

waiscoats, and handcuffs, and leg-locks, and restraints chairs, formed but a part of that comprehensive system; and that the substitution of innumerable comforts, all acting favourably on the bodies and minds of the insane, was required to make the change from the old system to the new efficient and complete. And, once convinced, he never afterward wavered.

Charged with all the business connected with the food, clothing, and lodging of one thousand patients, as well as with the farm and the stock, he was not only indefatigable, but, his exertions being animated by warm benevolence, he was prompt at every call, awake to every suggestion by which the general welfare of the patients, or the individual good and improvement of any one of them, could be promoted. His assent was on all such occasions given, not only willingly and readily, but cordially; and the result was, that from the physician-in-chief (so long as there was a physician-in-chief) to the humblest inmate of the asylum, there was no one by whom Mr. Clift was not respected and valued. If anything was complained of, he was always ready to consider the complaint; if any patient required, from sickness or from waywardness, especial attention and solace, he was ever prompt to administer it. The various trifling petitions of the patients—trifling to others, not to them—were good-humouredly attended to, when he passed through the wards; and, on all occasions of festivity, his presence gratified and animated those who knew that he really desired to make them happy.

The order prevailing in his peculiar department, and in that of the general housekeeping, in which he was ever so aided by Mrs. Clift that their united exertions appeared to be those of one heart and one mind, must have been noticed by hundreds of visitors in the course of the last ten years. The physician was always gratified to acknowledge their peculiarly valuable services; and invariably took his visitors from the wards, farm, and garden, to the store-room, the bake-house, and at the dinner hour, first to the kitchen, that they might behold what wholesome and abundant provisions, and how well and carefully prepared, were supplied to the pauper lunatics of Hanwell; and afterward, into the separate wards, to witness the order with which the dinners were distributed, the neatness of the table service, and the unmistakable gratitude of the crowd of insane paupers; all the details contributing to these general results being, as they well know, the work of the steward, in loyal and cheerful conformity to the wishes of the medical officers, and to the liberality of the committee of management.

It was an important part of Mr. Clift's duties to inspect the quality of the various stores and supplies necessary for so large a family as that contained under the roof of Hanwell, including latterly about 1800 persons. Those who know in what manner the competition for supplying such large establishments is carried on, best know to what temptations stewards are exposed; and these temptations were not withheld from Mr. Clift; whose honest and upright character, supported by every consideration that could animate a man of sincere and unaffected piety, was always proof against them.

There was another particular in which, at this time, those who superintend the employment of patients in lunatic asylums may usefully keep in mind the example of Mr. Clift. His duties in the asylum were commenced in the time of Sir Wm. Ellis, by whom the employment of the patients was justly considered very important. After Sir Wm. Ellis had retired, the introduction of the non-restraint system caused the occupation of the patients to be regarded more especially in a remedial point of view. Mr. Whelan, then the steward, and subsequently Mr. Clift, so regarded it; and the latter was remarkably successful in inducing several of the male patients, even from the refractory wards, to work on the farm under proper superintendance. In other asylums this kind of labour has, perhaps, been lately too much regarded as a source of profit; the remedial advantage appearing to be postponed to the financial. Of this great and cruel error Mr. Clift was never guilty; and, happily, we doubt not that his son, who has succeeded him at Hanwell, will equally remember that the insane are afflicted and feeble; that, whilst moderate labour invigorates them, they are unfit for severe and continuous exertion of body as much as of mind; and that a good steward can only be the real helper of the physician when he takes especial care that every thing appertaining to the food, clothing, occupation, exercise, and rest of the patients, becomes mainly conducive to the restoration of their bodily health. So only, will he really and materially aid the physician; who, on his part, is equally careful to remove and exclude every cause of mental irritation and excitement, in order that the brain, kept undisturbed, may regain composure, and be restored to healthy action.

Unless such views prevail in the breast of every officer in an asylum, the physician may rise early, and late take rest; but he does but disquiet himself in vain. Unless they are equally entertained by the governors or by the committee, county lunatic establishments must become merely monstrous workhouses. Such views were apparently always present to the mind of the good Mr. Clift.

A severe, and unexpected, and fatal illness has deprived Hanwell of his services, and the poor insane inmates of a most warm and tender hearted friend. But his example will not, it is to be hoped, be forgotten. —This brief memorial of a most worthy man is drawn by one to whom his labours and his virtues were well known; and whose deep anxiety for the preservation of a good system, still opposed or denounced by those who seem never to have given serious consideration to it, will only end when nothing in this world "can touch him further." C.

#### *The late* REV. DR. WARNEFORD.

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., Patron of "The Warneford Asylum, near Oxford, for the reception, relief, and cure of the insane, from whatever county recommended." This great philanthropist died in his 92nd year, at his rectory, Bourton-on-the-Hill, on the 11th of January last. In the notices that have appeared of his munificence, the benefactions and endowments given to the above hospital for the insane, "in aid of poor patients from

respectable and educated life," have been merged in this eulogy—"very few have expended with such studious selection of purpose, such energetic and self-denying devotion, a sum which has amounted to at least £200,000." A member of an old family, and connected with many counties, his charities were given on a broad principle, for his countrymen; were bestowed in his lifetime for the purposes he wished to advance.

Much was given to the great Clerical Societies; his donations to the Queen's College and Hospital at Birmingham, denoted his christian anxiety for the encouragement of true knowledge. The sympathy of the man for the most neglected and distressing conditions of human nature was manifested in the gifts of which the Warneford Asylum records the receipt. It is thus stated in the report of 1853.

"The successive grants of real and personal property by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson Warneford, in aid of poor patients from respectable and educated life, (besides his original contributions to the edifice, and subsequent advances, from time to time, for completing the wings of the asylum, the Warneford galleries, and the chapel, and enclosing the premises by a stone wall, and for other works.)

Dec. 1853.—Interest (Property Tax deducted) £ s. d.  
upon a mortgage of £4000, held by the  
Rev. Dr. S. Wilson Warneford upon an  
estate in Gloucestershire, and by him  
granted to the charity in 1838 . . . 155 6 8

July 1853.—Rents (all charges being deducted) of the farms, &c., of the Broad Estate, Hellingley, Sussex, which estate was granted to this charity by Dr. Warneford 1843 . . . 728 3 5

July 1853.—Rents (all charges being deducted) of various lands and tenements in London, Middlesex, and elsewhere, granted to this charity by Dr. Warneford 1852 . . . 546 7 2

£1429 17 3

It is currently stated that the income of which the donor deprived himself, by these contributions, would be equivalent to £2000 per annum. At this time the annual receipts derived from his endowments are nearly equal to the payments made by friends for patients in the asylum. In the year 1853, the asylum had not at any time 50 patients resident. The maintenance cost amounted to £2,350. The payments for patients, and the voluntary contributions amounted to about £2600. The rents and interest of the Warneford endowments amounted to £1,429 additional. Little need be said of the claim to the title of patron to the asylum. A statue of the benefactor, a fine work of art by Peter Hollins, sculptor, is placed in the chapel of the asylum.

Si monumentum queris circumspecte!—The asylum needs to be made a fitting receptacle and administrator of such charity. Built nearly 30 years ago, and of comparatively small dimensions, it will not bear comparison with those of recent construction. It cannot command the warm, airy, and equal temperatured exercise galleries, the competent and habituated nursing of many hands, the evenness of management, or the many other comforts which improved architectural

arrangement, space, and a sufficient staff afford in the more modern asylums. Such benevolence as Dr. Warneford asks that it should be afforded to the greatest number of the objects, for whom it was given, to whom it can be efficiently supplied. The monument to his memory should be a building adequate to the reception of such numbers as would display the magnificence of his charity; and an economy by which such numbers could be adequately maintained.

*To the Editor of the Asylum Journal.*

Dear Sir,—For Dr. Conolly's liberal expressions regarding myself and the institution which I serve (in your last number, page 148), I have only to be grateful. But in the same paragraph, he describes my practice as "an additional example of an adherence to the old ways," in the matter of restraint. He thus mixes me a dose of bitter-sweet which I decidedly object to swallow. I must, if needful, resign the sweet to avoid the bitter, which is presented in the shape of an unfair parallel, which view of the matter I will, with your permission, endeavour to make plain in a few words.

In the first place, Dr. Conolly's remarks upon my Reports immediately follow his animadversions on the practice and principle of restraining in the Yorkshire Asylum for the North and East Ridings. This would be of no importance if Dr. Conolly had not himself described my use of restraint as "an additional example of an adherence to the old ways;" which being interpreted means, the North and East Ridings' presents one and the Kent Asylum another example of that adherence.

That the word "additional" is incorrect, is, I think, capable of being well sustained by simply opposing different parts of Dr. Conolly's notice, in the same article. Thus, in the first column of p. 148, he says, in reference to the Yorkshire Asylum, "that fifteen years after the total abolition of restraint from the largest asylums in this country, the ancient restraint should be resorted to in every difficulty; to prevent suicide which it cannot prevent; to control destructive tendencies which it cannot remove; and above all, to tranquillise the dangerous, is a matter of astonishment and sorrow." Contrast this with what follows, taken from the first column of the next page (p. 149), "Dr. Huxley anxiously explains that he has never used restraints to prevent violence to others, or, the destruction of property, finding temporary seclusion sufficient to meet such cases; and he distinctly says, 'notwithstanding the exceptions which have annually been detailed, the system of non-restraint has been uniformly, if not universally, pursued and upheld in this asylum, with the same delightful effects on the moral state, domestic love and intercourse prevailing amongst the patients, and between them and the officers and servants, as have happily followed its adoption in other asylums.'"

Nevertheless Dr. Conolly overlooks the antipodal difference between the two systems, and finds himself able to call the latter an additional example of the former.