which seems to answer perfectly.

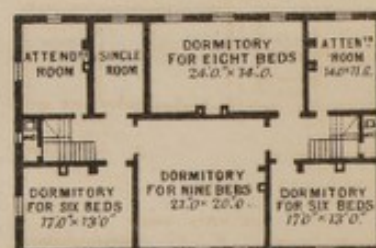
Samuel Hill.

May 24, 1862.

THE BEDFORD HERTFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM



MALES.		
GROUND FLOOR	SINGLE ROOMS	13
	DORMITORYS	10
FIRST FLOOR	SINGLE ROOMS	15
	DORMITORYS	101
SECOND FLOOR	INFIRMARYS	12
	SINGLE ROOMS	15
SECOND FLOOR	DORMITORYS	74
	INFIRMARYS	12
TOTAL		252



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

GROUND
SCALE

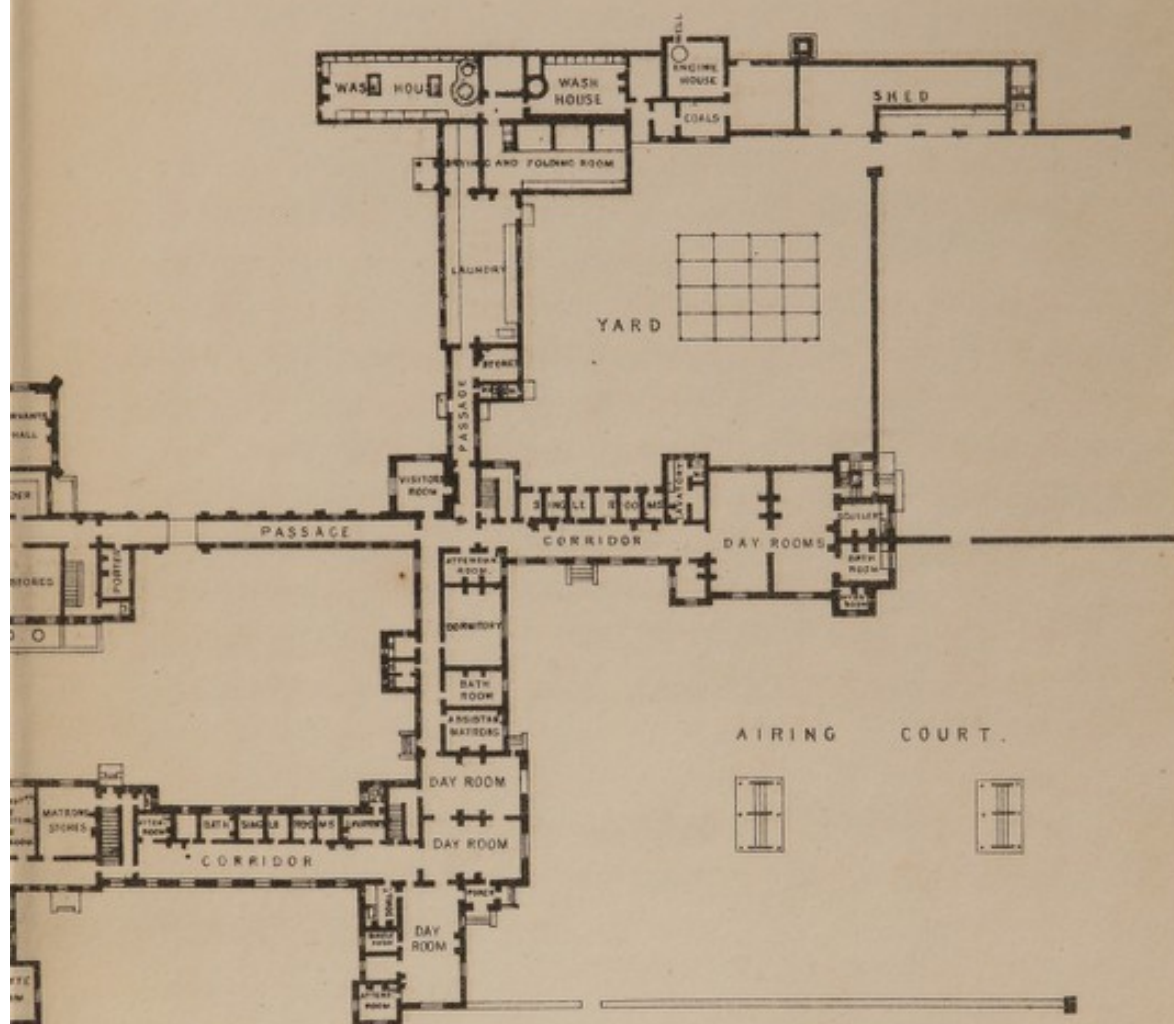
0 0 10 20 30 40 50 60

PROPOSED AS

SCALE

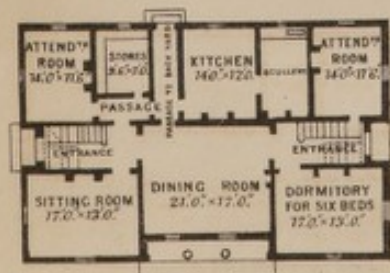
0 5 10 15

D AND HUNTINGDON AT ARLSEY.



PLAN.

M COTTAGE.

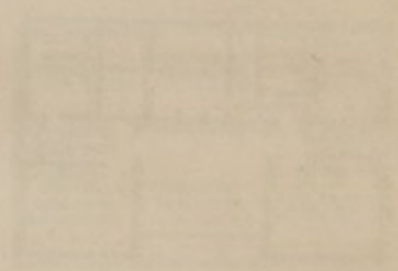
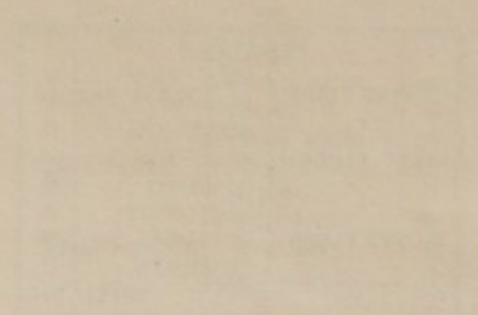
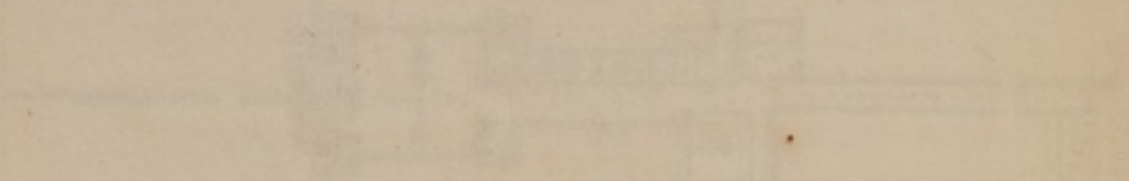


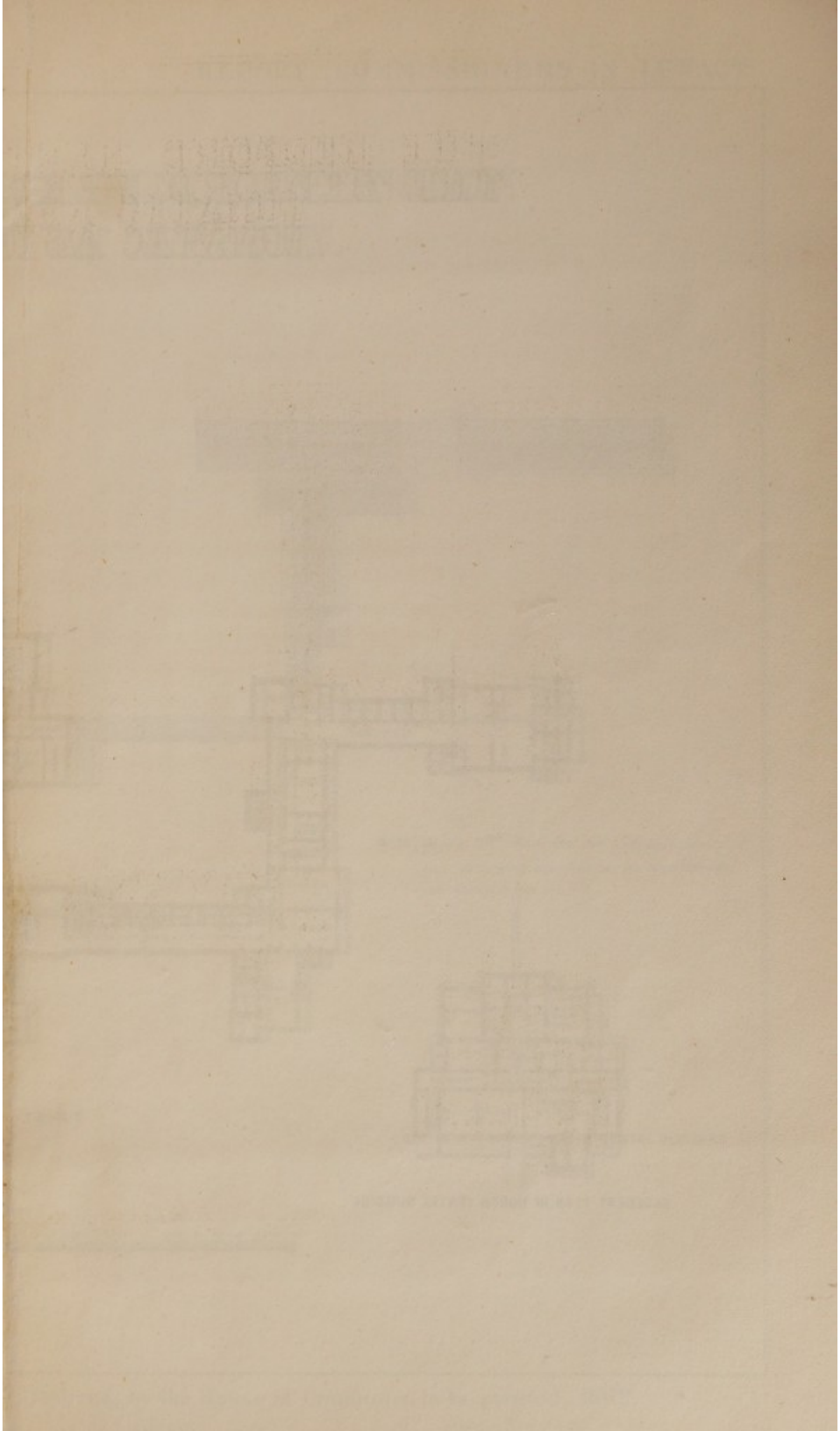
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

FEMALES.		
GROUND FLOOR	SINGLE ROOMS	13
	DORMITORYS	10
FIRST FLOOR	SINGLE ROOMS	15
	DORMITORYS	101
SECOND FLOOR	INFIRMARYS	12
	SINGLE ROOMS	15
	DORMITORYS	74
TOTAL		252

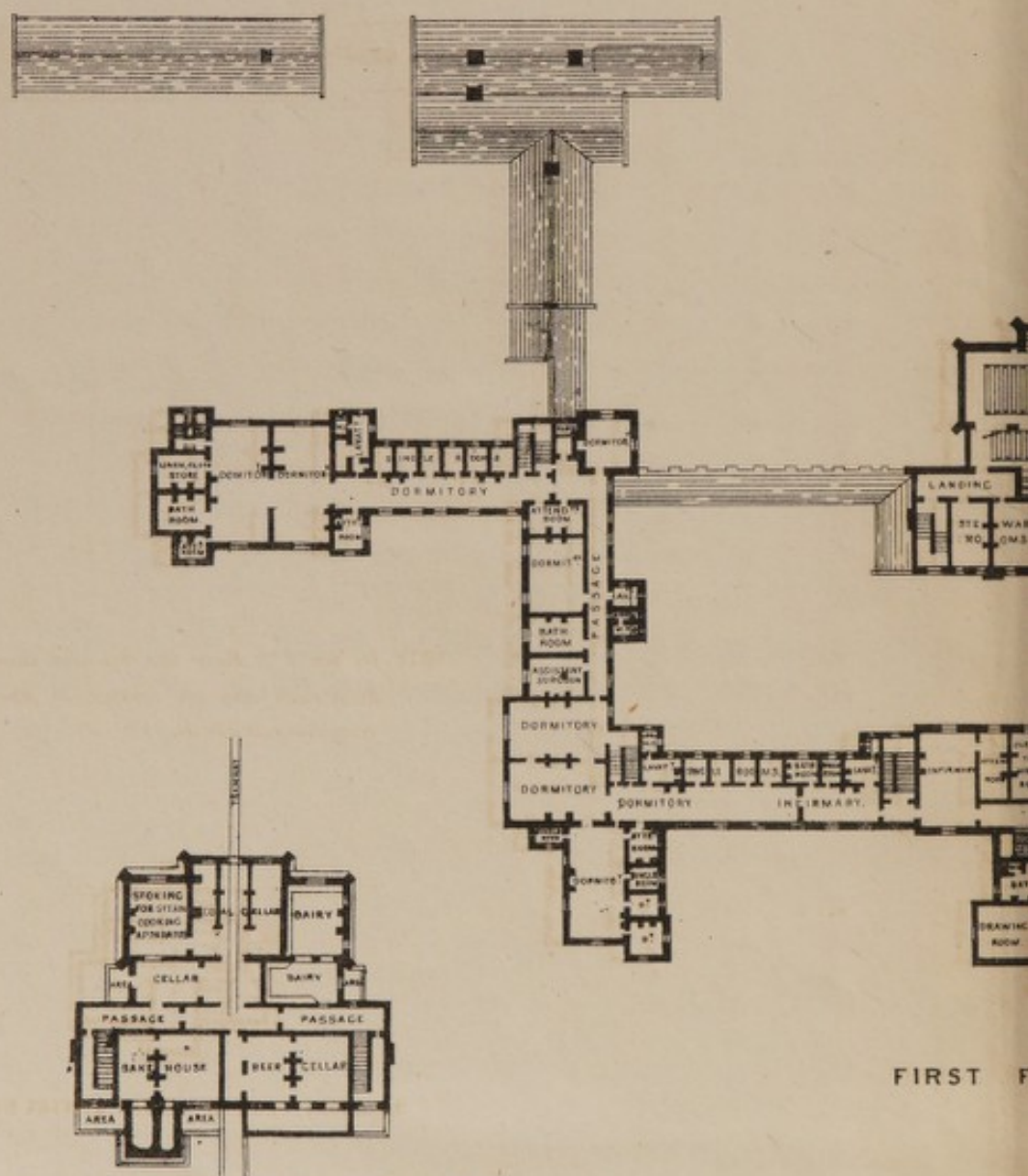
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO





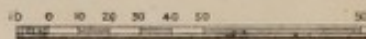
THE BEDFORD HERTEL LUNATIC ASYLUM



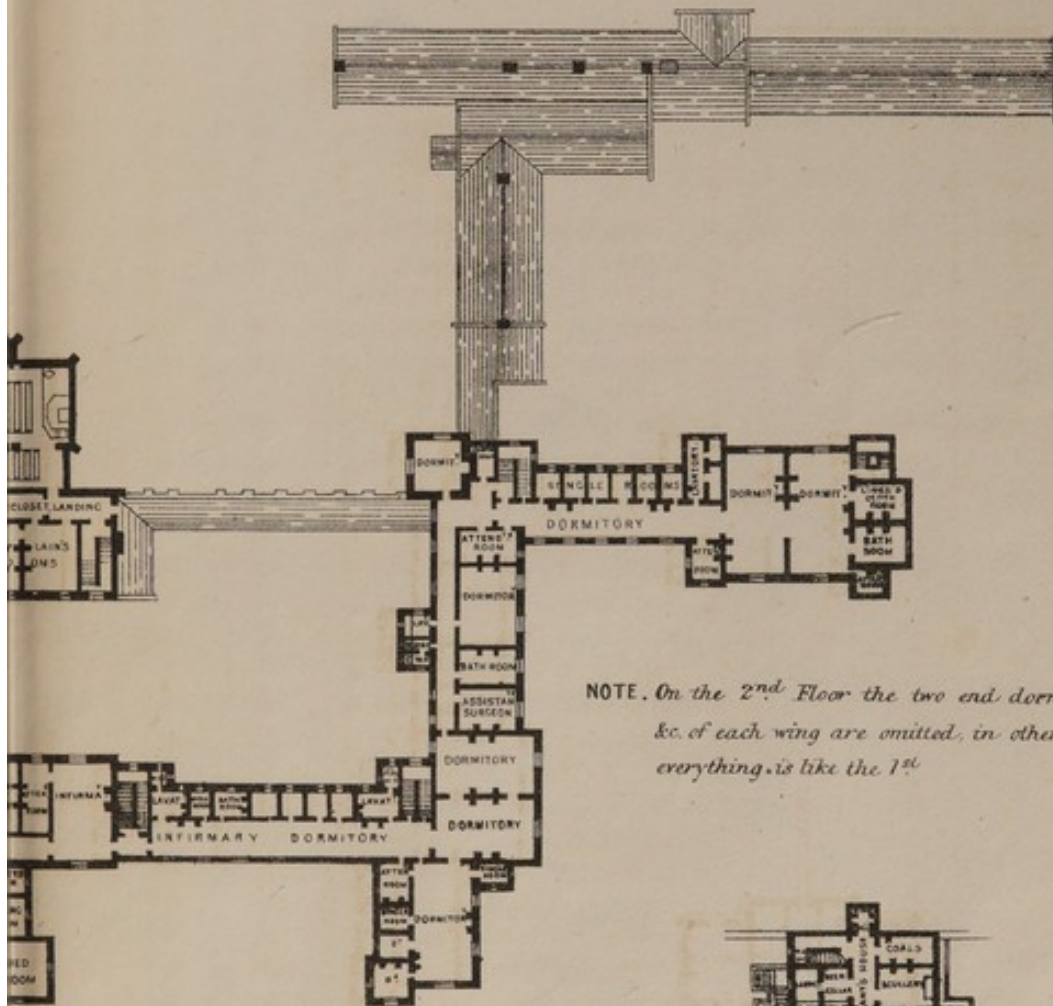
BASEMENT, PLAN OF NORTH CENTRE BUILDING.

FIRST F

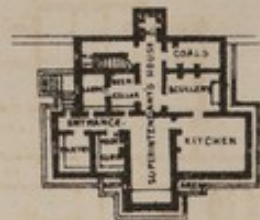
SCALE



RD AND HUNTINGDON I AT ARLSEY.



NOTE. On the 2nd Floor the two end dormitories &c. of each wing are omitted, in other respects everything is like the 1st.



PLAN.

BASEMENT PLAN OF SOUTH CENTRE BUILDING.

ET.



Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY
during the Year ending 31st December 1861.

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	3	5	8
	Bradfield - - -	5	8	13
	Cookham - - -	8	5	13
	Easthampstead - - -	—	1	1
	Faringdon - - -	3	1	4
	Hungerford - - -	3	6	9
	Newbury - - -	3	7	10
	Reading - - -	6	7	13
	Wallingford - - -	3	4	7
	Wantage - - -	1	2	3
	Windsor - - -	9	12	21
	Wokingham - - -	3	2	5
Bucks - - -	Eton - - -	—	2	2
Cambridge	Cambridge - - -	4	4	8
	Chesterton - - -	3	6	9
	Ely - - -	3	11	14
	Newmarket - - -	4	3	7
	Whittlesey - - -	3	2	5
Chester - - -	Wisbech - - -	4	6	10
	Altrincham - - -	5	9	14
	Chester, City - - -	3	5	8
	Congleton - - -	7	10	17
	Macclesfield - - -	18	45	63
	Nantwich - - -	3	7	10
	Northwich - - -	1	6	7
	Runcorn - - -	4	7	11
Cumberland - - -	Stockport - - -	36	46	82
	Wirral - - -	3	4	7
Cumberland - - -	Cockermouth - - -	24	16	40
Derby - - -	Ashbourne - - -	3	14	17
	Chesterfield - - -	7	12	19
	Derby - - -	4	5	9
	Glossop - - -	2	1	3

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon - - -	Axminster - - -	4	11	15
	East Stonehouse - - -	2	3	5
	Exeter, City - - -	6	7	13
	Honiton - - -	3	2	5
	Kingsbridge - - -	3	5	8
	Plymouth - - -	18	26	44
	Plympton St. Mary - - -	5	5	10
	Stoke Damerel - - -	9	23	32
	Tiverton - - -	3	-	3
Dorset - - -	Beaminster - - -	-	3	3
	Bridport - - -	7	3	10
	Cerne - - -	1	1	2
	Dorchester - - -	-	4	4
	Poole - - -	7	6	13
	Shaftesbury - - -	-	6	6
	Sherborne - - -	1	4	5
	Weymouth - - -	4	11	15
Durham - - -	Auckland - - -	1	1	2
	Chester-le-Street - - -	4	3	7
	Darlington - - -	1	2	3
	Durham - - -	5	8	13
	Gateshead - - -	3	6	9
	Houghton-le-Spring - - -	-	3	3
	South Shields - - -	5	10	15
	Sunderland - - -	27	41	68
	Teesdale - - -	6	14	20
Essex - - -	Billericay - - -	1	1	2
	Braintree - - -	2	11	13
	Chelmsford - - -	12	3	15
	Colchester - - -	3	6	9
	Epping - - -	5	3	8
	Halstead - - -	2	4	6
	Lexden and Winstree - - -	5	8	13
	Ongar - - -	3	4	7
	Orsett - - -	1	3	4
	Romford - - -	5	10	15
	Tendring - - -	4	1	5
	Witham - - -	1	4	5
Gloucester - - -	Bristol, City - - -	24	50	74
	Cheltenham - - -	3	7	10
	Chipping Sodbury - - -	4	8	12
	Cirencester - - -	4	7	11
	Clifton - - -	41	50	91
	Dursley - - -	4	12	16

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Gloucester— <i>continued.</i>	Gloucester - - -	4	13	17
	Newent - - -	1	3	4
	Northleach - - -	1	3	4
	Stow-on-the-Wold - - -	1	1	2
	Stroud - - -	11	23	34
	Tetbury - - -	1	—	1
	Tewkesbury - - -	4	6	10
	Thornbury - - -	2	6	8
	Wheatenhurst - - -	—	4	4
	Winchcomb - - -	—	2	2
Hereford - - -	Ross - - -	3	5	8
Hertford - - -	St. Albans - - -	4	19	23
	Hertford - - -	4	3	7
	Ware - - -	2	9	11
Hunts - - -	Huntingdon - - -	1	1	2
	Ives, St. - - -	6	2	8
	Neot's, St. - - -	5	3	8
Kent - - -	Ashford, East - - -	2	5	7
	Ashford, West - - -	5	2	7
	Blean - - -	—	—	—
	Bridge - - -	4	3	7
	Bromley - - -	2	2	4
	Canterbury, City - - -	3	5	8
	Cranbrook - - -	7	1	8
	Dover - - -	7	6	13
	Eastry - - -	8	8	16
	Elham - - -	3	4	7
	Gravesend and Milton - - -	3	8	11
	Greenwich - - -	32	38	70
	Hollingbourn - - -	2	6	8
	Hoo - - -	—	—	—
	Lewisham - - -	5	2	7
	Maidstone - - -	8	7	15
	Malling - - -	2	—	2
	Medway - - -	16	19	35
	Milton - - -	1	4	5
	North Aylesford - - -	1	6	7
	Sevenoaks - - -	2	5	7
	Tenterden - - -	3	5	8
	Thanet, Isle of - - -	12	9	21
	Tonbridge - - -	5	8	13
Lancaster - - -	Ashton-under-Lyne - - -	36	40	76
	Blackburn - - -	26	30	56

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster—continued.	Bolton - - -	40	57	97
	*Bury - - -	(not stated)		118
	Chorley - - -	10	20	30
	Chorlton - - -	33	43	76
	Leigh - - -	3	9	12
	*Liverpool - - -	(not stated)		73
	Manchester, Old - -	12	18	30
	New - -	68	96	164
	Oldham - - -	43	46	89
	Ormskirk - - -	2	8	10
	Prescot - - -	6	8	14
	Rochdale, Hollingworth -	18	10	28
	Spotland -	6	10	16
	Wardleworth -	1	5	6
	Marland -	3	7	10
	Salford - - -	41	45	86
	Warrington - - -	13	10	23
	West Derby - - -	13	8	21
	Wigan - - -	33	39	72
Leicester - - -	Ashby-de-la-Zouch - -	5	4	9
	Hinckley - - -	7	14	21
	Leicester - - -	40	28	68
	Market Harborough - -	8	9	17
	Melton Mowbray - -	4	5	9
Lincoln - - -	Boston - - -	2	8	10
	Caistor - - -	6	10	16
	Grantham - - -	3	4	7
	Holbeach - - -	5	12	17
	Horncastle - - -	5	9	14
	Lincoln - - -	5	7	12
	Spalding - - -	5	5	10
	Stamford - - -	5	-	5
Middlesex - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	14	18	32
	Clerkenwell, St. James's -	16	28	44
	George, St., Hanover-sq. -	5	1	6
	Little Chelsea -	-	3	3
	George, St., in-the-East -	12	25	37
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	5	8	13
	Hendon - - -	3	2	5
	Holborn - - -	8	15	23
	Islington, St. Mary -	4	3	7
	James, St., Westminster -	8	11	19
	Kensington - - -	6	4	10
	London, City - - -	41	59	100
	London, West - - -	13	12	27

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex - (continued).	Luke, St. - - -	31	41	72
	Margaret, St., and St. John, Westminster.	14	23	37
	Martin, St., in-the-Fields	5	7	12
	Mile End Old Town -	12	32	44
	Paddington - - -	10	10	20
	Pancras, St. - - -	(not stated.)		
	Poplar - - - -	9	6	15
	Stepney, Wapping	-	37	37
	„ Ratcliffe - -	12	-	12
	Strand, The - - -	3	12	15
	Uxbridge - - - -	4	3	7
	Whitechapel - - -	14	27	41
Monmouth - - -	Abergavenny - - -	4	4	8
	Monmouth - - - -	4	10	14
	Newport - - - -	-	7	7
	Pontypool - - - -	8	3	11
Norfolk - - - -	Docking - - - -	4	2	6
	Downham - - - -	2	10	12
	Freebridge Lynn - -	4	-	4
	King's Lynn - - -	6	7	13
	Norwich, City - - -	17	15	32
	Swaffham - - - -	-	2	2
	Yarmouth, Great - -	15	19	34
Northampton - -	Brixworth - - - -	3	9	12
	Daventry - - - -	3	3	6
	Hardingstone - - -	2	3	5
	Northampton - - -	4	5	9
	Oundle - - - - -	8	5	13
	Peterborough - - -	3	6	9
	Potterspury - - - -	2	5	7
	Thrapston - - - -	3	4	7
	Towcester - - - -	2	3	5
Northumberland -	Wellingborough - -	5	1	6
	Berwick-on-Tweed - -	2	3	5
	Hexham - - - - -	13	6	19
	Morpeth - - - - -	3	1	4
	Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	33	32	65
Nottingham - - -	Tynemouth - - - -	12	11	23
	Basford - - - - -	17	12	29
	East Retford - - - -	5	11	16
	Mansfield - - - - -	10	6	16
	Newark - - - - -	2	20	22
	Nottingham - - - -	35	54	89
	Radford - - - - -	3	5	8

Appendix (G).

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Oxford - - -	Banbury - - -	5	7	12
	Bicester - - -	5	9	14
	Headington - - -	-	1	1
	Henley - - -	6	14	20
	Oxford, City - - -	7	3	10
	Thame - - -	4	2	6
	Witney - - -	5	9	14
Rutland - - -	Oakham - - -	3	2	5
	Uppingham - - -	2	2	4
Salop - - -	Bridgnorth - - -	2	6	8
Somerset - - -	Axbridge - - -	7	9	16
	Bath - - -	38	49	87
	Bedminster - - -	9	5	14
	Bridgewater - - -	4	9	13
	Chard - - -	2	2	4
	Clutton - - -	7	6	13
	Frome - - -	6	3	9
	Keynsham - - -	7	3	10
	Langport - - -	5	1	6
	Wellington - - -	3	2	5
	Williton - - -	9	10	19
	Wincanton - - -	4	4	8
	Yeovil - - -	2	10	12
Southampton - - -	Andover - - -	3	8	11
	Basingstoke - - -	6	8	14
	Kingsclere - - -	-	2	2
	Portsea Island - - -	36	48	84
	Southampton - - -	7	13	20
	Stockbridge - - -	4	-	4
	Whitchurch - - -	2	4	6
	Wight, Isle of - - -	13	13	26
Stafford - - -	Winchester, New - - -	3	4	7
	Burton-on-Trent - - -	4	6	10
	Cheadle - - -	7	5	12
	Leek - - -	5	9	14
	Lichfield - - -	6	11	17
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	2	1	3
	Penkridge - - -	3	4	7
	Seisdon - - -	3	3	6
	Stafford - - -	11	9	20
	Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	4	10	14
	Stone - - -	3	3	6
	Tamworth - - -	3	3	6
	Uttoxeter - - -	5	8	13
	Walsall - - -	7	6	13

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Stafford - - - (continued).	West Bromwich - -	10	10	20
	Wolstanton and Burslem	9	5	14
	Wolverhampton - -	23	22	45
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	12	9	21
	Sudbury - - -	1	3	4
Surrey - - -	Bermondsey, St. Mary Magdalen.	7	11	18
	Croydon - - -	2	13	15
	George, St., the-Martyr -	7	-	18
	" Mitcham -	22	29	51
	Newington, St. Mary -	28	32	60
	Olave, St. - - -	6	10	16
	Rotherhithe, St. Mary -	3	1	4
	Saviour's, St. - - -	16	28	44
	Wandsworth & Clapham	9	6	15
Sussex - - -	Battle - - -	3	5	8
	Brighton - - -	13	11	24
	Cuckfield - - -	5	6	11
	Eastbourne - - -	3	1	4
	East Grinstead - - -	5	2	7
	Hailsham - - -	6	9	15
	Hastings - - -	1	1	2
	Horsham - - -	2	7	9
	Newhaven - - -	2	4	6
	Rye - - -	4	2	6
Warwick - - -	West Firle - - -	-	1	1
	Alcester - - -	1	4	5
	Aston - - -	7	8	15
	Birmingham - - -	54	72	126
	Coventry - - -	7	14	21
	Foleshill - - -	-	8	8
	Nuneaton - - -	4	6	10
	Solihull - - -	6	4	10
	Warwick - - -	3	8	11
Wilts - - -	Alderbury - - -	3	1	4
	Amesbury - - -	4	1	5
	Calne - - -	7	6	13
	Chippenham - - -	3	8	11
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	2	4	6
	Devizes - - -	4	5	9
	Highworth and Swindon	1	6	7
	Malmesbury - - -	3	1	4
	Melksham - - -	3	9	12
	Mere - - -	2	4	6

Appendix (G.)

COUNTY.	WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Wilts - - -	Salisbury, City - - -	4	1	5
(continued).	Westbury and Whorwells- down.	1	4	5
	Wilton - - -	3	7	10
Worcester - - -	Bromsgrove - - -	7	9	16
	Droitwich - - -	2	7	9
	Dudley - - -	9	21	30
	Evesham - - -	1	4	5
	Kidderminster - - -	7	7	14
	King's Norton - - -	4	3	7
	Martley - - -	6	6	12
	Pershore - - -	-	2	2
	Stourbridge - - -	6	10	16
	Upton-on-Severn - - -	2	7	9
	Worcester - - -	3	4	7
York, East Riding -	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	9	7	16
	Sculcoates - - -	8	16	24
	Wetherby - - -	1	-	1
	York, City - - -	10	27	37
York, North Riding -	Easingwold - - -	1	2	3
	Guisborough - - -	-	-	-
	Stokesley - - -	-	1	1
York, West Riding -	Brierly, North - - -	26	27	53
	Bradford - - -	20	24	44
	Carlton - - -	14	12	26
	Dewsbury - - -	8	8	16
	Halifax - - -	41	50	91
	Huddersfield - - -	17	21	38
	Keighley - - -	9	13	22
	Leeds - - -	17	28	45
	Sheffield - - -	33	39	72
WALES:				
Glamorgan - - -	Bridgend and Cowbridge	2	2	4
	Cardiff - - -	7	7	14
	Merthyr Tydfil - - -	5	8	13
	Swansea - - -	8	15	23
		2,495	3,385	5,880
	* Bury -	-	-	118
	Liverpool -	-	-	73
		not included		
		-	-	
	TOTAL - - -			6,071

Appendix (H).

TABLE showing the Number of UNIONS and PARISHES in the several Counties of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES.	Unions.	Parishes.	COUNTIES.	Unions.	Parishes.
Bedford - - -	6	137	Stafford - - -	17	275
Berks - - -	12	238	Suffolk - - -	17	525
Buckingham - - -	7	195	Surrey - - -	21	157
Cambridge - - -	9	173	Sussex - - -	25	321
Chester - - -	11	452	Warwick - - -	13	233
Cornwall - - -	13	221	Westmoreland - - -	3	110
Cumberland - - -	9	206	Wilt - - -	18	312
Derby - - -	9	275	Worcester - - -	13	274
Devon - - -	20	473	York, East Riding - - -	10	373
Dorset - - -	12	286	" North Riding - - -	16	489
Durham - - -	15	311	" West Riding - - -	32	676
Essex - - -	17	371			
Gloucester - - -	17	363	TOTAL - - -	615	13,681
Hereford - - -	8	242			
Hertford - - -	13	175			
Huntingdon - - -	3	88			
Kent - - -	28	425	WALES :		
Lancaster - - -	30	483	Anglesey - - -	2	52
Leicester - - -	11	345	Brecknock - - -	4	107
Lincoln - - -	14	733	Cardigan - - -	5	106
Middlesex - - -	33	211	Carmarthen - - -	5	83
Monmouth - - -	6	162	Carnarvon - - -	4	88
Norfolk - - -	23	741	Denbigh - - -	3	82
Northampton - - -	11	327	Flint - - -	3	46
Northumberland - - -	12	507	Glamorgan - - -	6	164
Nottingham - - -	9	298	Merioneth - - -	4	48
Oxford - - -	9	293	Montgomery - - -	4	69
Rutland - - -	2	66	Pembroke - - -	3	144
Salop - - -	16	295	Radnor - - -	3	46
Somerset - - -	17	495			
Southampton - - -	28	349	TOTAL - - -	46	1,035

SUMMARY.

	Unions.	Parishes.
ENGLAND - - -	615	13,681
WALES - - -	46	1,035
TOTAL - - -	661	14,716

