

9
Middlesex.

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

JANUARY QUARTER SESSION, 1856.



LONDON:

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1856.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

COLNEY HATCH.

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

A P P O I N T E D J A N U A R Y , 1 8 5 5 .

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Middlesex.

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

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the COM- MITTEE OF VISITORS of the COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM at COLNEY HATCH.

IN approaching the close of a fifth year since the opening of this Asylum, your Committee would willingly have confined themselves, in their annual Report to the Court, to those topics which are specified by the Act of Parliament as requiring more immediate notice. It would have been more satisfactory to them as well as to the Court, had they been able to state that everything that might have been expected from the liberality of the Court and the attention of previous Committees had now been accomplished. While, however, they have a very favourable report to render of the condition of the Asylum as regards the Officers, Servants, and Patients, and may venture to hope that many alterations have been projected and carried out during the past year, which tend to improve the mental and bodily condition of its inmates, they cannot but regret that the expectations entertained, not five years ago, that so vast an institution, with the assistance

of the sister Asylum at Hanwell, would wholly or almost wholly have sufficed for the wants of the County, have been so signally disappointed.

The Court will recollect that Colney Hatch Asylum, as originally planned, was calculated to receive 1,000 Patients. During the progress of the works, an alteration was made which extended its capabilities to the reception of 1,250. The annual Returns of unprovided-for pauper Lunatics soon, however, too plainly shewed that, from whatever cause (and the data for coming to any positive conclusion are still wanting), that number has increased every year. The Commissioners in Lunacy have repeatedly called attention to the fact, and have urged the necessity of providing further accommodation. Other Committees of Visitors as well as ourselves, feeling the inconveniences attaching practically to the working of so large a machine, the inadvisability of multiplying the staff of officers, and especially the heads of departments, have hitherto discouraged every proposition to make any serious addition to a building already of such gigantic proportions. They were not, however, insensible to the fact that the evil was rapidly increasing, and were not therefore surprised at receiving complaints from several Parishes, in the early part of the last year, of not being able to find admission for their Patients at either Asylum. The inadequacy of the accommodation was about the same time strongly pointed out by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a series of questions proposed to your Committee, with a view to obtaining suggestions from them as to the best mode of meeting the difficulty. This correspondence, which has been already presented to the Court, is again offered to their consideration, in order to show that, however subsequent events may induce your Committee to propose a different course of

proceeding, so lately as last March they continued to discourage any important enlargement of this Asylum. The adoption of several suggestions thrown out in the answer to the Commissioners, would, it is believed, have, to some extent at least, relieved the wants of the Parishes, though probably not so far as to enable all the pauper Lunatics to be provided for in the two County establishments. In order further to carry out this object, your Committee desired Mr. Henderson, their steward, to see whether additional room might not be obtained without extending the building or increasing the distance from the centre; and acting upon a very judicious plan recommended by him, they applied to the Court at the last May Session for a grant of money for that purpose. By this means all necessary accommodation for 75 additional Patients and their attendants will be provided, the works being in such a state of forwardness as to allow the admission of this number of Patients within a short period. Another suggestion thrown out by the Commissioners, and urged by some of the Parishes, that of removing chronic and harmless cases to Parish Workhouses, was long under the consideration of your Committee, and produced a lengthened correspondence with some of the Parishes. Could this be properly done, and to any considerable extent, it would doubtless be beneficial as regards the admission of recent cases, by exchanging such against incurable and hopeless Patients. Certainly, however, without any desire on the part of the Medical Superintendents to throw any difficulties in the way of the proposed exchange, great difference of opinion existed between them and the Parish Officers as to which of the inmates came within the category of such as could be removed with safety to themselves and others. This was especially the case in the Parish of Marylebone, and an appeal was made to the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, as

your Committee think, very properly decided "that, in the selection of cases for removal to the workhouse, the Committee of Visitors should be guided by the opinions of their Medical Officers, upon whom the Act mainly throws the responsibility of determining what Patients are fit for removal, and can be properly taken care of elsewhere." From this mode of proceeding accordingly your Committee cannot hold out much hope of relieving the Asylum, the Patients proper to be so removed being comparatively a very small number. In order, however, to meet as far as possible any applications for the admission of recent cases, your Committee, knowing how desirable it is that every one should be treated immediately in an Asylum upon the first appearance of symptoms of insanity, notified to the Parish Officers that, under the authority of the Act of Parliament, three beds in the Male, and four in the Female Department would be reserved for the reception of recent cases, and that no chronic Patient would be admitted, unless the number of vacant beds exceeded these numbers. This regulation has been strictly carried out as far as feasible; but, important as it is, there is but little prospect of its producing much effect in diminishing the list of Patients still unprovided for.

In consequence of a resolution of the Court, passed at the last January Session, appointing a Committee to consider generally what course should be adopted to meet the wants of the County, some members of this and of the Hanwell Asylum Committee had an interview with Sir George Grey. It was obvious from his observations that his attention had been called to the subject, and no less obvious that, as Secretary of State, he, having full power to enforce the provision for accommodating in County Asylums all the pauper Lunatics, will sooner or later exercise that authority. He ex-

pressed, however, his unwillingness to interfere before it is absolutely necessary in a County like Middlesex, which, as he said, had acted so liberally in regard to this unfortunate class of persons, without disguising, nevertheless, his conviction that it would shortly be called upon to make a still further outlay. It will be remembered that in January, 1855, there were between 800 and 900 for whom accommodation could not be found in the two Asylums. The Returns for the past year have unfortunately realized the anticipation that this number would be greatly increased on the 1st of January, 1856. In preparation for such a result, your Committee, as well as that of the Hanwell Asylum, thought it prudent to consider, with the utmost attention, whether, as a choice of two evils, it may not be possible to meet the existing requirements of the County at Colney Hatch and Hanwell, rather than be driven to erect a third and separate Asylum. It is but justice to Mr. Henderson, the steward, to state to the Court, that when called upon to furnish the Committee with his views upon the subject, he not only drew up a most satisfactory plan, but prepared the drawings for the erection of additional galleries and offices; in short, everything which will be requisite for the accommodation of 650 Patients, combining with the skill of the draftsman the practical knowledge of a man thoroughly conversant with all the details of the subject he had undertaken to handle. This plan and these details have since been referred to Mr. Harris, a professional architect, to whom the proposed plans for the enlargement of the Hanwell Asylum, have also been referred, who has suggested some modifications, and expressed his concurrence as to their adaptation to the object in question. Your Committee, indeed, believe, that should it unfortunately be necessary to make the contemplated addition to the existing Asylums, no other scheme can be adopted entailing so

little expense, and combining so few inconveniences. Great care has been taken to group together as much as possible the new buildings, so that one great evil, that of extending the distance from the centre, has been avoided. It is hoped, also, that by increasing the numbers, there will be one countervailing advantage, that of diminishing the rate of maintenance. In other respects the estimated cost of the new works, per Patient, will be less, it is believed, than that of the present building, and of course very considerably less than that of erecting an entirely new one. The estimates of Mr. Henderson and the Architect agree so nearly as regards the outlay, that it is fair to suppose they cannot be very far wrong in their calculations.

Should the increased accommodation which can thus be provided here, together with that proposed at Hanwell, be sufficient to supply the present requirements, and should no impediment be thrown in the way of such an arrangement by this Court or the Secretary of State, there is little doubt that the whole may be carried out at one-third of the cost of erecting a third Asylum. Taking, however, the experience of the last five years as a guide, your Committee would not feel justified in holding out any promise that the demand for the accommodation of Lunatics will stop here. The real or apparent increase of this fearful malady has been so great within a few years, and the causes of such increase are involved in so much uncertainty, that it would be absurd to contend that the measures now proposed may fairly be expected to be final. Your Committee have only to report what is the probable condition of the County at this moment, as regards its lunatic Paupers, and what is, in their judgment, the least objectionable and most inexpensive mode of dealing with the evil. Although it may not be an element of serious

consideration as compared with the whole number of Lunatics in the County, whether the rate of mortality at this Asylum is as high as it was during the earlier years, it cannot be wholly left out of the calculation in estimating the proportion of the required accommodation which can be borne here. In the year just elapsed, the mortality has been less than in any previous year. The necessary consequence is, that the admissions have been fewer, while the applications have been greatly augmented. It is probable that this diminution in the yearly mortality will be continuous, and that for some time to come the relative proportions of deaths and admissions will be different from those of the last five years.

In 1851, for the half-year from the 17th of July, when the Asylum was opened, the admissions were 1,080, and the deaths 39.

In 1852, Admissions	624	Deaths	189
1853, „	392	„	208
1854, „	330	„	174
1855, „	210	„	128

The number of Patients discharged cured or greatly relieved, has, it is true, decreased; but if earlier attention were paid to the first symptoms of insanity, and every recent case placed under proper treatment immediately, the number might be expected to increase still further. Your Committee, however, have so little power in this respect, that, although the class of Patients, as regards their bodily health, is somewhat more hopeful now than it was a year or two ago, nothing decisive can be predicated as to a great amount of relief from this source. The increased and increasing comforts of the Patients, the nutritious diet, the wholesome air,

and the various distractions which are offered to soothe their mental sufferings, have, without any doubt, a tendency to prolong life, while they cannot always restore the equilibrium of a diseased brain, or, what is still more difficult, remove hereditary and congenital malady.

Among the improvements which have been carried out in the past year, your Committee believe that a very important one has been effected in the dining department. The large exercising hall has been provided with dining tables, and for the last six months nearly 300 male Patients have dined there every day without any disorder or greater irregularity than would be found among an equal number of sane persons. The Patients themselves are pleased with the arrangement, and owing to the contiguity of the dining hall to the kitchen, much trouble is avoided in conveying their food there instead of to the wards. The numbers dining together will be shortly considerably increased, and a similar number of female Patients be brought down to dine with them. No inconvenience has attended the meeting of the two sexes at the entertainments given to them periodically, and there seems no reason to apprehend any from their dining in the same room.

One of the great difficulties with which successive Committees of this Asylum have had to contend, has been the Sewage. Frequent complaints have been made by persons residing in the neighbourhood, of the offensive nature of the liquid manure that has been continually poured from the Manure Tank into the brook which runs through the Asylum grounds. The nuisance had become so intolerable, that an appeal was at length made to the Board of Health to interpose their authority to put a stop to it. A correspondence (appen-

ded to this Report), took place between your Committee and the Board, who sent an Officer to report on the state of the brook. He recommended that one of the new patent processes should be tried for deodorizing and purifying such of the surplus sewage as cannot be used for agricultural purposes. A simple and not very expensive remedy has been applied, and with very great success, although the Court will see that the quantities are so great as to render it no easy matter to meet the difficulty. The amount of sewage poured *daily* into the tank is not less than 102,000 gallons, a quantity which cannot by possibility be used on a farm of 120 acres.

In July last, Mr. Murray, the Chaplain, resigned his appointment, having obtained a Chaplaincy from the East India Company. He was succeeded by Mr. Hutton, who was selected out of 64 candidates.

The class of persons from whom the male and female attendants are chosen, has of late years been less favorable than might be desired. The changes, especially among the females, are still very frequent, and their conduct is not always satisfactory. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the duties imposed upon them are the most irksome, and require the utmost command of temper and self-denial. No case of ill-usage to patients is ever overlooked; and, speaking generally, the reports given by such of the patients, as are discharged cured, of the treatment they have received, is very gratifying. All communication between the attendants of the two sexes is strictly prohibited, but no vigilance will entirely prevent it.

The admissions during the year ending December 31st, 1855, were 210; the number of discharges was 85: almost

all of them received gratuities from the Adelaide and Victoria Funds, the aggregate sum so dispensed being £105 15s.

One male patient, a criminal, escaped in the month of July last, of whom no tidings have yet been received.

The number of Visitors to the patients continues to be very large.

The new Laundries, for the erection of which a sum of money was voted in 1854, have been some time in occupation, and have contributed greatly to the comfort of the establishment, although the increasing amount of foul linen is a most formidable difficulty.

The Reports of the Medical Superintendents, the Chaplain, and the Steward, hereunto appended, will be found to contain much interesting information as to the general state of the establishment. Those of the Steward, already adverted to, are most lucid and valuable, and do great credit both to his skill and industry. Should the suggestions embodied in them be hereafter carried out, and the number of Patients increased to the proposed extent, it may become necessary to purchase additional land to make up the quantity required by the Commissioners in Lunacy for the increased number of Patients. There will be no difficulty in obtaining this land adjoining the present grounds, and at a rate which will render it profitable in a pecuniary point of view, judging from the favourable results of the present farming establishment. Independently of this, however, it cannot be doubted that the occupation of Patients in the open air is most beneficial, and that the general high standard of health, and the exemption from epidemic disorders, is in a great degree attributable

to the stimulus afforded by the out-door employment in which the locality of Colney Hatch enables them to be engaged during the greater portion of the year.

CHARLES HERBERT COTTRELL,
Chairman.

Colney Hatch,
January 16th, 1856.

APPENDIX No. 1.

Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

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

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

* First three months.

† Second three months.

JOHN S. SKAIFE,
Clerk to the Visitors.

APPENDIX No. 2.

I.

MIDDLESEX, 1856.

SUMMARY

OF THE

GROSS NUMBERS OF PATIENTS IN THE LAST SIX YEARS

CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNTY AND TO PARISHES IN THE COUNTY.

1850	2,370		
1851	2,465	Increase	95
1852	2,739	Ditto	274
1853	2,898	Ditto	159
1854	3,124	Ditto	226
1855	3,385	Ditto	261
Total Increase in Six Years			<u>1,015</u>

PATIENTS NOT ACCOMMODATED IN EITHER OF THE TWO
COUNTY ASYLUMS.

	1854.	1855.
In Licensed Houses	371	490
In Workhouses or with Friends ..	494	628
	<u>865</u>	<u>1,118</u>
Increase in 1855		<u>253</u>

JNO. S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

MIDDLESEX, 1856.

A Statement of Lunatics and Idiots chargeable to the County, and Parishes and Unions in the County, 1st January, 1856.

Increase or Decrease of 1855, compared with 1851.	PARISH OR UNION.						Gross Numbers in the Years					Distribution in 1854.					Distribution in 1855.				
	Increase.	Decrease.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	In Colney Hatch Asylum.	In Hanwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In Workhouse or With Friends.	Total.	In Colney Hatch Asylum.	In Hanwell Asylum.	In Licensed Houses.	In the Workhouse.	With Friends.	Total.		
1	—	—	9	10	13	16	10	11	5	4	—	1	10	4	4	1	1	1	11		
—	—	—	40	49	52	51	54	54	16	33	4	1	54	19	31	3	1	—	54		
—	—	—	3	3	3	1	3	3	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	3		
6	—	—	37	38	38	35	42	48	38	7	—	—	42	34	4	3	7	—	48		
11	—	—	18	18	24	31	45	56	7	17	21	—	45	10	22	17	7	—	56		
6	—	—	60	64	69	76	84	90	35	18	11	20	84	36	19	10	23	2	90		
1	—	—	18	20	20	21	23	24	4	13	1	5	23	4	14	2	4	—	24		
5	—	—	72	62	63	72	82	87	44	6	13	19	82	47	4	9	26	1	87		
—	8	—	7	9	8	9	11	8	—	4	1	6	11	—	3	—	—	—	8		
9	—	—	44	53	59	55	55	64	44	5	6	—	55	40	7	16	—	—	64		
2	—	—	7	8	12	14	18	20	2	16	—	—	18	2	16	2	—	—	20		
36	—	—	196	183	184	172	210	246	145	8	18	39	210	142	7	30	67	—	246		
—	5	—	84	80	90	99	107	102	43	38	22	4	107	37	40	23	2	—	102		
—	1	—	23	22	26	26	26	25	2	19	—	5	26	2	19	—	4	—	25		
9	—	—	109	120	137	145	136	145	49	44	12	31	136	52	31	21	37	4	145		
3	—	—	21	23	24	29	31	34	17	4	—	10	31	4	15	—	12	3	34		
6	—	—	56	54	57	61	64	70	15	40	—	9	64	14	37	6	12	1	70		
4	—	—	22	27	23	39	45	49	7	22	6	10	45	9	25	4	11	—	49		

8	1	Parish of St. George in the East	54	71	96	85	93	48	3	26	8	85	51	2	30	10	93
—	—	St. George, Hanover Square ..	93	93	92	97	96	17	60	8	12	97	14	61	9	12	96
10	—	St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	49	61	68	64	74	28	31	5	—	64	30	34	4	6	74
22	—	Clerkenwell	62	69	94	89	111	38	25	6	20	89	42	30	9	30	111
4	—	St. James, Westminster	64	65	81	77	81	12	55	5	5	77	12	54	9	6	81
14	—	Shoreditch	136	182	183	191	205	104	38	23	26	191	103	35	40	27	205
—	—	St. Luke	62	83	82	94	94	28	21	23	22	94	26	21	23	24	94
17	—	Chelsea	61	80	81	97	112	36	34	10	17	97	30	36	19	19	112
—	21	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	90	88	98	111	90	8	50	23	30	111	5	45	17	23	90
10	—	St. Margaret & St. John, Westminster	68	91	107	117	127	35	60	9	13	117	34	55	19	19	127
7	—	St. Marylebone	224	217	209	298	305	92	76	29	101	298	90	81	31	49	305
32	—	St. Mary, Islington	56	69	77	87	119	36	33	18	—	87	50	32	29	8	119
21	—	Bethnal Green	75	100	105	100	121	60	24	4	12	100	61	23	22	15	121
38	—	St. Pancras	224	261	265	262	300	94	81	19	68	262	97	87	25	91	300
5	—	Patients chargeable to the County of Middlesex	*226	214	270	286	291	116	122	48	—	286	121	113	57	—	291
		Add Patients chargeable to Parishes in other Counties, &c.	2,370	2,646	2,857	3,101	3,350	1,226	1,010	371	494	3,101	1,223	1,009	490	553	75
		TOTAL	2,370	2,465	2,739	2,898	3,124	3,385	1,219	1,010	371	494	3,124	1,216	1,021	490	553
																	75
																	3,385

* Estimated, and including Criminal Patients, and Patients adjudged to Parishes in other Counties.

JOHN S. SKAIFE.

Clerk to the Visitors.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
16, WHITEHALL PLACE,
Jan. 25th, 1855.

SIR,

The Commissioners in Lunacy have at present under consideration the duty imposed on them, by Sections 29 and 30 of "The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," to report to the Secretary of State, on the question of the adequacy of the accommodation provided in Asylums for Pauper Lunatics.

The fact has been, in many cases, specially brought under the notice of the Board, that existing Asylums are either overcrowded or full, and that, in consequence thereof, arrangements with other Asylums have become necessary, or Pauper Lunatics, in considerable numbers, have been, from time to time, refused admission.

The Commissioners have reason to believe that there are many Pauper Patients now in Asylums, of a harmless, chronic character, who might, under due regulations, be properly taken care of elsewhere. The adoption of this principle would, *inter alia*, be attended with the advantage of making room in Asylums for recent and probably curable cases, many of which are now excluded. This object is expressly contemplated by the Legislature, in the 53rd Section, which empowers Visitors to reserve vacant beds for recent or any other class of cases. The Rules of Asylums generally contain a provision having the same object, Superintendents being thereby required to promote the exchange of harmless chronic cases for those recent and probably curable.

With a view to a full consideration of the matter, and the suggestion of a practical remedy for a state of things generally regretted by all who have authority, or take an interest in the care and treatment of the Insane Poor, the Commissioners will feel obliged by your furnishing them, by permission of the Committee of Visitors, as soon as practicable, with answers to the several annexed Queries.

The Board would feel obliged by any further information, and any practical suggestions upon this important subject, with which the Visitors may be kindly disposed to favour them, especially as to the sufficiency of their present Asylum for the wants of the County; and the views of the Visitors as to the best mode of providing for the care of the harmless and chronic Pauper Lunatics of the County not requiring to be in an Asylum.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE, *Secretary.*

To Mr. J. S. SKAIFE,

*Clerk to the Visitors of the Middlesex Asylum,
Colney Hatch.*

Q U E R I E S .

1. Existing accommodation for Pauper Lunatics of the respective sexes.
2. Additional accommodation, if any, in progress of being, or proposed to be, provided.
3. Unions or other arrangements existing, or proposed, with Counties and Boroughs.
4. Number of harmless, chronic Patients, male and female respectively, who, in the opinion of the Resident Medical Officer, could properly be taken care of elsewhere.

SIR,

ISLINGTON, 1st March, 1855.

I am directed by the Committee of Visitors of the County Asylum at Colney Hatch, to transmit to you the accompanying Answers to the Queries proposed to them in your Letter of the 25th January. I am further directed to offer you some observations upon the points alluded to in the last paragraph of your Letter of the same date.

The Returns of the Pauper Lunatics, made by the different parishes in the County of Middlesex, to the 1st January last, exhibit a most alarming increase even over those of 1853. It appears that there are not much fewer than 900 Pauper Patients still unprovided for in the two existing County Asylums. The increase in itself is so startling, and some of the details so unprecedented, as to raise a suspicion that extraordinary causes must be in operation to account for them. The parish of Marylebone, for instance, shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the preceding year, and the whole of these, amounting to 89, are in workhouses, or their own homes. It has repeatedly come to the knowledge of the Committee, that Patients sent here as Paupers, are not so in the strict sense of the word. Some of them partially reimburse the parishes for their maintenance; and in one recent instance, by collusion with the parish officers, a Patient was sent here, the *whole* of whose maintenance was paid by his friends. This is so notorious, that parish officers now use the phrase "*pure Paupers*," to distinguish them from those who are only partially so. Admissions of this kind are probably of more frequent occurrence than becomes known to the Committees of Visitors; nor have they, indeed, much power of preventing them. It is, however, a manifest injustice towards the really indigent, and it tends, moreover, to exhibit an apparent amount of Pauper Lunacy which is really in excess of the truth. It may, therefore, be hoped, that the actual state of the case is not so bad as it appears; still, it cannot be denied that the class just removed above actual chargeability, has a strong claim upon public sympathy, and it would be very desirable that Asylums should be established, where persons able to contribute a portion of the cost of the maintenance of their friends, should be assisted out of the public purse. This would have the effect of reducing the number of strictly Pauper Lunatics, and of creating vacancies for recent cases. Another desirable step in the same direction, would be the removal of Criminal Lunatics from County Asylums. Independently of the numerical relief this would afford, there

are many reasons why it is not advantageous to associate them with ordinary Patients. Another boon, perhaps the greatest of all, would be the removal of idiots to Asylums especially dedicated to their education and treatment.

The question of the removal of chronic and harmless Patients, involves considerable difficulty. To transfer them to licensed houses, would produce no other advantage than that of making an opening for an equal number of, probably, curable cases in the County Asylums, the amount of gain being measured merely by the difference between the number of those cured in them, and those cured in licensed houses. Again, there are many persons, of both sexes, who, under the system adopted in County establishments, are perfectly harmless, but who would not be so if placed under other management; so that some deduction must be made even from the number of those who appear so quiet here, that they might be safely removed elsewhere.

Then comes the question:—Where should they be removed to? The establishment of an Asylum for Incurables, or those who are supposed to be so, surely is not desirable. To condemn a large number of unfortunate beings to such a refuge, a primary condition of whose admission into which is, that there is a bare possibility of their ever leaving it alive, seems to be an unnecessary cruelty, without any advantage to compensate for it. Among the inmates of such an establishment, there would be many perfectly conscious of the hopeless nature of their condition—a circumstance which would only aggravate their sufferings, without furnishing an iota of relief to the community at large. In the existing state of parish workhouses, it would be impossible to find adequate accommodation for them. To oblige all Boards of Guardians to appropriate a Lunatic Ward in all Union Houses, would be inconvenient and expensive, particularly in the country; and, to say nothing of it being a return to the state of things before County Asylums were erected, it cannot be supposed that the Patients would ever be so comfortable as they are under the present provisions. There is, undoubtedly, a certain number of cases now sent to County Asylums, consisting of persons of unsound mind, arising merely from old age, and the wearing out of the mental powers by the ordinary decay of nature, which ought to be retained in workhouses, where they would be in the condition of chronic invalids, neither troublesome nor dangerous. It is probable that the number of such Patients is

sufficiently large in County Asylums of more ancient date than Colney Hatch, to make it worthy of consideration whether such provision should not be made for them, it being at present illegal.

As regards the accommodation in the existing Asylums of the County of Middlesex, this Committee cannot express a positive opinion, except as to Colney Hatch. To it, however, they would, on no account, recommend any addition to be made. In consequence of the prohibition to erect a third story, it is already inconveniently large, and the loss of time, owing to the great distance from one portion of it to another, is a serious evil. To add a third story *now*, would be very difficult, and not desirable. It is probable, however, that additional accommodation may be obtained at Hanwell, without inconvenience, and at no very heavy outlay. Something, at all events, must be done, ere long, to meet the requirements of the County. Any remedy would be preferable to the erection of a third Asylum, entailing, as it would, so vast an addition to the present enormous annual expenditure. It would, indeed, be some relief to individual parishes, if all County Patients were sent to licensed houses, where the rate of maintenance is higher than in County Asylums. This, however, would only shift the burden from one shoulder to another, and not reduce the actual number of Patients. If all those belonging to other Counties now in the Middlesex Asylums were removed to their own Asylums, and those belonging to Middlesex in other Asylums brought into them, the balance would be against this County.

After all, more can be effected by the respective parishes towards mitigating the evil, by a proper selection of cases, by timely attention, and by refusing to send to Asylums other than *bona fide* Paupers, than by any other remedy. This, and the application of some of the suggestions which have been thrown out, will, doubtless, produce the desired result to a limited extent; but it is impossible to disguise the fact, that if Lunacy should increase in this County during the next two years, in the same ratio as during the last two, it will become necessary to take other steps towards meeting an emergency of such unparalleled importance.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JNO. S. SKAIFE, *Clerk.*

The Secretary to the

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPLIES TO QUERIES

Contained in the Circular Letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy, dated 25th January, 1855.

1. Existing Accommodation for Patients of both sexes:—

Males	520
Females.....	735
	— 1,255

2. No additional Accommodation in progress, or intended to be provided.

3. No Union or other arrangement with any County or Borough, existing or proposed.

4. Number of harmless chronic Patients, who, in the opinion of the Medical Superintendents, could be properly taken care of elsewhere:—

Males	37
Females	45
	— 82

JOHN S. SKAIFE,

Clerk to the Visitors.

1st March, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 4.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,
COLNEY HATCH.

I.

COPY OF REPORT

FROM THE

SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH

ON THE

STATE OF THE BROOK INTO WHICH THE SEWAGE
OF THE ASYLUM FLOWS.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
WHITEHALL,

14th June, 1855.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR BENJAMIN HALL,
BART., M.P., President of the General Board of Health.

SIR,

HAVING received instructions from the Secretary to that effect, I went to Southgate, near Colney Hatch, yesterday, to inspect an alleged nuisance said to be caused by the drainage from the County Lunatic Asylum emptying itself into a cer-

tain stream near that place, and I now have the honour of informing you of the result of my visit.

A stream called "Pym's Brook" runs near the Lunatic Asylum, at Colney Hatch, and, after passing under the Great Northern Railway near the Southgate Station, flows through the valley below the village of Southgate. This stream was perfectly clear and bright up to the time of the construction of the outlet for the sewerage of the Lunatic Asylum, and is still so above the point of outfall; but since the completion of the Asylum drainage it has been converted into a filthy open cesspool, the drains emptying themselves into it at a point a few hundred yards below the Asylum. It is impossible to exaggerate the filthy state of the brook at this spot. Masses of feculent matter, paper, rags, and other refuse, evidently from the Asylum water-closets, are deposited at and near the outfall.

The smell of the stream is most offensive, and in summer weather, with a hot sun upon it, it must be undoubtedly calculated to poison the whole neighbourhood.

It must be borne in mind that there is a population of about 1,500 at the Asylum, the amount of sewage, therefore, is very considerable. Some portion of the liquid manure, I am informed, is used for agricultural purposes on the farm belonging to the Establishment; the solid matter, therefore, is deprived of a proportionate amount of water, and lies at the mouth of the sewer, until, by reason of some accidental increase in the flow in that part of the brook, it is washed farther down. The brook is very tortuous in its course; and invariably the holes, formed by the wash of the water at the various bends, are filled with matters of a most offensive

description. The refuse from the gas works belonging to the Asylum runs into an open ditch at the foot of the slope of the railway embankment, and ultimately falls into "Pym's Brook," close by the culvert which carries it under the Great Northern Railway. This refuse is of a greasy slimy kind; and although perhaps not so dangerous to the health of those exposed to its influence as the smell from the sewer, it is still very unpleasant. Some distance below the railway the drainage from about 20 houses, a very few of which are at present inhabited, also empties itself into the brook, but although it necessarily contributes to its present filthy state, does so only to a small and unimportant extent compared to the monster evil of the Asylum drainage.

The smell somewhat diminishes down the brook, but along the whole length that I examined yesterday (about two miles) it was very palpable. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Moore, a gentleman who has recently fixed his residence at Southgate, Mr. Walker, one of the principal inhabitants and proprietors in the district, Mr. Lowens, the occupier of a considerable farm, and Mrs. Dixie, the wife of a labourer, whose cottage is situated near the stream—all of whom complain most strongly of the nuisance.

Mr. Moore (a medical man) says that at times the smell is almost unbearable, and that he is convinced, unless some means are adopted to abate it, that effects of the most dangerous and even fatal consequences will result to the inhabitants of the district.

He has made complaints to the Magistrates, but they have met with no redress. Mrs. Walker, whose family have resided in her present residence for many years, says, that up

to the time of the opening of the Asylum the brook was perfectly clear and pure; since that period it has become a most intolerable nuisance—the whole of the fish have been poisoned by reason of the Asylum drainage emptying into it. In hot weather she has frequently been annoyed by the smell at her drawing-room windows. Before the stream became so fouled, Southgate was notoriously healthy; but there has lately been much sickness, and last year there were many cases of cholera. She is compelled to prevent her family from making use of a very charming walk in her grounds on account of the filthy smell from the brook. Representations of various kinds have been made by nearly all the inhabitants, to the proper authorities for the last two years on the subject of this nuisance, but little or no notice has been taken of them.

Mr. Lowens, through whose farm the brook runs for a considerable distance, complains much of the nuisance. He especially called my attention to the deposit and filthy smell from it near the railway culvert, and at the crossing of three highways lower down the stream.

Mr. Lowens states that his horses will not drink the water, and that he dare not give it to his cattle. He is himself frequently attacked with diarrhœa, which he attributes entirely to the smell from the brook, his occupation keeping him constantly exposed to its influence. It is so bad sometimes near his house, that they have to keep the windows completely shut. Mrs. Dixie says that they are annoyed by the smell from the stream at all times, but more especially on a heavy foggy morning before rain, or with a hot sun—her children have all been ill. It is not at all uncommon circumstance for one of them to go to bed perfectly well, and in the morning to be seized with sickness and diarrhœa. Before

the Asylum drainage came into the brook it was perfectly clear, and the water was used for drinking and other household purposes.

From my personal observation yesterday I can most fully corroborate all these statements, so far as the foulness and horrible state of the brook is concerned. There are several small weirs made across the brook, which increase the evil of the present state of things by damming up the more solid portions of the sewage above them. On stirring up the water at the points particularly indicated by Mr. Lowens, the smell was materially increased, and it became almost unbearable. The day was damp and heavy, and the state of the atmosphere particularly adapted to develop the offensive odours arising from such a nuisance.

The alarm felt by the inhabitants with regard to the effects likely to arise to the public health from the perpetration of so grievous a nuisance is well founded, and they have recently had a warning in the shape of several fatal cases of fever (three deaths having occurred in one family), that induces them to take some energetic measures to endeavour to remedy the evil under which they are now suffering.

The situation of Southgate is very beautiful, and the district splendidly wooded. There are almost too many trees in the village itself; the want of ventilation and currents of fresh air from this cause, renders it extremely probable that the nuisance produced from the brook and from any other local causes that may exist, will hang about for a considerable period.

So far as I can see, there are only two ways of remedying

the existing state of things: 1st By means of a pipe drain laid in the bed of the brook, to take the sewage; or, 2ndly, by the construction of proper disinfecting works at the outfall of the Asylum drainage.

The first alternative would necessitate a very long length of pipe sewer, the expense of which would be considerable. I am therefore disposed to suggest that the Magistrates should adopt the second alternative, and at once enter into arrangements with one of the many patentees who possess contrivances to pass off the supernatant water from sewer drainage perfectly clear and bright.

It is unnecessary for me to describe any of these processes here, but I may state that I believe this desirable end may be effected at a very moderate cost. It is true that some doubt exists as to the success of the experiments already made, in a commercial point of view—the value of the solid manure, so manufactured, being disputed, but the mere process of disinfection, which is all that absolutely requires consideration in the present instance, has been most completely and successfully accomplished.

As I have already stated, a small amount of house drainage finds its way into the brook, above Southgate, but it is scarcely to be wondered at, that private individuals should take no steps to remedy this, when a public body like that in whose hands the management of the Lunatic Asylum rests, are guilty of the same thing to an extent infinitely greater.

In conclusion, I cannot too strongly express my opinion that the brook, in its present state, is calculated to be most injurious to the health of those who live near it, and that, unless

some means are taken to cleanse it and prevent its future pollution, Southgate may, during the coming season, at any moment be afflicted with epidemic disease of a most fatal character; whereas by a simple contrivance of depositing tanks and disinfectants, the whole nuisance as regards the Asylum drainage may be cheaply and completely abated.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) ALFRED L. DICKENS,

Superintending Inspector.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM,

COLNEY HATCH.

II.

COPY OF LETTER

*From the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors to the President
of the General Board of Health.*

COLNEY HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM,

June 27th, 1855.

SIR,

I am directed by the Committee of this Asylum, to communicate with you on the subject of a Report made by your Inspector, Mr. DICKENS, as to the nuisance created by the sewerage of this Asylum being poured into Pym's Brook. I enclose herewith a printed copy of a Report made by our Steward and Engineer, and a resolution of the Committee, passed in conformity with their Report. You will see by the date of this document that the idea originated with ourselves, and was not the result of any pressure from without. So far is this from being the case, indeed, that one of the first questions entertained by the Committee some four years ago, was that of providing for the sewerage of this immense establishment, and they have never ceased to adopt measures for the gradual removal of what we are quite prepared to admit is a very intolerable nuisance. We must, however, add, without denying the truth of the Inspector's remarks as to the state of the brook, that we demur to the conclusion that the evil is *entirely* due to the

sewerage of this Asylum. You will see by the report of our officers, that if your Inspector had communicated with them when he paid his visit here, he would have been informed of other circumstances which would probably have led him to the same conclusion, as they have led us, that several other sources of contamination exist, of which he knows nothing, and over which we have no control. For instance, as you will see by the accompanying Report, the nuisance which your Inspector supposes to arise from the "refuse of our gas work running into the brook" really arises from a drain from Beaver Hall, bringing the tar from Mr. Thornton's gas works. For a considerable time past the ammonia from our gas works has been evaporated on the spot, and the quantity which may accidentally escape is as nothing compared with what is supplied by Mr. Thornton's works. Again, your Inspector appears to be ignorant that all the sewerage from the railway station is passed into the brook, and believes that the sewerage from the houses opposite, of which he says but a few are inhabited, is transmitted through 15-inch pipes directly into the brook. A comparison between the state of this brook where it leaves the Asylum grounds, and some 300 yards lower down, after the contents of these 15-inch pipes have been emptied into it, will show at once that it must have received some very considerable reinforcement before it reaches Southgate. The stream that runs from Ely Place is, we believe, one main pollution of the brook, and over this we have no control, except that it being within the precincts of the Barnet Union, I have already desired the "Officer of nuisances" of that Board to have it bricked over, it having come to my knowledge that four children who lived close to it have died, seemingly in consequence of these fetid exhalations. This, however, will not relieve the brook lower down.

We confidently believe that the operation of the system ordered to be carried out by the accompanying resolution of this Committee, will, as far as we are concerned, entirely remove the nuisance; but we cannot disguise from you, as I stated personally to Mr. Moore, that unless the other sources of impurity are removed, there will be no real improvement made in the state of the brook. The number of new houses now in the course of erection opposite to the Asylum, will, of course, add to the evil to a very serious extent; and something ought to be done to relieve the neighbourhood, before the mischief reaches an intolerable height. A large building scheme is also now going on in the fields on the south of the Asylum grounds, on the opposite side of the brook; and though no house is yet built, a large sewer has been constructed into the ditch communicating with the brook higher up, contrary to the Act of Parliament, the contents of which, if suffered to be emptied into it, will seriously impair the health of our own inmates, as well as greatly increase the evil already existing lower down, in the neighbourhood of Southgate and Edmonton. We regret that Mr. Dickens did not see any of our officers, who would have informed him that not only "some portion of the liquid manure is used for agricultural purposes," but that we have spent £1,500, on a tank and pipes for the distribution of it over the farm, and that the hose has been in constant use during ten hours every day for months, by which a very large quantity is prevented from going into the brook—the tank itself, which contains 58,344, gallons, and all the solid deposit, and which is periodically cleaned out, acting as a cesspool, and of course as a disinfectant of the surplus water, which is all that ever finds its way into the brook. You will, however, see that the difficulties of the case are very great, when I tell you that about 102,000, gallons of liquid manure flow daily into that tank, of which we pump

out 75,000. This is independent of any accession from rain, and of course in a wet season it is much greater. With these difficulties we have long been grappling, and we believe with considerable success. I must again repeat, that other steps we have recently taken, will, we trust, effect all that is possible on our parts, but that much must be done in other quarters before the public are relieved from a nuisance of which they so justly complain.

Your letter was addressed to the Clerk of the Peace, to be laid before the Court of Quarter Sessions, which will [not meet till the 12th of July, and I have therefore thought it better to communicate with you, in order that no time may be lost in removing so serious an evil.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yur obedient humble Servant,

CHARLES HERBERT COTTRELL.

The Right Hon.
Sir BENJAMIN HALL, Bart., M.P.

THE RESOLUTION REFERRED TO.

At a meeting of the Committee of Visitors, held on the 20th June, 1855,—

RESOLVED, That the Report of the Steward and Engineer now read, be approved and adopted ; and that the works therein suggested be carried into execution forthwith, at the cost estimated.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,
COLNEY HATCH.

III.

REPORT

FROM THE
STEWARD OF THE ASYLUM AND THE ENGINEER,
ON THE
BEST MODE OF DISTRIBUTING AND DEODORIZING
OR PURIFYING THE
SEWAGE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT,
PURSUANT TO A
RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
MADE AT A MEETING
HELD ON THE 6th JUNE, 1855.

THE Steward and Engineer have taken into their serious consideration the Resolution of the Committee of the 6th instant, directing them to prepare a Report upon the possibility of distributing over the grounds a larger quantity of the Liquid Manure, and to offer any practical suggestions for removing the annoyance at present alleged to be sustained from the flow of impure water into the brook, and they beg to submit the following statement as the result of their labour.

They find that any plan for the separation of the surface drainage from the sewage would be attended with such an enormous expense and such engineering difficulties, that they think it unnecessary to trouble the Committee with the consideration of this question.

The distribution of the Liquid Manure having been already in operation at the Asylum for about fifteen months, has

become a permanent feature in the conduct of the Establishment, and has thus enabled the Steward and Engineer to speak with considerable confidence and decision upon the possibility of increasing its operations with any beneficial result.

After this fifteen months' experience, they feel they cannot recommend to the Committee the extension of this work without a very great increase of expenditure, which would never be repaid, but by a very partial suppression of the nuisance which is sought to be remedied. The following plain facts have led them to this decision :—

The steam-engine has at present some four horses power at rest, but even if this additional power were brought into use, the pumps could not in proportion increase their supply, nor could the pipes withstand the additional pressure which they would be called upon to sustain; both the pumps and the pipes satisfactorily perform the duty for which they were procured, and more cannot be required of them. Nothing, then, but a new set of pumps and a second length of underground piping, at a cost, say of £500, could increase the consumption of the sewage by the land, and the question then is, to what extent that expenditure would assist us? When the distribution of the manure is going on, the present pumps will expend all the sewage which flows into the tank during the day (provided no rain falls), and consequently no impurities flow into the brook during that time. At night the water is allowed to pass the tank and fall into the ditch, and thus, of course, much less objectionable matter finds its way into the stream, than if the sewage were permitted to overflow during the day.

Supposing the means of distribution were doubled, perhaps at certain times little would escape this process; it would, however, be only a partial remedy; for instance, weeks pass without our being able to apply this manure to the land. During part of the winter, when daylight would only allow us to use the hose some eight or nine hours a day, more sewage would accumulate in the remaining sixteen hours than the tanks would hold, and consequently, for some hours each night would be pursuing its old course down the brook.

Again, when the snow is on the ground, as was the case for weeks during the last winter, we are at a complete standstill with the irrigation, and the sewage must therefore by day as well as by night, be incessantly pouring into the brook. There are also times when it is not advisable that the Liquid Manure should be applied to the land, in any great quantities; sometimes, indeed, it would be very injurious; care must, therefore, be taken that in endeavouring to suppress one evil we do not create another. The Steward considers the present supply of Liquid Manure to be sufficient for agricultural purposes.

What benefit, therefore, would it be to incur this heavy expenditure, allowing the stream frequently to be tainted as badly as it is now, and the same unhealthy deposits to accumulate throughout its course?

It appears obvious, that any plan which will not at all times prevent the sewage from entering the brook in its present corrupted state, will not supply a sufficient remedy, and that we must direct our attention to some plan or plans by which any overflow of sewage water into the brook may

be rendered no longer a nuisance to our neighbours or prejudicial to public health.

The plan for deodorizing the sewage manure, patented by Mr. Higgs, is considered by the Engineer the best that is in operation, but neither the Steward or Engineer can, under all the circumstances, recommend its adoption by the Committee. The results at present obtained by Mr. Higgs are very partial, and would not, they consider, be commensurate with the preliminary and constant expense attending its operation.

The various buildings which are now being erected in the neighbourhood, all of which will undoubtedly fall their drains into the brook, must, in course of time, render it little better than a common sewer; and reflecting that this will probably take place in the course of two or three years, it is almost pardonable to assert, that the present state of the brook is the natural consequence of an increasing population, and that if the Committee should be advised, and do expend any considerable sum of money in mitigating the present nuisance, it will only effect a temporary improvement, and give little satisfaction to any parties.

It will be as well to consider here, how far the sewage of the Asylum is really responsible for the nuisance complained of by owners of property some mile and a half down the stream, and to point out other existing causes, which, although some of them individually would be thought trifling, yet, collectively, are very large contributors to the evil, and whether these contributions will not increase annually to a very great extent.

To ascertain the exact state of the case, the Steward and Engineer, on Saturday last, inspected the brook from the Asylum to the other side of the village of Edmonton, and they gleaned the following information from their visit:—

Immediately adjoining the Asylum property is a drain, which carries into the brook all the sewage from the Railway Station; this is, of course, at times considerable, say equal to fifty persons per Day.

About a quarter of a mile further down, the stream receives the drains from Colney Hatch Park, perhaps about forty or fifty houses in all, thirty of which are probably now occupied—average the houses each to contain five persons, or 150 in all; but an idea may be formed of the quantity of sewage which it is EXPECTED will, sooner or later, pass down this drain, when it has been thought necessary to lay down *fifteen inch pipes* for this purpose.

About half a mile further on, it forms a junction with another stream—and, indeed, before it traverses the property from the owners or occupiers of which such loud complaints have reached the Committee. A visit to this tributary will convince any unprejudiced person that its waters are as much, if not more, polluted than those of its partner, which hitherto has borne all the reproach.

This stream, after passing through the village of East Barnet, enters a large pond at the Waterfall Farm, and passes through it, receiving at this point the sewage from a small colony of houses recently sprung up in Black Horse Lane, called Ely Place. There are here about thirty-five houses, some of them containing three and four families; and

if we average each house to contain six persons, it is assumed that 210 persons contribute their sewage.

A fact may here be mentioned, which at once proclaims the unhealthy state of this little stream. Not a fortnight since, in one house in Ely Place, two children lay dead at the same time, after a very short attack of malignant fever, and the mother is now dangerously ill from the same cause. In another cottage, detached, and further along this ditch, two more children lay dead at the same time, and from the same fever.

The Steward has been assured by a person who inhabits the eleventh house from the stream, that at times the offensive smells from this ditch are dreadful, and that it is regarded as a very great nuisance by the whole colony.

Immediately opposite the fall of this ditch into the stream at Waterfall Farm, is a drain from Beaver Hall, bringing, amongst other things, the tar, from Mr. Thornton's Gas Works. The Committee would hardly credit the state of the water at this point on Saturday last. The smell was far worse than at any spot along the stream adjoining the Asylum property, and the ammonia was floating on the surface in large patches of 3 and 4 feet diameter; a few yards further down in the ornamental water, which it was feared would be so seriously injured by the drainage of the proposed cemetery, it was collected in a mass, and probably, during the next storm of rain, would be washed down the stream, and the Gas Works of the Asylum get the credit of the nuisance.

It should be borne in mind as facts bearing strongly on the case, that up to this point of junction, there is not a

single residence (except two or three houses on the Colney Hatch Park Estate, which it has been already shown, contribute to this nuisance,) within a quarter of a mile of the stream, and that *at* this point, after being exposed to the atmosphere for a distance, say a mile and a quarter, a great proportion of the unhealthy gases must have evaporated, and the water be greatly improved since it left the Manure Tank at the Asylum.

At certain points which were visited down the stream, the smell was certainly offensive; but this was evidently from the accumulation of filth which had from time to time been carried down the brook, and been deposited at the side; and it is certain that no plan which may be adopted at the Asylum for purifying the water can now rectify this evil.

The further we proceeded down the brook, the better, of course, we found the water; and at one point called Chequers Green, about two miles from the Asylum, some water was taken up in the hands, and not the slightest taint either in colour or smell was perceptible.

At Edmonton the brook was as clear as if a spring was its, only supply.

These facts, and the opinion formed by the Steward and Engineer, will be best confirmed by a visit of some members of the Committee to the several spots which have been referred to. This can be done in about an hour.

We must now return up the brook to the point referred to, at the junction with the stream coming from East Barnet, and if we can either consume or purify our sewage, so as to

render the stream unobjectionable to this point, it will be fair to throw the responsibility of any further or future complaints upon the ornamental water from Beaver Hall.

The Steward and Engineer, after having given the subject their best attention, and maturely weighed the several schemes and plans which have at various times been pointed out to them, have determined to submit the following suggestions to the Committee, and to recommend their adoption:—

They think, that while the principal object of the Committee will be obtained, viz., the abatement of the nuisance complained of, the expenditure which they recommend is not very considerable, and will effect a great improvement in the property; and in the event of the necessity of purifying the sewage being hereafter removed, part of that expenditure will still produce beneficial results.

It is quite apparent that no deodorizing or any other plan of operation can be effectual, unless the bed of the brook be first cleansed of its existing impurities; because, in summer time, when the water is low, and the sun powerful, offensive smells and exhalations injurious to health must still arise; nor would it be fair that any proposition, however feasible, should be put to the test before this is done. We are now really suffering, not so much from what we are daily doing, as from that which was done during the three years before any steps had been taken to render the sewage less objectionable.

Wherever, then, there is an accumulation of filthy matter in the brook, it should in the first place be removed, and it is considered that this plan would be remunerative to the occupier of the land.

Plan
Shewing Proposed Culvert
and
FILTERING BED.



They recommend that an arrangement should be made with the owners of the land on the opposite side of the brook to that of the Asylum, to straighten such portions of the brook as bounds the Asylum property, by giving and taking such pieces as shall be fair and equal; very little deposit could then under any circumstances take place, and a great improvement would be effected.

That a weir should be formed at the outlet of the small pond at the back of the Farm, about 3 feet high, with hatches or flood gates, and that the water being kept back and allowed to accumulate, should at frequent times, and in the sultry weather, as often as practicable, be let free, and the brook be thus flushed and cleansed from all impurities.

That the Liquid Manure Tank should be cleaned out.

That, instead of making a culvert from the tank to the nearest point of the brook, as approved by the Committee, at an estimated cost of 35*l.*, a culvert or drain with 12 inch pipes should be laid down in the direction marked on the small plan submitted. That the field on the south side of the 8 foot fence shall be converted into a water meadow, and at the point A on the plan, a sluice cock shall be placed in the drain, to allow the water to flow over the field through the carriers or water-courses which must be made for that purpose.

At the point marked B, immediately beyond the sluice cock, that there shall be a pit formed of brickwork, about 6 feet by 8 feet and 3 feet deep, with an iron grating at either end, to be from time to time filled with breeze, to form a filtering bed, through which all the sewage which shall not be required for irrigation must pass.

This simple mode of filtration, for which we are indebted to Mr. Townsend, we have proved ; but we find it more efficient if breeze is substituted for the coke recommended by him.

A grating must also be placed at the mouth of the drain in the tank, to prevent any rags or solid matter being conveyed into the drain or filtering bed, and therefore nothing but liquid can find its way into the brook.

The cost of these several recommendations, it is considered, will be covered by the following estimate :—

Drain with 12 inch pipes . . .	£61	15	0
Filtering Tank, &c.	15	0	0
Weir at Pond	5	0	0
Irrigation	25	0	0
	<hr/>		
Making a total of	£106	15	0
	<hr/>		

This will, of course, render unnecessary the outlay of £35 already granted by the Committee for a culvert.

The subject entrusted to the Steward and Engineer for Report has been here treated at a very considerable length ; but they have been given to understand that it is deemed by the Committee a matter of serious importance, and that it were as well to embody in this Report any and all the information which might throw light upon the subject, or be likely to bring this much vexed question to a proper and satisfactory issue.

The Steward and Engineer believe that the several plans recommended by them, although so simple, will be quite as

effectual as any expensive system of deodorizing which has as yet been brought under their notice, and that the sewage which will hereafter be suffered to flow into the brook, will be so much purified, as to render it free from any offensive smell or other sanitary objections, and exempt the Committee from a repetition of the complaints with which they have of late been so frequently assailed.

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, *Steward.*

S. HOLMAN, *Engineer.*

20th June, 1855.

APPENDIX No. 5.

*The Report of the Steward, with Plan, upon the proposed
Enlargement of the Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

On the 24th July last I received the instructions of the Committee to consider whether it was practicable to enlarge the present building for the accommodation of some 500 or 600 additional Patients, and to recommend to the Committee a plan which I thought most likely to do justice to a question of such vast importance.

I have given the subject every care and attention in my power, and in the following Report, and the plans which accompany it, I have the honour to present to the Committee the result of my deliberation.

Before I proceed to explain the various plans and improvements which I propose to make, I trust I may be allowed to bring under the notice of the Committee a few facts which have from time to time struck me as bearing strongly upon the subject under consideration, but which perhaps are hardly required by the terms of my instructions; and I beg to say, that I make this reference, not with a view of dictating to the Committee whether it is most desirable to enlarge the present Building, or to let it remain as it now is—but simply, because these facts have been instrumental in forming *my* opinion, and have had considerable influence with my judgment in the preparation of the plans.

Undoubtedly the first and most important question to consider will be—are there any strong medical objections to an enlargement of the building, and are those objections insurmountable? I am aware that in pursuing these objections I am trespassing upon very dangerous ground, and that I am liable to be warned off with little ceremony, but I shall endeavour not to interfere with or discuss any strictly professional questions, but advert to one or two points which I think may be almost called questions for common sense to answer, and I have little doubt the Medical Superintendents of the Asylum will agree with me.

We have now 1,250 Patients in the Asylum, 515 Males and 735 Females, and I propose to find accommodation for 325 more Males and 388 Females, making a total of 840 Males and 1,123 Females, in all 1,963 Patients.

I must remind the Committee that the Medical departments of the Asylum are perfectly distinct, that the Male side in this respect is totally independent of the Female side, and that in the domestic part of the Establishment only is the one department dependent on the other. I must also remind the Committee that some three years since it was with them a matter of serious deliberation, whether it was advisable that the Male and Female departments should be placed under the care of one Medical Superintendent, and, in fact, whether one Medical Officer should have the supervision and direction of 1,250 inmates, and an extended range of building, or whether the two departments should continue as they are at present, separate and distinct.

My reason for alluding to this matter is merely for comparison, and enables me to submit to the Committee whether,

if it is considered feasible for one person to superintend 1,250 Patients of both sexes in a building extending from one extreme to the other, nearly two-thirds of a mile, it would not be equally feasible to superintend 840 Patients in a building one-half the extent, provided they are conveniently and safely located, although those Patients are all Males.

I refer particularly to the Male side, because if the objections against collecting in one building so large a body of Male Patients are surmounted, I apprehend those against the Female side will be the more easily got rid of. I have therefore, in preparing my plans, endeavoured to give each of the Medical Superintendents as much supervision, and as easy an access as possible, to every portion of his department, and I believe it will be found, upon examination, that in this particular I have succeeded.

The Male and Female departments of the building being perfectly distinct, and having each a Medical Superintendent and efficient assistance, I think by way of argument they may be regarded as two distinct Asylums, but brought near to each other for the benefit of such assistance as they are able to afford the one to the other.

It must be admitted that if the Male side of the Asylum is increased, and some 5 or 6 Wards added, the difficulties in the classification of the Patients by the Medical Superintendent will be considerably diminished; and having been so repeatedly reminded of those difficulties, I have endeavoured to give additional facility to this duty, and in placing so many dormitories at the disposal of the Medical Superintendent, have made some of them (as will be presently shown) adjacent and common to almost every Ward in his department.

The same arrangement has been observed on the Female side.

An addition to the present Medical Staff of the Asylum would, I presume, be required; but as that is a question of which I am neither competent to judge nor required to discuss, I can make no provision under this head; but I may mention, that whatever alteration the Committee should determine to make, it will of course affect the arrangements in the centre building for the reception of an additional 75 Patients, to which the Committee have already consented.

I must now draw the attention of the Committee to the sum which it is estimated will furnish us with accommodation for the additional Patients, viz., £42,874, or £67 per Patient, and to remind them, that the present Asylum for the accommodation of 1,000 Patients cost for Building and Fittings about £250,000, or £250 per Patient, and even that sum would doubtless have been considerably increased if the materials and labour had been paid for at the present prices. If therefore the proposed plan is carried out, it will clearly effect a saving of £116,574 upon 638 Patients, or £183 per Patient.

Another strong argument in favour of an enlargement of this Asylum would be the Maintenance rate, and I think it highly probable that if our numbers were increased to 1,963, instead of the rate being at 9s. 7½d. per head, which is now the case, it might be reduced some 10 per cent., say £90 per week, or about £4,600 a year in perpetuity.

Another question of very great importance in contemplating the enlargement of this building is the supply of

water ; and a supply so pure and plentiful is not to be met with in every locality ; but I am happy in being able to convey to the Committee the assurance of the Clerk of Works, that our well will afford sufficient water to meet the most extravagant requirements.

Again a saving would be effected in the periodical visits of the Parish Officers to see their Patients, they would make one journey instead of two, and both time and expense would be economised.

It would, I think, be difficult to find another spot in the County of Middlesex possessing so many local advantages for an Asylum as Colney Hatch can now boast. The air is admitted to be pure, healthy, and bracing. The proximity to the Railway Station is most convenient for the thousands of Visitors who annually travel by it, to see their relations and friends ; indeed, so great facilities for Visitors can hardly be expected wherever the site for a third Asylum may be chosen. It must be favourable for the supplies of provisions and necessaries, as although we have a more expensive staff, our rate of maintenance has been for the last three years, and now is, below that of the sister Asylum.

Lastly, we may surely claim a more thorough knowledge of the proper and economic working of so large an Establishment, (which 5 years of hard earned experience has given us) than can be expected from a staff strangers to one another, and in many cases strangers to their duties.

It may be considered by many persons that a proposition to erect an Asylum to contain 1,963 Insane Patients is one of a dangerous character ; and that the Asylum at

Colney Hatch is already too large—but is it really so? Is it considered so by those who have had an opportunity of constantly inspecting it, and becoming conversant with its daily state and existence; or can it be alleged, that after considering both its advantages and its disadvantages in comparison with any other Asylum of the same age, the balance will be found against it?

It is, I believe, asserted that Asylums for the Insane should never contain more than 5 or 600 inmates, and by authorities better able to form an opinion than myself; but this is by no means indisputable, and I must maintain that the examples of Colney Hatch, Hanwell, and Wandsworth Asylums, are a fair contradiction to this assertion.

Every undertaking of magnitude, provided it make unprecedented strides in the march of improvement, and far exceeds all that has either been seen or heard of before, meets, in the first instance, with almost universal opposition and censure. Doubtless the safe keeping of 1,963 lunatic patients, with the proper care and individual attention which these poor creatures require, will be considered most objectionable, if not impossible—but probably some twenty years hence the prevalent opinion may be the very reverse.

I will now proceed to explain to the Committee as clearly as I can, the plans for the enlargement of the building, and I can assure the Committee that upon applying myself to this task I have met with very serious difficulties, and I have found, from the commencement, that these difficulties have presented themselves, more or less, in every part of the Asylum which has in its turn been the more immediate subject of consideration.

It appears, upon looking over the regular and distinct plan of the present Building, very easy to add a Ward here or there, or to raise another storey where it seems to be practicable, so as to afford room for a greater number of Patients; but when this is done, a very small portion of the task will be found completed. Every department must in due order be passed in review. Its present efficiency and capabilities must be seriously enquired into, and its difficulties exposed and removed, before we can call upon it to sustain the additional burthen which such an increase of numbers will of necessity impose on it. Having done this, I am inclined to believe that each of the domestic offices of the Asylum must be altered or enlarged some 50 per cent., for they are now barely able to perform their duties efficiently; and in making this serious alteration, I would recommend that all possible improvements should be brought to its assistance, when its machinery is about to be strained to so great an extent, and its systematic order and good management put to so severe a test.

In considering whether it is possible to carry on any of these departments without a total revision and alteration, I have been unable to get rid of the fact, that this Asylum was originally built for the reception of 1,000 Patients *only*, and that all the domestic departments were so framed and fitted to receive only that number. I find, therefore, upon considering the present state of each of those departments, that they are now working beyond their strength, and certainly affording more assistance than was contemplated in the first instance. I may mention the Kitchens, the Bakehouse, the Brewhouse, Cellars, Workshops, and the Gas and Water supplies, and these are all objects of as much importance the one as the other, forming collectively the

groundwork of the daily routine and regularity of the Asylum. It will be as well to recollect, that if it should be determined to enlarge this Building, we shall have an opportunity of remedying those evils which past experience has taught us to condemn, but it must be evident that the Estimates will be swelled by these improvements, although an expenditure must be incurred sooner or later to carry them out, if the proposed enlargement does *not* take place.

As to the actual accommodation for the 713 additional Patients.

It must be obvious to every one acquainted with the length of this great building, reaching 1,884 feet, that it would be most impolitic to recommend its extension either towards the east or west, but that any additions which may be considered necessary and practicable must be confined within the area which the present building encloses, and that the increased labour which will, of course, fall upon the various departments, must be concentrated as well as economised in every available manner.

I must first direct the attention of the Committee to the male side of the building, and at the staircase between the present Wards 9 and 10, and running at right angles with them, I propose to erect two additional Wards, one above the other, each to contain 43 Patients. These Wards will be found upon the plan in red, and marked A. They will be very similar to the other Wards of the building, but I have thought it advisable to make a slight alteration in the Day Rooms. Had they been precisely like the other Wards, the Day Rooms would have looked out upon the back of 12, 13, and 14, Wards, and into the gloomy Airing Court in their

rear, and have had 2 Dormitories on either side of them. I propose to make the Day Rooms at the end of the Galleries by throwing the side walls a little back, and on one side of this recess to form a staircase and 2 single Bedrooms, and on the other side 2 five-bedded Rooms. I then make 3 Dormitories of the same size in the centre of the Gallery, instead of 4 Dormitories and the Day Room. This arrangement will, I think, give more supervision to the Attendants, and throw more light into the Galleries. Besides the usual domestic offices, I allow for this Ward (having so many Patients) sleeping rooms for 3 Attendants.

The estimate for the building these 2 Wards will be £4,104, for the fittings, £141; total, £4,245.

It will be as well to mention here that, under the head of "Fittings," I have estimated for everything which I think will be required to make the Ward convenient and fit for habitation, including Water Closets, Lavatories, Baths, Sinks, Locks, Water and Gas Fittings.

The next addition which I propose to make, is to erect 3 more Wards, running at right angles and extending south. This pile of building is marked upon the plan B. Each Ward to contain 37 Patients and the usual domestic offices. The Day Rooms will face the west, and have an uninterrupted view of the gardens and country beyond. The elevation of these Wards will be the same as the adjoining one of 12, 13, and 14 Wards, but the internal arrangements will differ. I have placed a staircase and three 5-bedded Rooms at the extreme end of the Gallery, and one 5-bedded Room on either side of the Day Room.

It will, however, be necessary, in order to have access to these three Wards, without going outside the building, or through another Ward, to continue the Corridor which now runs at the back of No. 11 along the back and end of No. 14 also, and then to enter the three Wards.

The Estimate for building these three Wards and the Corridor is £4,794; Fittings, £221—Total, £5,015.

The total estimated cost for building these five Wards will be £9,260, or an average of £1,852 per Ward.

Upon reference to the original or rather amended Estimate of the present Building, I find the Architect has allowed £22,021 for the fourteen large Wards, on the male side, or an average of £1,573 per Ward.

The Committee are aware that prices, both for material and labour, are considerably higher now than when the Asylum was built; but even allowing for this contingency, the Estimate which I have placed before the Committee is much more liberal than the other; and although I do not presume to find fault with the Architect's Estimate, or to set my humble opinion in opposition to that of a professional and practical man, yet I think past experience has proved to the Committee that the original Estimate was rather a tight one, and, with deference to that Estimate, I think I should not be on the right side if I borrowed those figures for the present occasion. These five will be the only Wards, similar to those of the present Building, which my plan proposes to erect on the male side; the rest of the accommodation for the additional Patients will be afforded by Dormitories, and

a Ward on the lower level for Refractory Patients, upon a different and very convenient plan.

Opposite the staircase, between 4 and 5 Wards, and that between 5 and 6 Wards, at the points marked C upon the plan, I propose to erect a Dormitory to give sleeping accommodation for forty-seven Patients, all to be on the ground floor.

Through the centre of this building will run a Gallery 10 feet wide, open at either end, viz., at the foot of the staircase above referred to, and at the other or south end; giving admission by a flight of stone steps into the present Corridor on the lower level running outside the Workshops.

This flight of steps, although appearing upon the plan lofty and many in number, will be of the same dimensions as those communicating with the various upper Wards of the Building, for the difference between the higher and the lower level here will be the same as it is elsewhere.

The Dormitories will be arranged on either side of the Gallery, having 2 in the centre, to contain 5 beds each, and 37 small rooms for 1 Patient only.

Each of these ranges will be provided with 2 Closets, Bath Room, Shower-bath Room, Lavatory, small Store Room for clothing and bedding, and Sleeping Rooms for three Attendants, who would in the day time be attached to one or other of the Wards. The rooms are estimated to be 9 feet high, with a ceiling and slated roof, and of the same size as those in the present Wards.

The Gallery in the centre of these Dormitories will be 12 feet high, or 1·6 above the point where the roof of the Dormitory joins it—this space of 1·6 will be enclosed with glass, and form a lantern on either side the whole way down the Gallery, affording both light and ventilation to the Building. At certain intervals this lantern will be made to open; so that, whenever it is necessary, any quantity of fresh air can be admitted, and the whole of the Dormitories thoroughly ventilated as soon as the Patients have left them.

The roof of the Gallery I propose shall be made of Corrugated Iron, to be arched, and secured at certain intervals by being riveted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch angle Iron; Doors will be at either end, to be locked or not as required, the floors of the Rooms to be boarded, and the Gallery and Lavatories paved, not with the Metallic Lava, but with York Stone.

This Building will be 29 feet broad, and will occupy very little more space than the present division walls and the slopes of the 2 Airing Courts.

I have prepared an elevation and section of one of these Buildings, and I think they will look very neat, and in keeping with the old Building. They will not impede the view or the fresh air, for being only on the ground floor the Patients in the upper Wards can see over them, and the view at present from the lower Wards looking in the direction of either of these Buildings, is confined by the mass of brickwork which forms the centre of the Building and the Wards now running from north to south. I think Wards erected at these points would be very objectionable, and make the Building look confined and gloomy.

These Galleries will be found a great additional convenience to the Medical Staff, when passing from the higher to the lower level: they will be easily inspected, and quickly visited by the Night Watch. The walls will be flush from end to end, and will not afford any place for Patients to hide themselves, or for other improper purposes.

The Patients sleeping in these Dormitories will be distributed in the day time amongst the various Wards, as shall be thought most expedient by the Medical Superintendent; and the plan which I submit will give him great assistance in the classification of his Patients. The Galleries of our Wards are admitted to be ample for this increase. The Estimate for each of these Spurs is—for the Building, £1,504 10s.; Fittings, £60; Total, £1,564 10s.

My next proposal is to build a Refractory Ward, to contain 34 Patients, on the south-east side of the Lower Corridor, and adjoining No. 11 Ward. This new Ward is marked D upon the plan. Parallel with the Corridor will be the Dormitories with Lavatory, Bath, Closets, &c., opening into a narrow Gallery for the use of these Dormitories only. At the west end of these Dormitories and at a right angle, I propose to erect the Gallery and Day Room, with Store Room and Scullery on either side, to face the piece of ground in front of the present workshops, and which with a piece of ground taken out of the Kitchen Garden will be made an additional Airing Court. The west wall of No. 11 Airing Court will be removed, and the Airing Court extended to the wall of the new Ward. The communication with any part of the Male side can be very quick, and the building will not in the least interfere with the view from the Airing Courts on the higher level. The elevation will cor-

respond with that of the present building. Estimated cost, Building, £1,385. Fittings, £63. Total, £1,448.

In the several ranges of Dormitories I had intended to have proposed and estimated for Corrugated iron, to be riveted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch angle iron, as divisions between the rooms instead of 9 inch Brickwork; and I will state my principal reasons for recommending this material. If we were to introduce it as divisions between all the dormitories, it would be the means of placing at our disposal rooms for 21 additional Patients; 2ndly, the surface of the iron being so smooth it could, when once painted, be always kept perfectly clean; and 3rdly, its appearance would be far preferable to the rough face of the 9 inch brickwork. The Estimates are, however, calculated for divisions of brickwork.

When I first thought of introducing the Corrugated iron, one great objection presented itself, viz., its being so great a conductor of sound, and of all places in the world a Lunatic Asylum is the last to need that. I have, however, made some experiments with it, and have effectually removed that difficulty, for by riveting two plates together, and introducing between them a sheet of McNeil's thickest felt, the sound was quite destroyed, and my object gained. But I am sorry to say this double quantity of iron and the cost of the felt swelled the Estimate to such an amount, that for the present I have abandoned it. The difference of cost I find would be about £1,700, but that must be placed against the gain of accommodation for 21 Patients.

It will be for the Committee to judge hereafter whether they think it would be advisable to introduce the Corrugated iron, and I certainly think if it is decided to enlarge the

building, that upon a serious consideration of this matter the Committee would be inclined to adopt it.

These several proposals which I have made will afford the accommodation for the 325 additional Male Patients, viz., 2 Wards, adjoining 9 and 10, containing each 43—86. 3 Wards, adjoining 12, 13, 14,—111. 2 Spurs, each with double row of Dormitories, containing 47,—94. And the Ward adjoining the lower Corridor 34. Total 325. Total estimated cost of these several buildings with the Fittings, £13,837.

I must now carry the attention of the Committee to the Female side of the building, and I will show how I propose to find accommodation for the 388 additional Patients. But I must first explain, that the 75 Patients for whose reception we are already preparing, form part of the number, and therefore the actual number of Patients for whom I am now providing, and over whom the Estimate is thrown, is only 313.

At the staircase between 23 and 24 Wards, marked upon the large plan E, I propose to build two Wards very similar to the two Wards first described for the male side. They will contain one 5-bedded Room more, and six single-bedded Rooms less than the Wards referred to on the male side, and will receive 42 Patients instead of 43. I have also made an alteration in the Day Rooms of these Wards for the same reason that I altered those on the male side, and they will therefore look into the fields on the west side of the Asylum instead of into the gloomy Airing Court of 25 Ward.

The domestic arrangements will be the same as in the corresponding Wards on the male side.

The Estimate for this addition is—for the Building, £3,839; Fittings, £141; Total, £3,980.

My next plan is to raise 29 and 31 Wards another storey, each to contain 35 Patients. These Wards, marked F upon the large Plan, will be similar in every respect to those immediately beneath, and the cost is estimated for the Building, £3,606; for Fittings, 141; Total, £3,737. The total cost of the 4 new Wards will be £7,717; the average £1,929.

I find that the estimate furnished by the Architect for the 18 Wards on the female side was £31,672, being an average of £1,739 per Ward; but as these 4 Wards require foundation for one only, I ought to consider the present Estimate a tolerably safe one.

At the staircases between 18 and 19, and at those between 19 and 20 Wards, I propose to erect spurs or ranges of Dormitories corresponding in every particular with those on the male side, to contain the same number of Patients, 47, and estimated at the same cost, viz: for the Building, £1504 10s. For Fittings, £60. Total, £1,564 10s. The letter G upon the large plan refers to these Dormitories.

I also propose to form a range of Dormitories, to contain 65 Patients, at the south-west end of the lower Corridor, and adjoining 25 Ward. This is marked H upon the Plan. There will be 2 large Dormitories, to contain 24 Patients each, having a Lavatory, Bath Room, Storeroom, &c. between them, and common to both; and also an Attendant's Room adjoining and looking into each of these Dormitories. Beyond these large Dormitories will be another Dormitory for 17 Patients, with Attendant's Room, Lavatory, &c. There

will also be a large Day Room and Gallery running at right angles similar to the Ward marked D upon the male side. The cost is estimated at—Building, £1,638 ; Fittings, £60 ; Total, £1,698.

This will complete the additional Wards and accommodation on the female side the complement being made up as follows, 2 Wards adjoining 23 and 24 Wards, 42 Patients each, 84. Wards above 29 and 31, each, 35,—70. Two Spurs with double range of Dormitories, 47 each,—94. Range of Dormitories in Lower Corridor, 65. Total, 313.

Total cost for the accommodation of these 313 Females, £12,544.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

In a previous part of my Report I have drawn the attention of the Committee to the fact, that the male and female sides of the Asylum are distinct and independent of one another, except in the domestic department; and I think, upon consideration, it will appear both wise and convenient to separate them as much as possible in this department also, particularly when we have so excellent an opportunity of doing so. First then, as to the

KITCHEN.

Although the present Kitchen and Scullery are of convenient dimensions for the present service, the cooking apparatus is deficient, and much overworked. I therefore propose to relieve it considerably, and to appropriate its

service exclusively to the male side, and the Officers quartered in the centre building.

I must direct the attention of the Committee to the plan, and at the point marked I, which is situate in the enclosed piece of ground immediately in front of the old female Foul Laundry, a Kitchen and Scullery must be erected for the use of the female side. The dimensions of the Kitchen will be 50 by 40 feet, and the Scullery 45 by 30. I have prepared a plan upon a large scale which will explain the situation of the Kitchen, and the manner in which I consider it would be most conveniently fitted. The two Kitchens would be under the superintendence of the House-keeper, with a Cook in charge of each, and the necessary assistants. Adjoining the Scullery will be a small Larder for the use of the Cook appointed to this Kitchen. The Estimated cost of the Kitchen and Scullery is, for the Building, £657. Fittings, £625. Total, £1,282.

Immediately adjoining, and on the west side of the Kitchen will be the Dining Hall for the female Patients. The dimensions of this Hall will be 80 feet by 50, and it will accommodate about 500 Patients.

If this arrangement be made, the present Hall in the centre of the Building will be appropriated exclusively to the male Patients.

The new Hall will have 2 Slides communicating with the Kitchen, for the transit of Provisions, and be entered at 2 doors in the lower Corridor. It will be lighted by windows over the Corridor or by Skylights. Next to this will be a Scullery for the use of the Hall and the Mess Room, about

24 by 18, and adjoining that, the Mess Room for the female Attendants, 45 by 24. The Mess Room being situated here the female Attendants will not associate in the Centre Building, and they should only be found there when they accompany the Patients to and from Chapel. The Mess Room will be easy of access from all parts of the female side.

The Estimate for the Hall, Scullery, and Mess Room, will be, Building, £1,453; Fittings, £55. Total, £1,508.

THE LAUNDRIES.

The present Laundries, with the exception of the New Foul Laundries, must be retained for the male side. And on the same piece of ground wherein I have proposed to erect the Kitchen, at the point marked K upon the large plan, new Laundries and Washhouses for the female side should be built.

The entrance to these Offices will also be in the lower Corridor, a recess being formed in front of the Receipt and Delivery rooms for Trucks and Baskets, so that the thoroughfare of the Corridor may not be obstructed. The linen being received at the proper door, it will be counted and then passed under cover, either to the General or Foul Linen Washhouse. A large Drying Ground is attached to these Laundries, which will have a thorough current of air.

Between the General Laundry and Washhouse is a space 180 feet long by 22 wide, which I propose to cover in by a Roof of Corrugated Iron upon Pillars, to prevent either the Laundry people or the clothes getting wet on their passage

from one side of the Department to another. In this space I would recommend large Racks to be fixed in the shape of Settees, and made of trellis work, upon which the clothes when in a wet state may be thrown. By remaining there an hour or so a great part of the water will have drained from them, and they will consequently require less assistance from the drying horses. Some arrangement of this kind is, in my opinion, much wanted, for I am convinced that the clothes are frequently placed upon the horses, when the Superintendent's back is turned, in the same wet state in which they left the washing tub, and thus the work of the steam apparatus is unnecessarily increased. This space would also be found very convenient in wet or showery weather, as the clothes could, night or day, be hung upon lines under the covering.

The clothes having been passed from the washhouses to the Laundry, and from thence to the Delivery Room, they will be given out at a door adjoining the one at which they were received. Over the Receiving Room I have placed a Tank for soft water, to hold 10,000 Gallons; this will be supplied to the washhouses by its own pressure.

A doorway must be made in the present General Laundry, near the large gates leading into the piece of ground already referred to, and by a covered way, about three yards long, will be connected with the new Foul Laundry, and thence with the other rooms of the department. The Superintendent would thus have a ready communication with both Laundries, and although her duties of supervision would have a wider range, I think such improvements may be made as would render her department even less arduous than at present.

At the end of the Laundries and in front of the Kitchen

will be left a piece of spare ground, upon which I propose to build a Boiler House for supplying these new Kitchens and Laundries with the necessary steam and hot water. I have been anxious that this portion of the Engineering Department should be so placed as to afford accommodation to both Laundries and Kitchen, and not to be in two or three places as at present; and after some difficulty I have succeeded in this arrangement. Much economy both in fuel and labour will be the consequence, the stoker will be able to attend to his duties, without in any way interfering with the servants of the Laundry, nor will his services be required in any part where the Female Patients are engaged. I also propose to form a small bleaching ground, to be laid down with turf, which I think will be found most useful.

I regret that this proposal compels me to condemn the present Foul Linen Laundries and Washhouses which have so recently been erected at a great expense, but the whole of the fittings and roof would be removed, and the carcass left for a purpose which I will explain hereafter. The expense of labour in removing these fittings will therefore only be incurred. I would (had it been possible) have arranged the position of the new Laundries so that this removal would have been unnecessary; but bearing in mind the present difficulties of this department, and the improvements which upon its extension it will be necessary to introduce to allow it to work easily as well as precisely, I find it most desirable that the Foul Laundries should be removed.

If additions were made to the Laundries as they at present stand, the department would be much crippled for room, or they would be so extended as to render them very inconvenient, and at a great distance from some of the wards. I

consider, also, the Patients would be better divided, their work would be better overlooked, and they themselves better attended to; and it would probably be found objectionable to collect so many Patients together, many of them of a refractory and mischievous character.

By the proposed plan we divide them, but they would be under the same superintendent, who should have a superior laundry-woman (subordinate to her) placed over each of these divisions.

In alluding to the removal of the present Foul Laundries, I may mention, by way of extenuation, that a great expense will be saved by placing them in the position I propose, as a great length of outer wall will be already provided; and I must also admit that the present condition of one of these Foul Laundries is very unsatisfactory. We have never yet been able to use the set of drying horses, which is, of course, a great inconvenience to the Laundry, and deprives it of much of the strength awarded for its use. I will not, at this time, enter into its defects, but simply say, that, although I believe they may be removed by a little expense, if the Laundries are placed elsewhere, care should be taken that these defects shall not again be suffered to exist.

These new buildings could be so arranged, that the view from the front wards will not be interfered with, nor will they be found an eye-sore in the general appearance of the Asylum.

The cost of these Laundries, estimating that the fittings from the present Foul Laundries will be removed, is,

Building	£2,037
Fittings	1,087
	<hr/>
Total	£3,124
	<hr/> <hr/>

A sum which, I think, will be considered very reasonable for a department so extensive and important.

THE BAKEHOUSE.

The ovens being now too small, and the Bakehouse itself in a very objectionable position, I propose to remove it altogether; and I refer the Committee to a point marked upon the Plan L, where, at present, there is a yard intended for coals, but which is never used, or likely to be used, for such a purpose. At this corner I would erect a new Bakehouse, which will take in one of the Larders at present adjoining the yard, and for which I shall hereafter provide; the dimensions, 60 by 40, with three ovens, and loft or open gallery over part of it for flour—the flour being conveyed by shoots into the trough. I have also prepared a Plan of the new Bakehouse:—

Cost	£291
Fittings	11
	<hr/>
Total	£302
	<hr/> <hr/>

BREWHOUSE.

The Brewhouse must be considerably enlarged, which I would do by throwing out one of the walls, as marked upon

the Plan at the point M, and providing an additional copper and cooler, and a larger mash tub and underback. I would throw the present Malt Store into the Brewhouse, and enclose the upper part of the Corridor leading into the building from the Engine House, for a new Malt Store. The Malt Mill, which we have at present great difficulty in working, would then be driven by the engine, which is close to it; and the malt would fall by a shoot into the mash tub, immediately under it. A large Plan of the Brewhouse is also submitted;—the cost would be,

Building	£80
Fittings	280
	<hr/>
Total	<u>£360</u>

CELLAR AND STORES.

I would increase the Cellar by taking in the small yard which now adjoins it, and at the upper end of the Bakehouse make a covered passage, leading from the male to the female side, to be used only by those persons who are properly authorised; and from the centre form a flight of steps to the Cellar. This spot is marked N upon the Plan.

This arrangement would be a great accommodation; the approach to the Cellar as it now is, being out of sight, and very inconvenient for the Storeroom. I would then extend the Storeroom to this covered passage, thus appropriating the remaining portion of the present Bakehouse. The cost of this will be £160.

THE CHAPEL,

(Marked O upon the Plan.)

The present accommodation in the Chapel is 604; and, taking the average attendance from the Chapel list, I find 140 Females and 50 Males attend on week days—total 190; and on Sundays, 260 Females and 210 Males. Greatest average at any time 470 Patients.

If, therefore, out of 1,250 Patients, 470 is the probable average number attending Chapel at any one time, out of 1,900 it may be expected 714 will attend.

I propose to find accommodation for this number as follows:—

To pull down the east and west Galleries, and extend the Seats to the wall, allowing room for 3 extra Patients in each seat, 3, therefore, multiplied by 22, the number of rows, and again by 2, the number of Galleries, will give 132 Seats

Remove the Chaplain's Retiring Room and the Porter's Room, and on the ground floor place Seats for Patients, 5 rows of 9 each multiplied by 2 gives 90 Seats

Total additional accommodation	222
Present accommodation	604
	826

Total 826 Seats

for 714 Patients, leaving 112 vacancies for Attendants and extra Patients.

Galleries could also at any time be erected to contain 100 or 200 more, if really necessary; but there is no need at the

present time of increasing the accommodation to such an extent.

The Pews for the Superior Officers must be in the same position as now; but, instead of being over the Retiring and Porter's Room, they must be supported by neat iron pillars, having a railing in front, and leaving the space beneath open for Patients' seats, as already described. Behind these Pews would be found room for the subordinate Officers and Servants of the establishment.

I have prepared a large Plan of these alterations, the cost of which is estimated at £225, and I think they would much improve the general appearance of the Chapel.

The Patients' entrance would then be at the large side door, which is not required for any one else, and the dark passage, now very objectionable, through which the Patients pass, would be removed.

SERVANTS' ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee will recollect that when it was decided that 75 additional Patients should be received into the Asylum, the Servants now sleeping in the centre were to be removed into rooms formed in the lower Corridor, where the late female Foul Laundry stood; but this place I have already appropriated to the new Kitchen and Hall. We must, therefore, not only make provision for those Servants who are now in the service of the establishment, but must also find room for the increased staff, which, if the building were enlarged, it would be necessary to engage.

I will, therefore, direct the attention of the Committee to the Rooms and Offices on the female side of the centre, adjoining the inclined Corridor, and opposite the present Kitchen and Hall. This spot is marked on the Plan P, but the enlarged Plan will better explain the appropriation.

On the ground floor, where the two rooms built for the Cook now are, I propose to make a Servants' Hall; where the Housekeeper's Storeroom now is, adjoining, I place a Staircase leading to the rooms above; the present Servants' Hall I convert into a Laundry Servants' Hall; for, as there will be some 26 or 28 Servants of that department assembled for their meals, I think it would be better that they should be separated from the Kitchen and House Servants, for I find that at times considerable jealousy and unpleasant feeling exists.

In the space beyond (which it would at any rate be advisable to enclose) I place the Larder, which we took from the other side; adjoining that, the Housekeeper's Storeroom; and then another staircase to the rooms above. The present Schoolroom to be converted into a Workroom, in lieu of that now used in the lower Corridor, but which the new Dining Hall and Mess Room will occupy. I leave the next small room as it is for a Cook's Bedroom, and I also allow the staircase next it to remain, as it will lead to the bedrooms above. The open space beyond I would inclose as a Mess Room for the Subordinate Officers, and thus relieve another room in the centre. Beyond, and leading from this Mess Room, would be a most convenient Linen and China Room for the use of the Housekeeper.

Over the whole of these apartments I raise another storey, and appropriate it as follows:—

Over the proposed Servant's Hall there should be a room for each of the superior Laundry-women, and then three Dormitories for seven beds each, and one for five beds, in all twenty-seven beds for Laundry Servants. I have also attached Lavatories to these rooms—one Lavatory to two Dormitories, which will not only be found convenient, but also a great saving in the wear and tear of bedroom furniture. Over the Cook's room, on the ground floor, will be another of the same size, and adjoining it a Dormitory for the other Kitchen Servants. The rooms for the Housemaids will be over the Linen and China Room, and must be approached by the staircase leading up to 15 Ward.

These arrangements will, I think, afford ample accommodation for all the staff of domestic servants which will be required, and the cost is estimated for building, £1,079; Fittings, £91; Total, £1,170.

DEPUTY MATRON'S ROOMS.

(Marked upon the Plan Q.)

It has, I believe, for some time, been the opinion of the Committee and the Medical Superintendent, that it would be much better if the apartments of the Deputy Matrons were in a more central position as regards their duties, especially near the lower Wards.

At the end of the Corridor at the back of 25 Ward, I propose to build apartments for them: to consist of one sitting room, kitchen, and two bedrooms. They would be expected to dine in the centre building as now, but would take their other meals in their own apartments. A convalescent Patient,

or occasionally a Supernumerary, would be all the attendance they would require. I have made an enlarged plan of these rooms, which would be in accordance with the rest of the building, and cost £253 for building and £23 for Fittings. Total, £276.

By this arrangement two more rooms in the centre building would be set at liberty.

WORKSHOPS.

Our Workshops are at present very limited, and at the same time very inconvenient; and, without much expense, I think I can propose a great improvement.

In that part of the Asylum where the Workshops are now placed, and marked upon the plan R, I would retain shops only for the Tailors, Shoemakers, and Upholsterers, and another shop to be appropriated hereafter to any trade that may be introduced; and I would make each of these shops very much larger than they now are, removing the Carpenter's, Painter's, and Plumber's shops to another place.

The large staff of workmen which are constantly passing to and from these shops, renders it impossible to keep the gates of the ground outside these shops closed, or indeed to make the proper provision for the safety of the number of Patients working in the Tailor's and Shoemaker's shops. But if the Trades above mentioned were removed, the gates of this ground could be closed as others are; and the Medical Superintendent could then have an additional Airing Ground at his disposal.

At the end of these shops I would also form a large hall or room, in which the Patients selected for trade or out-door labour should assemble. They should be brought here by the Attendant of the Ward, and delivered to the proper person appointed to take charge of them, and they should be returned in the same manner. The boots of the out-door labourers could be kept here instead of in the wards, and this arrangement would prevent the dirt being carried, as at present, into the corridors and wards. Some place of this sort is much required.

The estimate for these Shops and the Assembling Room is only £50, as the present division walls will be the only part interfered with.

If it shall be determined to remove the Foul Laundries recently erected, I would convert the building into Carpenter's and Painter's Shops. I would bring the Smith's Shop up to the Engine House Yard, immediately in front of the Clerk of the Works Office, and I would place the Plumber's Shop next to it; the whole of the shops in the Clerk of the Works' department would then be under his personal observation. This is marked S on the plan.

Great inconvenience and delay is now experienced by the distant situation of the Smith's Shop, which is on the other side of the Gas House. Every job of smith's work that requires the fire has to be taken thus far from the place where the tradesman is at work. The cost of these shops will be about £490.

GAS AND WATER.

The alteration at the Gas Works, and the additional mains is estimated at £315; but it may at the same time be men-

tioned, that the present insufficient supply of Gas calls for an immediate expenditure of some £130, which would not be repeated, but the extra cost upon the new building would be only £185.

For the water we should require a new steam engine of 12 horse power, a new boiler, two sets of larger pumps, reservoir, and mains. The cost of this is heavy, estimated at £1,930.

WARMING APPARATUS.

I think it unnecessary that I should enter into this subject, as I confess I am not equal to it, but will leave it for those who know more about it. I have, however, provided a margin of £4,000 in the estimate to meet the expenditure under this head.

Upon referring to the total area of the Airing Courts at Hanwell Asylum, I find it to be 6A. 0R. 20P. ; those at Colney Hatch are about 14A. 2R. ; we should therefore, if the enlargement of the building takes place, have as much room in proportion as they now have at Hanwell.

I have, I believe, now completed the description of the several alterations and additions, which, in my humble judgment, will be convenient and necessary to receive 713 additional Patients into the Asylum. I have, since I was first entrusted with the subject, applied myself to it closely and steadfastly. I have well weighed and considered each of the proposed arrangements before I determined to adopt it. I have sought for the difficulties as well as the improvements which each little alteration might bring about ; and I have suffered no idea to be placed upon paper until, in my own mind, I

have raised up, and silenced all conceivable objections to it, for I felt that as the greater part of these improvements referred to my own department, I should be foolish in recommending them, unless I had confidence in the result.

It must be recollected that these plans and estimates are not those of a professional man, and have been prepared merely to assist the deliberations and judgment of the Committee; but I have been careful both with the plans and estimates, and I am certain they will not mislead the Committee. The opinion of an architect will, no doubt, be taken, and I confidently hope that he will confirm my figures.

With these plans and estimates before them, and with the attention the Committee will give to so serious a subject, I doubt not they will be able to introduce many, and very great improvements, which have never occurred to me; and I shall feel much gratified if I have succeeded in forming a foundation upon which they may hereafter determine to make so important an addition to the Asylum.

I cannot conclude my Report without expressing to the Committee that I am much indebted to Mr. Johns, the Clerk of the Works, for the valuable assistance he has rendered me in the preparation of the plans, and the estimate of my proposed improvements.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

GEORGE H. HENDERSON.

20th Nov., 1855.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

ACCOUNT CURRENT for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

1855.		1855.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Jan. 1	Dec. 31	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance of Cash.....		929	3 4				
To Cash received from Parishes for Maintenance, &c. of Patients....		30,074	3 5	By Cash paid on account of Maintenance of Patients, &c.—			
To ditto from County Treasurer for County ditto		2,918	14 0	For Provisions	17,079	1 5	
To ditto from County Treasurer on account of the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum		32,992	17 5	House and other Expenses	5,058	7 10	
To ditto from the County Treasurer for Improvements		3,538	9 11	Clothing	2,047	16 6	
To ditto from Great Northern Railway Company for Gas and Water supplied to the Station.....		47	12 9	Medicines	844	18 5	
		51	2 6	Salaries	2,117	8 3	
				Wages	4,391	12 0	
				Incidentals	6,509	0 3	
					284	13 4	
				By Cash paid on account of the ordinary Repairs of the Asylum			31,823 17 9
				By Cash Paid for Improvements			3,523 13 7
				By ditto paid R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., the Treasurer, amount advanced by him.....			63 0 6
				By Balance of Cash this day—			1,000 0 0
				Cash.....	1,034	12 4	
				Petty Cash	114	1 9	
							1,148 14 1
							<u>£37,559 5 11</u>

Examined by the Committee of Accounts,

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

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors,

C. H. COTTRELL, CHAIRMAN.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET for the Year ending 31st December, 1855.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
1855.			
Dec. 31 To Balance of Cash this day (see account current)	1,148	14	1
To Amount due for Maintenance, &c., of Patients from Parishes in the County	7,345	3	5½
Do. other Counties	240	17	7-
Do. County Treasurer	754	5	8
	8,340	6	8½
To amount due from County Treasurer for ordinary Repairs of the Asylum.....	906	18	9
To amount due from County Treasurer for Improvements	365	8	9
To amount due from Great Northern Railway Company for Gas and Water supplied to the Station ..	25	18	0
	£10,787	6	3½

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors.

C. H. COTTRELL,
Chairman.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts.

B. J. ARMSTRONG, *Chairman.*
W. P. BODKIN.
F. HEALEY.
E. PEPYS,

	£	s.	d.
1855.			
Dec. 31 By amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Maintenance, &c. of Patients	5,305	1	4
By amount due to sundry Tradesmen on account of Repairs of the Asylum	584	5	5
	5,889	6	9
Surplus	4,897	19	6½

£10,787 6 3½

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

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

INCOME.

DATE.	HEADS OF INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	TOTAL
		31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
1855.		From Weekly Rate.					
Dec. 31.	From Parishes in Middlesex	£ 6883 6 4	£ 6948 0 10½	£ 7034 12 9	£ 7039 2 1½	£ 27904 2 1	£ 31788 2 4
	From Parishes in other Counties	173 2 0	197 12 9	192 0 0	191 12 0	754 6 9	
	From County Treasurer ..	726 11 0	719 10 9	743 5 1½	753 8 7½	2942 15 6	
	For Funerals	31 9 0	21 5 0	15 6 0	17 0 0	85 0 0	
	For Clothing	27 13 3	14 14 7	7 15 6	2 10 0	52 13 4	
	For Gas and Water .....	....	23 6 8	....	25 18 0	49 4 8	
	Total Income from Weekly Rate, &c. ...	7841 1 7	7924 10 7½	7992 19 4½	8029 10 9	31788 2 4	31788 2 4
		From County Rate.					
	<i>Repairs.</i>						
	From County Treasurer ..	784 4 1	833 1 4	936 17 3	906 18 9	3461 1 5	
	<i>Improvements.</i>						
	From County Treasurer ..	7 10 0	....	12 7 9	365 8 9	385 6 6	
	Total Income from County Rate, &c. ...	791 14 1	833 1 4	949 5 0	1272 7 6	3846 7 11	3846 7 11
	TOTAL INCOME	8632 15 8	8757 11 11½	8942 4 4½	9301 18 3	35634 10 3	35634 10 3
				Balance from Dec. 31st, 1854 ..		5701 15 10½	
						£ 41336 6 1½	

EXPENDITURE.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	QUARTERS ENDING				Year ending 31st Dec.	Total of General Heads of Expenditure
	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.		
	From Weekly Rate.					
<i>Provisions.</i>	£ 961 11 10	£ 1007 3 7	£ 1317 19 7	£ 1174 6 11	£ 4461 1 11	£ 17521 19 5
By Meat	125 1 0 0	915 0 0	1044 0 0	1044 0 0	4284 0 0	
Flour	5 12 9	6 16 0	6 3 0	12 16 3	31 8 0	
Oatmeal, Peas, &c. ...	251 10 6	253 4 8	315 9 2	261 4 4	1081 8 8	
Tea and Cocoa	132 2 0	127 7 9	147 1 6	141 17 0	548 8 3	
Sugar and Treacle ..	28 1 8	44 3 6	52 13 6	73 11 0	198 9 8	
Sundry Groceries	63 17 4	63 12 8	74 2 8	69 9 4	271 2 0	
Tobacco and Snuff ..	180 16 2	28 5 11	141 9 7	146 8 3	496 19 11	
Butter	246 3 3	153 7 9	235 16 7	255 0 6	920 13 1	
Cheese, Eggs, &c. ...	583 3 9	471 19 2	630 2 3	525 14 6	2210 19 8	
Malt and Hops .....	....	....	....	....	....
Milk .....	....	....	....	....	....
Potatoes and other Vegetables	199 19 1	145 10 0	128 6 9	163 13 8	637 9 6	
Farm (see Farm Returns) ..	373 7 10	544 11 11	341 6 5	510 13 7	1772 19 9	
Board of Officers	151 5 0	151 18 0	151 18 0	151 18 0	606 19 0	
Total	4458 16 2	3913 0 11	4619 9 0	4530 13 4	17521 19 5	17521 19 5
<i>House and other Expenses</i>						
By Coals	590 6 1	748 6 1	330 13 7	811 10 6	2480 16 3	
Soap	113 4 0	113 4 0	113 12 0	76 16 0	416 16 0	
Starch, Soda, &c. ...	9 10 5	11 4 3	15 0 8	11 6 5	47 1 9	
Oil, Candles, &c. ...	25 9 10	10 9 1	18 6 9	33 15 8	88 1 4	
Straw for Bedding, &c.	....	....	....	....	....
Furniture, Bedding and Linen	476 19 7	264 16 9	99 15 9	185 3 7	1026 15 8	
Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. ...	63 5 0	110 15 5	34 18 7	43 2 7	252 1 7	
Turnery, Brooms, Brushes, &c. ...	35 10 2	24 3 6	52 6 10	20 16 5	132 16 11	
Earthenware and Glass	20 8 11	15 9 1	38 0 9	25 10 9	99 9 6	
Rates and Taxes	11 10 0	43 1 7	3 1 4	36 19 0	94 11 11	
Postage Stationery &c.	40 17 7	41 19 8	68 16 2	39 7 1	191 0 6	
Printing, Advertisements, &c. ...	34 16 1	58 9 2	55 14 8	38 1 5	187 1 4	
Freight and Carriage	6 0 3	9 8 4	....	15 10 10	30 19 5	
Retaking Patients	0 13 2	0 19 9	0 9 6	1 3 6	3 5 11	
Patients on Trial	11 6 2	13 9 6	22 2 9	25 0 6	71 18 11	
Law Expenses	16 19 9	....	....	....	16 19 9	
Funeral Expenses	10 1 3	14 19 5	8 6 3	1 13 9	35 0 8	
Periodicals Books, &c.	11 14 2	10 2 5	11 7 2	47 3 4	80 7 1	
Gas (Lime)	23 17 0	20 18 6	2 14 0	11 17 0	59 6 6	
Total	1502 9 5	1511 16 6	875 6 9	1424 18 4	5314 11 0	5314 11 0
By <i>Clothing</i>	496 4 1	441 17 1	568 2 3	538 6 8	2044 10 1	2044 10 1
<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>						
By Salaries of Officers ..	533 7 4	534 19 11	525 16 0	523 5 9	2117 8 3	
Wages of Servants ..	1067 16 3	1095 5 10	1113 5 11	1115 4 0	4391 12 0	
Total	1601 3 7	1630 5 9	1639 1 11	1638 9 0	6509 0 3	6509 0 3
<i>Medicine, &c.</i>						
By Drugs, Leeches, Trusses, &c. ...	63 9 0	18 15 5	37 14 2	42 11 5	162 10 0	
Wine and Spirits	2 0 0	74 0 0	124 1 4	143 2 0	343 3 4	
Porter	57 16 7	42 13 6	65 11 6	48 8 7	214 10 2	
Fish, Poultry, Oranges, &c. ...	56 0 8	29 7 1	49 8 11	41 0 4	175 17 0	
Total	179 6 3	164 16 0	276 15 11	275 2 4	896 0 6	896 0 6
By <i>Incidentals</i>	92 15 3	52 1 10	77 1 5	83 18 11	305 17 5	305 17 5
Total Expenditure from Weekly Rate	8330 14 9	7713 18 1	8055 17 3	8491 8 7	32591 18 8	32591 18 8
	From County Rate, &c.					
<i>Repairs.</i>						
By Labour	381 14 6	472 3 5	494 6 11	509 18 7	1858 3 5	
Building and other Materials, viz.—						
Bricks, Slates, &c. ...	77 13 3	102 15 7	74 19 9	106 15 11	356 4 6	
Timber	46 0 2	5 2 7	77 12 10	47 2 6	175 18 1	
Iron, Lead, Zinc, &c.	148 10 8	162 6 6	230 19 6	192 1 8	733 18 4	
Glass	38 3 5	15 0 11	35 11 11	14 9 5	103 5 8	
Paint, &c. ...	22 12 1	60 8 9	23 6 4	11 17 8	118 4 10	
Sundries	0 10 0	12 18 7	....	30 13 0	44 1 7	
Insurance	69 0 0	2 5 0	....	....	71 5 0	
Total	784 4 1	833 1 4	936 17 3	906 18 9	3461 1 5	
<i>Improvements</i>	7 10 0	....	12 7 9	365 8 9	385 6 6	
Total Expenditure from County Rate, &c. ...	791 14 1	833 1 4	949 5 0	1272 7 6	3846 7 11	3846 7 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9122 8 10	8516 19 5	9005 2 3	9763 16 1	36438 6 7	36438 6 7
					Balance	4897 19 6½
						£ 41336 6 1½

Submitted to the Committee of Visitors.

C. H. COTTRELL,
Chairman.

Examined by the Committee of Accounts.

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

Average Weekly Expenditure for each Patient from Weekly Rate.

	QUARTERS ENDING				For the Year 1855.
	31st March.	30th June.	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Provisions	£ 0 5 6½	£ 0 4 9½	£ 0 5 7½	£ 0 5 6	£ 0 5 4½
House and other Expenses	0 1 10	0 1 9½	0 1 0½	0 1 8½	0 1 7½
Clothing	0 0 7	0 0 6½	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Salaries and Wages	0 2 0	0 2 0½	0 2 0	0 1 11½	0 2 0
Medicine and Incidentals	0 0 4½	0 0 3½	0 0 5½	0 0 5½	0 0 4½
Total	0 10 3½	0 9 5½	0 9 9½	0 10 3½	0 9 11½
Weekly Rate for the Quarters and Year, Middlesex Parishes	0 9 7½	0 9 7½	0 9 7½	0 9 7½	0 9 7½
Ditto ditto ditto Parishes in other Counties	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 14 0

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

16th January, 1856.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—31st December, 1855.

OFFICERS.

Resident Medical Superintendents—	Per Ann.		Per Ann.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mr. D. F. Tyerman, Male Department..	200 0 0	*Mr. T. W. Harris, Steward's Clerk	70 0 0
Mr. W. G. Marshall, Female ditto	200 0 0	†Mr. H. Johns, Clerk of the Works.....	120 0 0
†The Rev. R. Hutton, Chaplain	200 0 0	Mrs. Meriton, Matron	150 0 0
*Mr. J. S. Skaife, Clerk to Committee of Visitors	130 0 0	Miss Builder, Deputy Matron	40 0 0
Mr. G. H. Henderson, Steward.....	190 0 0	Miss Culling, ditto	40 0 0
*Mr. T. H. Chany, Clerk of the Asylum.....	250 0 0	Miss Children, Housekeeper	30 0 0
Mr. H. Jacobs, Apothecary..	100 0 0	Mrs. Bate, Superintendent of Work Room	30 0 0
Dr. Hedger, ditto ..	100 0 0	Miss Young, Schoolmistress	35 0 0
Mr. R. G. Rose, Dispenser..	75 0 0	Mrs. Welham, Superintendent of Laundry	35 0 0
*Mr. R. Quilton, Assistant Clerk.....	85 0 0		
			<u>£2,080 0 0</u>

SERVANTS—MALE.

1 Head Attendant	at £40 0 0	per Annum	£40 0 0
1 Attendant	at 36 0 0	"	36 0 0
4 "	at 34 0 0	"	136 0 0
2 "	at 33 0 0	"	66 0 0
9 "	at 32 0 0	"	288 0 0
1 "	at 31 0 0	"	31 0 0
7 "	at 26 0 0	"	182 0 0
23 "	at 25 0 0	"	575 0 0
1 Messenger and Undertaker	at 34 0 0	"	34 0 0
1 House Porter.....	at 25 0 0	"	25 0 0
*2 Attendants (Garden)	at 1 0 0	per Week	104 0 0
†1 Gate Porter	at 1 2 0	"	57 4 0
*2 Gasmen	{ 1 at 1 3 0 }	"	111 16 0
	{ 1 at 1 0 0 }	"	
*5 Stokers.....	{ 4 at 0 18 0 }	"	239 4 0
	{ 1 at 1 0 0 }	"	
*2 Porters (Store room)	{ 1 at 1 0 0 }	"	98 16 0
	{ 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	
*3 Coal Carriers	{ 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	124 16 0
	{ 2 at 0 15 0 }	"	
*1 Coal Carter	at 0 15 0	"	39 0 0
*1 Brewer	at 1 4 0	"	62 8 0
*2 Shoemakers	{ 1 at 1 3 0 }	"	106 12 0
	{ 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	
†1 Baker	at 1 6 0	"	98 16 0
*1 Assistant to ditto	at 0 12 0	"	
*3 Tailors	{ 1 at 1 3 0 }	"	153 8 0
	{ 2 at 0 18 0 }	"	
*1 Upholsterer	at 1 5 0	"	106 12 0
*1 Assistant ditto	at 0 16 0	"	
*1 Labourer in Airing Courts	at 0 12 0	"	31 4 0
*1 " (Cleaning Vegetables)	at 0 15 0	"	39 0 0
†1 Cowman.....	at 0 18 0	"	46 16 0
*1 Assistant ditto.....	at 0 14 0	"	36 8 0
*5 Farm Labourers.....	{ 4 at 0 15 0 }	"	192 8 0
	{ 1 at 0 14 0 }	"	
*2 Gardeners	at 0 15 0	"	78 0 0
*2 Carters	{ 1 at 0 18 0 }	"	85 16 0
	{ 1 at 0 15 0 }	"	
*1 Boy employed on Farm ..	at 0 3 0	"	7 16 0
			<u>£3,233 0 0</u>

* Neither Boarded nor Lodged.

† Lodged only.

THE ESTABLISHMENT—*continued.*

SERVANTS—FEMALE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 Attendants..... at	20	0	0	per Annum	60	0	0
8 „	19	0	0	„	152	0	0
6 „	18	0	0	„	108	0	0
9 „	17	0	0	„	153	0	0
12 „	16	0	0	„	192	0	0
19 „	15	0	0	„	285	0	0
1 Cook..... at	20	0	0	„	20	0	0
1 „	18	0	0	„	18	0	0
2 Kitchenmaids	14	0	0	„	28	0	0
2 Housemaids	14	0	0	„	28	0	0
1 Laundry Maid	16	0	0	„	16	0	0
4 „	15	0	0	„	60	0	0
12 „	14	0	0	„	168	0	0
<hr/>							
80 Females					£1,288	0	0
90 Males					3,233	0	0
19 Officers					2,080	0	0
<hr/>							
189					£6,601	0	0
<hr/>							

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

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

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

QUARTERS ENDING

YEAR ENDING
31st December.

	31st March.			30th June.			30th September.			31st December.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, per previous Return } ADMISSIONS.....	515	734	1249	508	731	1239	521	731	1252	519	734	1253
RE-ADMISSIONS.....	51	11	62	42	16	58	21	17	38	23	13	36
	3	0	3	5	1	6	2	0	2	4	1	5
Total.....	569	745	1314	555	748	1303	544	748	1292	546	748	1294
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.												
Males.....	17	5	39	34	17	51	25	14	39	32	16	48
Females..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males.....	7	7	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females..	3	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males.....	5	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females..	6	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Males.....	13	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Females..	1	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total { Males..	42	18	92	521	731	1252	519	734	1253	514	732	1246
{ Females	16	9	36	521	731	1252	519	734	1253	514	732	1246
REMAINING in the Asylum	508	731	1239	521	731	1252	519	734	1253	514	732	1246

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

January, 1856.

Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum.

Return of Patients annually admitted into the Asylum, from its opening on the 17th July, 1851, to the 31st December, 1855, distinguishing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and those now remaining in the Asylum.

Year ending Dec. 31st.	T O T A L.												Remaining in Asylum 31st December, 1855.		
	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.					
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Cured.			Relieved or not Improved.			Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1851	411	669	1080	54	75	129	17	20	37	156	147	303	184	427	611
1852	354	270	624	89	51	140	44	30	74	141	56	197	80	133	213
1853	254	138	392	85	27	112	24	14	38	94	29	123	51	68	119
1854	219	111	330	54	26	80	12	6	18	60	23	83	93	56	149
1855	151	59	210	11	5	16	7	1	8	27	5	32	106	48	154
	1389	1247	2636	293	184	477	104	71	175	478	260	738	514	732	1246

16th January, 1856.

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

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

DESCRIPTION.	QUARTERS ENDING				YEAR ENDING
	31st March.	30th June.	30th September.	31st December.	
Officers.....	10	9	9	9	9
Families of ditto.....	1	1	1	1	1
Servants of ditto.....	..	..	..	..	..
Attendants { Male ..	46	46	48	49	47
{ Female .	53	54	55	56	55
Servants.. { Male ..	2	2	2	2	2
{ Female .	21	24	23	23	23
Patients .. { Male ..	514	515	518	519	517
{ Female .	733	732	732	733	732
Total.....	1,380	1,383	1,388	1,392	1,386

January, 1856.

THOS. H. CHANY, Clerk of the Asylum.

Colney Hatch Asylum.

DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.				Dinner.								Supper.										
	Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.								
	Bread.	Cocoa.	Bread.	Cocoa.	Uncooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Batter.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Uncooked Meat.	Dumplings.	Pie.	Soup.	Stew.	Vegetables.	Beer.	Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
oz.	pt.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	pt.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pt.
Sunday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	1	..	5	7	4	..	..	12	1	6	2	5	1	1
Monday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	1	..	5	7	4	1	..	..	1	6	2	5	1	1
Tuesday	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	12	..	6	2	5	1	1
Wednesday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	1	..	5	7	4	..	14	..	1	6	2	5	1	1
Thursday	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	1	6	2	5	1	1
Friday	6	1	5	1	7	4	..	..	12	1	..	..	7	4	10	..	..	1	6	2	5	1	1
Saturday	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	6	2	5	1	1
Total	42	7	35	7	34	16	10	26	52	3½	10	32	16	10	1	14	52	3½	42	14	35	3½	7

N.B.—Cocoa in the following proportions for One Pint, viz. :— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Cocoa, 1 oz. Treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of Milk.
 Soup for 700 Patients, [females] (the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day), 87 lbs. Leg and Shins of Beef, 46½ lbs. Peas, 39 lbs. Rice, 13½ lbs. Scotch Barley, 31 lbs. Onions, Salt and Pepper, with Herbs.
 Stew for 700 Patients [females] (the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day), 87 lbs. meat, 435 lbs. Potatoes, 73 lbs. Onions, Salt and Pepper.
 Fruit Pies may be given in lieu of Meat Pies in the Season.
 Currant Dumplings may be occasionally given in lieu of Stew, 12 oz. to the Males, and 11 oz. to the Females.
 Extra.—Out-door Workers and Artisans, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Beer at 11 o'clock, a.m., and at 4 o'clock, p.m., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Tea at 5 p.m.,
 Laundry Women $\frac{3}{4}$ pint Beer, with Bread and Cheese, at 11 a.m.
 Kitchen and Bakehouse, Patients employed in, 1 pint Beer extra daily.
 Tobacco and Snuff to be given as indulgences to the out-door Workers and Artists.

1st January, 1856.

ANNUAL
MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1855.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting the Report of the progress of the Male Department during the past year, I have the honor to announce that the mortality has considerably decreased, and that the sanatory condition of the house has been generally satisfactory.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa have prevailed to some extent, but less than during the previous three years, and the mortality from these diseases has been very inconsiderable.

The number of admissions has been less, owing to the full occupation of the house; and the number of recoveries, which are chiefly obtained from recent admissions, has also diminished.

	Patients.
There remained, December 31st, 1854	515
Admitted during 1855 (including 14 re-admissions) .	151
Total under care during the year	666
There have been discharged, Recovered	42
„ Relieved	16
„ Unrelieved	2
Died	92
Total discharged and dead	152
Remained under care, December 31st, 1855	514

Of these 45 are chargeable to the County, 10 to Parishes not in the County, and 9 were admitted by warrant of the Secretary of State, or under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vic., c. 14, for making provision for persons apprehended under circumstances that denote derangement of mind and a purpose of committing a crime. Twenty-one admitted Patients had previously resided in other Asylums.

Daily average number for the year, 517.

Of the Patients discharged, the settlement of 12 were discovered, and these were removed under orders of adjudication.

Amongst the discharges is included one Patient who made his escape, with great ingenuity, during the night, through the ventilating aperture of his bedroom, within three weeks of his reception from the House of Correction, under a warrant of the Secretary of State. Every effort was made to trace him, but without any success.

As regards the character of the admitted cases, no less

than 44 per cent. were associated with the intractable complications of General Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility; and the types and complications of the disease were as follow:—

Mania	26
Melancholia	15
Monomania	23
Dementia	19
Mania with General Paralysis.....	3
„ „ Epilepsy	9
Dementia with General Paralysis	34
„ „ Partial „	1
„ „ Epilepsy	14
Idiocy and Imbecility	7
	Total
	151

Twenty-seven of the admitted patients died during the year, the per centage of these deaths upon the admissions being 17·80, and the periods of residence were:—

Under one week	2
„ two weeks	5
„ four „	6
„ two months	2
„ four „	1
„ eight „	5
„ twelve months.....	6
	Total
	27

And from this statement may be inferred the very abject condition of many of them, and the great care their cases demanded. The water beds have all been frequently in

requisition, and the most nutritious diet, with wine, &c., has been freely allowed.

The causes which led to the general mortality were as follow:—

Exhaustion with General Paralysis	43
,, from age and infirmity	11
Epilepsy	24
Diarrhœa	1
Dysentery	3
Erysipelas	1
Chronic Peritonitis	3
Disease of the Heart	2
Pneumonia	1
Phthisis	3
	<hr/>
Total	92
	<hr/>

Several of the cases, however, thus classed were variously complicated, e. g.:—

General Paralysis with Erysipelas in	4 cases.
,, ,, Phthisis in	2 ,,
,, ,, Dysentery in	1 case.
Epilepsy with Pneumonia in	1 ,,
,, ,, Dysentery in	1 ,,
,, ,, Gangrene of the Lungs in	1 ,,
,, ,, Phthisis in	2 cases.
,, ,, Peritonitis in	1 case.
,, ,, Broncho-Pneumonia in	1 ,,
Phthisis ,, Epilepsy in	1 ,,
Disease of the Heart with Apoplexy in	1 ,,

And in these cases it appeared that the first stated disease was the main cause of death.

In the case of Epilepsy associated with Broncho-Pneumonia, a portion of mutton bone was found, on the autopsy, in the gullet of the Patient, but which substance had not led to Dyspnœa, and its presence was not suspected. It was manifest that it had been so lodged for several months, and, although large and angular, had not materially impeded the power of swallowing food, and the body of the patient was well nourished.

The majority of the deaths have occurred in the fifth decennium of life:—

Died under the age of 10 years.....	1
" 20 " 	1
" 30 " 	15
" 40 " 	24
" 50 " 	34
" 60 " 	9
" 70 " 	5
" 80 " 	2
" 90 " 	1
	<hr/>
Total	92
	<hr/>

The average period of life was 42·59 years, which is less than attained generally in the provincial Asylums, a fact which may be explained by comparison with the relative proportions, under the two circumstances, of Epileptics and Paralytics, many of whom die at a comparatively early period.

Although there are many aged inmates, the mortality amongst them has been very moderate, a result implying the sufficient warmth and diet of the establishment.

The number of Epileptics remaining in the department at the close of the year was 114, and of Patients generally paralysed 50: these two classes of intractable cases formed 30 per cent. of the whole number.

The total cases of the diseases which assumed an epidemic character was 50, and they occurred in the following proportions:—

	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Erysipelas.
January	3	4	3
February . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1
March	4	4	2
April	3	1	5
May	1	1	1
June	2 . . . . .	.. . . . .	1
July	1	1	5
August . . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	1
September .. ..	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
October . . . .	.. . . . .	.. . . . .	..
November	1 . . . . .	.. . . . .	..
December	2	3 . . . . .	..
	17	14	19
	}		
	Total 50		

Many of these were of severe character, and several cases of Erysipelas were associated with inflammation of the absorbent vessels and veins, the fatal case terminating in less than 40 hours.

The occupation of the Patients has been promoted, and several have been engaged in limewashing the wards, and tinting the ceilings of a blue colour. Many thousand square

feet of surface have been thus renewed, with much saving of paid labour to the Asylum, and benefit to those so employed; and the aspect of the interior has been greatly improved.

Several Patients have been engaged in trenching the airing courts, sifting the gravel, and burying the rough stones which were upon the surface; and many bruises, by sudden falls in Epilepsy, will be thus avoided.

As regards Employment, however, there is at Colney Hatch a large class of Patients who, to quote the words of Dr. Huxley in reference to the condition of the Patients at the Kent County Lunatic Asylum, "have become so far demented as to have their capacity for any useful purpose greatly impaired, or wholly taken away; the feeble from Paralysis and age; the Idiotic and Imbecile; the Epileptic, whose minds have been rendered blank by the repetition of the fits; all which are more in need of help from others than able themselves to render assistance."

On the 29th of December there were engaged in the domestic offices 15, in the brewery 3, in the bakehouse 6, as tailors 19, as shoemakers 11, as carpenters 10, as upholsterers 16, as painters 2, as coal porters 3, as limewashers 4, in improving the airing courts 12, in cleaning the wards 58, and in agriculture 52—Total 211.

One of the Patients, discharged uncured from Bethlehem Hospital, has incessantly manifested tendencies both to homicide and suicide, and requires a special day and a special night watch, the other measures adopted to control him and ensure his safety having failed.

Among the criminal Patients there is one whose case resembles that of a Patient in the Central Criminal Asylum at Dundrum, alluded to in the 7th Report of the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums of Ireland, and “who labours under the idea that if he can succeed in killing some person, he will thereby obtain his freedom from the Asylum.” This Patient has been fourteen times an inmate of three Asylums, occasionally of gaols, and has frequently shewn very violent and destructive propensities.

The arrangements made for associating large numbers of Patients at dinner in the hall have been found satisfactory; and nearly 300 male Patients have for several months dined together, expressing pleasure at this change from the usual routine of the establishment. The wards (of habitation) have been relieved of many inconveniences, and are cleaner and better ventilated. There appears little reason to doubt that this measure will assist in developing a sound system of classification, and in promoting the well-being of the Patients, the neutralizing element, in cases of individual turbulency amongst them, being more surely elicited from amidst the mass, than from a comparatively small number in association.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

D. F. TYERMAN,

*Medical Superintendent,
Male Department.*

January 15th, 1856.

TABLES.—MALE DEPARTMENT.

Admissions during 1855.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

Under 15 Years	6
— 20 „	7
— 30 „	27
— 40 „	42
— 50 „	37
— 60 „	15
— 70 „	11
— 80 „	6
Total.....	<u>151</u>

CIVIL STATE.

Single	50
Married.....	79
Widowed	15
Unknown	7
Total.....	<u>151</u>

EDUCATION.

Good	21
Read	7
Read and Write	91
None	15
Unknown	17
Total.....	<u>151</u>

RELIGION.

Established Church.....	114
Protestant Dissent	14
Roman Catholic	7
Jewish	4
Unknown	12
Total	<u>151</u>

MALE DEPARTMENT.

STATION OR OCCUPATION.

Admissions during 1855.

Gardeners	2	Musician	1
Brush Maker	1	Traveller	1
Shoemakers	12	Silk Weavers	2
Greengrocer	1	Fringe Weaver	1
Painters	4	Druggist	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1	Groom	1
Coopers	2	Furriers	2
Plasterer	1	Coachman	1
Bell Hanger	1	Compositors	2
Tailors	4	Warehouseman	1
Mason	1	Glazier	1
Porters	2	Pianoforte Maker	1
Servant	1	Potato Salesman	1
Rule Maker	1	Clothes Dealers	2
Braziers	2	Ironmonger	1
Bakers	2	Poulterer	1
Hawkers	2	Buhl Cutter	1
Artist	1	Bricklayers	2
Butchers	3	Coach Builder	1
Cheesemonger	1	Soldier	1
Seaman	1	Organ Player	1
Engraver	1	Mariner	1
Carpenter	1	Wax Doll Maker	1
Wesleyan Minister	1	Smith	1
Surgeon	1	Omnibus Driver	1
Watchmaker	1	Jeweller	1
Dyers	2	Beer-Shop Keeper	1
Chimney Sweeper	1	French Polishers	2
Lawyer's Clerks	2	Bow Street Officer	1
Stokers	2	Farmer	1
Waiter	1	Gas Lighter	1
Carmen	3	Stable-Boy	1
Clerks	5	Rope Maker	1
Cow Keeper	1	Wood Engraver	1
Cab Driver	1	Labourers	24
Cabinet Maker	1	None	8
Whalebone Cutter	1	Unknown	3
Costermongers	2		
Auctioneer	1		
Coach Painter	1		
Gold Beater	1		
		Total	151

The following are the Assigned Causes in some of the Cases admitted during 1855.

MORAL.	PHYSICAL.
Anxiety in Business 3	Intemperance 13
Distress 12	Epilepsy 24
Religious Excitement 2	Fever 1
Fright 2	Self-abuse 1
Jealousy 1	Injury to Head 4
Excitement of Business 1	Lead-poisoning 2
Domestic trouble 1	Physical Disease, Phthisis, } 12
Love 1	Blood Dyscracy, &c. }
Losses in Trade 1	
Loss of Money 1	
Failure of Business 2	
Over-study 1	
Death of Child 1	
Misconduct of Wife 1	
Hereditary 3	

MALE DEPARTMENT.

MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

Particulars of 59 Cases Discharged in 1855.

No. in Register.	Name.	Age.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Form of Disease.	TIME INSANE.	
							Before Admission.	After Admission.
1206	A. F. . .	32	1	..	..	Monomania	2 years	2½ months.
1029	J. C. . .	15	..	1	..	Dementia	Years	1 year.
1192	C. C. . .	9	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	3¾ months.
1028	J. J. G.	50	1	..	..	Melancholia	2 years	13 months.
777	W. W.	29	..	1	..	Dementia	18 months..	2 years.
1218	J. W... .	38	1	..	..	Mania	1 week	2 months
920	W. S... .	26	..	1	..	Melancholia	3 weeks ..	18 months.
976	W. L.. .	48	1	..	..	Monomania	3 months..	16 months.
1212	C. H. B.	16	..	..	1	Dementia	2 years ...	3 months.
1147	R. F. J.	24	1	..	..	Mania	3 years	8 months.
1082	E. R... .	24	1	..	..	Monomania.....	6 months..	11 months.
1165	G. S... .	22	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ...	6 months.
1197	W. S... .	21	1	..	..	Mania	3 months..	5 months.
943	J. D... .	47	1	..	..	Mania	1 week	19 months.
966	W. P... .	40	..	..	1	Mania	2 weeks ..	18 months.
1113	R. M... .	23	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ..	11 months.
1213	H. A. A.	16	1	..	..	Mania	1 month ..	4 months.
1196	R. B... .	62	1	..	..	Melancholia	Years	7 months.
1210	G. S... .	47	1	..	..	Monomania.....	5 weeks ...	4 months.
1100	J. E. S.	16	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks....	11 months.
1240	G. S... .	23	1	..	..	Mania	1 week	3 months.
1129	J. F. . .	27	1	..	..	Mania	6 weeks ..	10 months.
1142	T. W.. .	21	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	11 months.
959	J. T. D.	14	1	..	..	Monomania.....	4 months..	18 months.
1158	J. B... .	44	1	..	..	Mania	6 months..	16 months.
1107	H. W. H.	24	1	..	..	Monomania.....	6 weeks ..	13 months.
1122	A. S... .	48	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	1 year.
1182	J. A... .	19	..	1	..	Melancholia	1 month ...	9 months.
1189	H. T. B.	41	..	1	..	Melancholia	2 years ...	8 months.
1233	T. D... .	44	1	..	..	Mania	Unknown .	5 months.
1133	T. B... .	63	..	1	..	Dementia.....	Unknown.	1 year.
1188	W. H.. .	23	..	1	..	Dementia	Unknown	8 months.
1105	H. J... .	38	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ...	10 months.
1297	H. N.. .	30	..	1	..	Mania	Years	2 months.
1294	C. W.. .	30	..	1	..	Dementia.....	Months ..	2 months.
	<i>Car. for.</i>		24	9	2			

No. in Register.	Name.	Age.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Form of Disease.	TIME INSANE.		
							Before Admission.	After Admission.	
	<i>Brot. for.</i>		24	9	2				
1260	W. F...	60	..	1		Mania	Unknown	4 months	
1225	B. R...	32	1	..	..	Monomania	2 weeks ..	6 months
1284	T. C. U.	48	..	1	..	Dementia.....	3 years....	4 months.	
1205	C. L. ...	49	1	..	..	Melancholia	Years.....	9 months.
954	S. R. ...	40	..	1	..	Dementia	Months ..	1 year 10 months.	
1180	H. B...	50	1	..	..	Mania	2 days	1 year.
1280	T. B...	27	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ..	9 months.
958	J. M...	40	1	..	..	Melancholia	6 months..	2 years.
1231	W. P...	39	1	..	..	Mania	7 weeks ..	9 months.
1259	R. T...	65	1	..	..	Monomania.....	Unknown	9 months.
1251	W. H..	22	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	11 months.
1243	W. W..	44	1	..	..	Mania	Weeks	11 months.
1306	H. S...	34	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ..	7 months.
946	J. H...	33	1	..	..	Monomania.....	3 months..	2¼ years.
1242	G. G...	38	..	1	..	Dementia	3 months..	11 months.	
1282	R. H...	23	..	1	..	Dementia	5 years	9 months.	
509	C. W...	24	1	..	..	Mania	1 month ..	3 years 8 months.
1163	E. W..	34	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	1 year 6 months.
1352	H. W. R.	37	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks ..	4 months.
1255	W. B. M.	23	1	..	..	Mania	4 months..	10 months.
1357	T. F. ...	36	1	..	..	Mania	8 months..	4 months.
1358	G. M...	45	1	..	..	Mania	Months ..	4 months.
1359	R. G. D.	49	1	..	..	Mania	1 month ..	4 months.
1118	W. B..	40	..	1	..	Mania	3 weeks ..	1 year 9 months.	
			42	15	2				
		 59				Discharged.		
		 1				Escaped.		
	Total.....		-----						
			60						

MALE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE

Showing the previous and present Occupation of 154 Working Patients.

Before Admission.	Since Admission.
Dyer	Upholsterer's Shop.
Clerk	ditto.
None	ditto.
Shoemaker	ditto.
Unknown	ditto.
Greengrocer	ditto.
Teacher	ditto.
Butler	ditto.
Labourer	ditto.
Brazier	ditto.
Butcher	ditto.
Clock Case Maker	ditto.
Shoemaker	ditto.
Ditto	Shoemaker's Shop.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Labourer	ditto.
Shoemaker	ditto.
Unknown	ditto.
Shoemaker	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Blacksmith	Brew-house.
Greengrocer	ditto.
Labourer	ditto.
Clerk	Carpenter's Shop.
Carpenter	ditto.
Watchmaker	ditto.
Cooper	ditto.
Last Maker	ditto.
Carpenter	ditto.
Cabinet Maker	ditto.
None	ditto.
Carpenter	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Baker	Bake-house.
Cheesemonger	ditto.

Before Admission.	Since Admission.
Baker	Bakehouse.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Baker	ditto.
Servant	ditto.
None	Kitchen.
Baker	ditto.
None	Helpers in Hall.
Porter	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Carpenter	ditto.
Blacksmith.....	ditto.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Cane Worker	Repairing Airing Court.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Bricklayer	ditto.
Lighterman.....	ditto.
Silk Weaver	ditto.
Sawyer	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Weaver	Painter's Shop.
Painter	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Jobber.....	Laundry.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Glazier	Mess Room.
Grocer.....	ditto.
Gun Smith.....	ditto.
Tailor	Tailor's Shop.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Jobber.....	ditto.
Tailor	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Gas Fitter	ditto.
Tailor	ditto.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Whip Maker	ditto.
Tailor	ditto.
Play Actor	ditto.
Distiller's Clerk	On the Farm.
None	ditto.

Before Admission.	Since Admission.
Wesleyan Minister.....	On the Farm.
Chair Maker	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Brassfounder	ditto.
Porter	ditto.
None	ditto.
French Polisher.....	ditto.
Harness Maker	ditto.
None	ditto.
Gun Smith	ditto.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Shipwright	ditto.
Gardener.....	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Letter Carrier.....	ditto.
Buhl Cutter	ditto.
Gardener.....	ditto.
Carpenter	ditto.
Hawker	ditto.
Organ Player	ditto.
Shipwright	ditto.
Stableman	ditto.
Smith	ditto.
School Teacher	ditto.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Blind Maker	ditto.
Coalheaver	ditto.
Excavator	ditto.
Ironmonger.....	ditto.
Greengrocer	ditto.
None	ditto.
Butcher	ditto.
Groom.....	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Helper in Cow Yard	ditto.
Bank Clerk.....	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Law Writer	ditto.
Coach Trimmer	ditto.
Barber	ditto.
Ship Carpenter	ditto.
Weaver	ditto.
None	ditto.
Shoemaker	ditto.

Before Admission.	Since Admission.
Railway Porter	On the Farm.
Dyer	ditto.
Cowkeeper	ditto.
None	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Auctioneer	ditto.
Saddler	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Tailor	ditto.
Compositor.....	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
General Dealer	ditto.
Greengrocer	ditto.
Painter	ditto.
Cabman	ditto.
Labourer.....	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
Ditto	ditto.
French Polisher	ditto.

D. F. TYERMAN,

Medical Superintendent, Male Department.

RECORD OF 92 DEATHS AND THE POST MORTEM APPEARANCES.—MALES. 1855.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
902	E. D.	55	Melancholia — General paralysis	Four months . .	Eighteen months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1223	T. W.	26	Dementia—General Paralysis	One year	One month	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
811	J. T.	49	Monomania — General paralysis	Six months . .	One year, ten months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Brain substance pale and anæmic—Much effusion in the lateral ventricles, with the posterior cornua well-developed—Membranes slightly adherent to the cerebrum, and much congested—Weight of brain, 38 ozs.—Lungs diseased, with recent pneumonia and emphysema.
1025	T. N. W. . .	64	Mania	Unknown	One year	Exhaustion—Pulmonary congestion	No post mortem examination.
235	J. D.	39	Idiocy—Epilepsy . .	Years	Three years, nine months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1108	C. W.	49	Monomania — General paralysis	Unknown	Nine months . .	Disease of brain—General paralysis	Heart hypertrophied and dilated, with a strong fibrous band attached to the pericardium—Aorta much enlarged, with commencing degeneration—Lungs healthy—Kidneys with small cysts on their external surfaces—Brain congested, grey substance firm, much injected—Ventricles distended with fluid—Membranes highly opaque and adherent—Weight of brain, 5½ ozs.

952	J. L.	45	Monomania — General paralysis	One month	One year nine months	Disease of brain—General paralysis	Lungs healthy; a piece of food was found at the upper part of the larynx, evidently drawn in by an inspiration during a fit—Heart hypertrophied, with much thickening of the valves—Brain substance hard and firm, with slight injection—Both optic nerves degenerated, likewise the optic tracts—Membranes much thickened and adherent—Weight of brain, 51½ ozs.
1246	J. G. I.	29	Dementia—General paralysis	.....	Thirteen days..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Lungs much diseased, with recent pneumonia and emphysema of the right—Heart large. About four ounces of serum in the pericardium—The valves were much thickened—Liver much congested and fatty—Kidneys also fatty—Brain substance peculiarly firm and dry—Weight of brain, 44½ ozs.
1085	J. S.	47	Melancholia — General paralysis	Four months..	Nine months..	Exhaustion—Erysipelas—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1154	T. G.	40	Dementia—General paralysis	Two years	Six months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1227	J. I.	46	Dementia—General paralysis	One year	Two months ..	Exhaustion—Erysipelas—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
244	J. C.	62	Mania—Epilepsy ..	Unknown	Three years five months	Pneumonia—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
904	A. B.	39	Dementia—General paralysis	Two years	One year and a half	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.

DURATION OF INSANITY.

Before Admission. *After Admission.*

Form of Mental Disorder.

Age.

Name.

No. in Register

Lateral curvature of the spine—Heart in a peculiar position in the chest, lying quite anterior, and not covered by any portion of the lungs; left ventricle much hypertrophied, and containing fluid blood—Spleen very large—Right kidney large, weighing 9 ozs.; left, granular and atrophied—Brain firm and congested; weight 43 ozs.

Lungs healthy—Heart dilated and hypertrophied, particularly on the left side—Liver large and congested—Kidneys large and of a pinkish hue—Brain substance firm and injected—Septum lucidum peculiarly thin—Much effusion at the base of the brain, and likewise in the lateral ventricles—Membranes adherent and thickened—Weight of brain, 41 ozs.

No post mortem examination.
No post mortem examination.

Lungs small and collapsed, with slight emphysema—Heart flaccid but healthy, with no coagula—Arterial blood still existing in the left ventricle of a deep red colour, peculiarly contrasting with the dark venous blood on the other side—Liver congested—Spleen small and congested—Kidneys granular, congested—Brain pale and soft, with slight effusion in the cavities—Subarachnoid effusion; membranes thickened—No development of posterior cornua—No commissura mollis—Cerebellum very small, hard, and firm—Weight of brain, 47½ ozs.

Morbus cordis

Exhaustion—General paralysis

Exhaustion—Diarrhoea
Exhaustion—General paralysis

Collapse—Paralysis of heart—
Inquest.

One year

Six days

Three months .
Six months . . .

Two years
seven months

Three months .

Three months .

Two weeks
Four years

Years

Mania—Paralysis . .

Mania—Paralysis . .

Melancholia
Dementia—General
paralysis

Idiocy

40

45

45
41

28

G. H. . .

W. A. . .

W. W. . .
J. H.

W. T. B. . .

1126

1258

1214
1173

626

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
246	J. T. C. . . .	45	Mania—Epilepsy . .	Nine years . . .	Three years and four months	Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1115	J. H. . . .	45	Dementia—General paralysis	Months	Ten months . .	Convulsions—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1187	T. R. H. . .	34	Mania	Ten Years	Five months . .	Disease of brain—Exhaustion.	Lungs healthy, with the exception of old pleuritic adhesions on both sides—Heart dilated and hypertrophied—Liver much congested, with hydatids in the right lobe—Kidneys much diseased, with thickened and adherent capsules—Spleen large and congested—Brain membranes thickened—The whole brain very exsanguine, hard, and firm—Lateral ventricles much distended with fluid—Weight of brain, 53 ozs.
887	I. B. T. . .	28	Imbecility	Years	One year and half	Chronic peritonitis—Perforation	Lungs healthy—Old pleuritic adhesion on the right side—Heart healthy—Kidneys somewhat congested—At the pylorus there was a deep ulcer perforating into the cavity of the abdomen—Large flakes of fibrine spread over the whole of the intestines, and in many places the intestines glued together—Brain firm and dry, somewhat congested—Weight of brain, 51½ ozs.
1239	J. P.	28	Mania—Paralysis . .	Three weeks . .	Two months . .	Exhaustion—paralysis	No post mortem examination.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1155	J. W.	36	Mania	Five weeks	Seven months.	Exhaustion—Dysentery	No post mortem examination.
1263	W. C.	50	Dementia—General paralysis	Eleven years	Two weeks	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Upon opening the skull a large quantity of both serum and pus escaped—The substance of the brain was very soft and covered with pus; there was a small abscess in the right anterior lobe—The membranes were much thickened—The grey matter was highly congested—Turbid serum in the lateral ventricles—Cerebellum small—Weight of brain, 40 ozs.
799	H. W. W.	21	Dementia—Epilepsy	Two years	One year and eleven months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1121	W. R.	41	Dementia—General paralysis	. . . . .	Ten months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Lungs emphysematous, with tubercles—Heart small and contracted, with from 3 to 4 ozs. of serum in the pericardium—Liver congested with cretaceous tubercle—Kidneys congested—Brain substance pale and exsanguine—Ventricles much enlarged with effusion—The convolutions flattened and atrophied—the membranes thickened, loaded—Weight of brain, 43 ozs.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1268	W. G. . .	56	Dementia—General paralysis	Years	Eight days	Exhaustion—General paralysis	The sternum much hypertrophied, weighing 1½ lb.—Lungs tubercular—Brain substance soft and pale—Opacity of the membranes, with a deposit on their external surface—Effusion both external and internal—Ventricles dilated with effusion—The posterior cornua very long—Weight of brain, 43 ozs.
998	T. H.	28	Dementia—General paralysis	Unknown	Fifteen months	Exhaustion—General and spinal paralysis	Spinal marrow somewhat softened, particularly at the origin of the brachial plexus—The inferior part of the column slightly congested—Membranes normal—Brain congested—Membranes thickened—Effusion at the base, more on the right side—Taking up the place of a portion of the pons varolii and medulla oblongata, a large cyst was found—Lateral ventricles much distended with fluid—Weight of brain, 45 ozs.

Post Mortem Appearances.

Apparent Cause of Death.

DURATION OF INSANITY.

Before Admission.

After Admission.

Form of Mental Disorder.

Age.

Name.

No. in Register

Lungs slightly emphysematous, containing grey infiltrated tubercle—Heart much dilated on the right side, commencing atheromatous deposit of the aorta—The right kidney large and congested, but the left small, weighing 10 drachms—The follicles of the sigmoid flexure much enlarged and ulcerated—Brain substance soft, membranes thickened, and slightly adherent—Enlargement of lateral ventricles with effusion—Weight of brain 44 ozs.

No post mortem examination.

Lungs slightly congested—Old fibrous deposit on external surface of heart—Liver large and congested—Kidneys flabby and granular, parts of the colon studded with ulcers and denuded—Brain large and firm—Brain substance pale and exsanguine; much effusion in the lateral ventricles, with roughening of the lining membrane, and that much thickened—Weight of brain, 52 ozs.

Exhaustion—Epilepsy

Exhaustion—Dysentery

Exhaustion—Dysentery

One year

Three months

One month

Years

One week

Three weeks

Dementia

Mania

Mania

44

36

30

C. C.

W. T.

T. H.

1084

1230

1265

Post Mortem Appearances.

<i>No. in Register</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Form of Mental Disorder.</i>	<i>DURATION OF INSANITY.</i>		<i>Apparent Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Post Mortem Appearances.</i>
				<i>Before Admission.</i>	<i>After Admission.</i>		
133	T. F.	34	Mania—Epilepsy ..	Four years	Three years and seven months.	Decay—Gangrene of lung	Lungs much diseased—In the inferior lobe of right there was a large abscess with a perforating the liver a serofulous tubercle was found in the right lobe — The kidneys were large and granular—Spleen large and congested — Brain pale and soft — Membranes slightly thickened, with effusion both external and internal—The right posterior cornu undeveloped—Weight of brain, 47 ozs.
1281	M. G.	33	Dementia—General paralysis.	Years	Twelve days	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Much effusion at the base of the brain—Surface vascular and congested—Bony structure on the anterior part of the dura mater—Membranes thickened and opaque—Brain substance firm and punctated—Weight of brain, 49 ozs.—Upon examining the viscera, an almost perfect transposition had taken place, viz., the stomach was on the right side, also the intestines belonging to the left—Kidneys congested.
462	W. S.	42	Mania—General paralysis.	Ten months ..	Three years ..	Erysipelas	No post mortem examination.
910	J. J.	44	Dementia—General paralysis.	Years	One year and eight months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.

Post Mortem Appearances.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
371	A. F.	44	Mania	Unknown	Three years and four months	Pericarditis, with abscess	Lungs small, but free from disease—Upon opening the pericardium, it was found to contain a pint and a-half of pus—The heart was coated with fibrin, and had undergone fatty degeneration—Liver very large and adherent to the diaphragm, with cirrhosis of that organ—Kidneys large and congested—Brain substance firm, slight effusion, membranes thickened—Weight of brain, 50 ozs.
1207	A. B.	45	Dementia—General paralysis.	Unknown	Five months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
410	E. A. S. . . .	33	Dementia	Unknown	Three years and three months	Pneumonia	Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides — The right lung in an advanced stage of hepatization; the left much engorged—Heart healthy—No particular brain change — Weight of brain 47 ozs.
1288	H. L.	37	Dementia—General paralysis	Years	Five days	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Lungs healthy—Slight pleuritic adhesion on the left side—Heart healthy and well contracted—Brain substance firm and punctated—Membranes thickened and adherent—Non-development of falx cerebri—The two sides of the cerebrum adherent—Lateral ventricles dilated—Much serous effusion—Amylaceous bodies on the floor of the 4th ventricle—Weight of brain 41 ozs.

848

T. N.

38

Dementia—General paralysis

Months

Two years

Exhaustion—General paralysis

No post mortem examination.

257

M. F.

50

Mania—Epilepsy ..

Three years ..

Three years and six months

Exhaustion—Epilepsy

No post mortem examination.

1057

J. T.

41

Mania

Ten years

.....

Phthisis

Lungs emphysematous, loaded with tubercle—Heart healthy and well contracted—Kidneys large and fatty—Liver large; an old fibrinous deposit on its surface—Brain pale and firm, with hypertrophy of the convolutions of the cerebrum—False membrane on surface—Membranes thickened—Weight of brain 52 ozs.

831

T. R.

41

Dementia

Years

Ten months ..

Morbus cordis

Slight pleuritic adhesion on the left side—Heart much hypertrophied and dilated, the valves much diseased; an aneurism at the arch of the aorta, nearly closing that vessel—Liver large and granular—Kidneys and spleen large and granular—Brain pale and anæmic Weight 44½ ozs.

1287

G. H.

39

Monomania

Years

One month....

Exhaustion—Disease of brain—Paralysis

Old fractures of ribs—Hypertrophy of the heart, with dilatation; old pleuritic adhesions on both sides—Kidneys and liver very large, but healthy—Brain punctated, with slight ecchymosis on the left hemisphere—Effusion at the base—Membranes thickened and loaded—Weight of brain 50 ozs.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
10	W. V. . . .	50	Dementia—General paralysis	Two years	Three years and nine months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1209	E. H. . . .	40	Dementia—General paralysis	Years	Seven months	Erysipelas—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
259	C. D. S. P.	28	Mania—Epilepsy . .	Years	Three years and nine months	Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
766	R. R. . . .	33	Dementia—Epilepsy	Nine years	Two years and seven months	Decay—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1307	J. F.	80	Dementia . . . . .	. . . . .	Twenty days . .	Decay of age	No post mortem examination.
1301	C. E.	42	Dementia—General paralysis	Two years	One month . . .	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Much effusion at the right side of the chest—Lungs emphysematous, the right one consolidated at the base—Recent pleuritis—Heart hypertrophied, with about 4 ozs. of serum in the pericardium—Brain substance soft—Membranes thickened—Choroid plexus vesicular—Lateral ventricles distended with fluid—The lining membrane rough—Weight of brain 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.
1016	R. W.	47	Dementia—Epilepsy	Six months	One year and five months	Apoplexy—Epilepsy	Brain much congested, a false membrane covering both hemispheres; the lateral ventricles distended with fluid—Bridle-like adhesions between the wall of the lateral ventricle—Weight of brain, 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.

Post Mortem Appearances.

Apparent Cause of Death.

DURATION OF INSANITY.

Before Admission.

After Admission.

Form of Mental Disorder.

Age.

Name.

No. in Register

683	G. B.	21	Mania—Epilepsy ..	Five years	Three years ..	Epilepsy— <i>Inquest</i>	Brain substance firm and congested; no other particular morbid change—Weight 44¼ ozs.—Lungs loaded with frothy mucus, and somewhat emphysematous at the anterior free margin in Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side—Heart flaccid, left ventricle empty, blood bladder collapsed and empty.
629	G. R.	17	Idiocy	Years	Two years and nine months	Chronic Peritonitis	Lungs small, tubercular; a cicatrix on apex of left lung—bronchial glands enlarged and tinged with bile—Heart small, healthy—Liver large and congested—Gall-bladder empty—Kidneys small and congested—Slight effusion at base of brain—All the membranes slightly tinged with bile—Cerebrum pale and anæmic—Weight of brain, 50 oz.
1317	J. A.	50	Melancholia	Two weeks....	Three weeks ..	Maniacal Exhaustion	Lungs loaded with tubercles—Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides—Heart healthy—Liver congested—Much effusion at the base of the brain—An hydatid cyst between the sixth nerve and basilar artery—Brain substance soft—Membranes thickened—Weight of brain, 47 ozs.
950	F. E.	21	Idiocy	Years	One year and nine months	Phthisis—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
748	T. G.	28	Dementia	Three years ..	Two years and a-half	Exhaustion	No post mortem examination.

*Post Mortem Appearances.**Apparent Cause of Death.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.

*Before Admission.**After Admission.**Form of Mental Disorder.**Age.**Name.**No. in Register*

303	A. D. G. I.	20	Mania	Years	Three years and seven months	Phthisis	Lungs loaded with tubercles, particularly the right, which was nearly solid—Old pleuritic adhesions on both sides—Heart large and flabby—A peculiar appearance of the rectus abdom. muscle—The lower part, at its origin from the pubis, completely ruptured—Brain substance soft; membranes thickened—Brain weight, 43 ozs.
1203	J. G.	66	Melancholia—Paralysis	Years	Nine months ..	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
484	W. D. N. ...	33	Mania	Three years ...	Two years and eight months	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1329	F. P.	45	Dementia—General Paralysis.	Unknown	One month	Effusion on Brain—General Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1024	G. H.	33	Dementia—General Paralysis	Four years	Nine months ..	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1064	T. L.	46	Dementia—General Paralysis	Two years	One year	Exhaustion—General Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1208	T. M.	22	Dementia—Epilepsy.	Nine months ..	Nine months ..	Phthisis—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.

*Post Mortem Appearances.**Apparent Cause of Death.*

DURATION OF INSANITY.

<i>Before Admission.</i>	<i>After Admission.</i>
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*Form of Mental Disorder.**Age.**Name.**No. in Register*

1340	H. I. C.	51	Dementia—Epilepsy	Three months .	Eight days	Epilepsy	The arch of the aorta much diseased; the inner coat could be easily peeled off—Heart hypertrophied and dilated—Brain firm; sub-arachnoid effusion—Sulci very deep—Membranes thickened—Weight of brain, 45½ ozs.
1277	J. I.	71	Dementia—General paralysis	Fifteen months	Four months . .	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1201	G. W. . . .	40	Dementia—General paralysis	Years	One year	Phthisis—General paralysis . .	No post mortem examination.
1327	T. C.	71	Dementia	Years	Thirteen months	Decay of age	No post mortem examination.
1012	G. B.	50	Monomania—General paralysis	Years	One year and eight months	Disease of brain—General paralysis	Brain substance firm; much effusion at the base—Ventricles distended with fluid; roughening of lining membranes—Choroid plexus vesicular—Weight of brain, 49½ ozs.
1205	W. S. B. . .	9	Epilepsy	From birth . .	Seven months . .	Exhaustion—Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
1311	J. M.	36	Dementia—Epilepsy	Three years . .	Three months . .	Effusion—Epilepsy	Old pleuritic adhesion on the right side—Lungs healthy—Bronchi much congested—Heart large and flabby—pericardium peculiarly dry—Liver and kidneys healthy—Much effusion at the base of the brain, with general congestion—Brain substance firm and punctated—Weight of brain, 45 ozs.
139	J. A.	36	Mania	Unknown	Four years	Exhaustion	No post mortem examination.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post mortem examination.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
776	R. T.	25	Dementia	One year	One year and seven months	Phthisis	No post mortem examination.
695	E. I. B. ...	35	Melancholia — General paralysis	Years	Two years and ten months	Exhaustion—General paralysis	The apex of the right lung tubercular; the left much congested—Heart and liver healthy—Kidneys granular and congested, with the capsules strongly adherent—Much effusion at the base of the brain—Slight blood effusion upon the pons varolii—Brain substance soft, the convolutions flattened and irregular—Membranes opaque and much loaded—Lateral ventricles much distended with fluid—Weight of brain, 49 ozs.
1201	W. B.	41	Dementia—General paralysis	Years	One year	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1262	W. L.	60	Mania	One week	Seven months..	Exhaustion	Much effusion at the base of the brain—Brain substance very soft, and almost disorganized—Membranes thick and much loaded—Ventricles dilated—Effusion—Weight of brain, 51½ ozs.
1293	T. A.	30	Dementia	Five years	Five months ..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Lungs healthy—Heart uncontracted, white fibrous patches on the exterior surface—Gall-bladder filled with black bile—Brain substance firm; in the anterior lobe of the right side an oval cavity, of the size of a hazel-nut, distinctly circumscribed, and lined with a membrane; a fracture on the corresponding part outside, was still visible, which occurred at five years of age—Great vascularity of the surface of brain, and the membranes much loaded—Weight of brain, 46½ ozs.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
479	W. I. S...	47	Dementia	Two years	Two years and a half	Chronic peritonitis	Cretaceous deposit in the apex of the right lung—Heart healthy, with the exception of aortic valves being slightly thickened—Chronic peritonitis to a very great degree—Brain very vascular, with sub-arachnoid effusion—Membranes thickened and adherent—Cerebellum small, weight 6½ ozs.—Weight of brain, 51 ozs.
1333	J. G. G...	45	Melancholia — General paralysis.	Two weeks ...	Four months..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1011	B. B.	30	Dementia—Epilepsy	Fourteen years	One year and ten months	Epilepsy	Brain surface vascular—moderate opacity of the arachnoid — Membranes loaded, thickened and adherent — Brain substance firm and injected — Some of the convolutions atrophied — Grey matter purplish — Posterior cornua of lateral ventricles undeveloped—Adhesion between the corpora striata and septum lucidum—Much effusion at the base—The sphenoid bone was found diseased—Weight of brain, 49½ ozs.
87	J. M.	42	Epilepsy	Five years.....	Four years and three months	Epilepsy—Peritonitis	Much opacity of the arachnoid—Brain substance punctated and firm; convulsions atrophied—Disorganization of the fourth ventricle — Brain weight, 40 ozs. — Extensive peritonitis had occurred.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
517	J. L.	43	Dementia—General paralysis.	Unknown	Three years and seven months.	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1248	H. H.	54	Dementia—General paralysis.	Years	Eleven months.	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1123	C. A.	43	Dementia	Months	One year and a-half	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Upon opening the abdomen a very large quantity of serum escaped—The peritoneum was much thickened—Brain substance firm, and the convolutions very small, and packed closely together—Much effusion at the base, with thickening and opacity of the membranes—Grey matter well marked—Lateral ventricles enlarged—Weight of brain, 44 ozs.
797	S. M.	40	Dementia—Epilepsy	Two months . .	Two years and eleven months	Epilepsy—Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1245	T. S.	36	Dementia—General paralysis.	Months	Eleven months.	Exhaustion—General paralysis	Lungs emphysematous, with cretaceous tubercle in the right—Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side—Heart flabby, with white fibrous deposit on the external surface—Liver large and congested—Kidneys very large, the left weighing 9 ozs. and the right 8 ozs.—Much effusion at the base of the brain—Membranes thickened and adherent—Lateral ventricles distended with fluid—Weight of brain, 52½ ozs.

No. in Register	Name.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	DURATION OF INSANITY.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Post Mortem Appearances.
				Before Admission.	After Admission.		
1275	J. L.	35	Dementia	Three years ...	Nine months ..	Epilepsy—Paralysis	Old pleuritic adhesions on the right side—Recent pneumonia—Left lung not much diseased—Heart flabby—Liver and kidneys congested—Brain surface vascular—Membranes thickened, and slightly adherent—Brain substance firm; well defined grey matter—Weight of brain, 4½ ozs.
1190	J. I. H....	34	Dementia	Six months	Fifteen months	Maniacal exhaustion -- Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.
986	E. O.	20	Mania—Epilepsy ..	Unknown	Two years	Decay from epilepsy—Broncho-pneumonia	Lungs loaded with blood and mucus—Heart normal and well contracted—Liver large and congested—Brain substance firm and injected; Grey matter well defined—The convolutions large and flattened—Slight effusion in ventricles—Weight of brain, 4½ ozs.
1310	W. J. B..	35	Dementia—General paralysis.	Seven months..	Six months ...	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1283	R. O.	40	Dementia—General paralysis.	Four months..	Nine months..	Exhaustion—General paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1386	J. M.	69	Dementia—General paralysis.	Unknown	Seven days....	Maniacal exhaustion	No post mortem examination.

MEDICAL REPORT
OF
THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
For the Year 1855.

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

January 14th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your perusal the Medical Report of the Female Department of your Lunatic Asylum, with a few remarks upon the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths that have occurred during the past year.

In consequence of your Institution being full, and the removals and deaths fewer than in preceding years, the admissions have borne a relative proportion, and these have consisted of Patients whose mental diseases are of a less curable nature, many having been ill for years, subject to Epilepsy, and also afflicted with Paralysis.

The occupation of the greater number of those who have been admitted, appears to have been that of servants—a class peculiarly exposed to greater changes and uncertainty of the

means of gaining a livelihood than many others. The assigned causes of the diseases are stated to be generally of a depressing kind.

Although the recoveries are smaller in number than heretofore, yet many have been enabled to remain at home, owing to the plan pursued by your Committee, in permitting the Patients to be out upon trial for a shorter or longer period, in the care of their friends. Experience has proved this method to be generally successful, one case only excepted—that of Melancholia—and this was attributed to the extreme poverty of the relatives, and disappointment that a brother, to whom she was much attached, had gone to the Crimea.

The form of disease of the 25 Patients discharged, were—7 Mania, 5 Recurrent Mania, 1 Puerperal Mania, 1 Mania a Potu, 1 Chronic Mania (removed to another Asylum), 6 Melancholia, and 4 Dementia. The duration of disease prior to their admission is stated to have varied from eleven years to five days; and, by referring to the Table of Discharges, it will be perceived that the greatest number of recoveries have resulted from early admission.

It is with much thankfulness that I draw your attention to the decreased mortality of your Patients, 39 deaths only having occurred during the year, or rather more than four per cent. on the daily average number. The chief causes—Diseases of the Chest and Throat, Erysipelas of the Head, Old Age, Paralysis, and Epilepsy. An Epileptic Patient being found dead in bed, it was deemed necessary to hold an Inquest, when the verdict returned was—“Died from Suffocation in a Fit, and exonerating all persons from blame.”

The chief bodily diseases that have occurred have been, with few exceptions, of an ordinary character; several cases of Erysipelas of the Head and Face took place during the early part of the year, which soon yielded to treatment; it chiefly attacked the old and demented Patients, one of whom died.

The most serious casualties that have taken place, are two instances of broken collar-bones; one from falling out of bed during the night; the other fracture was occasioned by falling against one of the forms, in leading an Epileptic Patient to the dinner-table, who, unfortunately, slipped, and thereby caused the accident. There have been only two escapes; both were soon retaken, and safely brought back to the Asylum.

The circumstance of a Patient who had temporary trust reposed in her, by being permitted to keep her own medicine, attempting to poison herself by swallowing a liniment, proves the necessity of unrelaxed vigilance.

The seclusions have been rather more numerous, and for longer periods, than last year, owing to the homicidal tendency of the Patients, and the paroxysm of Epileptic excitement being more severe. This may be occasioned by their longer residence in the Asylum, and increased anxiety to return home; but much has been achieved in lessening this mode of management by your allowing even the most mischievous, at times, to take walks in the neighbourhood; and much increased pleasure has also been derived by permitting the Patients to visit their relatives in London, to spend their birth-days, accompanied by a Nurse.

A marked improvement has taken place by directing the

attention of the Patients to a more valuable kind of occupation than formerly, in making articles of clothing rather than fancy-work.

Thanking you for the kind assistance which I have ever received,

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your very obedient and humble Servant,

W. G. MARSHALL.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

TABLES OF THE ADMISSIONS OF PATIENTS, &c., FOR 1855.

TABLE I.

*Admissions and Discharges, with the Number of Deaths,
for the Year 1855.*

Number of Patients in the Asylum, January 1st, 1855	733
----- Admitted during the Year	59
----- Discharged as Recovered	16
----- Relieved	6
----- Removed to other Asylums, not im- proved	1
----- Relieved	2
----- Out upon trial	4
Number of Deaths	36
Remaining on the Books, December 31st, 1855	732
Daily average Number	732

TABLE II.

Form of Mental Disease, with Complications, of the 59 Admissions.

		Paralytic.	Epileptic.
Mania	18	2	—
Chronic	5	—	—
Recurrent	5	1	—
Hysterical	2	—	—
Epileptic	3	—	3
Monomania	1	—	—
Mania a Potu	1	—	—
Melancholia	14	1	—
Acute Dementia	3	—	1
Dementia	5	1	1
Imbecility	3	—	3
Idiocy	1	—	1
Total	59	5	9

TABLE III.

Length of Time Mentally Afflicted prior to admission, of the 59 Admissions.

Under 6 Months	41
" 12 "	6
" 2 Years	4
" 3 "	0
" 4 "	0
" 5 "	0
" 6 "	0
" 7 "	1
" 8 "	0
" 9 "	0
" 10 "	2
" 20 "	0
From Birth	2
Unknown	3
	59

TABLE IX.

Assigned Cause of Mental Disease of the 59 admissions.

MORAL.		PHYSICAL.	
Loss of Father	1	Epilepsy	8
Death of Daughter	1	Paralysis	2
Poverty	2	Puberty.....	1
Fear	2	Rheumatic Fever.....	1
Disappointment.....	3	Fever.....	1
Death of Husband	3	Previous Attacks	1
Fright (Suicide of Brother in one case)	3	Injury to Head	1
Religion	1	Intemperance	1
Distress	2	Old Age	1
Over Study	1	Pregnancy	1
Dream	1	Hereditary	5
		Amenorrhœa	1
		Climacteric	2
	20	Not ascertained	13

TABLE X.

Station or Occupation.

Servants	20	Brought forward	39
Charwoman	1	Shoebinder	1
Shoemaker's Wife	1	Governess.....	1
Washerwomen	3	Carpenters' Wives	2
Dressmaker	1	Wet Nurse	1
Gardener's Wife	1	Coffee-house Keeper	1
Surgeon's Daughter	1	Braidworker	1
Needlewomen	4	Chimneysweep's Wife	1
Ironer	1	Waistcoat Maker	1
Coaldealer.....	1	Tailor's Wife	1
Laborer's Daughter.....	1	Staymaker	1
Housekeeper	1	No occupation	9
Railway Signal Maker's Wife	1		—
Labourers' Wives.....	2		59
	39		—

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, COLNEY HATCH.

TABLE XI.

LIST OF DISCHARGES AND REMOVALS, DURING THE YEAR 1855.

FEMALES.

Particulars of 25 Discharges in 1855.

No. in Register.	Names.	Age.	Recovered.	Relieved.	Not Improved.	Form of Disease.	TIME INSANE.	
							Before Admission.	After Admission.
1145	S. M...	40	1	..	..	Dementia	2 months ..	6 months.
845	A. C...	53	1	..	..	Mania	2 months ..	2 years 7 months.
1154	A. S...	21	1	..	..	Puerperal Mania	14 days	8 months.
1188	L. E. W	39	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	3 weeks	6 months.
899	E. M...	24	..	1	..	Melancholia	3 years	2 years 8 months.
756	E. S...	32	..	..	1	Mania	Few weeks..	3 years 2 months.
1198	M. A. L.	30	1	..	..	Melancholia	3 months ..	5 months.
1151	S. M. L.	31	1	..	..	Mania	1 week	1 year.
1183	E. G...	57	..	1	..	Recurrent Mania	11 years....	8 months.
1206	E. L...	24	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	9 months ..	3 months.
1155	J. J. ...	26	..	1	..	Chronic Mania	10 months..	1 year 3 months.
1190	E. B...	17	1	..	..	Dementia	1 month....	9 months.
1177	E. D. .	51	1	..	..	Mania	1 month....	10 months.
1213	M. R..	51	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	5 days.....	3 months.
1170	E. M...	36	..	1	..	Mania a Potu	1 week	12 months.
1196	L. H...	48	1	..	..	Dementia	7 weeks	7 months.
1131	E. P...	19	..	1	..	Melancholia	6 months...	1 year 6 months.
668	N. M...	43	..	1	..	Melancholia	2 years	4 years.
1175	L. C. T.	35	1	..	..	Melancholia	8 months ..	2 months 3 weeks.
1173	M. C. .	16	1	..	..	Dementia	1 week	3 months.
1161	M. A. R.	20	1	..	..	Mania	2 weeks	5 months.
1118	E. T...	18	1	..	..	Mania	3 weeks	11 months.
1105	E. C...	30	..	1	..	Mania with Hysteria..	1 week	1 year.
1228	E. G...	28	..	1	..	Melancholia	7 months ..	4 months.
1189	E. D. .	45	1	..	..	Recurrent Mania	2 weeks	6 months.
			16	8	1			

TABLE OF SECLUSIONS,* AND THE CAUSE.
FEMALES.

Date.	Initial Letter.	Time in Seclusion.	Cause of Seclusion.
January, 1855.			
10th	H. A.	20 minutes	Violent and excited after Epilepsy.
19th	H. S.	1 hour 20 min.	Excited and violent to other patients after Epileptic fits.
24th	J. R.	45 minutes	Obscene, violent, and noisy—Epileptic.
25th	Ditto	1½ hour	Dirty, obscene, violent and noisy.
February.			
2nd	H. A.	15 minutes	Violent and excited after Epilepsy.
12th	J. A.	14 hours	Excited and violent from Epilepsy.
13th	E. B.	10 minutes	Excited after Epilepsy, and undressing herself.
March.			
7th	E. F.	10 minutes	Noisy and fighting.
10th	S. E. F.	1 hour	Excited and fighting after Epilepsy.
15th	H. S.	1 hour	Violent, in fighting with the nurses.
18th	H. A.	20 minutes	Violent, in fighting with other patients.
20th	H. S.	3 hours 10 min.	Very violent towards others.
21st	Ditto.	1½ hour	Excited and homicidal.
27th	A. H.	5 minutes	Noisy, excited, and destructive.
„	C. D.	5 minutes	Ditto, ditto, ditto.
April.			
9th	H. D.	5 minutes	Obscene.
10th	E. B.	15 minutes	Violent, in fighting with other patients.
21st	C. D.	35 minutes	Violent, in fighting with a nurse.
22nd	J. R.	50 minutes	Violent, destructive, & obscene.
„	H. A.	45 minutes	Violent after Epilepsy.
24th	E. C.	3 minutes	Violent after Epilepsy.
May.			
19th	H. S.	1¼ hour	Violent and excited after Epilepsy.
30th	E. H.	30 minutes	Excited and obscene.

* All cases are considered to be Seclusions which are locked in their bed-rooms at any time between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.

SECLUSIONS, AND THE CAUSE—*continued.*

FEMALES.

Date.	Initial Letter.	Time in Seclusion.	Cause of Seclusion.
June.			
5th	J. M.	35 minutes	Excited after Epilepsy.
25th	H. S.	15 minutes	Excited from Epilepsy.
July.			
10th	M. F.	5 minutes	Excited and mischievous.
11th	M. W.	8 hours	Epileptic mania.
13th	J. W.	3 hours	Violent and excited from Epilepsy.
21st	H. A.	1 hour	Excited from Epilepsy.
24th	H. S.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours	Epileptic excitement.
August.			
24th	J. S.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hour	Maniacal excitement.
26th	Ditto	40 minutes	Ditto ditto.
"	H. C.	10 minutes	Epileptic mania.
28th	C. D.	4 hours 20 min.	Homicidal.
30th	Ditto	20 minutes	Ditto.
September.			
3rd	E. C.	20 minutes	Epileptic excitement.
5th	H. S.	4 hours 50 min.	Ditto ditto.
9th	J. S.	2 hours 40 min.	Maniacal excitement.
15th	Ditto	6 hours 10 min.	Ditto ditto.
22nd	J. W.	1 hour 20 min.	Epileptic excitement.
26th	J. S.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours	Homicidal.
30th	E. C.	1 hour	Epileptic excitement.
October.			
4th	S. P.	30 minutes	Epileptic mania.
11th	H. S.	2 hours 10 min.	Ditto ditto.
27th	E. F.	7 minutes	Violent in biting.
November.			
1st	S. S.	5 hours 25 min.	Maniacally violent.
4th	E. C.	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour	Violent after Epilepsy.
7th	J. R.	1 hour 10 min. }	Maniacal and dangerous to others after Epilepsy.
8th	Ditto	35 minutes }	
16th	C. P.	25 minutes	Homicidal.
December.			
No seclusions.			

W. G. MARSHALL.

TABLE OF THE YEARLY MORTALITY.—FEMALES.—1855.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	135 <i>Chief Morbid Appearances.</i>
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
594	A. M. . .	57	Chronic mania . . .	Fifteen years . .	Four years . . .	Paralysis and old age	Calvarium purple, pitted—Membranes thickened with masses of opaque lymph—Opacity of arachnoid—Pia mater loaded with bloody serum—A flat bony mass attached to falx major—Brain substance very firm—Ventricles dilated—Lining membrane tough—Adhesions between corpora striata and septum—Amylacious granules, and in fourth ventricle—nearly all right half of cerebellum absorbed—(Old blood cavity of rusty hue)—Arteries in base much diseased—Brain weight, 47½ ozs. Warty excrescences on mitral valve—Sclerosis of kidneys—Scirrhus of uterus.
651	S. E. . . .	65	Chronic mania	Twelve years . .	Four years . . .	Natural decay	No post mortem examination.
575	M. F. T . .	23	Chronic mania	Three years . .	Four years and two months	Pneumonia, chronic peritonitis, &c.	Brain surface vascular—Much sub-arachnoid effusion—Convulsions deep and large—Brain firm, punctated—Posterior cornua imperfectly developed—Double commissura mollis—Choroid plexuses vesicular—Sinuses loaded—Much serum in base—Brain weight, 41½ ozs. Thorax, recent adhesions of left pleura, with serum and flakes of lymph—Old adhesions of right pleura—Old grey consolidations of lungs—Blood-tinged serum in pericardium—Extensive peritonitis, with great adhesions of all the viscera, and several pints of yellow turbid serum.

Chief Morbid Appearances.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
73	E. P.	54	Dementia	Six years	Three and a half years	Chronic bronchitis	Subarachnoid effusion great, dividing convolutions—Brain substance firm—Grey layer pink—White matter punctated—Ventricles small—Cornua undeveloped—Lining membrane vascular and tough—Soft commissure double—Serum in base—Brain weight, 46 ozs. In left pleural sac, a pint of turbid serum, with flakes of lymph—Lungs much congested—Pus in bronchii—Upper lobes emphysematous—Several ounces of yellow serum in pericardium—Mitral valve thickened—Liver congested, adherent, G. B. and duet obstructed by calculi—Kidneys congested—Stomach injected—Denuded of epithelium—Right ovary converted into a cyst.
949	M. A. H., <i>alias</i> S.	8	Idioty	From birth, ...	Two years one month	Marasmus	Calvarium congested, thick, heavy—Membranes thick and vascular—Little blood effusion, and internal to dura mater, near left parietal bone—Great opacity of arachnoid—Pia mater vascular, adherent to falx—Convulsions soft, and here and there broken up—Ventricles large, filled with clear serum—Cornua distended—Amylacious bodies on corpora striata—Pineal gland oedematous—Third ventricle enlarged—Soft commissure stretched—Serum under arachnoid and in base—Brain weight 27½ ozs.—Lungs adherent; contained tubercles—Mesenteric disease—Abscesses in lymphatic glands.
551	A. J.	33	Dementia	Two years	Three years four months	Erysipelas of head and face ..	No post mortem examination.
1194	L. H.	47	Mania Recurrent ..	Three weeks ..	One month	General paralysis and exhaustion	No post mortem examination.
1179	M. A. R. ...	40	Mania with Epilepsy	Six weeks	Four months ..	Epilepsy	No post mortem examination.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
81	A. J.	31	Dementia—Epilepsy	Thirteen years	Three years nine months	Epilepsy Inquest and verdict:—"That Amelia Jarvis, being an inmate of this Asylum, on the 5th of April, 1855, was found dead in bed, from the mortal effects of suffocation in bed aforesaid; such suffocation occurred whilst she was suffering from an Epileptic fit, accidentally and casually, and not otherwise, and that there was no fault."	A good sized piece of well organized bone movable under integuments, opposite posterior fontanel—Calvarium thick, heavy, congested—Dura mater injected, vascular—Upper part of falx reticulated—Brain dry—Grey layer pink, congested—Ventricles small, compressed, no fluid in them or base—Posterior cornua undeveloped—All grey matter highly congested—All blood in body fluid—Basilar artery large—Brain weight, 45½ ozs.—Lungs, bronchii and liver congested—Cyst in kidneys—Uterus large—Labiae and os denuded.
1165	M. K.	20	Dementia	Three weeks ..	Seven months .	Phthisis	Brain pale, vessels empty, membranes delicate, arachnoid opaque, grey and white layer well marked—Ventricles small—Posterior cornua little developed—Adhesions between corpora striata and septum lucidum; puckered appearance of the latter—Pineal gland oedematous and gritty—Much serum in base—Brain, weight 42½ ozs.—Lungs adherent to parietes and pericardium, pervaded by masses of tubercles and vomicae—16 or 20 ounces of yellow serum in peritoneal sac—Liver large and white—Ulceration of ileum, colon, &c.
642	M. T.	67	Dementia	Two years	Three years five months	General paralysis — Epileptic convulsions, with exhaustion	No post mortem. (Wish of relatives).

Chief Morbid Appearances.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
966	M. A. N.	23	Acute mania	Ten days	Two years three months	Phthisis	Brain vascular—Arachnoid opaque—Sub-fluid dividing convolutions, which were large and compressed—Brain firm, pale—Grey layer marked and pink—much serum in base—Brain weight, 36½ ozs.—Old fibrous adhesions of pleuræ—Masses of tubercle, with pneumonic consolidation and vomicae—Thick yellow pus exuded when cut—Bronchii, lining membrane injected—Liver perpendicularly long, fissures very deep, mesenteric glands large.
212	M. N.	39	Mania	Two years	Three years eight months.	Apoplexy	Brain vascular, coagula in large vessels, minute arteries numerous—Arachnoid opaque—Diffused sub-serum, some in large vesicles on vertex, one ounce or more—Corresponding convolutions compressed or absorbed, leaving a good sized cavity—The effusion was between the arachnoid and pia-mater—Brain firm, tough, pale—Ventricles much enlarged with turbid serum—Adhesions between septum lucidum and corpora striata—Amylacious granules in floor of fourth ventricle—Lining membrane tough—Much serum in base—Weight, 34½ ozs.—Bronchii injected—Shot-like tubercles in lining membranes of lungs.
70	S. W.	44	Dementia	Nine years	Three years ten months	Chronic disease of throat	But little change in brain, weight, 41 ozs.—Vessels of neck injected—veins full of dark blood—Larynx and trachea congested—oedema of epiglottis and glottis—Considerable quantity of yellow pus in tissues around pharynx, larynx, and trachea—Lungs congested and purple cretaceous tubercles—Much serum in right pleural sac.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
1121	S. G.	46	Melancholia	Two years	One year one month	Phthisis	Brain surface vascular, under dura-mater, and attached a round piece of bone, size of hazel nut—Arachnoid opaque—pia mater loaded—Membranes adherent to falx—Brain pale—Ventricles large—Adhesions between corpora striata and septum—Posterior cornua undeveloped—Recent blood infiltration in right corpus striatum, extending through to base—Brain weight, 43½ ozs.—Between costal cartilages, right side, a large abscess pressing on pleura—Extravasated blood on peritoneal membrane, from umbilicus to pubis—Plural adhesions and vomice in lungs—Five polypoid concretions in uterus, &c., &c.
440	M. H.	58	Melancholia	Two years	Three years and eight months	Phthisis	Brain, substance soft and vascular—Opacity of arachnoid, with sub-effusion—Brain weight, 38½ ozs.—Thorax, grey tubercles and vomice in right lung—Apex of upper lobe calcitrized—Purulent serum in left pleura—Bronchial glands large, dark, carbonaceous—Scirrhous of head of pancreas—A second spleen (lien scuriantus)—Stomach collapsed—Atrophy of uterus and ovaries.
195	A. C.	35	Dementia	Nine years	Three years and ten months	Phthisis	Brain firm, pale—Ventricles large, with turbid serum—Posterior cornua absent—Papillous granules on septum lucidum—Lining membrane tough—Double soft commissure—Pineal gland œdematous—Much serum in base—Brain weight 41 ounces—Lungs pale, scattered tubercles and vomice—Cœcum and colon contracted—Ileum congested, ulcerated—Uterus pale—Dark patches in fundus.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Calvarium congested and pitted—Layer of gelatinous lymph on pia mater—Surface of dura mater containing blood globules—Brain surface very vascular—Great opacity of arachnoid—Much sub-serum also in base—Membranes thick—Pia mater loaded—Old lymph deposit on margins of hemispheres—Large paccchionian bodies—Brain pale and punctated—Choroid plexuses sodden, vesicular—Brain weight, 38 ozs.—Thorax, vomiceæ in lungs and grey tubercles—Left lung consolidated—Kidneys congested—Os uteri denuded, granular. Calvarium and brain congested—Opacity of arachnoid—Membranes thickened—Grey layer deep and purple—Posterior cornua of ventricles absent—Pia mater, sinuses, and vessels loaded—Much blood-tinged serum in base—Brain weight, 43½ ozs.—Old adhesions of lungs—About three ounces of yellow serum in pericardium—Ulceration of larynx—Epiglottis thickened, vascular, with much diffused pus about muctes of neck—Liver, spleen and kidneys greatly congested—Labie uteri denuded and granular. Calvarium thin, pitted—Large foveæ in vertex—Over entire left hemisphere a false membrane, interspersed with blood spots; also, in left basilar fossa, a layer of dark blood undergoing rusty change—Brain much injected—Anterior part of falx major absent—Adhesions between anterior lobes, the membrane forming a bridge across longitudinal fissure—Arachnoid opaque—Pia mater loaded—Membranes generally thickened—Brain soft—Ventricles greatly distended with clear serum—Foramen of muuro large—papillary granules on roof of 4th ventricle—Much blood-tinged serum in base—Brain weight, 37½ ozs.—Few scattered tubercles in lungs.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
925	E. B.	49	Mania	One week	Two years and six months.	Phthisis	
866	E. P.	28	Mania	Several months	Two years and ten months	Exhaustion from Epilepsy, Phthisis, &c.	
1097	S. B.	23	Dementia	Two months ..	Eighteen months	Exhaustion from general paralysis	

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
138	M. A. H..		Imbecility	From birth ..	Four years....	Phthisis	In right temporo-parietal region on arachnoid surface of dura mater, and attached to it two pieces of well-organized bone, two inches in length, one in breadth, and about three lines thick; upper surface quite smooth, under, rough, though covered by arachnoid—False membrane over both hemispheres highly organized like dura mater, adherent to pia mater, all raised off convolutions together—Arachnoid very opaque, membranes thickened—Brain firm, pale—Ventricles enlarged—Papillous granules on lining membrane—Deposits in arachnoid at base, in which was much serum—Brain weight, 36 ounces.
788	J. S.	49	Dementia	Fifteen months	Two years and six months	Phthisis:	No post mortem examination.
1153	E. B.	55	Mania	One month....	Twelve months	Exhaustion with diarrhoea....	Little opacity of arachnoid—Membranes thickened—Pia mater loaded—Brain firm, punctated—Ventricles greatly dilated—Lining membrane, tough, opaque, adherent at angles of reflection to corpora striata and septum—Fine papillous granules on surface—Thorax, both lungs adherent in apices, soft cretaceous tubercles, aortic segments thickened—2 ozs. of yellow serum in pericardium—Gall bladder divided into two segments—In fundus, a number of angular calculi—Colon, ileum, and cæcum intensely congested, and purple-yellow pus on surface, much serum in peritoneal sac.
1216	E. W.	63	Mania	Two or three months	Two months, ten days	Exhaustion and diarrhoea....	No post mortem examination.
1166	K. K. H..	63	Mania	Several weeks.	One year	Natural decay	No post mortem examination.
88	M. C. ..	70	Mania recurrent..	Six years	Four years two months	Natural decay with phthisis ..	No post mortem examination.

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
1030	A. M. B. . .	46	Mania	Unknown	Two years three months	Gastric fever—Paralysis	No post mortem examination.
1210	F. A. M. . .	34	Mania	Two months . .	Five months . .	General paralysis with coma	Brain surface vascular—Large arteries and veins filled with grumoseoagula—Brain firm, tough, and injected—Cortical layer pink—Dilated ventricles—Anterior and posterior cornua forming deep pouches—Septum lucidum expanded, broken through—Lining membrane thick, extensively covered with amylaceous granules, and very large on floor of fourth ventricle—Sinuses loaded, four ounces of serum in base—Brain weight, 44½ ozs.—Sanious pus in pelves of kidneys—Ureters thickened—Scirrhous of ovary.
447	G. P.	61	Mania	Three years . .	Four years	Hydrothorax	Membranes of brain thick, and adherent in vertex—Enlarged pacheonian bodies—Arachnoid opaque—Lateral ventricles dilated—Posterior cornua absent—Lining membrane tough—Fine granules on septum lucidum—Brain weight, 40½ ozs.—Malformation in base of skull—Thoracic cavity short—Lungs compressed—Large quantity of dark serum in each pleura—Pericardium adherent to heart; six or eight ounces of serum in former—Hypertrophy of heart, weight 15½ ozs.—Quantity of serum in peritoneal sac, nutmeg liver, &c., &c.
1142	J. C.	43	Dementia	Unknown	One year three months	Phthisis	Emaciation—surface of brain very vascular—Pia mater infiltrated—Encephalon soft—Grey layer injected, pink—Ventricles of good size—Under lining membrane—In posterior horns a glue-like substance (lymph?)—In centre of velum interpositum a patch of dense opaque fibrous tissue, (false membrane?) defined and isolated—Cerebellum and mesocephalon very soft; little fluid in base—Brain weight before examination, 43¼ ozs.; after, 40¼ ozs.—Lungs large, consolidated, with many tubercles and moderate sized abscesses—Circular ulcers of stomach, with thick yellow pus.

Chief Morbid Appearances.

Calvarium congested—Brain surface vascular—
 Pia mater loaded—Membranes thick—Brain
 firm, congested—Posterior cornua absent—
 Adhesions between corpora striata and sep-
 tum—Sinuses full of blood—Brain weight,
 32½ ozs.—Thorax, pleuritic bands both sides—
 Pint or more of dark serum in each pleural sac,
 with lymph floating—Lining membrane infil-
 trated with blood (pulmonary apoplexy)—Heart
 dry and large—No serum in pericardium—Hy-
 pertrophy of left ventricle—Uterus large—
 Cervix congested—Cysts in ovaries.
 Calvarium adherent to dura mater—Delicate
 false membrane over right hemisphere—6 or
 8 ozs. of clear serum in arachnoid sac—Brain
 surface highly vascular—Arachnoid little
 opaque—No sub-fluid—Pia mater loaded—
 Brain firm, tough—Convulsions small, elose
 —Ventricles enlarged with blood-tinged serum
 just above foramen of muuro—Septum de-
 stroyed (seat of old blood-clot?)—Serum in
 base—Sinuses loaded—After escape of fluid in
 arachnoid, brain did not fill the bony cavity by
 an inch anteriorly—Brain weight, before exam-
 ination, 40 ozs.; after, 39 ozs.—Old pleuritic ad-
 hesions—Kidneys atrophied, 2 oz. 5 dr. weight
 each.
 Little opacity of arachnoid—Membranes thick,
 adherent to falx—Left corpus striatum of
 light brown hue—On passing back of knife
 over its surface, a fluid was discovered—On
 section, the whole body was implicated in white
 softening—A little vessel was seen lying
 loosely in the centre, having lost its support—
 The disorganized part well defined—In anterior
 part of corpus an independent fissure, size of
 an almond—Much serum in base—Brain
 weight before examination, 38½ ounces; after,
 37½ ozs.—Cretaceous tubercles and vomicae in
 lungs—Disease of heart and other organs.

Apparent Cause of Death.

Exhaustion from Epilepsy....
 Apoplexy

Phthisis—Exhaustion from
 Paralysis

DURATION OF DISEASE.

Prior to Admission.

Subsequent to Admission.

Some months.. 14 months
 2 months 6 months
 Unknown 4 years

Form of Mental Disease.

Mania, with Epilepsy
 Mania
 Dementia

Age.

26 70 38

Initial Letter.

M. A. C. S. W. R. J. F. . . .

No. of Register

1158 1208 332

No. of Register	Initial Letter.	Age.	Form of Mental Disease.	DURATION OF DISEASE.		Apparent Cause of Death.	Chief Morbid Appearances.
				Prior to Admission.	Subsequent to Admission.		
541	M. M.	34	Dementia	Four years	Four years	Phthisis, with Epilepsy	Brain surface highly vascular—Veins large, filled with coagula—Minute bubbles of air, or gas, under arachnoid—Pia mater loaded—Membranes delicate—Brain very firm, pale—Convolutions compressed and flat on surface—Fine amylicious granules on septum luetidum—Soft thick thalami, close to each other—Third ventricle small, narrow—Velum interpositum and choroid plexuses congested—Venæ galeni large, filled with dark coagula—Sinuses full—Little or no fluid about brain, weight before and after examination $41\frac{1}{4}$ and $40\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.—Lungs in apices consolidated, numerous large tuberculous excavations throughout both—Six or eight ounces of yellow serum in pericardium—Kidneys large, weight $6\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.—Os uteri denuded of epithelium.
391	M. A. K. . . .	30	Dementia and Epilepsy	Eight years	Four years	Phthisis	No post mortem examination.
1224	M. H.	35	Dementia	Eight months . . .	Five weeks	Coma—General paralysis	Brain surface much injected—Opacity of arachnoid—Pia mater loaded—Membranes thickened—Brain firm, especially cerebellum, and injected—Convolutions large, compressed—Ventricles greatly dilated (seven or eight ounces of clear serum in them and base)—Lining membrane throughout and in fourth ventricle scattered over with fine amylicious granules—Soft commissure absent—Brain weight, before examination, 40 ozs.; after, 36—Much disease of lungs—Poliypus of uterus.

T A B L E S,

Shewing the Number of Epileptic Fits of the Patients, and the Times and Seasons, and Atmospheric Condition, during 1855.

The Records, of which the following Tables are an imperfect Analysis and Summary, were made by the direction of the Committee of Visitors, (who kindly provided the necessary apparatus,) with the design of endeavouring to ascertain if any real connexion could be discovered between the ordinary sol-lunar revolutions and atmospheric movements and the paroxysmal and recurrent exacerbations which distinguish the class of diseases under which the unhappy creatures, in whom they take so deep an interest, labour. Epilepsy was taken as the type of the class, for obvious reasons;—because, whilst it is allowed occasionally to exhibit well-marked periodic tendencies, and is generally believed to be obedient to sol-lunar forces, it presents, in the Fit, something positive, and, usually, readily appreciable, upon which the comparisons might be based.

The meteorological observations are registered every day, at 10 o'clock a.m., and 5 p.m., and the temperature is taken from instruments placed both within doors and without. In the Tables, the mean heat of the day, (24 hours,) as calculated from the reading of the out-doors self-registering ther-

mometer, (suspended in the shade, with a northern exposure, and, by its situation, mostly protected from air-currents,) alone is mentioned. It will, therefore, be proper to bear in mind, that, in the cold season, a temperature of about 60° is ordered to be maintained in all the wards, and that, in all seasons, the immediate effects of atmospheric vicissitudes are sedulously guarded against. Further, the Patient's day is from between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, to between 7 and 8 in the evening, and only the Fits which are observed within these hours are recorded, with, it may be, an occasional one accidentally discovered by the night watch in his rounds. A record of the Fits is made in memorandum-books kept in the wards.

With these few explanatory remarks, as the object is not to support an hypothesis, but to elicit truth, the figures must be left to speak for themselves; but it may be stated, that so close an approximation of results under such varied aspects, was unexpected.

R. G. ROSE,
Dispenser.

TABLE I.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S OBSERVATIONS—1855.

YEAR AND MONTH.	BAROMETER In-doors.	REGISTER THERMOMETER Out-doors, in Shade.				TOTAL NUMBER OF EPILEPTICS AND OF THEIR FITS.																		
		MEAN OF MONTH.				MALES.				FEMALES.				TOTAL.										
		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Range.	Monthly Summary of Patients.	Monthly Summary of Fits.	Daily Average.		Proportion.	Monthly Summary of Patients.	Monthly Summary of Fits.	Daily Average.		Proportion.	Monthly Summary of Patients.	Monthly Summary of Fits.	Daily Average.		Proportion.				
Mean of Month.							Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.	Patients.	Fits.				
1855.																								
JANUARY ..	29.72	39.1°	32.7°	35.9°	6.4°	3513	1135	113.3	36.6	3.09	1	3596	1186	116.	38.2	3.03	1	7109	2321	229.3	74.8	3.01	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 12th... 30.2 Lowest ditto 31st... 29.15 Monthly Range... 1.05				Mean Ther. same day... 38.° Ditto ditto... 28.°		No. Patients... 229 Ditto... 230	No. Fits... 74 Ditto... 64	Foggy and cold. Snow and wind.				Highest Ther. of Month on 1st... 52.° Lowest ditto 19th... 20.° Monthly Range... 32.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.6 Ditto ditto... 29.6		No. Patients... 225 Ditto... 230	No. Fits... 79 Ditto... 77	Overcast and windy. Clear and frosty.			
FEBRUARY..	29.33	37.35°	25.58°	31.46°	11.77°	3161	910	112.8	32.5	3.47	1	3264	1201	116.5	42.8	2.71	1	6425	2111	229.3	75.3	3.04	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 18th... 29.6 Lowest ditto 5th... 28.9 Monthly Range... .7				Mean Ther. same day... 27.° Ditto ditto... 36.5°		No. Patients... 230 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 77 Ditto... 79	Wind E.S.E., clear and frosty. Ditto S.W., thaw after frost.				Highest Ther. of Month on 25th... 49.° Lowest ditto 19th... 11.° Monthly Range... 37.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29. Ditto ditto... 29.6		No. Patients... 230 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 110 Ditto... 64	Wind W., fog, rain. Ditto E.S.E., overcast.			
MARCH	29.30	49.03°	33.17°	41.10°	15.86°	3481	862	112.2	27.8	4.03	1	3632	1061	117.	34.2	3.42	1	7113	1923	229.2	62.	3.69	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 30th... 30.1 Lowest ditto 12th... 28.6 Monthly Range... 1.5				Mean Ther. same day... 42.5° Ditto ditto... 34.75°		No. Patients... 229 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 60 Ditto... 56	Wind N.E.N., dull, snow. Ditto W.N.W., dull, rain.				Highest Ther. of Month on 20th... 63.° Lowest ditto 26th... 26.° Monthly Range... 37.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.4 Ditto ditto... 29.3		No. Patients... 228 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 69 Ditto... 56	Wind E.S.E., cloudy. Ditto N.E. & S.E., bright.			
APRIL	29.68	62.78°	39.25°	51.01°	23.53°	3351	717	111.7	23.9	4.67	1	3604	942	120.1	31.4	3.82	1	6955	1659	231.8	55.3	4.19	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 21st... 30.1 Lowest ditto 10th... 29. Monthly Range... 1.1				Mean Ther. same day... 50.5° Ditto ditto... 47.25°		No. Patients... 234 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 50 Ditto... 52	Wind E.S.E., bright, windy. Ditto N.W., cloudy, windy.				Highest Ther. of Month on 16th... 82.° Lowest ditto 2nd... 26.° Monthly Range... 56.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.9 Ditto ditto... 29.75		No. Patients... 233 Ditto... 229	No. Fits... 42 Ditto... 54	Wind W.N.W., cloudless. Ditto S.E. & S., fog and frost.			
MAY	29.46	61.96°	41.66°	51.81°	20.30°	3520	902	113.5	29.09	3.90	1	3753	1366	121.06	44.1	2.74	1	7273	2268	234.56	73.19	3.20	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 1st... 29.7 Lowest ditto 11th... 29.1 Monthly Range... .6				Mean Ther. same day... 48.° Ditto ditto... 50.5°		No. Patients... 235 Ditto... 234	No. Fits... 60 Ditto... 76	Wind N.E., bright, with cumuli. Ditto N.W., much rain.				Highest Ther. of Month on 26th... 82.° Lowest ditto 5th... 31.° Monthly Range... 51.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.5 Ditto ditto... 29.6		No. Patients... 236 Ditto... 233	No. Fits... 89 Ditto... 80	Wind S.E. & S., bright. Ditto N.E. & N., cloudless.			
JUNE	29.65	71.80°	50.°	60.90°	21.80°	3480	777	116.	25.9	4.47	1	3655	1408	121.8	46.9	2.59	1	7135	2185	237.8	72.8	3.26	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 20th... 30. Lowest ditto 15th... 29. Monthly Range... 1.				Mean Ther. same day... 57.° Ditto ditto... 57.°		No. Patients... 238 Ditto... 239	No. Fits... 71 Ditto... 74	Wind N.E., cold, cloudy. Ditto S.W., lowering cumuli.				Highest Ther. of Month on 6th... 91.° Lowest ditto 21st... 40.° Monthly Range... 51.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.45 Ditto ditto... 30.		No. Patients... 237 Ditto... 238	No. Fits... 77 Ditto... 68	Wind S.E. & S., bright. Ditto N.E., cold, bright.			
JULY	29.57	77.62°	56.17°	66.89°	21.45°	3520	774	113.5	24.9	4.54	1	3765	1349	121.4	43.5	2.76	1	7285	2123	234.9	68.4	3.43	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 2nd... 29.9 Lowest ditto 16th... 29.2 Monthly Range... .7				Mean Ther. same day... 68.° Ditto ditto... 62.°		No. Patients... 236 Ditto... 237	No. Fits... 54 Ditto... 53	Wind S.E. & N.W. cloudy and lowering. Ditto S.W. & N.W., much rain and thunder.				Highest Ther. of Month on 5th... 90.° Lowest ditto 17th... 49.° Monthly Range... 41.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.8 Ditto ditto... 29.3		No. Patients... 235 Ditto... 235	No. Fits... 54 Ditto... 73	Wind N.E., cloudless. Ditto N.W., cloudy after thunder storm.			
AUGUST	29.66	77.67°	55.30°	66.48°	22.37°	3444	746	111.09	24.06	4.61	1	3769	1296	122.5	41.8	2.90	1	7213	2042	233.59	65.86	3.53	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 17th... 30. Lowest ditto 4th... 29.4 Monthly Range... .6				Mean Ther. same day... 73.75° Ditto ditto... 63.5°		No. Patients... 232 Ditto... 234	No. Fits... 63 Ditto... 56	Wind S., bright, with cumuli. Ditto W.N.W., windy, lowering.				Highest Ther. of Month on 17th... 90.5° Lowest ditto 10th... 50.° Monthly Range... 40.5°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.95 Ditto ditto... 29.75		No. Patients... 232 Ditto... 232	No. Fits... 63 Ditto... 68	Wind S., cloudless. Ditto N.W. & W., bright, with cumuli.			
SEPTEMBER.	29.79	72.25°	51.75°	62.°	20.50°	3390	895	113.	29.8	3.79	1	3630	1250	121.	41.6	2.90	1	7020	2145	234.	71.4	3.27	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 7th... 30.1 Lowest ditto 28th... 29.2 Monthly Range... .9				Mean Ther. same day... 59.25° Ditto ditto... 63.25°		No. Patients... 234 Ditto... 232	No. Fits... 65 Ditto... 72	Wind N.E. & S.E., bright, with cumuli. Ditto S.W. & S., cloudy, thunder storm in night.				Highest Ther. of Month on 22nd... 83.° Lowest ditto 26th... 40.° Monthly Range... 43.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.9 Ditto ditto... 29.9		No. Patients... 235 Ditto... 232	No. Fits... 77 Ditto... 77	Wind N.W. & S.E., cloudless. Ditto S.E., cloudless.			
OCTOBER ...	29.31	59.25°	45.45°	52.35°	13.50°	3449	802	111.2	25.8	4.30	1	3751	1296	121.	41.8	2.89	1	7200	2098	232.2	67.6	3.43	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 20th... 29.8 Lowest ditto 30th... 28.8 Monthly Range... 1.0				Mean Ther. same day... 53.25° Ditto ditto... 49.5°		No. Patients... 232 Ditto... 233	No. Fits... 48 Ditto... 76	Wind S.W., bright, with cumuli. Ditto N.E. & N.W., overcast, rain.				Highest Ther. of Month on 8th... 70.° Lowest ditto 15th... 35.5° Monthly Range... 34.5°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.2 Ditto ditto... 29.2		No. Patients... 232 Ditto... 232	No. Fits... 60 Ditto... 73	Wind S.W., bright, with dark cumuli. Ditto S.W. & W., rain.			
NOVEMBER..	29.64	46.20°	38.21°	42.20°	7.99°	3295	811	109.8	27.03	4.06	1	3618	1221	120.6	40.7	2.96	1	6913	2032	230.4	67.73	3.40	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 17th... 29.9 Lowest ditto 5th... 29.2 Monthly Range... .7				Mean Ther. same day... 42.25° Ditto ditto... 47.5°		No. Patients... 231 Ditto... 231	No. Fits... 63 Ditto... 64	Wind N.E., lowering. Ditto S. & S.W., fog and rain.				Highest Ther. of Month on 6th... 58.° Lowest ditto 16th... 28.5° Monthly Range... 29.5°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.75 Ditto ditto... 29.8		No. Patients... 232 Ditto... 231	No. Fits... 86 Ditto... 70	Wind S.W., rain, dark cumuli Ditto N.E. & E., bright and frosty.			
DECEMBER..	29.52	40.22°	31.50°	35.86°	8.72°	3299	842	106.4	28.06	3.91	1	3729	1161	120.2	37.4	3.21	1	7028	2003	226.6	65.46	3.50	1	
	Highest Bar. of Month on 16th... 29.9 Lowest ditto 26th... 28.8 Monthly Range... 1.1				Mean Ther. same day... 40.5° Ditto ditto... 44.°		No. Patients... 226 Ditto... 223	No. Fits... 53 Ditto... 68	Wind N.W., bright, with haze. Ditto S. & S.W., much rain.				Highest Ther. of Month on 28th... 51.° Lowest ditto 21st... 18.° Monthly Range... 33.°				Mean Bar. same day... 29.3 Ditto ditto... 29.45		No. Patients... 230 Ditto... 228	No. Fits... 53 Ditto... 61	Wind S. & S.W., dull and foggy. Ditto S.E., bright and frosty.			
ANNUAL SUM	OF PATIENTS AND FITS					40903	10173	....	....	....	..	43766	14737	....	....	....	..	84669	24910				
MEAN	29.55	57.93°	41.72°	49.83°	16.22°	3408.52	847.75	112.04	27.95	....	..	3647.16	1228.08	119.93	40.36	....	..	7055.75	2075.83	231.97	68.32		

TABLE III.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE OBSERVATIONS AT THE MOON'S CHANGES.

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

YEAR AND MONTH. 1855.	FULL MOON.						LAST QUARTER.						NEW MOON.						FIRST QUARTER.					
	Barometer In doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.		Wind's Direction.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Barometer In doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.		Wind's Direction.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Barometer In doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.		Wind's Direction.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.	Barometer In doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.		Wind's Direction.	State of Atmosphere. Class of Clouds, Rain, Frost, Snow, &c.
			Mean of Three Days of Moon's Change.	Patients.					Fits.	Mean of Three Days of Moon's Change.					Patients.	Fits.					Mean of Three Days of Moon's Change.	Patients.		
JANUARY	29.8	46.3°	228.	83.9	—	Mild. Fog, and Rain.	30.13	36.8°	228.6	62.3	—	Foggy & Cold, Frost.	29.65	27.15°	230.3	69.	—	Snow, Frost, Fog.	29.6	33.°	230.	73.	—	Wind and Frost.
FEBRUARY	29.46	29.08°	230.3	102.5	N. E. & S. E.	Clear & Frosty, Thaw and Rain.	29.46	29.15°	228.	84.6	S. E. & N. E.	Clear, Cold, and Frosty.	29.48	27.5°	232.3	58.6	N. W. & S. E.	Frosty and Cold.	29.5	32.41°	230.	72.6	S. E. & N. W.	Much Snow, Thaw.
MARCH	28.98	44.65°	230.3	49.	W. S. W. & N. W.	Rain and Wind.	29.11	33.3°	229.	73.6	S. S. E. & W. N. W.	Snow, Rain.	29.36	44.25°	230.	52.6	S. S. W. & W. N. W.	Rain and Wind, &c.	29.11	38.°	229.	57.6	S. E. & N. E.	Bright, with Dark Cumuli.
APRIL	29.6	40.°	229.3	56.	N. E. & S. S. E.	Fog, Hoar Frost, and Rain.	29.3	46.58°	228.6	61.	N. W. & W.	Cloudy and Lowering.	29.88	60.15°	233.	46.6	W. N. W. & E. S. E.	Bright and Cloudless.	29.88	50.8°	233.	60.3	E. N. E. & N.	Cloudless, Windy, Overcast.
MAY	29.56	51.25°	234.	58.6	N. E. & S. E.	Bright and Cloudless.	29.41	51.°	234.2	62.6	N. W. & S. W.	Bright, Cloudy, Rain.	29.4	46.3°	234.3	76.3	N. E. & N. W.	Cloudy and Lowering.	29.46	53.8°	235.	64.6	N. E. & S.	Slight Rain, Dull, Cloudy.
JUNE	29.4	46.65°	237.3	94.3	N. E. & S. W.	Wind & Rain, Cloudy.	29.53	66.58°	236.3	73.6	S. E. & S. W.	Bright, Cloudy, Rain.	29.18	60.5°	238.6	75.6	S. E. & N. W.	Cloudy, Showery.	29.88	58.41°	239.3	73.6	N. E.	Bright and Cold, Lowering.
JULY	29.8	70.8°	237.	64.6	S. S. E. & E.	Bright, with Cumuli.	29.8	70.5°	235.	69.6	N. E. & E. S. E.	Bright, Foggy.	29.6	71.°	234.	63.6	S. W. & S.	Bright, Thunder Showers.	29.73	67.8°	235.	87.	N. W. & W. S. W.	Bright, with Cumuli, Threatening.
AUGUST	29.6	66.25°	236.	73.3	N. W. & S. W.	Cloudy, Rain, Bright.	29.52	64.8°	234.3	66.	S. W. & W. N. W.	Bright, Cloudy, and Windy.	29.85	65.41°	232.	75.3	S. W., N. & N. W.	Hazy, Bright, with Cumuli.	29.5	66.05°	231.	61.3	W. N. W. & S. W.	Bright, Dull, Rain and Wind.
SEPTEMBER	29.6	65.58°	233.	63.3	W. S. W. & N. W.	Bright. Dull with Cumuli.	29.8	59.58°	233.3	81.6	N. E.	Cloudy, Wind, and Rain.	29.8	63.65°	234.6	75.	S. E., N. & N. W.	Bright, with Cumuli.	29.8	65.08°	235.	64.6	N. E., W. & S. W.	Dull & Cloudy, Bright, with Cumuli.
OCTOBER	30.03	60.6°	234.	75.	E. & S. E.	Dull & Cloudy, Bright and Cloudless.	29.28	56.08°	232.	62.5	S. & W. & N.	Dense Fog, Much Rain.	29.3	57.75°	232.	62.3	N. W. & S. S. W.	Overcast, Wind and Rain.	29.55	51.58°	232.3	75.6	N. E. E. & W. S. W.	Overcast, Rain, Bright.
NOVEMBER	29.35	49.15°	233.	63.3	W. N. W. & S. W.	Bright, Cold, Wind, and Rain.	29.25	41.25°	233.	69.6	N. E. & N. & N. W.	Overcast, Rain, and Wind.	29.43	46.3°	231.	65.	S. & S. W.	Damp, Fog, Rain.	29.8	38.91°	231.	66.3	W. S. W. & N. E.	Bright, Frost, Dull.
DECEMBER	29.5	38.65°	229.6	63.	W. S. W. & N. E.	Dull. Fog, and Rain.	29.75	39.41°	227.	56.3	N. W. & N. N. E.	Bright, Fog, and Rain.	29.56	31.65°	224.	64.6	N. & N. E.	Dull, Snow, Bright.	29.8	39.58°	226.	59.	N. W. & S. W.	Bright, Foggy, and Dull.
	29.36	32.91°	228.	60.3	E. N. E. & S. W.	Bright, Frost, Dull, Fog and Thaw.	29.8	42.37°	230.	63.	S. W. & S.	Fog, Bright.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAN	29.54	49.37°	232.2	69.7			29.54	49.03°	231.4	68.1			29.54	50.13°	232.17	65.37			29.63	49.01°	232.21	67.95		

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

The Mean of each entire Quarter is given from the end of one to the beginning of the next; commencing with the Full Moon in January 3rd and ending with Last Quarter, December 31st.

YEAR AND MONTH.	FULL MOON.				LAST QUARTER.				NEW MOON.				FIRST QUARTER.			
	Baro- meter.		Register Ther- mometer.		Baro- meter.		Register Ther- mometer.		Baro- meter.		Register Ther- mometer.		Baro- meter.		Register Ther- mometer.	
	In-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	Out-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	In-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	Out-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	In-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	Out-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	In-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.	Out-doors.	Mean of Moon's Quarter.
Daily Average.		Fits.		Daily Average.		Fits.		Daily Average.		Fits.		Daily Average.		Fits.		
Patients.		Fits.		Patients.		Fits.		Patients.		Fits.		Patients.		Fits.		
1855.																
JANUARY	29.65	48.2°	226.5	81.	29.94	45.°	228.	76.5	29.98	34.9°	229.8	72.5	29.53	27.89°	230.2	70.2
FEBRUARY ...	29.44	30.9°	230.25	78.	29.23	32.5°	228.6	84.7	29.21	29.29°	229.1	69.	29.51	27.85°	230.1	66.5
MARCH	29.27	39.34°	229.8	73.3	29.39	40.52°	229.7	66.3	29.12	39.35°	229.7	66.4	29.08	41.46°	229.	58.
APRIL.....	29.7	41.28°	229.2	58.4	29.60	47.64°	228.4	55.5	29.30	51.0°	231.	51.3	29.96	56.12°	233.3	54.2
MAY.....	29.78	49.37°	234.3	59.7	29.50	50.25°	233.3	70.2	29.31	47.71°	234.3	67.1	29.52	52.53°	234.4	78.1
JUNE	29.49	57.53°	235.6	74.25	29.47	56.21°	237.6	74.3	29.66	63.85°	236.5	74.5	29.52	56.°	238.3	75.
JULY	29.89	63.25°	238.7	70.1	29.77	69.78°	235.7	65.5	29.55	69.55°	234.	67.9	29.46	64.5°	235.3	67.1
AUGUST	29.54	65.14°	235.1	71.8	29.55	66.°	235.1	66.1	29.59	65.65°	233.1	66.5	29.82	68.31°	231.4	68.3
SEPTEMBER ..	29.58	65.07°	232.4	60.2	29.79	64.85°	233.	71.8	29.87	60.18°	234.	70.8	29.74	61.13°	234.6	70.9
OCTOBER	29.92	66.45°	235.	68.8	29.52	60.32°	232.4	71.1	29.17	55.62°	232.	66.4	29.30	50.57°	232.	69.5
NOVEMBER....	29.7	53.47°	232.1	65.	29.28	47.28°	233.	71.5	29.51	43.75°	232.1	71.9	29.66	44.96°	231.	69.5
DECEMBER....	29.71	40.1°	230.4	66.5	29.7	40.09°	228.2	62.8	29.42	36.90°	226.1	69.8	29.64	32.42°	224.5	65.7
MEAN	29.64	50.°	232.003	68.52	29.54	51.03°	231.68	68.9	29.47	49.81°	231.8	67.8	29.56	48.64°	232.0	67.7

TABLE IV.

Arrangement of the Observations according to the Season.

Year and Month.	Barometer Indoors.	Register Thermometer Outdoors.	Daily Average.	
			Patients	Fits.
1855.	Mean of Month.	Mean of Month.	Patients	Fits.
SPRING.				
March	29.30	41.10°	229.2	62.
April	29.68	51.01°	231.8	55.3
May	29.46	51.81°	234.56	73.19
Mean..	29.48	47.97°	231.85	63.49
SUMMER.				
June	29.65	60.90°	237.8	72.8
July	29.57	66.89°	234.9	68.4
August	29.66	66.48°	233.59	65.86
Mean..	29.62	64.75°	235.43	69.02
AUTUMN.				
September..	29.79	62.°	234.	71.4
October....	29.31	52.35°	232.2	67.6
November..	29.64	42.20°	230.4	67.73
Mean..	29.58	52.18°	232.2	68.91
WINTER.				
December..	29.52	35.86°	226.6	65.46
January ...	29.72	35.9°	229.3	74.8
February ..	29.33	31.46°	229.3	75.3
Mean..	29.52	34.40°	228.4	71.85

TABLE V.

Contrast of the Hot and Cold Months.

Year and Month.	Barometer Indoors.	Register Thermometer Outdoors.	Daily Average.	
			Patients	Fits.
1855.	Mean of Month.	Mean of Month.	Patients	Fits.
HOT MONTHS.				
July	29.57	66.89°	234.9	68.4
August	29.66	66.48°	233.59	65.86
September..	29.79	62.°	234.	71.4
Mean..	29.67	65.12°	234.16	68.55
COLD MONTHS.				
January ...	29.72	35.9°	229.3	74.8
February ..	29.33	31.46°	229.3	75.3
December ..	29.52	35.86°	226.6	65.46
Mean..	29.52	34.40°	228.4	71.85
HOTTEST AND COLDEST MONTHS.				
July	29.57	66.89°	234.9	68.4
February ..	29.33	31.46°	229.3	75.3

TABLE VI.

Collective View of the Results of all the other Tables.

	Barometer In-doors.	Register Thermo- meter Out-doors.	DAILY AVERAGE.	
	Mean of the Period.	Mean of the Period.	Patients.	Fits.
Mean of the 12 Months (Table I.)..	29.55	49.83°	231.97	63.32
Mean of all the entire Quarters of the Moon, Table II.)—				
Full Moon	29.64	50.°	232 003	68.52
Last Quarter	29.54	51.03°	231.68	68.9
New Moon	29.47	49.81°	231.8	67.8
First Quarter	29.56	48.64°	232.0	67.7
Mean of Three Days of all the Moon's changes, (Table III.)—				
Full Moon	29.54	49.37°	232.2	69.7
Last Quarter	29.54	49.03°	231.4	68.1
New Moon	29.54	50.13°	232.17	65.37
First Quarter	29.63	49.61°	232.21	67.95
Mean of the Seasons (Table IV.)—				
Spring	29.48	47.97°	231.85	63.49
Summer	29.62	64.75°	235.43	69.02
Autumn	29.58	52.18°	232.2	68 91
Winter.....	29.52	34.40°	228.4	71 85
Mean of the Hot and Cold Months. (Table V.)—				
The Hot Months ..	29.67	65.12°	234.16	68.55
The Cold Months ..	29.52	34.40°	228.4	71.85

R. G. ROSE,
Dispenser.

16th January, 1856.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE COLNEY
HATCH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

THE commencement of another year reminds me that it is again my duty to submit to your notice the usual Annual Returns and Accounts of the several departments entrusted to my superintendence, with a brief statement of their progress during the year 1855.

The various trades and occupations which are pursued at Colney Hatch, have been as numerously and as regularly attended to as heretofore, and we have reason to hope that the labour of the Patients has proved of great benefit to themselves, as well as useful and remunerating to the Asylum.

The Returns from the Shoemakers' and Tailors' shops, giving the number of garments made and repairs done for the use of the house, show a joint profit from the labour of the Patients of no less a sum than £407 0s. 9d., after deducting the wages paid to the journeymen during the year.

I am unable to present a similar Return from the Carpenters' and Upholsterers' shops, but their assistance has been no less valuable.

The average number of Patients who have been employed upon the Farm and Grounds of the Asylum during the past year is 65, or 12.62 per cent. on the total number of Male Patients.

In comparison with many other Asylums in the country, this is, I am aware, a small per centage, but if the difficulties we have to contend with at Colney Hatch are taken into consideration, probably this reduced per centage will not be at all surprising.

The employment of the Insane in Agricultural and other outdoor pursuits is, I feel, a subject of vast importance, and, I know, of frequent discussion. It is a valuable assistant to the Medical Superintendent, and one of which he will avail himself as frequently as opportunities occur.

Mr. Tyerman will doubtless be able to explain to the Committee the many physical difficulties with which he has to contend in selecting a large number of men who may be fit for agricultural employment, out of the mass of infirm and diseased Patients which are under his treatment, and he will be able to shew from the tables which he prepares, and the statistics which his books will furnish, that our roll of men selected by him for out-door employment cannot be much augmented.

The Committee, some few months since, when this question was under discussion, expressed a desire that the Medical Superintendent and myself should endeavour to explain in our Annual Report why the per centage of Patients employed out of doors continued below that of many other Asylums.

The facts which Mr. Tyerman will be able to present will be of a more interesting and decided character than any I can furnish; but, in obedience to the instructions I have received, I will mention some of the difficulties militating against our endeavours, which come under my own observation, and to which the Medical Superintendent may probably not refer.

Those who are acquainted with the extent of this building, and the cleanliness and order which every-where prevails, must naturally reflect what an amount of daily labour this must entail upon some one, what constant attention it requires, what acres must daily be traversed with the scrubbing-brush. But unfortunately our labour in the various Wards is, from the classification of the Patients, of a very varied and uncertain description, many of them being unable to perform these duties without seeking the assistance of their more fortunate neighbours. Such, indeed, is the helpless state of some of our Wards, that they do not contain one single able-bodied Patient to assist in the labour which must daily be performed, but Patients are obliged to be drafted from other Wards for this purpose.

In the Infirmary, at the present time, there are 20 bed-ridden Patients requiring constant attention, and entailing considerable labour upon their helpmates.

The foul linen taken from this Ward each morning averages 200 pieces; and that from No. 14 Ward ranges nearly as high. What disease and suffering does not this describe!—what prostration and utter helplessness! Such a state of things must, however, be provided for; and these Wards must exhibit the same order and cleanliness as those which are inhabited by the convalescent Patients.

If, then, so many able-bodied men are kept in the Wards for this very necessary purpose, it is not surprising that our list of out-door workers should be somewhat reduced.

I will next mention the wet and heavy nature of our clay soil as being a formidable opponent to spade husbandry. We have scarcely any agriculturists among our Patients, and, indeed, comparatively few who have ever handled a spade previous to their admission into the Asylum; but every encouragement is given to them, and, in many instances, great desire is shown to learn the use of it. But I am sorry to say, that such is the nature of our soil, that, with few exceptions, our Patients are unable to contend with it; and if the season is wet and unfavourable, many get fatigued and disgusted with their work. Every year, by constant tillage and frequent exposure to the weather, the soil will of course improve, and become more easy of cultivation; and, with this gradual improvement, I anticipate a corresponding increase in the number employed upon the Garden and Farm, and that spade husbandry will soon become a more favourite occupation among the Patients at Colney Hatch.

The Patients selected for out-door employment, with a prospect of this heavy work before them, must be encouraged by some little comforts afforded them, which they would not obtain if they remained without employment in their Wards; and I have therefore always given it as my opinion, when requested by the Committee, that the distribution of tobacco amongst those Patients who are not benefiting either themselves or the Institution by some useful occupation, is prejudicial to the system of out-door labour, and helps, with other causes, to reduce the per centage of the Patients employed upon the Farm and in the Grounds.

I do not intend to dispute that the distribution of a little tobacco among the refractory—particularly those who have enjoyed its use previous to their admission—does not tranquillize and soothe them; nor do I say that they should be deprived of it; but it should be recollected that from this class of Patients our labourers are selected, and I wish to impress upon the Committee that this gratuitous distribution of tobacco is one of the causes, and that, in my opinion, a material one, why so few able-bodied Patients are found amongst our agricultural labourers.

The liberal and substantial diet which is now given, upon the Male side of the house, and the warmth and comfort of the Wards, perhaps induces a great many Patients, particularly in wet and gloomy weather, to remain within the building; and consequently I think that the extra luncheon which all those receive who work, either at their trades or in the grounds, brings us but very few recruits. Some Patients, who are amongst our best labourers in the summer, will not venture out in the winter: they are willing to assist in the Wards, but the wet unpleasant state of the ground defies all persuasion and encouragement.

I will conclude these remarks upon the employment of the Patients, by stating my humble opinion that, until the class of Patients received into the Asylum is materially improved, and the soil of the garden and grounds easier and pleasanter to till, our list of men capable of being employed in spade husbandry cannot be much increased. I am sure it is the desire of the Medical Superintendent, as well as myself, that we should be able to show a large per centage employed; and no effort will be spared to arrive at so desirable a state of things; but, under present circumstances, it is impossible

that our numbers can equal those of many other Asylums, which have the advantage of a large agricultural population, of a dry and light soil, and a class of Patients physically superior to our own.

During the past year the Sewage of the Asylum has been seriously considered, and has been found by the Committee a difficult question to deal with.

In the month of June last, by the direction of the Committee, I had the honour to submit to them a Report upon the then present state of our Sewage, and to recommend a plan which I thought would so far deodorize the sewage water flowing into the brook as to render it unprejudicial to health, and put an end to the complaints which were constantly made of the filthy and unhealthy state of the water.

The Committee were good enough to order that my recommendation should at once be carried out, and consequently the Works have been completed about a month.

The Sewage has been diverted from its old course immediately it leaves the tank: after traversing a culvert for about 260 yards, it falls into another tank containing a series of simple filter-beds, and after passing through these, falls into the brook close to the railway embankment.

The great fall from the building to the tank, and consequently the quick passage of the sewage, and the quantity of water used in the Establishment, constantly flushing the drains and sewers, causes the soil and other unwholesome matter to be passed quickly through the drains and culvert into the tank, without giving any time for decomposition or amalgamation.

Upon the old principle everything was allowed to fall into the tank, and the surplus to leave the tank at the farther end and flow into the brook ; a deposit of filthy and poisonous matter was soon collected there, and was daily increasing both in bulk and consequence ; all the sewage from the Asylum was allowed to mingle with it and become impregnated with its unwholesome qualities, and then flow into the brook ; no doubt frequently robbing the tank of large masses of its deposits.

This state of things no longer exists ; small wire screens have been placed in the culvert before the sewage reaches the tank, and every particle of solid matter is stopped in its progress at this point, and the accumulation removed twice a day.

It is surprising what an effect this has had, and it certainly answers much better than I anticipated. This simple process effects half what we require. There is no time for any part of the solid matter to dissolve before it reaches this point, and the water leaves it here slightly discoloured and without much smell.

The sewage is again subjected to the same process before it enters the filtering tanks ; and, by falling into a deep basin, it is induced to make a deposit there of any obnoxious matter which may possibly have travelled thus far, and which might pass through the filter-beds, or impede, or choke their operation.

The first bed through which the sewage passes is of coke and breeze ; and, beyond this, is another basin for deposit ; then a bed of sand ; and, after that, one of gravel ; and the

water is then allowed to pass through the culvert and fall into the brook.

It will require some little time before the system will be quite satisfactory, but it answers my anticipations, and I have every reason to believe it will eventually remove all our difficulties. We are now constantly changing the filter-beds, and making experiments in order to remove any colour from the water, which the coke and breeze certainly darkens, and I hope we shall succeed. The water, however, which now falls into the brook cannot be complained of; there can be no deposit from it; and at the ford which crosses the road leading from Bet Stile to Bound's Green, which some six months since was in a most filthy state, and was loudly condemned by the Officer from the Board of Health, the water is now almost clear, and free from any offensive smell.

The Annual Farm Accounts I hope will prove satisfactory. We have had an expensive year both for Stock and Fodder; but Meat has been at an advanced price, and we therefore charged our supplies at a higher rate, but at the current contract price.

The profit derived from the Farm during the past year is £822 9s. 4½*d.*, which sum is principally derived from the Cows and Pigs.

The profits which are annually made upon the Asylum Farm is, I am aware, a subject of great controversy amongst the neighbouring farmers, and also among many gentlemen who farm for pleasure, and find they make *no* profit.

The great secret is, we have a ready market for all our

produce, without any expense whatever; we are our own salesmen, we get the price our produce actually sells for, and we have no bad debts to turn over; our cows are frequently changed, for our object is a great quantity of Milk and Butter; we have been lucky with our Stock, and, from our system of high feeding, giving the beasts the best of provender while they are in milk, they become fit for the butcher immediately they are dry, and they are not suffered to remain for months after in the stalls, eating their heads off without making any return.

This system of high feeding produces another good effect; one load of our dung is worth many loads usually made in a farm-yard, the greater part of it perhaps only straw trodden into manure by store beasts and cows not in milk, and which probably have no better provender than the straw itself.

One cow, which we fatted at the end of the year, I was unable to sell at what I thought she was worth to us as Beef, in consequence of a sudden fall in the Meat Market. I was offered £46 for her, but declined it; we killed her for the Establishment, and she weighed 172 stone without the offal. Calculating the value of her carcase at contract price, and also her offal and hide, she would be worth about £50 to us.

The Pigs are also a source of great profit, and I believe would be generally much more so to the farmer if more attention were paid to them, and their diet more liberal and of a better quality. I find our pigs thrive on nothing better than Rice-meal, which is about three-fourths the price of Barley-meal.

Both our Farm and our Market encourage us to grow a great quantity of Cabbage, and we have cut within the year 3,389 bushels, measured after they have been trimmed and fit for cooking. What would it cost a farmer to take this quantity to London, and what would it realize him after all his expenses were paid? I admit, not near the sum which we take credit for; but if we can get rid of our produce without any of these expenses, and are lucky enough to find a safe customer who is always ready to buy of us, surely we have a right to charge the price which other people have to pay, and the reduced cost of production has no right to regulate the sale.

I shall be at all times happy to afford any explanation of our Farm Returns, and prove them to be correct, and the charges, in many instances, below the market value.

It has been our custom to winter about 50 Ewes upon the Farm, to bring early lambs, but I find this plan does not answer here. Our ground will not carry sheep during the winter, even if other fodder is provided for them. I therefore propose to buy Sheep in the spring and summer to feed out in the autumn, and which I am sure will be more remunerating: 40 Sheep were bought at Barnet Fair, on the 4th of September last, averaging 31s. 6*d.* each; they were all killed before the end of the year, and realized, upon an average, 43s. 6*d.*, or a profit of 12s. per head.

Many improvements have been made upon the Farm during the year, and we are gradually bringing more land into cultivation. We derive great assistance from the

Patients' labour in levelling and making good the uncultivated parts, and by degrees I hope we may render all parts of it profitable to us.

The system of distributing the Liquid Manure, adopted by the Committee during the year 1854, has proved most beneficial to the land, and has made great improvement in the herbage.

We were enabled to mow nearly all our Meadow Land twice, and part of it three times, during last summer, and the produce was most excellent.

Our Cows were foddered with grass twice a day during the whole of the summer, and eighty-two sheep and forty-three lambs were pastured in our meadows, from which, containing thirty-four acres, we cut about fifty loads of very superior hay. This, I am sure, could not be done without the assistance of the Liquid Manure, and I expect even greater results in future, for our meadow land was very impoverished and sickly when we first entered upon it, but has now a very different and improved appearance.

I would again urge upon the Committee how advisable it would be to render the Engine which is fitted at the tank for pumping the Liquid Manure, more effective than it now is, and I would refer them to my last Annual Report, in which I mentioned several uses to which I considered it might be applied with great utility and economy.

I beg to conclude my Report by thanking the Committee

with great sincerity, for the uniform kindness and support with which they have been pleased to favour me during the past year, and to assure them that every branch of my department shall continue to receive my best attention and care.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

1st January, 1856.

An Account of the Appropriation of the Land belonging
to the Asylum.

	A.	R.	P.
Site of Buildings, &c.	4	2	24
Front Airing Courts, Male	2	0	29
—————, Female	2	2	19
Remaining Male and Female Airing Courts, &c.	10	1	2
Kitchen Garden	8	0	16
Burial Ground	1	2	0
Chaplain's Residence, Garden, &c.	0	3	30
Ornamental Grounds in Front, Gardens, Roads, Gas Works, &c., and Ground not in cultivation	31	1	6
Pasture and Arable Land.	76	3	24
Total	138	1	30

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,
COLNEY HATCH.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS.

*Abstract of Receipts and Payments from 1st January to 31st
December, 1855.*

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
To Sale of—	£	s. d.	By Cash for—	£	s. d.
5 Cows	83	13 0	18 Cows and 1 Bull	469	10 0
A Sow and Pigs	16	10 0	153 Pigs	228	16 0
22 Pigs	52	0 0	40 Sheep	63	3 0
3 Lambs	4	1 0	A Cart Mare.....	41	10 0
7 Calves.....	11	0 0	Hay, Corn, Straw, Turnips,		
Offal, Hides, &c.....	36	1 3	Oil Cake, &c.	659	10 6
Sundry Receipts, Bones, &c.	2	7 9	Meal, &c., for Pigs	72	6 3
Balance	1,772	19 9	Seeds	11	13 8
			Implements, Harness, &c.	5	19 11
			Wages	420	13 5
			Incidentals	5	10 0
	£1,978	12 9		£1,978	12 9
	£1,978	12 9		£1,978	12 9

THOS. H. CHANY,
Clerk of the Asylum.

Valuation of Stock on Farm.

1st January, 1855.	£	s. d.	1st January, 1856.	£	s. d.
20 Cows, 1 Bull & 2 Calves.	472	0 0	18 Cows and 1 Bull	454	0 0
150 Pigs.....	237	6 0	132 Pigs.....	230	3 0
6 Horses	160	0 0	7 Horses	174	10 0
Sheep and Wool.....	202	5 0	Sheep and Wool.....	133	10 0
Implements and Harness..	225	0 0	Implements and Harness.	212	0 0
Hay	150	0 6	Hay	200	0 0
			Decreased Value of Stock		
			on 31st December, 1855.	42	8 6
	£1,446	11 6		£1,446	11 6
	£1,446	11 6		£1,446	11 6

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNTS—continued.

General Account.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash Brought down.....	1,772	19	9
Decreased value of Stock	42	8	6
528 qrs. of Grains at 2s	52	16	0
Rent of 85 acres of Land, at 30s. per acre.....	127	10	0
Interest on Capital	32	0	0

Balance to Profit

822 9 4½

£2,850 3 7½

	£	s.	d.
By Beef supplied to House:—			
472 stone 4 lbs. at 7s. 5d.	175	2	9
646 " 9 " 8s. 5d.	272	2	7
Pork supplied to House:—			
20,251 lbs. at 7d.			590 13 1
Mutton supplied to House:—			
56 stone 4 lb. at 7s. 5d.	20	17	5
403 " 1 " 8s. 5d.	169	12	6

Milk, 19,553 gals., at 10½d.	190	9	11
Butter, 3,468 lbs., at 1s. 1d.	855	8	10½
Cabbage, 3,389½ bushels, at 1s.	187	17	0
Onions, 46 " at 3s.	169	9	6
Potatoes, 1,719 " at 2s. 6d.	6	18	0
Vegetables supplied to House	214	17	6
Vegetables supplied to Officers.....	25	16	1
Fruit	41	12	0
Eggs and Poultry	16	10	0
*Hire of Horses, Carts, and Men, for the use of House, and on the Building account	9	14	4
	93	12	0

£2,850 3 7½

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

* The Cartage of 2,391 Tons of Coals and other goods from the Station to various parts of the Asylum, is not included in this charge.
The Meat is charged at the current Contract Price.

**Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,
COLNEY HATCH.**

*Average Number of Male Patients Employed, and Estimated
Value of Labour, for the Year 1855.*

Average Number.	Occupation.	Rate per Day.	Estimated Value of Labour.		
			£	s.	d.
65	Garden and Grounds	4d.	339	1	8
20	Tailors	{ As per Return. }	250	5	5
11	Shoemakers	,,	156	16	4
11	Carpenters	6d.	86	1	6
4	Painters	6d.	31	6	0
13	Upholsterers	6d.	101	14	6
1	Cooper	6d.	7	16	6
6	Bakers	4d.	31	6	0
3	Brewers	4d.	15	13	0
3	Kitchen	4d.	15	13	0
1	Mess Room	4d.	5	4	4
2	Laundry	4d.	10	8	8
4	Coal Porters'	6d.	31	6	0
1	House Porter	6d.	7	16	6
1	Supernumerary	4d.	5	4	4
6	Dining Hall	6d.	46	19	0
80	Helpers in Wards	2d.	208	13	4
12	Ditto in Corridors and Centre Buildings . . . }	2d.	31	6	0
2	Whitewashers	6d.	15	13	0
	Total		£1,398	5	1

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, *Steward.*

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum, Colney Hatch.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Account of Patients' Work and Earnings for the Year 1855.

Clothing made up.	No. of Articles.	Price of making per Article.		Value of Work.		REMARKS.
		s	d.	£	s.		d.
Patients' Coats	279	3	0	41	17	0
" Trousers	361	2	9	49	12	9
" Waistcoats	231	1	6	17	6	6
" Ticken Dresses	30	2	7	3	17	6
" " Rugs	84	8	0	33	12	0
Attendants' Uniform Coats	32	10	0	16	0	0
" Trousers	32	5	0	8	0	0
" Waistcoats	32	3	3	5	4	0
REPAIRS.						
Patients' Coats	1807	0	9	67	15	3
" Trousers	1337	0	9	50	2	9
" Waistcoats	3353	0	4	55	17	8
Uniforms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				349	5	5
Deduct Journeyman's Wages.....				99	0	0
TOTAL.....				£250	5	5

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

COLNEY HATCH.

*A Return of Clothing made up by the Male and Female
Patients during the Year 1855.*

MALE.		FEMALE.	
Boots & Shoes	{ Leather 29 Cloth . 536	Aprons and Pinafores	1,147
Coats	279	Flannel Jackets	499
Trousers	361	Caps	1,333
Waistcoats	231	Gowns	1,390
Ticken Frocks	30	Handkerchiefs	2,589
Rugs	84	Men's Caps	1,220
Bed Sackings]	359	Shifts	841
Sofa Cushions]	76	Shirts	699
		Shrouds	66
		Towels	372
Attendants' Uniform—		Ticken Dresses	30
Coats	32	Braces	261
Trousers	32	Table Cloths	146
Waistcoats	32	Hoods	454
		Sofa Cushions	113
		Cloth Boots and Shoes	} 512
		Uppers	
		Petticoats	582
		Flannel Drawers	„
		Sheets	486
		Pillow Cases	259
		Night Caps	822
	<hr/> 2,081 <hr/>		<hr/> 13,821 <hr/>

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,
COLNEY HATCH.

*A Return of Clothing delivered out for the Use of the Patients
during the Year 1855.*

	Males.	Females.
Aprons	222	1,021
Bonnets .....	..	409
Boots { Leather	107	778
{ Cloth	229	333
Braces .....	..	..
Coats	281	..
Day Caps	725	1,487
Flannel Jackets	268	223
,, Drawers	161	148
Frocks	23	..
Handkerchiefs and Neckerchiefs	1,427	1,162
Hats .....	..	..
Night Caps .....	..	537
Petticoats .....	..	582
Shawls .....	..	136
Shifts .....	..	847
Shirts	856	..
Shoes	537	16
Stays .....	..	409
Stockings	818	1,318
Trousers	367	..
Waistcoats	231	..
Women's Gowns .....	..	1,515
	6,252	10,921
	6,252	10,921

GEORGE H. HENDERSON, *Steward.*

Middlesex County Lunatic Asylum,

COLNEY HATCH.

Return of Clothing and Material in Store, 27th Dec., 1855.

CLOTHING.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
208 Aprons	1	0	10	8	0
136 Bonnets	0	8	4	10	8
261 Boots, Women's Leather	3	9	48	18	9
130 „ Men's do.	6	0	39	0	0
20 „ Cloth and Canvas	3	9	3	15	0
Coats	8	0	0	0	0
266 Caps, Men's	0	3	3	6	6
114 „ Women's	0	6	2	17	0
96 Flannel Jackets	2	6	12	0	0
394 „ Drawers	3	0	59	2	0
7 Frocks, Men's	4	0	1	8	0
1318 Handkerchiefs	0	4	21	19	0
293 Night Caps	0	6	7	6	6
73 Petticoats	5	0	18	5	0
55 Shifts	3	0	8	5	0
26 Shirts	3	6	4	11	0
100 Shoes, Men's Leather	4	6	22	10	0
35 „ Women's do.	3	2	5	10	10
70 Stays, Jean	2	0	7	0	0
151 „ Harden	0	6	3	15	6
617 Stockings	0	9	23	2	9
Trousers	8	0	0	0	0
9 Women's Linsey Gowns	6	6	2	18	6
37 „ Linen do.	7	0	12	19	0
48 „ Printed Cotton do.	3	6	8	8	0

MATERIAL.

533 Broad Cloth	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	123	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1381 $\frac{1}{2}$ Calico	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
614 $\frac{1}{2}$ Check Linen	0	8	20	9	8
663 $\frac{1}{2}$ Flannel	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	28	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
345 $\frac{1}{4}$ Linsey	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
9290 Printed Cotton	0	4	154	16	8
973 Shirting	0	8	32	8	8

£762 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

GEORGE H. HENDERSON,
Steward.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting to you the Chaplain's Annual Report for the year 1855, I regret that it must necessarily be somewhat incomplete and unsatisfactory, from my having been your Chaplain only during the later part of the year. During this time, however, I have seen sufficient of the arrangements and Christian principles on which the conduct of the Establishment is based, to make me truly thankful that I have been placed in a sphere in which a Christian minister has many opportunities of promoting the extension of Christ's Church, and of imparting the comforts and consolations of the Gospel to stricken souls; and I feel assured that an Institution so based, cannot fail of working the highest of all ends—the salvation of souls. I trust that my labour has not been, neither will be, in vain in the Lord.

I have continued the services in Chapel on Sundays and on the week days as they were conducted by your late Chaplain—*i. e.*, the Morning Prayers, with the first part of the Communion Service, in the mornings, and the Evening Prayers, with a Sermon in the afternoons of Sunday; and a selection from the Daily Service of our Prayer Book, with

the Psalms, and a portion of one of the Lessons of the Day, on week days.

The average attendance of Patients on Sundays is 495. Their behaviour during the Service is most exemplary. The heartiness with which they join in the Responses and the Psalmody is very encouraging; while their quiet, orderly conduct—the prayer offered up by many on entering Chapel—the regularity with which they rise, kneel, or sit, according to the order of the Service, would, I think, if generally witnessed, put to the blush many of our parochial congregations.

Many of the Patients, indeed, have a great reverence for holy things, and highly value the means of grace; the average attendance on the week day Services, of 200 female and about 40 male Patients, is a sufficient proof of this.

I have felt much difficulty as to who are fit to be admitted to the Holy Communion (which I have continued to administer on the first Sunday in every month). On the whole, I have thought it my duty to dissuade and restrain some, who had been in the habit of partaking of the Lord's Supper, from continuing for the present to do so, from their showing more or less inability, on account of their mental state, to appreciate the blessing and comfort which the Eucharist affords the sincere penitent. My only motive in this painful task having been to promote the honour and glory of God, I have not swerved from what I felt to be my duty; I have been enabled to act up to it with the more confidence and assurance, from the advice which has at all times been as readily given, as it was freely sought by me, from both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Tyerman. I believe I may add that

their feelings on the subject entirely coincide with my own. The average number of communicants has been 5 male and 11 female Patients.

The continual presence of a Minister in the Wards and at the bed-sides of the sick and dying, the ready access to him thus afforded the Patients, and the many opportunities he has of dropping in the word in season, of counsel or encouragement, of comfort or of warning, is calculated, with the blessing of God, to inspire hope and courage to the desponding, to arm the suffering with resignation, and to rouse the careless to a desire for their soul's safety; and, judging from the fruits I have witnessed, it is a part of the work of your Chaplain which has been, and is likely to be, especially blessed.

The eager manner in which every new number of "The Home Friend," "The Sunday at Home," and "The Gospel Missionary" is sought, and the conversation into which many of the Patients enter with me, on the stories they contain, assure me that they are read and appreciated, and that the money thus expended is not wasted.

In the School I could not look for rapid advancement, and much patience and perseverance is required of the Schoolmistress, for a work which holds out little encouragement. The disciplining of the diseased mind in youth is, however, I think, attended with satisfactory results, though they are not at first apparent, because they are negative, and such as check the natural development of a wild disposition (the tendency of which is to go from bad to worse), rather than exhibiting positive progress. In this respect I consider that the School is doing much good. In a sort of mechanical

way, too, something is acquired. Several of the pupils write very fairly from copies, almost before they can read what they write. They know the Catechism by heart, and repeat and sing some hymns very creditably. The average daily attendance is 20.

I have for some time had a class of 12 Male and 12 Female Patients, once a week, for practising Church Music and Psalmody. They seem to take much interest in it. Miss Young (the Organist and Schoolmistress) readily joined me in this work; besides which, she occasionally practises with a few of the Female Patients.

I have, as you are aware, lately commenced holding a short Service every Sunday in the Female Infirmaries, comprising some prayers and collects, a portion of the Bible, and a short extempore exposition. It is too early to look for fruit from this Service; but, judging from the expressions of the Patients concerning it, I anticipate many beneficial results.

The Funerals are performed regularly, and with all decent solemnity.

I have now, I believe, dwelt briefly on every part of the work which falls more immediately within the Chaplain's sphere of duty. I might speak with satisfaction of other matters connected with the Establishment, which have come under my observation: the clean and well-aired Wards, the care bestowed on the Patients, and the comforts accumulated around them—but these are hardly within my province. I will only, in conclusion, mention with thankfulness the co-operation of the Matron and Medical Officers in whatever

plans I have wished to carry out, and the assistance I have received from every quarter, in all that I have proposed as likely to be beneficial to the unfortunate inmates. Nor can I omit to express my gratitude to you, for the prompt and cordial manner in which grants of books have been made at my suggestion, and for the confidence thus reposed in me by your Committee, which has, under God, strengthened my hands, and cheered me in an otherwise distressing work.

I trust that I shall continue to merit the same confidence; and, with my earnest prayer that God's blessing may prosper this glorious work of charity, to the temporal and eternal relief of those afflicted in mind, of the County of Middlesex,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

R. R. HUTTON,

Chaplain.

COLNEY HATCH, *January 9th*, 1856.

Middlesex.

MATRON'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

I have again the pleasure to submit to your Committee my Annual Report on the domestic and general arrangement of the Asylum. I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of the several departments entrusted to the supervision of the subordinate Officers of the Institution. The Attendants continue, generally speaking, to discharge their duties satisfactorily, and in most cases evince much interest in the care and amusements of their Patients.

The Annual Entertainments were, as usual, on both occasions, looked forward to with much pleasure; and considering this, and the happy and pleasing results, I think it is to be regretted that they have not more frequent opportunities of meeting; and would therefore suggest to your Committee to take into consideration the propriety of their assembling once or oftner in a month in the large Hall, which would probably tend to increase their enjoyment, as well as ensure greater order at their annual gatherings.

I referred, in a former Report that I had the pleasure of laying before your Committee, to the discontinuance, to some extent, of employing Patients in fancy work, and substituting work of a plainer description in its stead. This, during the past year, has been carried out. The erection of sun-shades in the airing courts has much improved their appearance, and proved a great advantage to the Patients while exercising in sultry weather.

In conclusion, I trust that my continued endeavours to discharge the duties of the Institution may be appreciated, and that I may experience, as I have hitherto done, the support and general kindness of the Committee of Visitors, for which I beg to render my sincerest thanks, and

I have the honor to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient Servant,

MARIA MERITON, *Matron.*

Employments of Patients :—

Needlework	270
Kitchen	7
Laundry	72
Helpers in Wards	125
In Centre.....	8
Residences	1
School (attend daily, Sundays excepted)	20
	503

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

Needlework—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
900 Gowns	67	10	0			
142 Check ditto	10	0	0			
88 Strong ditto	6	12	0			
1069 Shirts	13	7	3			
839 Chemises	10	9	9			
150 Flannel ditto	1	5	0			
554 Petticoats	9	4	8			
1400 Women's Caps	11	13	4			
812 Men's ditto	6	15	4			
786 Night ditto	3	5	6			
170 Night Gowns	9	15	0			
624 Aprons	2	12	0			
348 Pinafores	1	9	0			
164 Baker's Aprons	0	13	8			
2602 Handkerchiefs	2	14	2			
437 Hoods	3	12	10			
86 Shrouds	0	7	2			
123 Quillings	1	6	6			
7 Bed Furnitures	0	7	0			
5 Blinds	0	0	10			
261 Braces	1	1	9			
164 Table Cloths	0	13	8			
25 Table Napkins	0	2	1			
432 Sheets	1	16	0			
259 Pillow Cases	1	1	7			
445 Towels	0	14	10			
14 Pair Socks	0	2	4			
	<hr/>					
Carried forward	168	3	3			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	168	3	3.			
89 Sofa Covers	0	14	10			
24 Mattresses	0	6	0			
512 Boot Uppers.....	6	8	0			
80 Pudding Bags	0	2	3			
1026 Bonnets	12	16	6			
1248 (Mending for)	270	8	0			
100 Uniform Blue Dresses....	12	10	0			
100 Ditto Print ditto	7	10	0			
72 Caps	0	12	0			
1200 Shirts for Jackson and Co.	20	0	0			

£500 0 10

270 Needlework	500	0	10
7 Kitchen	31	7	0
72 Laundry	280	16	0
125 Helpers in Warders.....	568	15	0
8 In Centre Building	36	8	0
1 Officer's Residence	4	11	0

£1,422 7 10

MARIA MERITON, *Matron.*

