

Twenty-fifth annual report of the medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum, for the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and for the borough of Wenlock, 1869 / [Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Lunatic Asylum].

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TWENTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
Salop & Montgomery,
AND FOR THE
BOROUGH OF WENLOCK,
1869.

SHREWSBURY:

PRINTED BY RICHARD DAVIES, 7, HIGH STREET.

MDCCCLXX.

MEMORANDUM

TO THE SECRETARY

FROM THE SECRETARY

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REPORT OF THE VISITORS OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1869, DECEMBER 29TH.

The Visitors of the Salop, Montgomery, Wenlock, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, and Ludlow Lunatic Asylum report that the number of Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 13th day of October, 1869, was—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted since that date ..	234	264	498
	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>33</u>
	250	281	531
Discharged	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	6	5	11
Relieved	3	0	3
Not Improved	0	0	0
Dead	5	6	11
Escaped	1	0	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>26</u>
Remaining 29th December, 1869 ...	235	270	505
Patients chargeable to Salop and Wenlock	146	176	*322
" " Montgomery ...	45	39	84
" " Shrewsbury ...	26	37	63
" " Oswestry ...	7	9	16
" " Bridgnorth ...	3	7	10
" " Ludlow ...	6	2	8
" " Other Unions ...	2	0	2

*56 of these are chargeable to the Madeley Union.

The Expenditure for the past quarter has been as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Maintenance and Necessaries	1710	12	11
Salaries	529	3	9
Clothing	238	16	11
Furniture and Bedding	90	11	2
Repairs	362	2	6
Sundries	94	18	4

And the present balance due from the Treasurer is on the Maintenance Account £2114. 14s. 7d.—and to the Treasurer on the Building Account £527. 11s. 6d.

The Arrears due from the County of Montgomery are on Repairs Account for 1868, £128. 5s. 1d., and on Building Account during same period, £68. 15s. 7d. The orders for payment of the above sums were made, and sent to the Treasurer of the County of Montgomery on the 17th February, 1869. The proportion due from the County of Montgomery of the expenses of the new boilers and chimney amounts to £266. 7s. 6d. The order was made on the 13th October, and sent for the payment of this on the 15th October, 1869.

West London Union is also in arrear on the Maintenance Account, £9. 4s.

The number of Patients at present in the Asylum is 505 ; the number at the same period last year was 466, there being thus an increase during the year of 39 Patients, but only an increase of 30 over the number of 475 at the same time 1867.

There is at present vacant accommodation in the Asylum for 12 Male and 8 Female Patients. The total accommodation afforded now is for 525 Patients, there being four additional beds provided by removal of a partition wall during this year.

The Surveyor reports that the Asylum is generally in a good state of repair. The boilers which were reported as unsafe in the last annual report have been replaced at an expense of about £1,000 by boilers of a higher power, and a new chimney has been erected, to the advantage of the Asylum and the neighbourhood.

The Commissioners visited the Asylum on the 13th and 14th of September. Their report will be printed as usual, with the accounts for the year.

During this year only one Male Attendant and one Female Attendant have been dismissed for misconduct, and reported to the Commissioners in Lunacy as required by the Act. In general the conduct of the Nurses and Attendants has been very satisfactory.

The charge for weekly maintenance from the 1st January, 1869, has been 9s. 7½d. The Visitors expect to be able to reduce the charge in January next to 9s. 4d. per week.

The Visitors have pleasure in stating that they continue to be satisfied with the skill and management of Mr. Ley, the Superintendent, and with the conduct of the other Officers of the Asylum.

Since this report was written the arrears for the County of Montgomery have been received.

(Signed)

JOHN BATHER,

W. LAYTON LOWNDES.

THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY REPORT.

SALOP COUNTY ASYLUM,

Tuesday 14th September, 1869.

Yesterday afternoon and this morning we have gone over every part of this Asylum, and seen all the patients. In both divisions they were in a marked degree free from excitement, and the influence was observable everywhere of the generally excellent provision now made for their comfort and proper care. There is unhappily a large proportion of sick, infirm, and unfavourable cases; and we have to speak with the highest praise of the Infirmary accommodation, too often neglected in Asylums, in so far as matters of ornament or mere cheerfulness are concerned, though such are never more required than to relieve the monotony of sickness; here judicious care is taken to introduce everything that can enliven these wards, or be a source of interest to patients bedridden or otherwise suffering. The papering and painting, the plants, flowers, fern-cases, clocks, pictures, bookcases, and books from which the Day-rooms and Dormitories of the best Wards derive what renders them attractive, are not only present in those for the sick, but are even more observable in them.

Another very evident and favourable influence upon the patients of both sexes, is the frequency and regularity of the associated amusements. Notwithstanding some difficulty arising from the absence of a general recreation-hall, these meetings out of both divisions, for entertainments they can enjoy together, are continued regularly; not merely for a portion of the year, but at least once a week throughout the whole of it. Several of both sexes spoke to us of them to-day; and in mentioning what otherwise struck us, as we passed through the wards, of the creditable condition of the patients as to personal appearance, and of the thoroughly clean and comfortable state of the bedding in all the Dormitories, which in itself is unusually good in this Asylum, it is right to remark the adequacy and respectability of the staff of Attendants and Nurses. The suggestion as to a matron made at the last visit has not been adopted, but the lady appointed has had much experience, and discharges her duty with an evident interest in it.

And among the advantages enjoyed by this Asylum, we think it a not inconsiderable one that the Visiting Magistrates should themselves be in the habit of giving an amount of personal care and attention to the wards, which cannot but have a beneficial effect on both inmates and officers.

Since the last visit, in August 1868, 142 patients have been admitted, 67 males and 75 females; 79 have been discharged, 36 males and 43 females, of whom all but 7 males and 8 females are entered as recovered; and there have been 55 deaths, 32 males and 23 females. Of these there was only one in which an inquest was thought necessary, a man having been admitted with a self-inflicted wound in the throat of which he died shortly after. The principal causes of the other deaths were general palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, and other diseases of the brain, phthisis and disorders of the lungs and heart, and senile decay. The numbers on the books to-day are 230 males and 268 females, 498 patients altogether; of whom only one, a man now absent on leave, was not seen by us; and these leave 24 vacant beds, which we find upon enquiry not likely to be wholly occupied by county patients for one or even two years from this time. It might therefore be desirable, as well for advantage of the asylum as for relief of the present unexampled pressure, to offer them in the interim to out-county patients, or to persons somewhat above the condition of paupers who could pay above the pauper rate, and for whom there is so little available accommodation of any kind. The existing weekly charge to unions in the united counties is nine shillings and sevenpence half-penny.

The records of employment continue to shew that some kind of work is found for all that are in any way capable of it, and that such as are wholly incapable of it do not comprize more than five and thirty of the men and seventy of the women. Putting aside the ward scrubbers and cleaners as 25 and 57 in the male and female divisions respectively, we find in the latter 87 at needlework, 33 in the laundry, and 20 in domestic offices; while in the former there are 43 employed in the ward sculleries and domestic offices, 30 in the shops, and as many as 98 are described as going out upon the land. Of these, however, there cannot be said to be more than 65 who do really useful work there; and this number, such as it is, might be employed upon it with more profitable result, as well to their own advantage as to the reduction of their cost of maintenance, if there were more land to cultivate. We repeat therefore the suggestion made with this view at the last and former visits; and in further aid of the all-important subject of means of profitable employment, we again call attention to the inadequate size of the tailor's shop, and to the bad lighting and ventilation both of this and the shoemaker's.

Other matters of importance also, such as the ill effect upon health and comfort of the present position of the gas works, adverted to at former visits, have not yet obtained attention, and the sun shade recommended by our colleagues last year still remains to be placed in the south female airing court. But the other suggested alterations and additions to that court have been made, and the recommendations generally of that visit have been complied with, though one important deficiency pointed out is in course of correction, not by means of additional water-closets, but by earth closets, of which 5 have since been supplied to the male, and 3 to the female division, with in each case an accompanying lavatory. The additions in that interval have also included book-cases in all the wards of both divisions, and many more airing court and garden seats.

The dinner to-day which consisted of roast beef and cabbage, with bread and cheese and beer, appeared to be of good quality, and was properly served. Other matters of statutory enquiry are to be reported of much as formerly; 289 being the chapel attendance on sundays, and 257 on week-days; from 125 to 150 being the number who are taken from time to time for exercise beyond the grounds: 30 (13 males and 17 females) being at present under medical treatment; there having been no restraint; and the case-books generally having been kept, as usual, with much care by Mr. Davies. It is to be added that the seclusion, though still considerable, has been less than was reported at the last visit. The instances for all causes, recorded during the last 13 months, have been 139 on the male side, applicable to 47 patients, and 165 on the women's side, applicable to 52 patients. It is important to bear in mind, however, that, as regards both the number of patients and the instances in which it was applied, one half of this seclusion was employed solely to prevent the intrusion of others into the rooms of patients whom it was expedient so to separate, because of sickness or other causes apart from excitement or violence.

We cannot close our entry without speaking in the highest terms, of Mr. Ley's management of this asylum. His personal influence is everywhere manifest; and the ability of his superintendence is not more conspicuous than his considerate kindness to all classes of the patients.

JOHN FORSTER,	}	COMMISSIONERS
JOHN D. CLEATON,		IN LUNACY.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report of the past year, accompanied by the usual Statistical Tables, giving detailed information regarding the Patients, the character and cause of their Insanity, and the results of the treatment pursued. The usual Financial Statement is likewise submitted.

On the 1st of January, 1869, there were resident in this Asylum, 467 Patients, namely, 215 Men, and 252 Women; since that period, 77 Men and 74 Women have been admitted, and 56 Men and 54 Women have been discharged or removed, so that there remained on the 31st of December, 1869, 508 Inmates, 236 Males and 272 Females. The average number resident was 485, namely, 225 Males and 260 Females. The total number under care and treatment amounted to 618. The highest number in the House at any time was 508 and the lowest 463.

The admissions during the past year were 151, 124 of whom were admitted for the first time; this number exceeds that of all previous years excepting 1865, when owing to the re-admission of those Patients belonging to Salop and Montgomery, who had been lodged during the enlargement of this Asylum, in the Prestwich and Denbigh Asylums, the admissions reach 185; but if the admissions in 1869 were unusually high, the numbers in the preceding year 1868 were unusually low, so that the average of the two past years will not be found to have greatly exceeded that of the past ten years.

The greater number of these admissions came from the Unions and Parishes in both Counties. Six Males and one Female were admitted upon orders of transfer direct from other Asylums, where they had been resident for several years. Two Males were received from the County Gaols under the order of the Secretary of State, and another Male Criminal was transferred from Broadmoor, under the 8th Section of the recent Criminal Act.

The hopeless character of the Mental Disease in the majority of these admissions, will be evident when it is stated that only about 13 per cent. admit of any prospect of recovery; the others from the character and complications, or the duration of their insanity are hopelessly insane, and include an unusually large number of Patients of very advanced age; no less than forty-two or nearly a third of the whole Admissions were over 50, eleven were between 70 and 80, and four between 80 and 90. The age at which the greatest number was admitted was between 45 and 50. The bodily condition of the majority was below the average, twenty were reported as extremely weak and feeble, quite broken down in health, the result in many instances of vicious indulgences and frequent debaucheries, ninety-eight others were in bad health, and in only ten was the bodily condition at all satisfactory. Two Females were pregnant on admission, one of whom gave birth to a child in the Asylum. Three were suffering from Phthisis, two were blind, two were lame, and two were deaf mutes. One Patient, an Epileptic idiot, was brought to the Asylum in a fearfully neglected and emaciated condition: he had been found by the police in a garret in his father's house covered with filth and vermin, he had several large sores about his body, two toes had sloughed off the right and one off the left foot, and his feet generally were ulcerated and in the condition of an open sore. Criminal proceedings were commenced against the parents, but the case broke down from some unexplained cause. The forms which the Mental Disease assumed in the admissions were as follows:—One hundred were suffering from simple insanity, namely, sixty from the various forms of mania, thirty-three from melancholia, one from monomania, and six from simple dementia: epileptic insanity occurred in eleven cases, general paresis in fourteen, senile dementia in eleven, and that form of dementia consequent upon organic lesion of the brain in two instances. Thirteen cases were idiots or imbeciles, among whom were seven epileptics, and two other patients suffered from hemiplegia.

Of the total admissions of the past year, fifty-five cases had been insane upwards of one year previous to admission; twelve of these had been insane many years, and in thirteen the disease was of congenital origin, therefore thirty-six per cent. were chronic cases, the majority of whom are past recovery. The dislike which friends and relatives and often parish officers have of sending Patients to an Asylum in the earlier stages of their malady, is undoubtedly to a very great extent, the cause of the present overcrowding of Institutions for the Insane, and the enormous increase of late years in the number of incurable admissions. No matter how insane a Patient may be, if he continue quiet and manageable they hesitate to remove him; he is kept at

home or in a Workhouse as long as possible, in the hope that he may improve, but when they can do with him no longer he is sent to the Asylum for treatment. Several of our admissions originally suffering from the various forms of Simple Insanity, might possibly have recovered had they been placed under proper care and treatment before their malady had lapsed into the chronic form, as it is, they are likely to exist for years permanent burdens on their respective Unions. Old people dying of natural decay who require attention to keep them clean, and who perhaps are talkative and restless at night, are sent to this Asylum directly they commence to give trouble. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles admitted from their homes and Workhouses is also a fact to be regretted, as the discipline and treatment of a Lunatic Asylum, are scarcely adapted to their particular wants. Unless the number of Idiots is sufficiently numerous so that a Ward may be set apart for their special training, the association of these young people with the chronic insane is unavoidable, and is certainly not conducive to the welfare of either. An idiot is frequently imitative and often mischievous, apt to copy the eccentricities and bad habits of, as well as tease and annoy the old people with whom he is placed, and from whom in return he not unfrequently experiences ill treatment. The mental training which this class requires, might readily be had at cheaper rate in Institutions specially adapted for that purpose.

Eleven Males and thirty-three Females had their insanity complicated with suicidal tendencies, twenty-seven of whom had made marked attempts on their own lives previous to their admission. Four Males were received with incised wounds in their throats, one of whom died some few days after admission: two attempted suicide by strangulation, four by drowning, and one by throwing himself in front of a railway train. Of the eighteen Females of this class, three had attempted self-destruction by cutting their throats: in one of these this distressing impulse remains constantly manifest; since her admission she has made several well intentioned efforts to accomplish her purpose, in one instance nearly succeeding owing to the gross negligence of an attendant under whose charge she was placed. The Homicidal tendency was apparent in twenty-three instances, of whom two Males and three Females had greatly endangered the lives of others.

The causes which have induced insanity have been carefully collected from enquires made concerning the previous history and mode of life of the Patient, from statements obtained not only from friends and relatives, but also from parish officials and others likely to give unbiassed information. In Table 10 in which these causes are detailed, it will be seen that with the exception of ten cases,

some history of the mental disease has been ascertained. In one hundred and eleven cases the insanity may be traced almost wholly to physical causes, the remaining forty having a more purely moral origin. 22 per cent. of the whole admissions were of unsound cerebral constitution by inheritance, their parents or ancestors having been insane: in seven cases it was the only cause to which the disease could be referred; in twenty-three other instances it was combined with other exciting agents. Of the Males in this category sixteen inherited the predisposition from direct ancestors, and five of them had other relatives insane, the remaining eight had collateral relatives insane, but no direct ancestors. Of the sixteen who had insane parents, it was the father in ten cases and the mother in six; in three instances the father died in this Asylum; in four cases a paternal uncle was insane, and in one both the uncle and grandfather. Three had sisters of weak minds, one of whom died here, and the aunts of three others were insane, one of whom is now-resident. In two cases where the predisposition was of maternal origin, the mothers had been inmates of this Institution previous to the birth of these children: the mother of another patient was admitted twenty-eight years ago suffering from puerperal mania after the birth of this son. The mother of another admission is still a patient here, and in her family, her two sons, one daughter in law, and two grandchildren are or have been insane. Of the 23 females of whom we have a history of hereditary taint, we find this predisposition was transmitted from direct ancestors in fifteen instances, of whom three had other relatives insane. In the remaining eight the disease appears in only collaterally connected relatives. In sixteen instances the taint was derived from the maternal side; in four the mothers died inmates of this Asylum. Three epileptic imbeciles have relatives of weak minds. One admission has her aunt in the Asylum, another her mother, (both admitted last year) and one female imbecile has an insane father, and a brother and sister idiotic. The predisposition left from previous attacks, was another active agent in the causation of insanity: in twelve cases it seems to be the only cause, and in conjunction with intemperance, mental anxiety, and bad health, it occurs in nine other instances. The insanity of twenty-five is attributed to diseases of the nervous centres—Epilepsy being the principal factor in seventeen cases, six of whom are congenital imbeciles. Intemperance by itself and in combination with other causes produced the disease in sixteen cases, decay of old age in ten, general bad health in six, uterine and those diseases peculiar to women in eleven, and seven cases were born with imperfect mental developement. The insanity of a male patient was attributed to excessive joy he having obtained a lucrative situation; a few days after entering upon the duties thereof, he cut his throat and was brought to the Asylum in a moribund condition. Religious excite-

ment during a Welsh revival is given as the only cause in another instance, but in these cases there was evidence of hereditary proclivity to mental disease. The insanity of one Female was clearly traceable to exhaustion consequent upon protracted attendance upon an insane relative. Excessive and often unhealthy labour, scanty and innutritious food, these with poverty, distress, and mental anxiety in all its varied forms, have proved themselves active agents in the causation of mental disease.

The occupation of those admitted during the year presents the same variety, and shews that no class seems to afford exemption from this particular disease. As this Institution is placed in the midst of a large agricultural population, farm labourers, and all others connected with agricultural pursuits, with their wives must necessarily form a large proportion of the admissions, about thirty-six per cent. of the total male, and twenty-one per cent. of the total female admissions being entirely composed of this class. Miners, engine drivers, and others connected with factories come next in proportion. Domestic servants and housewives form thirty-six per cent. of the female admissions, and paupers, idiots, and people of no occupation eleven per cent. of the total admissions. The artizans such as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, &c., are in a minority, and the few admitted were in such an advanced state of mental and physical disease, as to be incapable of any employment. More than sixty-six per cent. of the admissions professed the religion of the Established Church, seven were Roman Catholics, thirty-two were Dissenters, and of eleven the religious belief could not be ascertained. Thirty-eight or about 25 per cent. were unable to read or write, thirty-seven could only read a little, and the remaining twenty-six were fairly educated. The admissions were most numerous during the summer months, July producing as usual most cases in both sexes.

Of the total number of admissions, twenty-seven had been treated in the Asylum at various periods in former years; thirteen were admitted for the second time, five for the third, and one for the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and twenty-second time respectively: eighteen of these had been discharged recovered, five relieved, and four had left under the care of their friends. The length of time between the previous discharge and relapse varied from eight years to one month, the average duration being five months. One male and one female were admitted twice during the year. As usual the relapses occur most frequently during the first and second year after recovery, this tendency being favored in thirteen instances by the intemperate and vicious habits of the patients during the intervals; in six cases well marked hereditary taint existed: child-bearing, poverty, ill health,

and domestic troubles were the other principal causes of relapse in the remaining instances. The insanity of one woman owed its origin in the first instance to an ungovernable desire for alcoholic stimulants, after remaining some little time she got well and was discharged—her case affords an unhappy illustration of the little reliance to be placed in the promises of amendment of this class of persons: in a very few weeks she was brought back to the Asylum in a worse condition than at her previous admission. The form which the mental disease assumed in the relapses varied in only nine instances from the form in the last attack.

The number of Patients discharged during the year amounted to sixty-two, of whom twenty-four Males and twenty-six Females had recovered, seven Males and three Females relieved, and two Females discharged not improved. The recoveries for the year calculated on the total number of admissions, are in the ratio of thirty-one per cent. for the Males, and thirty-five per cent. for the Females, or thirty-three per cent. for both sexes; a number below the average of previous years. This small proportion is in a great measure caused by the great age and impaired physical and mental condition of the majority of the admissions, the bulk of whom, were hopelessly incurable. More than sixty per cent. of the total recoveries were recent cases admitted during the past year, and the remainder were admissions of the two previous years.

The duration of the disorder previous to admission was in thirty-four cases under three months, in thirteen cases under twelve months, in the remaining three cases the disease was of longer duration. A large proportion of the recoveries namely, seventy per cent. took place in the course of the first year of their residence in the Asylum, seventeen were discharged within three months, fourteen within six months, twelve within nine months, and two within twelve months, the remaining had resided between one and three years—the average duration of treatment in the Asylum being six months for both sexes. Forty-eight or about seventy-five per cent. of these recoveries were cases of simple insanity, for the greater part caused by the predisposition from previous attacks and heritage, combined with intemperance, the puerperal state, poverty, distress, and anxiety. The bodily health of the majority was greatly impaired at the period of their admission, but with their physical improvement, the mental disease also improved, affording a good illustration of an undoubted fact that the true pathology of insanity is to be sought in physical disturbance. Several cases in which poverty, anxiety, and privations were the active causes in producing mental derangement, the mere transference from the squalor and dirt of their dwellings to the comfort and plenty of the Asylum, was sufficient to restore

them to perfect mental health. Fourteen of these recoveries had on previous occasions been inmates of this Asylum, of whom seven had relapsed for the second time, and two for the third. The period of life at which recoveries were the most numerous was between the ages of twenty and twenty-five in both sexes.

Of the ten cases discharged relieved, four were transferred to other Asylums, four were placed under care of their relatives, one was discharged as not being a pauper, the friends being well able to maintain her at a private Asylum. One male, a re-admission, made his escape. Some of those removed by their friends would have further improved by prolonged treatment, others with restored bodily health were so far recovered as to be able to resume with every hope of success their usual avocations: of the two discharged unimproved, one had been admitted in the first instance on an imperfect order, and was therefore formally discharged and readmitted under a fresh order; the other was a Criminal Lunatic who made her escape some eighteen months previously, and whose name was retained on the books until an order for her discharge was obtained from the Secretary of State.

The mortality during the past year amounted to forty-eight namely, thirty-five males, and twenty-three females, which gives a death-rate of nine per cent. on the average number resident, and seven per cent. on the total number under treatment: this ratio is below the average mortality of this and other Asylums. A large proportion of those who died had been resident in this Institution for many years, and were generally persons of considerable age, in whom all hope of recovery had long since passed away. Of the twenty-five deaths occurring among the males, no less than seventeen were above the age of 60 years, of whom four were above 70, and two were above 80—the average age at the time of death being 59. Of these, sixteen were attributed to diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, General Paralysis proving fatal in no less than thirteen instances, and forming twenty-seven per cent. of the whole mortality during the year. In seven of these cases the disease ran its course within the twelvemonth, the remaining six were under treatment in the Asylum between one and three years, the average duration of residence being fourteen months. Two of these Paralyzed cases were patients sent from the County Gaols, in whom the disease had evidently existed for some time previous to committal. Two cases were remarkable instances of hereditary transmission, the father of one, and the mother of the other having died in this Institution from the same disease. Epilepsy was fatal in one instance a chronic imbecile who had been resident in the Asylum several years; in his case there was also marked hereditary taint, his uncle and grand-

mother having suffered from Epileptic attacks. One Male died four days after admission from Apoplexy, superinduced by drink and exposure to the sun in harvest time: he had previously been an inmate of this Asylum. A demented patient one of our oldest residents died from Cerebral Disease. The decay of old age was fatal in six instances, in two cases it was complicated with Brain disease; one of these was 86 years of age, he came to the Asylum in a helpless feeble condition, having long outlived the sympathy and patience of his friends and relatives, and was to speak a sad truth, plainly, buried and forgotten by them long before he had died. Phlegmonous Erysipelas of the leg hastened the death of another paralytic male aged 79, after seven weeks residence in the Asylum. A male aged 45, on whom the only Inquest was held, was brought to the Asylum in a moribund condition, and shortly afterwards died. The Commissioners in Lunacy sent in a case from the Workhouse an unmanageable male aged 80, suffering from Dementia with serious disorganization of the pulmonary organs, he died sixteen days after admission. Of the twenty-three deaths occurring among the Females, fourteen were above the age of 50, six were above 70, and two were above 80: the average age at the time of death being 58 years. Senile Decay and Pulmonary affections are the chief causes, forming about sixty-five per cent. of the entire death-rate. Cancer of the Uterus was fatal after a sojourn of eighteen months, in a person suffering from intense *Mélancholia*, accompanied with great despondency and aversion to food. Two deaths resulted from disease of the Kidneys in demented patients, in whom the mental disease has existed for several years. Disease of the Heart was the cause of death in a patient who had been eighteen years insane previous to admission. A Congenital Idiot and Epileptic, aged 17, died after a residence of nine months from Epileptiform Convulsions. The death from organic disease of the Liver occurred in a woman whose insanity was hereditary, and who had previously been under treatment in this Asylum. When readmitted the disease was in an advanced stage, she was greatly emaciated and exhausted, very averse to taking food, and subject to painful hallucinations of hearing and seeing; after lingering two months, death put an end to her sufferings. To the decay of old age may be attributed nine deaths, one of these a feeble fatuous woman aged 83, lingered for nearly two years, during the whole of which time she was unable to assist herself in any particular. Two other deaths from the same cause, aged respectively 72 and 76, had been resident in the Asylum for more than twenty years: another aged 80 brought from the Workhouse was moribund on admission and died soon afterwards. Erysipelas of the face and head hastened the death of a demented woman aged 73, who had been helpless for many years previously.

The year just closed has been marked, I am thankful to say, with freedom from Epidemics or other serious diseases, and the accidents which have occurred have been remarkably slight and few. The general health of the community has been as good as could be expected when the number of aged Paralytics and Epileptics is taken into consideration. Of the 510 patients now remaining in the Asylum, it is discouraging to reflect that only in 33 males, and 35 females is recovery possible. The number whose insanity is complicated with serious bodily ailments is very considerable, and more than sufficient to fill the Infirmary accommodation provided on both sides of the House. Many others without any material physical disease are of advanced age, no less than one-fourth of the total number remaining in the Asylum being above the age of sixty, and a large proportion of these from their feebleness and liability to physical disturbances, are frequently requiring Infirmary treatment. Besides these helpless infirm cases there are the demented classes, many of whom although harmless to themselves and others, still require great care and supervision, without which it would be impossible to repress that proneness to degeneracy and decay which in a greater or less degree is always the concomitant of mental disease, and which if allowed to travel on unchecked, invariably ends in noisy behaviour, destructiveness, and other difficulties of management. A most important element in the treatment of insanity, and no easy part of the duties of those in attendance upon the insane, is to arrest this downward tendency, to watch over and develop what remains of intellect, and if possible direct it into some healthy and useful channel. The great value of moral and industrial training is well exemplified in our records of employment, the majority of our best and steadiest workmen, whose daily labour so materially lightens the burden of the rate-payer, are drawn from the more intelligent and physically robust of this demented class. Those industrial occupations as tabulated in the daily returns show no diminution in the number of patients engaged in useful and profitable employment. Household duties, needlework, the laundry and kitchen, absorb nearly the whole of the available labour of the female inmates, three-fourths of whom are thus occupied. Among the males the agricultural class predominate, and they with others whose bodily health would be benefitted by out door exercise, are engaged on the farm, garden, or airing courts. Attempts have been made, in some cases successfully, to instruct some of the more intelligent and younger class in trades, such as tailoring, shoemaking, &c. Many of the more demented class are employed in hair and coir picking. Our skilled labour is made the most of in the various workshops, and as evidence of our industry in that respect, I may mention that with the exception of the plumbing, all our repairs, alterations and improvements have been the work of the

inmates, assisted by the staff. In an establishment like this, more than a quarter of a century old, where the ordinary wear and tear is considerable, the repairs and alterations must necessarily be large: the roofs, flooring, baths, sinks, closets, tanks, water and steam pipes, and all the apparatus connected with the heating of the wards, kitchen, boilerhouse, brewhouse, and laundry are liable at any moment to get out of order, and require almost constant attention and renewal. With the increasing number of patients, the necessity for greater space and freer ventilation, has made itself felt more particularly in the older part of the Institution, built at a time when there was but limited knowledge and that of a crude and imperfect character respecting the construction and requirements of an Institution for the insane: scarcely a year passes that the advantage and even the necessity for interior alteration and adaptation does not force itself upon the attention of the Committee, and the improvements sanctioned during the past year, such as the removal of partition walls between day-rooms, and the opening out of recesses in corridors, have afforded not only increase of light, air, and ventilation, but have given us accommodation for several additional patients. During the year many other unavoidable repairs and improvements, some of them involving considerable labour and expense, have been made to meet the material wants of the Institution. The old boilers which were nearly worn out had long been inadequate in power to our increased requirements, were found in the early part of the year to be in a dangerous state. It was decided by the Committee that they should be replaced by new ones of better construction and considerable additional horse-power. They were supplied by Messrs. Manlove and Alliott, and have now been working satisfactorily for the last six months. In every department where steam is used, the benefit gained by this substitution has been considerable; the work required is now done with greater dispatch, and the consumption of fuel for generating steam will I think be diminished. The ventilation of the engine-house has been perfected by carrying a flue through the hair-room above into a louvre in the roof: two large doors now protect the stoke-hole, the floor of which will be made of iron plates, and the tops of the boilers are to be covered with Yorkshire flags. The old chimney in connection with the boilers, was faulty in construction and deficient in height, has been pulled down and a new one built 100 feet high and of greater internal calibre. In June last the Committee sanctioned the erection of earth closets in several of those Wards in which the water closet accommodation was so deficient. Two in Nos. 3, male and female have been completed, but those in Nos. 5 and 6 remain at present unfinished. The situation of No. 3 being so much above the level of the ground, necessitated the erection of a larger building than would be required in the other Wards.

The closet has been built as an off-shoot from the corridor, reached by a passage through the old W. C. which is now fitted up as a Lavatory. I cannot speak too highly of this change. Whatever drawbacks the employment of earth as an absorbent and deodorizer of excrementitious matter, may have in places elsewhere, the system as applied to Institutions of this class possesses advantages over the ordinary water closet, not the least important being its comparative economy. Formerly the water closets in these Wards were continually getting out of order; the most careful supervision did not prevent the traps and pipes from being blocked up with rubbish or articles of clothing, which mischievous patients so delight in getting rid of through these channels; as a matter of course offensive smells followed, tainting the atmosphere of the Wards, and acting prejudicially upon the health of the inmates. Now we are free from all annoyances of that kind, the visits of the plumber are rendered unnecessary, and we are daily collecting a most valuable manure, instead of losing it as heretofore in the Severn. Advantages, which in my opinion are cheaply purchased at the cost of the additional trouble in filling and emptying the various receptacles which the earth system necessarily involves.

With regard to the general management of the Institution in its medical and moral aspects, it will not be necessary for me to enter into much detail. The principles that guided the treatment in former years, have been followed during the past year with the same gratifying results, as evinced more particularly in the comparative exemption from destructiveness and violence, and the measure of comfort infused into the daily life of the inmates. The more purely medical duties have necessarily greatly increased; besides the treatment of those physical disturbances which so frequently co-exist with mental disease, much alleviation of suffering has resulted from the systematic employment of certain remedies in the various forms of insanity associated with epilepsy. The monotony of Asylum life which weighs so heavily on the inmates has been relieved as far as possible by allowing to all who would appreciate and be benefitted by the indulgence, a large share of liberty and freedom of action, their connexion with the outside world is kept up by the weekly walks and excursions, and by their visits to their friends, and to places of interest and amusement in the neighbourhood. In the Autumn a pic-nic was organized to the Briedden Hills, and greatly enjoyed by upwards of 50 patients of both sexes. The same system of in-door amusement has been continued as heretofore. The dances take place always once and frequently twice a week: the band plays on alternate evenings, and in the Autumn and Winter months our own very efficient theatrical corps gave several concerts and dramatic performances. These amusements

are highly appreciated, and besides their beneficial and remedial effects upon the patients, they assist materially in creating and maintaining a healthy tone throughout the entire community. The papers and publications have been systematically circulated through the House according to the requirements of the various Wards. The Library has been slightly increased by further bound volumes of periodicals, but there is still unfortunately a great want of illustrated books and works of general interest and fiction. A certain number of books are now placed in cupboards in each of the Wards, under charge of the Attendant, by this means they are more accessible to the patients, are consequently more read and the number damaged and destroyed materially lessened.

The Chapel after its enlargement was re-opened for Divine Service in July last, and I am happy to state that the various services both during the week and on Sundays continue to be well attended. The maximum number of patients present is about 300, only those being allowed to attend, who may be expected to exercise that self-control necessary for the maintenance of decorous behaviour. The two Services on Sunday, each of about an hour and a half in length are rendered more impressive and devotional by the introduction of music, an efficient choir having been organised amongst the Officers and Attendants.

The farm and garden have received great care and attention during the past year, and a large quantity of produce has been obtained notwithstanding the disadvantage of an unusually dry season. Our potatoe crop, I am sorry to say, suffered severely from the disease, and has proved almost a total failure. The drainage of a large portion of the Farm, (the expense of which is deducted from this year's profit) will materially increase its further productiveness.

In the financial statement appended to this Report, it will be seen that the rate of maintenance charged to the various Unions and Parishes of the two Counties was $9/7\frac{1}{2}$ per week, the actual cost being $9/2\frac{1}{2}$. Since the commencement of the present quarter the weekly charge has been reduced to $9/4$. In instituting comparison between the cost of maintenance of this and other Asylums, it should be borne in mind that this Institution is probably the least endowed, and in consequence the least self-supporting of any County Asylum in England. The quantity of land under cultivation is not more than fifteen acres, we are therefore dependent upon the markets for milk, meat, and the bulk of our farm and garden produce: no other sources of revenue are open to us, we do not receive as in many other Institutions, private and out-county patients, and

consequently have not the profit which accrues from their maintenance to apply to the reduction of our weekly charge. If instead of having a few yards of land per patient, we had, as in some more richly endowed Asylums, one acre to every two or three patients, our maintenance rate would experience a very sensible reduction.

The changes in the staff have been less frequent during the past year; only one male and one female attendant were dismissed, the former for ill-treating an inmate, and the latter for inexcusable carelessness in allowing a female patient of well known suicidal tendencies to secrete a knife, with which she attempted to commit suicide. The rules for the guidance of attendants are clear and explicit, framed to meet every emergency that may happen, and based upon certain general and well recognized principles of treatment: the great impediment to the successful working of the system is the character of the instruments employed in carrying out these principles. It is scarcely necessary to observe that with such uncertain and inharmonious elements as are necessarily collected together in an Institution for the insane, the strictest discipline and obedience must be maintained, without which no Superintendent could be responsible for the safety of those under his charge. There is no question that whatever may be the vigilance of those at the head of an Asylum, the comfort and well being of the inmates must in a great measure depend upon the conscientiousness and integrity of the subordinates who are in more immediate charge of the patients. No supervision however strict or systematic will be able to prevent injuries and accidents occurring to patients of suicidal and perverted tendencies, unless the efforts of the officers are seconded by a staff of intelligent and trustworthy attendants, who in their turn must be encouraged and aided in their endeavours to perform their onerous and exacting duties by the knowledge that their conduct is subject to vigilant scrutiny, their misdeeds punished, and their good behaviour appreciated and rewarded. I think it must be patent to everyone practically acquainted with the requirements of the insane, that although great improvement has taken place of late years in the education and character of the subordinate officers of Asylums, the system which is supposed to ensure trustworthy attendants leaves much to be desired. The modern and more enlightened treatment of insanity has raised the standard of qualifications and so increased the difficulty of obtaining humane and judicious attendants, that even higher wages and other allowances fail to secure that degree of character and conscientiousness, which we have a right to expect in those who are the immediate associates and companions of the patients. There can be little doubt that this failure is due to the fact that there are few careers of life demanding such unceasing devotion and abnegation of

self, as that of conscientious attendants in an Asylum; in many instances the services required of them are such as can only be efficiently performed by those actuated by higher and nobler motives than mere pecuniary reward. It has been found by experience that the nursing of our sick, wounded, and infirm,—the sane patients of our general hospitals,—is best entrusted to the care of trained attendants, of liberal education, intelligent, sympathising, devoted to their work and accepting it from a high sense of religious duty; how much more essential is it that in providing guardians to our insane, where tact, unwearying patience, self-control, and the highest attributes of humanity are brought into play, we should secure the services of persons animated with a keen sense of responsibility, and deeply impressed with the importance of the high and holy mission entrusted to them. If the religious orders, such as the Anglican sisterhoods and others, who have undertaken the nursing of our large hospitals, workhouses, and schools with such beneficial results, were incorporated or associated with our existing Asylum staff, their presence would I believe be of incalculable advantage, and would open a career of usefulness, of sterling genuine christian charity to such as desire a wide field for the exercise of their sympathies, where the purest aspirations of our nature would find ample employment and reward. With the two exceptions before mentioned, the conduct of the attendants has been satisfactory, and it is a pleasure to notice in some an evident desire to carry out the wishes of their superiors, and to co-operate with them in their efforts for the happiness and improvement of those placed under their charge.

I have the honor to remain,

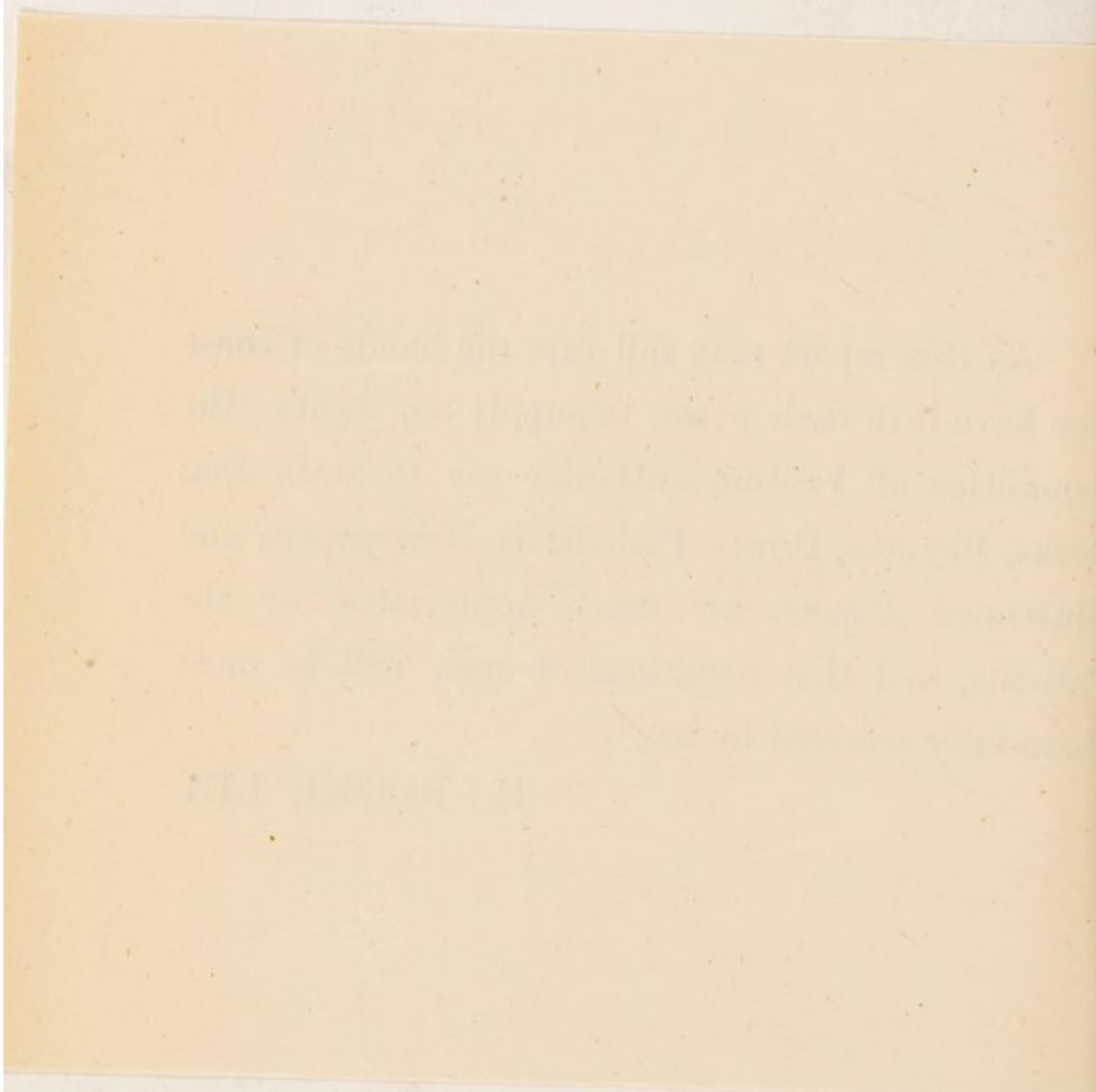
GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. ROOKE LEY.

As this report may fall into the hands of those who have it in their power to supply our wants—the Committee of Visitors authorize me to state that Books, Pictures, Prints, Periodicals, Newspapers, and Illustrated Papers, are much appreciated by the Patients, and that donations of such will be most thankfully received by me,

H. ROOKE LEY.



SALOP AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE
COUNTIES LUNATIC ASYLUM.



T A B L E S ,

ILLUSTRATING THE
MEDICAL, DOMESTIC, AND FINANCIAL
RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1869.

SAFOT AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM

T A B L E S

CONTAINING THE

MEDICAL DOMESTIC AND FINANCIAL

RESULTS OF THE YEAR 1880

TABLE 1 :

Summary of the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths,
during the year 1869.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum January 1st, 1869	215	252	467
Admitted for the first time) during the year	66	58	124
Re-admitted during the year	11	16	27
	77	74	151
Total under care during the year	292	326	618
DISCHARGED OR REMOVED—			
Recovered	24	26	50
Relieved	7	3	10
Not Improved .....	...	2	2
Died	25	23	48
Total Discharged and Died during the year..	56	54	110
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1869	236	272	508
Average numbers resident during the year..	225.1	260.5	485.7

TABLE 2:

Shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, December 31st, 1869.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Persons admitted during the period of 25 years	1068	1096	2164
Re-admissions	281	329	610
	1349	1425	2774
DISCHARGED OR REMOVED—			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered.....	519	635	1154
Relieved.....	117	123	240
Not Improved	30	30	60
Died	447	365	812
Total Discharged and Died during the 25 years	1113	1153	2266
Remaining 31st December, 1869.....	236	272	508
Average numbers resident during the 25 years	..	..	302.6

TABLE 3:

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and proportion of Recoveries per cent. of Admissions, for each year since the opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED.						DIED.			Remaining 31st December, in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admission.			Per Centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.															
1845	51	38	89	3	5	1	1	2	4	4	77	42	35	77	56	...	56	5.88	5.26	5.55	...	...	...	8.92
1846	23	37	60	6	14	2	3	3	9	13	105	49	56	105	100	...	100	26.08	21.62	23.33	...	...	...	14.
1847	42	28	70	11	18	2	2	2	13	3	127	65	62	127	118	...	118	26.19	64.32	41.42	...	...	...	13.55
1848	31	31	62	11	16	1	1	1	9	7	141	73	68	141	133	...	133	35.48	51.61	43.54	...	...	...	12.03
1849	37	51	88	14	30	...	3	3	8	8	165	88	77	165	155	...	155	37.83	58.82	50.	...	...	...	10.32
1850	40	63	103	26	46	...	...	...	10	11	197	95	102	197	186	...	186	50.	41.26	45.63	...	...	...	11.29
1851	48	51	99	16	22	3	3	2	19	11	218	103	115	218	212	...	212	33.33	43.13	38.38	...	...	...	14.15
1852	39	44	83	16	20	3	3	6	16	10	230	105	125	230	226	...	226	41.02	45.45	43.23	...	...	...	11.50
1853	45	68	113	19	32	4	7	1	5	10	269	121	148	269	251	...	251	42.22	47.05	45.13	...	...	...	5.97
1854	65	64	129	25	28	4	4	6	16	10	305	137	168	305	293	...	293	38.46	43.75	41.08	...	...	...	8.87
1855	65	43	108	29	54	5	3	1	18	13	319	150	169	319	316	...	316	44.61	58.13	50.	...	...	...	9.49
1856	52	48	100	17	37	8	17	3	19	14	329	157	172	329	320	...	320	32.69	41.66	37.	...	...	...	10.31
1857	51	62	113	27	29	5	3	1	23	23	333	154	179	333	329	...	329	56.86	46.77	49.55	...	...	...	13.98
1858	50	50	100	22	26	2	2	1	15	18	342	165	177	342	337	...	337	44.	52.	48.	...	...	...	9.79
1859	50	73	123	30	39	4	3	2	17	18	350	163	187	350	379	...	379	60.	53.42	56.71	...	...	...	10.08
1860	54	72	126	21	41	...	5	1	17	27	377	176	201	377	358	...	358	38.88	22.22	32.33	...	...	...	12.29
1861	49	68	117	36	51	8	7	1	13	16	370	174	196	370	363	...	363	73.46	75.	74.23	...	...	...	7.98
1862	71	63	134	23	52	5	2	2	27	16	399	190	209	399	380	...	380	32.39	46.03	38.80	...	...	...	11.31
1863	52	60	112	28	27	5	10	1	19	18	403	189	214	403	396	...	396	53.84	45.	49.10	...	...	...	8.65
1864	84	54	138	34	59	3	13	4	26	14	422	178	214	422	404	...	404	40.47	46.29	42.03	...	...	...	9.90
1865	103	84	187	29	56	16	22	3	43	20	446	193	229	446	433	...	433	28.14	32.14	42.75	...	...	...	16.15
1866	56	66	122	18	21	3	3	1	26	26	470	213	257	470	467	...	467	37.03	49.33	44.18	...	...	...	8.56
1867	54	75	129	20	37	4	2	1	17	23	467	215	252	467	480	...	480	33.33	52.44	43.38	...	...	...	11.66
1868	60	58	118	20	31	5	10	...	33	22	508	236	272	508	485	...	485	31.16	35.13	33.11	...	...	...	8.84
1869	77	74	151	24	50	7	3	2	25	23	761	363	4129	761	7567	...	7567	975.49	1110.64	1050.62	...	...	...	273.33
TOTAL (25 years) and Averages.	1349	1425	2774	519	635	117	123	240	447	365	812	3632	4129	7761	7567	...	7567	975.49	1110.64	1050.62	...	...	...	273.33
	53.96	57.	110.96	20.76	25.40	4.68	4.92	9.60	17.88	14.60	32.48	145.28	165.16	310.44	302.68	...	302.68	39.02	44.42	42.02	...	...	...	10.93

TABLE 4:

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each year remaining on the 31st December, 1869.

Year.	ADMITTED.			Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1869.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions, to 31st December, 1869.						Remaining of each year's Admissions, Dec. 31st, 1869.															
	New Cases.		Total.	Recovered.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Not Improved.		Died.		Male.	Female.														
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																
1845	50	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	9			
1846	21	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6			
1847	38	28	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4			
1848	29	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2			
1849	31	44	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	7			
1850	32	55	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	10			
1851	42	43	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6			
1852	32	32	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	6			
1853	39	54	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6			
1854	50	48	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14			
1855	51	35	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9			
1856	41	40	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6			
1857	39	46	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9			
1858	39	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7			
1859	39	52	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17			
1860	40	52	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	12			
1861	37	43	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7			
1862	58	49	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10			
1863	41	38	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7			
1864	63	34	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24			
1865	52	47	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22			
1866	45	57	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	24			
1867	44	64	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	32	67			
1868	49	44	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	24	40			
1869	66	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	51			
Total.	1068	1096	281	329	2774	24	26	50	7	3	10	...	2	2	25	23	48	519	635	1154	117	123	240	30	60	447	365	812	236	272	508

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS, 1845-1869.

Per Centage of Cases	Recovered		Not Improved		Died		Remaining	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Recovered	38.69	44.56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not Improved	8.60	8.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	2.14	2.11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining	33.08	25.67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17.49	19.01	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 5:

Shewing the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,
in each Month, during the year 1869.

Month.	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	4	8	12	1	..	1	4	2	6
February	2	4	6	..	6	6	..	1	1
March	2	7	9	2	3	5	2	5	7
April	8	4	12	1	1	2	1	1	2
May	9	4	13	1	..	1	..	1	1
June	6	8	14	2	4	6	4	1	5
July	10	9	19	6	7	13	3	..	3
August	7	7	14	4	1	5	5	3	8
September	8	3	11	4	4	8	1	3	4
October	8	5	13	2	1	3	2	..	2
November	7	7	14	5	2	7	1	2	3
December	6	8	14	3	2	5	2	4	6
Total	77	74	151	31	31	62	25	23	48

TABLE 6 :

Shewing the Length of Residence in the Asylum in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1869.

Length of Residence.					Recovered.			Died.			
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under	1	Month	..	..	..	..	4	1	5		
From	1	to	3	Months	..	7	10	17	1	4	5
"	3	"	6	"	..	9	5	14	4	2	6
"	6	"	9	"	..	5	7	12	1	..	1
"	9	"	12	"	..	2	..	2	2	2	4
"	1	"	2	Years	..	1	3	4	4	3	7
"	2	"	3	"	..	..	1	1	3	..	3
"	3	"	4	"	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
"	4	"	5	"	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
"	5	"	6	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	6	"	7	"	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
"	7	"	8	"	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
"	8	"	9	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	9	"	10	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
"	10	"	11	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	11	"	12	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	12	"	13	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	13	"	14	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	14	"	15	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	15	"	16	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
"	16	"	17	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	17	"	18	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	18	"	19	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	19	"	20	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	20	"	21	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	21	"	22	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"	22	"	23	"	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
"	23	"	24	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total					24	26	50	25	23	48	

TABLE 7:

Shewing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

CLASS.	On Admission.			Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.															
First Attack, and within three months on Admission	26	26	52	19	15	34	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	2	7
SECOND CLASS.															
First Attack, above three, and within twelve months on Admission	5	8	13	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	11
THIRD CLASS.															
Not First Attack, and within twelve months on Admission	16	15	31	4	8	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	8
FOURTH CLASS.															
First Attack or not, but of more than twelve months on Admission	30	25	55	1	2	3	6	1	7	..	2	2	10	12	22
Total	77	74	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	..	2	2	25	23	48

TABLE 8:
Shewing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						Died.									
	From	Male.	Female.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.									
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.							
5 to 10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 "	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 "	5	3	8	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 "	9	12	21	3	6	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 "	11	5	16	3	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 "	13	10	23	5	4	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 "	8	6	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 "	3	5	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 "	8	10	18	4	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 "	5	10	15	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 "	5	2	7	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 "	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65 "	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 "	..	3	6	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 "	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 "	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 "	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	77	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	..	2	2	25	23	48	..	..	..	..

TABLE 9:

Shewing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Single..	36	31	67	11	9	20	6	1	7	..	..	..	6	5	11
Married ..	36	29	65	13	13	26	1	2	3	..	..	..	14	7	21
Widowed ..	5	14	19	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	11	16
Total ..	77	74	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	..	..	..	25	23	48

TABLE 10 :

Shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned of the Disorders in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

CAUSES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.									THE DEATHS.			
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
PHYSICAL.	Hereditary Predisposition ...	4	3	7	4	4	8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
	" Intemperance ...	3	...	3	2	...	2
	" Previous Attacks.	3	3	6	...	1	1
	" Sunstroke ...	2	...	2
	" Hysteria	1	1
	" General Bad Health	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
	" Decay of Old Age	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Epilepsy ...	9	2	11	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	4
	" Congenital Weakness
	of Mind ...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Intemperance ...	7	1	8	7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	3
	Affections of the Brain and
	Spine ...	7	1	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
	Uterine Disease ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Disorders of Parturition ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Lactation ...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury to Head ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Previous Attacks ...	5	7	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...
	" Intemperance ...	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	" Bad Health ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Sunstroke ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Climacteric Period ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Bad Health ...	2	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	
Decay of Old Age ...	3	7	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
Frequent Child Bearing ...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Weakness of Mind	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
MORAL.	Hereditary Predisposition and	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	joy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hereditary Predisposition and	6	7	13	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	3
	Mental Anxiety ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hereditary Predisposition and	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Love ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hereditary Predisposition and	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Imprisonment ...	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Hereditary Predisposition and	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Domestic Troubles ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Religious Excitement ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fear and Fright ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poverty, Distress, and Pe-	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	
cuniary Reverses ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overwork ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dissolute Habits ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown ...	4	5	9	1	9	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	6	
Total ...	77	74	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	...	2	2	25	23	48	

TABLE 11:

Shewing the Religious Profession and Degree of Education of those
Admitted during the year 1869.

RELIGION.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	..	..	..	..	48	53	101
Dissenters	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Methodists	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Independents	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Wesleyans	..	..	..	..	9	4	13
Baptists	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Roman Catholics	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Unknown	..	..	..	..	7	4	11
Total ..					77	74	151
DEGREE OF EDUCATION.							
Of Fair Education	..	..	..	..	11	4	15
Can Read and Write	..	..	..	..	34	26	60
Can Read only	..	..	..	..	12	25	37
Can neither Read nor Write	..	..	..	..	19	19	38
Not Ascertained	..	..	..	..	1		1
Total ..					77	74	151

TABLE 12:

Shewing the Occupation of the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

OCCUPATION.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.									THE DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural and other Labourers, and their Wives	28	16	44	6	3	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	14	7	21
Domestic Servants ... ..	...	14	14	...	7	7	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	3
Discharged Soldier	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers and Wives	2	3	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Housewives ... ..	...	13	13	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Milliners and Dressmakers ... ..	...	7	7	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Grooms and Wives	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gardeners	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chairwomen ... ..	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Butchers	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coopers	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Militia Man	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber Merchant	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheelwrights	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millers	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employed in Foundry	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Booksellers and Printers	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Shopkeepers and their Assistants	3	...	3	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Engineers	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engine Driver... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wireworker	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nailmaker	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miners and Wives	4	1	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woolsorter	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumber and Glazier... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stocktaker	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilder	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agent	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm Bailiff	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawkers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Laundress ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Spinner	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse Trainer	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musician ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailor ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddler ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Maltster... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Prostitute ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisoners	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1
Paupers and Idiots of no Occupation	3	14	17	4	4
Total	77	74	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	...	2	2	25	23	48

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TABLE 12:

Occupation of the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1869.

OCCU.	THE ADMISSIONS			THE DISCHARGES.									THE DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Male.	Female.	
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Agricultural and other and their Wives ...	28	16	44	6	3	9	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic Servants ...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged Soldier ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoemakers and Wives ...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housewives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milliners and Dressmakers ...	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grooms and Wives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gardeners ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chairwomen ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butchers ...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coopers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Militia Man ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butler ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber Merchant ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheelwrights ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millers ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employed in Foundry ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Booksellers and Printers ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baker ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shopkeepers and their Assist ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineers ...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enginc Driver ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wireworker ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nailmaker ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miners and Wives ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool-sorter ...	1	5	6	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plumber and Glazier ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stocktaker ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gilder ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agent ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farm Bailiff ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawkers ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carpenter ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundress ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinner ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse Trainer ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mason ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musician ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sailor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saddler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maltster ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prostitute ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisoners ...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paupers and ... Occupation	3	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	77	74	151	24	26	50	7	3	10	2	2	25	23	48	

No. of Register. 3610 3622 3671 3589 3566 3618 3651 3663 3590 3661 3657 3653 3519 3654 3508 3670 3703 3438 3644 3725 3711 3673 3738 3704

No. of Register.	Age on Admission.	Social State.	Occupation.	Age on 1st Attack.	Number of Previous Attacks.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Cause of Mental Disorder.	
							Moral.	Physical.
2577	21	Single.....	Dressmaker ...	19	2nd	Puerperal Mania		
2628	46	Married ...	Housewife ...	46	1st	Melancholia ...	...	...
2466	58	Married ...	Housewife ...	57	1st	Mania ...	...	...
2620	28	Married ...	Housewife ...	28	1st	Puerperal Mania		Not known
2623	30	Single.....	Prisoner ...	30	1st	Mania ...	Dissolute Habits	...
2571	71	Widow ...	Coal Miner's Widow	20	7th	Recurrent Mania	...	...
2636	33	Married ..	Housewife ...	32	1st	Suicidal Melancholia	Trouble and Grief	...
2609	43	Married ...	Housewife ...	43	1st	Suicidal Melancholia		Not known
2658	30	Single.....	Sempstress ...	19	2nd	Melancholia ...	...	...
2409	21	Married ...	Unknown ...	21	1st	Mania ...		Not known
2648	34	Single.....	Dressmaker ...	27	10th	Recurrent Mania		Not known
2612	20	Single.....	Errand Girl ...	20	1st	Suicidal Melancholia		Not known
2579	68	Married ...	Housewife ...	20	22nd	Recurrent Mania		Not known
2516	19	Single.....	Prostitute ...	19	1st	Acute Mania ...	...	...
2652	28	Married ...	Housewife ...	28	1st	Suicidal Melancholia	...	...
2576	24	Single.....	Domestic Servant	17	1st	Recurrent Mania	...	...
2624	23	Single.....	Domestic Servant	23	1st	Acute Mania ...	...	...
2709	33	Widow ...	Innkeeper ...	33	1st	Mania ...	Domestic Trouble	...
2706	53	Married ...	Housewife ...	53	1st	Mania ...		Not known
2698	51	Married ...	Housewife ...	35	3rd	Recurrent Mania	Domestic Trouble	...
2700	51	Married ...	Milliner ...	33	2nd	Acute Mania ...	...	...
2714	70	Widow ...	Farm Servant ...	70	1st	Dementia ...		Turned
2721	26	Married ...	Housewife ...	22	2nd	Puerperal Mania		Not known
2659	21	Single.....	Domestic Servant	21	1st	Dementia ...	...	Hereditary
2707	45	Married ...	Housewife ...	45	1st	Mania ...	...	Attacks of Cerebrum
2730	48	Widow ...	Cottager ...	48	1st	Acute Mania ...	Domestic Trouble	...
							Solitary Life	...

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	No. of Register.	Age on Admission.	Bodily Condition on Admission.	Duration of Insanity previous to Admission.			Duration of Treatment in Asylum.			Union.	Prognosis.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.		
Agriculture and their Domestic Servants	2577	21	...	...	...	14	...	7	4	St. Julian's	...
Discharged Shoemakers	2628	46	...	...	...	14	...	1	11	Atcham	...
Housewives	2466	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	23	Church Stretton
Milliners and Grooms and Gardeners	2620	28	...	...	...	7	...	3	20	Wellington	...
Chairwomen	2623	30	...	...	...	7	...	2	26	Salop County	...
Butchers	2571	7	...	...	...	21	...	8	21	Atcham	...
Coopers ...	2636	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	25	Madeley	...
Blacksmith	2636	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	5	St. Mary's	...
Militia Man	2636	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	14	St. Chad's	...
Butler ...	2636	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	3	12	Welshpool
Timber Merchant	2636	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	2	Oswestry	...
Wheelwright	2636	...	...	...	...	14	...	7	26	Madeley	...
Millers ...	2636	...	...	...	...	14	1	9	9	Clun	...
Employed Booksellers	2636	...	...	...	...	14	1	6	20	Ludlow	...
Baker ...	2636	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	18	Atcham	...
Shopkeeper	2636	...	...	...	...	7	1	18	18	Newport	...
Engineer	2636	...	...	...	...	7	7	13	13	Wellington	...
Wireworker	2636	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	12	St. Chad's	...
Nailmaker	2636	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	16	Madeley	...
Mine	2636	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	8	Clun	...
Wagoner	2636	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	Ludlow	...
...	2652	28	Depressed	...	...	3	...	2	18	Atcham	...
...	2576	24	...	...	...	7	1	18	18	Newport	...
...	2624	23	...	...	...	7	7	13	13	Wellington	...
...	2709	33	...	...	...	14	...	1	12	St. Chad's	...
...	2706	53	...	...	...	7	...	1	16	Madeley	...
...	2698	51	Thin	...	...	...	...	2	8	Clun	...
...	2700	51	...	...	...	2	...	3	4	Ludlow	...
...	2714	70	Feeble	...	...	21	...	2	22	Tenbury	...
...	2721	26	Weak	...	...	7	...	3	3	Wellington	...
...	2659	21	...	...	...	4	...	7	1	Atcham	...
...	2707	45	Reduced	...	...	14	...	4	15	Worthen	...
...	2750	48	Thin	...	...	7	...	1	7	Wem...	...

No. of Register.	Age at Death.
2577	65
2628	66
2466	65
2620	73
2623	41
2571	72
2636	60
2636	67
2636	62
2636	55
2636	86
2636	40
2636	59
2636	27
2652	61
2576	46
2624	48
2709	69
2706	63
2698	80
2700	27
2714	62
2721	76
2659	61
2707	79
2750	79

TABLE 14: CONT

ANALYSIS OF THE FEMALE

No. of Register.	Age at Death.	Social State.	Age at 1st Attack.	Number of Previous Attacks.	Form of Mental Disease.	Cause of Mental Disease.		State of Bodily I on Admission.
						Moral.	Physical.	
2498	83	Widow ...	82	1st	Dementia ... ..	... ..	Infirmities from Age ...	Weak and Feeble ...
2199	54	Married ...	33	1st	Dementia ... ..	... ..	Cerebral Disease ...	Good
2436	47	Widow ...	45	1st	Acute Mania ...	Depression of Spirits after death of Husband	... ..	Weak and in Weak H
2220	56	Widow ...	47	1st	Dementia	Not known ... ..	... ..	Good
1640	31	Married ...	23	1st	Mania ... ..	... ..	Epilepsy	Debilitated and Pregn
2640	76	Widow ...	76	1st	Dementia ... ..	... ..	Senility	Weak and Feeble from
1675	39	Single.....	39	1st	Mania, with Epilepsy	... ..	Hereditary Predisposi- tion and Epilepsy.	Anæmic
1689	47	Single.....	20	1st	Dementia ... ..	... ..	Epilepsy	Debilitated
2569	69	Widow ...	59	4th	Recurrent Mania ...	... ..	Intemperance	Weak
1760	73	Single.....	66	1st	Melancholia ...	... ..	Old Age	Weak and Emaciated
2269	72	Widow ...	69	1st	Mania ... ..	... ..	Hereditary Predisposi- tion and Old Age.	Weak
2691	49	Widow ...	49	1st	Acute Mania ...	Not known ... ..	... ..	Weak
922	68	Widow ...	54	1st	Monomania... ..	Poverty ... ..	... ..	Emaciated and Weak
2496	47	Married ...	45	1st	Mania ... ..	... ..	Abdominal Disease ...	Moderately Stout and
2680	48	Married ...	48	1st	Suicidal Melancholia	Mental Anxiety and Im- prisonment.	... ..	Very Weak and Emaci
2614	17	Single.....	9	1st	Idiocy ... ..	... ..	Congenital Epilepsy ...	Weak
1652	60	Widow ...	...	2nd	Monomania... ..	Poverty and	Previous Attacks ...	Emaciated ...
450	76	Married ...	40	1st	Dementia	Not known ... ..	... ..	Depressed
147	72	Married ...	45	1st	Monomania... ..	Not known ... ..	... ..	Circulation, Languid
2710	80	Widow ...	80	1st	Senile Dementia ...	... ..	Natural Decay	Fair
2723	55	Single.....	55	1st	Suicidal Melancholia	... ..	Hereditary Predisposi- tion and General Bad Health.	Extremely Weak and F
2740	46	Widow ...	43	2nd	Melancholia ...	... ..	Previous Attacks and General Bad Health.	Very Weak and Emaci
2699	78	Married ...	78	1st	Senile Dementia ...	... ..	Old Age	Very Feeble and Emaci

	No. of Register.	Age on Admission.	Bodily Condition on Admission.	Years.	Duration of Treatment in Asylum.			Cause of Death.	Remarks.
					Months.	Days.			
Agricultur and their Domestic S	2577	21	...	...			
Discharged Shoemaker	2628	46	Emaciated	...	1	10	27	Senile Decay ...	...
Housewife	2466	58	...	18	3	4	12	Heart Disease...	...
Milliners and Grooms and Gardeners	2620	28	Reduced	...	1	8	4	Cancer of Uterus ...	...
Chairwomen	2623	30	...	4	3	5	10	Disease of Kidneys ...	...
Butchers	2571	71	Feeble	...	7	7	2	Phthisis ...	...
Coopers ...	2636	33	Weak	...	...	...	21	Congestion of Lungs...	...
Blacksmith	2609	43	and Feeble	...	7	3	...	Epilepsy ...	...
Militia Man	2658	30	Feeble	20	7	1	26	Phthisis ...	...
Butler ...	2409	21	...	...	...	9	7	Acute Bronchitis ...	...
Timber Man	2648	34	Emaciated	...	6	9	22	Erysipelas ...	...
Wheelwright	2612	20	Depressed	...	3	4	8	Senile Decay ...	...
Millers ...	2579	68	Stout and St	...	1	...	5	Acute Mania. Disease of Brain...	...
Employed	2516	19	...	...	4	3	27	Senile Decay ...	...
Bookseller	2652	28	Depressed ...	...	1	8	19	Disease of Kidneys ...	...
Baker ...	2576	24	...	...	...	2	21	Phthisis ...	...
Shopkeeper	2624	23	Stout and St	...	...	9	17	Pneumonia, Epilepsy ...	...
Engineers	2709	33	...	...	8	...	...	Effusion on the Brain. Senile Decay	...
Engine Dr	2706	53	...	...	19	1	9	Senile Decay ...	...
Wireworker	2698	51	Thin	...	22	11	18	Senile Decay ...	...
Nailmaker	2700	51	...	...	...	1	27	Senile Decay ...	...
Miners and Woolsorter	2714	70	Feeble	...	...	3	...	Senile Decay ...	...
Plumber and Stocktaker	2721	26	Weak	6	...	...	2	Organic Disease of Liver	...
Gilder ...	2659	21	Stout and	...	7	...	5	Senile Decay
Agent ...	2707	45	Reduced	5	Senile Decay
Farm Bail	2750	48	Thin	Senile Decay

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 Paralyti
 Senile D
 Organic
 IDIOCY

COCOA FOR 20 PATIENTS :

To contain 15 ounces of Cocoa, 10 ounces of Sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of Milk.

TEA FOR 20 PATIENTS :

To contain $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Tea, 10 ounces of Sugar; Milk 1 quart.

PORRIDGE FOR 20 PATIENTS :

To contain 12 ounces of Oatmeal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of Milk.

MEAT AND POTATOE PIE FOR 20 PATIENTS :

To contain 5 pounds of Meat, 15 pounds of Potatoes, 8 ounces of Pie-crust, with appropriate Seasoning.

STEW FOR 20 PATIENTS :

To contain Liquor of Meat cooked the previous day, with 5 pounds of Meat, 30 pounds of Potatoes, and other Vegetables, with appropriate Seasoning.

DIETARY :

May be varied occasionally by Fish, Beans and Bacon, as circumstances will permit, and by order of the Superintendent.

EXTRA DIET :

For Sick and Debilitated, according to Medical order.

SCALE OF SICK DIET :

Beef Tea— $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of Beef per pint.

ATTENDANT'S DIETARY.

MALES WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.—Meat Uncooked with bone 7 pounds, or without bone 6 pounds, $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of Vegetables, 21 pints of Beer; Bread at discretion. Tea 3 ounces, Butter 10 ounces, Cheese 1 pound, Milk 2 pints.

FEMALES WEEKLY ALLOWANCE.—Meat Uncooked with bone $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, or without bone $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of Vegetables, $10\frac{1}{2}$ pints of Beer; Bread at discretion. Tea 3 ounces, Butter 10 ounces, Cheese 1 pound, Milk 2 pints.

Abstract of Returns made by Clerks of Unions, and Overseers of Parishes, of the number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of unsound mind, chargeable on the 1st January, 1869.

UNION.	Population as per Census of 1861.	No. of Lunatics.	No. in Asylum.	In Work-houses.	With Friends and elsewhere
SALOP.					
Atcham	19,452	46	36	10	..
Bridgnorth	15,920	37	24	7	6
Church Stretton.. ..	6,289	20	10	7	3
Cleobury Mortimer	6,162	35	14	7	14
Clun	10,272	29	17	3	9
Knighton	2,078	2	2	..	1
Ludlow	14,616	35	24	7	4
Shifnal	10,518	18	10	1	7
Newport.. ..	10,478	27	17	1	9
Chirbury	1,538	1	1	..	..
Worthen	3,292	6	6	..	..
Madeley	30,403	91	57	13	21
Wellington	23,873	71	40	5	26
Market Drayton.. ..	11,722	26	18	5	3
Oswestry	19,841	41	31	8	2
Ellesmere	10,313	30	15	10	10
Wem	10,644	33	16	7	10
Whitchurch	6,330	32	16	14	2
Shrewsbury Incorporation	25,694	69	62	6	1
Salop County .. ..	.....	6	6	..	..
Shrewsbury Borough .. ..	.....	1	1	..	..
Total	240,959	665	423	111	118
MONTGOMERY.					
Llanfyllin	19,507	58	29	..	29
Machynlleth	8,999	19	5	6	8
Newtown and Llanidloes.	23,732	66	35	11	20
Incorporation of Pool and Montgomery...	14,681	31	15	9	9
Montgomery County .. ..	.....	2	2	..	..
Total	66,919	176	86	26	66

AN ACCOUNT
OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND PAID
BY THE TREASURER,
OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
AND
WENLOCK BOROUGH
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1869.

An Account of all Monies received and paid by the Treasurer, or other-
Borough Lunatic Asylum, in respect of Maintenance, Building,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands, 1st. Jan. 1869	1747	16	1			
Ditto Steward's	12	10	11			
				1760	7	0
Received in respect of Maintenance—						
From Atcham ———— Union	886	10	11			
„ Bridgnorth „	537	7	9			
„ Church Stretton „	257	6	0			
„ Cleobury Mortimer „	395	15	11			
„ Clun „	394	15	5			
„ Ellesmere „	311	18	3			
„ Knighton „	46	11	7			
„ Llanfyllin „	725	11	8			
„ Ludlow „	597	12	0			
„ Machynlleth „	121	5	4			
„ Madeley „	1403	2	6			
„ Market Drayton „	382	3	0			
„ Newport „	399	0	1			
„ Newtown „	815	13	8			
„ Oswestry „	724	16	11			
„ Berriew ———— Parish	76	8	8			
„ Castle Caereinion „	25	9	7			
„ Chirbury „	25	9	7			
„ Church Stoke „	28	10	10			
„ Leighton „	25	9	7			
„ Llandyssil „	34	2	3			
„ Montgomery „	50	19	1			
„ Pool Middle „	114	9	3			
„ Pool Lower „	27	6	2			
„ Worthen „	118	16	6			
„ Shifnal ———— Union	173	8	10			
„ Holy Cross ———— Parish	152	18	8			
„ Meole Brace „	25	9	7			
„ St. Alkmond „	171	14	1			
„ St. Chad „	610	5	3			
„ St. Julian „	187	10	5			
„ St. Mary „	283	12	10			
„ Tenbury ———— Union	13	0	8			
„ Wellington „	1051	5	1			
„ Wem „	426	0	7			
„ Whitchurch „	374	8	2			
Amount carried forward	11996	6	8	1760	7	0

ACCOUNT.

wise, on account of the Salop and Montgomery Counties and Wenlock and Repairs, for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

Paid in respect of Maintenance, and for—		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SALARIES AND WAGES.							
Medical Superintendent		400	0	0			
Matron		56	16	2			
Assistant Medical Officer		100	0	0			
Clerk to Visitors and Auditor		50	0	0			
Chaplain		120	0	0			
Treasurer		20	0	0			
Clerk and Steward		150	0	0			
Chief Attendant and Sempstress		61	15	0			
Engineer		52	0	0			
Brewer		46	16	0			
Male Attendants		663	9	1			
Female Attendants		266	12	0			
Cook and Laundresses		36	10	0			
Kitchen, House, and Scullery Maids		32	2	8			
Gate Keeper		6	10	0			
Assistant		18	5	0			
					2080	15	11
PROVISIONS.							
Malt,	1300 bus. at 8/9 to 9/- ..	580	0	0			
Hops,	1274lbs. at -/8½ to 1/3 ..	61	2	4			
Beef,	51755¼lbs. at -/6 to -/8½ ..	1477	6	2½			
Mutton,	17014lbs. at -/6 to -/8 ..	502	7	9½			
Other Meat..	.. .. .	1	16	0			
Suet,	95lbs. at -/5 to -/8.. ..	2	7	7			
Cheese,	11682¾lbs. at 46/10 to 55/-	254	2	8			
Butter, Salt,	11659lbs. at 1/1 to 1/4 ..	703	0	2			
„ Fresh,	152½lbs. at 1/2 to 1/9 ..	11	17	4			
Milk, New,	1295½ qts. at -/2½	13	9	9			
„ Skimmed	47201 qts. at -/12	168	11	6			
Flour,	3112 bus. at 31/8 to 41/- ..	1128	13	4			
Oatmeal,	14 sacks at 35/- to 41/- ..	26	4	0			
Cocoa,	6830lbs. at 45/10 per cwt..	139	14	8			
Tea,	2096lbs. at 2/- to 2/1 ..	211	13	7			
Coffee,	133lbs. at 1/- to 1/2 ..	7	9	4			
Sugar, Loaf,	392lbs. at 46/8 to 48/- ..	8	9	8			
„ Moist,	12544lbs. at 33/6 to 34/- ..	189	14	0			
Rice,	896lbs. at 12/- to 14/6 ..	5	2	6			
Amount carried forward					5493	2	5
					2080	15	11

GENERAL

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	11996	6	8	1760	7	0
MAINTENANCE (CONTINUED.)—						
From West London Union	19	3	1			
„ South Shields „	25	6	4			
„ Penkridge „	12	11	8			
„ Seisdon „	3	19	9			
„ Montgomery County Treasurer, for Care and Maintenance of Patients chargeable to the County of Mont- gomery	58	0	9			
„ Salop County Treasurer, for Care and Maintenance of Patients chargeable to the County of Salop	109	7	10			
„ Shrewsbury Borough Treasurer, for Care and Maintenance of Patients chargeable to the Borough of Shrewsbury	25	9	7			
				12250	5	8
Cash Received by Steward, for—						
Rags	11	0	4			
Wages remitted by Servants	2	5	2			
Pigs	32	10	0			
Garden Produce	12	8	6			
				58	4	0
Received in respect of Repairs—						
From County of Salop	984	13	10			
„ Borough of Wenlock	102	3	2			
				1086	17	0
Amount carried forward				15155	13	8

ACCOUNT Continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	5493	2	5	2080	15	11
PROVISIONS (CONTINUED.)						
Pease, 6832 lbs. at 16/- per cwt.	48	16	0			
Mustard, 270lbs. at 1/- to 1/1 ..	14	6	6			
Pepper, 182lbs. at -/6 to -/7 ..	4	14	6			
Other Groceries	33	12	11			
Sago, Tapioca &c. 98lbs. at -/4 to -/8 ..	1	18	6			
Vinegar, 84 gals. at 1/3 to 1/4 ..	5	9	8			
Arrowroot, 1496lbs. at 1/3 to 1/4 ..	95	8	8			
Tobacco, 399lbs. at 3/4 to 3/9 ..	70	5	10			
Snuff, 46lbs. at 4/6 to 4/8 ..	10	12	8			
Salt, 80 cwt. at 30/- per ton..	6	0	0			
Potatoes, 809 bus.	133	17	9			
Poultry,	3	7	6			
Fish and Oranges,	26	12	7			
Eggs,	94	14	6			
				6043	0	0
WINE, SPIRITS, AND PORTER.						
Wine, 56 galls.	20	0	0			
Brandy, 18 galls. at 26/-	23	8	0			
Gin, 53½ galls. at 11/5	30	10	10			
Porter, 21 kilds. at 33/- and 23/-..	31	13	0			
				105	11	10
NECESSARIES.						
Soap, Hard, 16308lbs. at 28/- to 30/- ..	216	7	11			
,, Soft, 800lbs. at 20/- per firkin ..	12	10	0			
Soda, 2679lbs. at 7/- to 9/4 ..	8	17	8			
Starch, 249lbs. at -/4	4	3	0			
Blue, 35lbs. at 1/8	2	18	4			
Candles, 84lbs. at -/6½ to -/10 ..	2	11	6			
Lamp Oil, 28 galls. at 3/10 to 4/- ..	5	10	8			
Linseed Oil, 6 galls. at 3/9 to 3/10 ..	1	2	10			
House Coals, 382r. 7c. 2q. at 12/10 to 13/2	247	13	3½			
Furnace Coals, 892r. 3c. 0q. at 12/10 to 13/2	579	12	9½			
Gas Coals, 184r. 17c. 2q. at 13/- to 21/3	141	15	1			
Lime, 9r. 9c. 2q. at 11/8 to 12/-..	5	12	10			
Cord Wood, 17 cords	14	1	0			
Amount carried forward	1242	16	11	8229	7	9

GENERAL

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward				15155	13	8
Received in Respect of Rent—						
From Borough of Shrewsbury	193	17	4			
„ „ Oswestry	47	7	2			
„ „ Bridgnorth... ..	54	18	4			
„ „ Ludlow	45	13	3			
„ West London Union	8	2	11			
„ South Shields „	7	10	5			
„ Penkridge „	2	17	6			
„ Seisdon „	1	16	3			
				362	3	2
Received in respect of Building—						
From County of Salop	171	12	4			
„ Borough of Wenlock	17	16	1			
				189	8	5
Amount carried forward				15707	5	3

ACCOUNT Continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	1242	16	11	8229	7	9
NECESSARIES (CONTINUED.)						
Matches	3	9	4			
Hearth Stone, and Bath-brick	12	11	5½			
Blacking and Black-lead	6	15	0			
Cap Paper, 36 reams, at 4/6	8	2	0			
Engine Oil, 106½ galls... .. .	33	2	7			
Tallow, 28lbs.	1	6	3			
				1308	3	6½
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs	165	6	7			
				165	6	7
CLOTHING.						
Draper and Mercer for Materials	700	19	5			
Leather	193	15	3			
Shoemaker's Wages	54	1	6			
Tailors' Wages	64	4	0			
				1013	0	2
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
American Cloth	2	14	0			
Coir for Beds	8	11	10			
„ for Matting and Mats	37	9	8			
Diaper	16	2	6			
Drugget and Carpet	4	1	6			
Sheeting	55	18	3			
Straw for Beds	21	9	5			
Waterproof Sheeting	7	12	1			
Ironmongery	41	15	4			
Looking Glasses	4	13	7			
Tin Goods	9	17	10			
Earthenware	62	15	3			
Brooms and Brushes	26	9	2			
Baskets	5	19	11			
Floor Cloth	17	3	9			
Green Baize	7	4	0			
				329	18	1
Amount carried forward	10715	18	0½			

GENERAL

				£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	..	..	..	15707	5	3
<p>JOHN ROBERTS,</p> <p>Clerk of the Asylum.</p>						<hr/> <p>15707 5 3</p> <hr/>

ACCOUNT Continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	329	18	1	10715	18	0½
FURNITURE AND BEDDING (CONTINUED.)						
Chair Webbing, Blind Cord, &c.	5	19	3			
Gutta Percha	7	13	0			
New Clocks	4	10	0			
	<hr/>			348	0	4
Funeral Expenses	52	16	0			
	<hr/>			52	16	0
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.						
Printing, Bookbinding, Advertising, and } Stationery	149	16	11			
Newspapers and Periodicals	24	17	1			
Removals, charged to Unions	10	3	5			
Escapes	3	12	4			
Postage and Receipt Stamps	25	15	0			
Cartage and Carriage of Parcels	9	16	6			
Sweeping Chimneys	5	11	0			
Cleaning Clocks	0	9	0			
House Taxes	3	11	8			
Law Charges	4	13	4			
Sundry Payments	1	2	5			
	<hr/>			239	8	8
Total paid in respect of Maintenance				11356	3	0½
„ „ of Garden				252	16	9
„ „ of Repairs				1415	4	5½
„ „ of Building				527	11	6
Balance in Treasurer's hands	2129	14	7			
„ Steward's hands	25	14	11			
	<hr/>			2155	9	6
11th February, 1870,						
Examined and found correct,						
DECOURCY PEELE,				£	15707	5 3
Clerk to the Visitors and Auditor.						

GARDEN

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Seeds and Plants	20	18	1			
Pig Meal	66	11	0			
Straw	63	19	7			
Rates and Tithes	15	13	11			
Tools and Implements	22	9	10			
Use of Thrashing Machine	1	2	6			
Poultry	1	9	5			
Castrating Pigs	0	18	0			
Manure	8	7	9			
Tan	1	5	0			
Land Drainage	50	1	8			
				252	16	9
Balance to Profit .. .. .	..	..	..	260	0	3½
				512	17	0½

REPAIRS

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Charge for Rent—						
Shrewsbury Borough 1 year	193	17	4			
Oswestry ditto 1 year	47	7	2			
Bridgnorth ditto 1 year	54	18	4			
Ludlow ditto ¾ year	34	2	3			
West London Union, extra charge	11	0	5			
South Shields ditto ditto	7	10	5			
Penkridge ditto ditto	2	17	6			
Seisdon ditto ditto	1	16	3			
				353	9	8
Proportions charged—						
County of Salop	320	0	6			
County of Montgomery	128	5	1			
Borough of Wenlock	33	4	0			
				481	9	7
Orders made in respect of New Boilers and Chimney—						
County of Salop	664	13	4			
County of Montgomery	266	7	6			
Borough of Wenlock	68	19	2			
				1000	0	0
Balance charged in following proportions—						
County of Salop	41	0	8½			
County of Montgomery	16	8	11			
Borough of Wenlock	4	5	2			
				61	14	9½
				1896	14	0½

ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Sale of Pigs	32	10	0			
„ Produce	12	8	6			
ACTICLES CONSUMED.						
Pork and Bacon, 9662lbs. at -/6 to -/7 ..	261	18	9			
Potatoes, 199½ bus. at 3/- to 4/6..	34	1	0			
Carrots, 72½ cwt. at 3/-	10	16	9			
Turnips, 10 cwt. at 3/-	1	10	0			
Cabbages, 344 cwt. at 4/-	72	16	0			
Onions, 14¼ cwt. at 6/- to 10/- ..	4	8	6			
Other Vegetables	69	7	10			
Poultry	6	2	6			
Eggs	6	17	2½			
				467	18	6½
				512	17	0½

ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance of last Account				481	9	7
Paid for Timber	108	12	6			
„ Bricks, Drain Pipes, Lime, Sand } and Cement }	24	16	3			
„ Plumber's Work	102	16	7			
„ New Water Tank, as per Estimate	46	10	0			
„ Ironmonger, Founder, and Smith.	113	8	5½			
„ Paint and Materials for Glazing ..	144	6	11			
„ Painter's Wages	62	12	0			
„ Repairs to Engines	11	2	6			
„ Four-sevenths of cost of New } Boilers, less balance £65. 12s. 0d. }	309	5	2			
„ Re-setting ditto	96	12	10			
„ New Chimney for Boilers, less } balance £17. 0s. 0d. }	145	0	0			
„ Belting and Strapping for Engine.	13	12	6			
„ Gravel	5	2	6			
„ Cartage	15	6	1			
„ Insurance	22	17	6			
„ Repairing Gas Works	10	13	6			
„ Repairing Culvert and Drains ..	27	16	0			
„ Repairing Chimneys	27	8	3			
„ Taking down old Chimney Stack..	18	19	1			
„ Advertisements	1	12	6			
„ Salaries—Surveyor and Treasurer	40	0	0			
„ Superannuation—late Matron ..	66	13	4			
				1415	4	5½
				1896	14	0½

BUILDING

Proportions charged to the—						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
County of Salop	..	..	..	..	..	171	12	4			
County of Montgomery	..	..	..	..	..	68	15	7			
Borough of Wenlock	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	1			
						<hr/>			258	4	0
Charged in the following proportions—											
County of Salop	..	..	..	..	..	265	17	4			
County of Montgomery	..	..	..	..	..	106	11	0			
Borough of Wenlock	..	..	..	..	..	27	11	8			
						<hr/>			400	0	0
Balance	..	..	..	..	..	.....			127	11	6
									785	15	6

SUMMARY OF THE

MAINTENANCE.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand 1st January, 1869	..	..	..	..	..	2500	0	7			
Cash received by Treasurer	..	..	..	..	..	12250	5	8			
„ „ Steward	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	0			
Arrears—West London Union	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6			
						<hr/>			14814	16	9
REPAIRS.											
Received for Rent	..	..	..	..	..	362	3	2			
„ from County and Borough Treasurers	..	..	..	..	..	1086	17	0			
Arrears—Montgomery County	..	..	..	..	..	394	12	7			
„ West London Union	..	..	..	..	..	2	17	6			
Balance due 31st December, 1869	..	..	..	..	..	61	14	9½			
						<hr/>			1908	5	0½
BUILDING.											
Received from County & Borough Treasurers	..	..	..	..	..	189	8	5			
Arrears—Montgomery County	..	..	..	..	..	68	15	7			
Balance due 31st December, 1869	..	..	..	..	..	527	11	6			
						<hr/>			785	15	6

ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance of last Account .. .. .	.....			258	4	0
Paid for Balance of Account, Chapel } Enlargement	67	10	0			
„ Timber	31	2	4			
„ Brick, Lime, Sand, and Cement.	32	3	9			
„ Moule's Patent Earth Closets ..	8	0	0			
„ Ironmonger and Ironfounder ..	3	19	3			
„ Plumber's Work	69	7	5			
„ Stonework	34	5	11			
„ Three-sevenths of cost of New } Boilers	281	2	10			
				527	11	6
				785	15	6

FOREGOING ACCOUNTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paid during the Year	11356	3	0½			
„ „ for Garden	252	16	9			
Balance December 31st, 1869	3205	16	11½			
				14814	16	9
Balance due January 1st, 1869	481	9	7			
Paid during the Year	1415	4	5½			
Ludlow Borough Treasurer, over paid ..	11	11	0			
				1908	5	0½
Balance due January 1st, 1869	258	4	0			
Paid during the Year	527	11	6			
				785	15	6

SALOP

An Account of the Receipts for the County of Salop, in respect of therein as shewn in the Building and Repairs Accounts,

1869.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 22nd. From County Treasurer for— Building	171	12	4			
From County Treasurer for— Repairs	320	0	6			
Nov. 2nd. From County Treasurer for— Repairs—Boilers and Chimney	664	13	4			
				1156	6	2

MONTGOMERY

An Account of the Receipts for the County of Montgomery, in respect of therein as shewn in the Building and Repairs Accounts,

1869.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 31st. Balance due on Building Account	68	15	7			
„ „ Repairs Account.	394	12	7			
				463	8	2

WENLOCK

An Account of the Receipts for the Borough of Wenlock, in respect of therein as shewn in the Building and Repairs Accounts,

1869.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 11th. From Borough Treasurer for— Building	17	16	1			
From Borough Treasurer for— Repairs	33	4	0			
Nov. 8th. From Borough Treasurer for— Repairs—Boilers and Chimney	68	19	2			
				119	19	3

COUNTY.

Building and Repairs, as shewn in the General Account, and of charges for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

1869.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 19th. By charge for Building ..	171	12	4			
" " Repairs ..	320	0	6			
Nov. 15th. By charge for Repairs—						
Boilers and Chimney	664	13	4			
	<hr/>			1156	6	2

COUNTY.

Building and Repairs, as shewn in the General Account, and of charges for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

1869.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 19th. By charge for Building ..	68	15	7			
" " Repairs ..	128	5	1			
Nov. 15th. By charge for Repairs—						
Boilers and Chimney	266	7	6			
	<hr/>			463	8	2

BOROUGH.

Building and Repairs, as shewn in the General Account, and of charges for the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 19th. By charge for Buildings ..	17	16	1			
" " Repairs ..	33	4	0			
Nov. 15th. By charge for Repairs—						
Boilers and Chimney	68	19	2			
	<hr/>			119	19	3

Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, and Ludlow Penkridge, and

An Account of the Receipts for the Boroughs and Unions, in respect of
shewn in the Repairs Account for

1869.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 2nd.	From Shrewsbury Borough Treasurer	96	18	8			
Aug. 12th.	From Shrewsbury Borough Treasurer	96	18	8			
					193	17	4
Feb. 27th.	From Oswestry Borough Treasurer	23	13	7			
Sept. 1st.	From Oswestry Borough Treasurer	23	13	7			
					47	7	2
Mar. 9th.	From Bridgnorth Borough Treasurer	27	9	2			
Aug. 23rd.	From Bridgnorth Borough Treasurer	27	9	2			
					54	18	4
Feb. 4th.	From Ludlow Borough Treasurer	22	11	3			
July 31st.	From Ludlow Borough Treasurer	11	11	0			
Dec. 6th.	From Ludlow Borough Treasurer	11	11	0			
					45	13	3
	From West London Union Treasurer	8	2	11			
	Balance due 31st Dec. 1869.	2	17	6			
					11	0	5
	From South Shields Union Treasurer	7	10	5			
					7	10	5
	From Penkridge Union Treasurer	2	17	6			
					2	17	6
	From Seisdon Union Treasurer	1	16	3			
					1	16	3

Boroughs, and West London, South Shields, Seisdon Unions.

Rent as shewn in the General Account, and of charges therein as
the Year ending 31st December, 1869.

1869.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Shrewsbury Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	96	18	8			
July 1st.	By Shrewsbury Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	96	18	8			
					193	17	4
Jan. 1st.	By Oswestry Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	23	13	7			
July 1st.	By Oswestry Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	23	13	7			
					47	7	2
Jan. 1st.	By Bridgnorth Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	27	9	2			
July 1st.	By Bridgnorth Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	27	9	2			
					54	18	4
Jan. 1st.	By Ludlow Borough, (Charge under Act 30 & 31 Vict. Cap. 108, Sec. 23.)	22	11	3			
July 1st.	By Ludlow Borough, Half-year's Rent ..	11	11	0			
	Balance	11	11	0			
					45	13	3
	By West London Union, extra charge	11	0	5			
					11	0	5
	By South Shields Union, extra charge	7	10	5			
					7	10	5
	By Penkrige Union, extra charge	2	17	6			
					2	17	6
	By Seisdon Union, extra charge	1	16	3			
					1	16	3

BALANCE due to the Asylum on the GENERAL ACCOUNT, as shewn in Ledger, Folio 278, £3205. 16s. 11½d.

This Amount, provided all Monies were paid to the Treasurer, would be the Balance in his hands, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer, as per General Ledger Account, Folio 193. }	...	...	...	2129	14	7
Cash in the hands of the Steward, as per General Ledger Account, Folio 115.. }	...	...	...	25	14	11
Advanced by Treasurer on Account of Repairs, as per General Ledger Account, Folio 140 }	61	14	9½	*589	6	3½
Advanced by Treasurer on Account of Building, as per Building Ledger Account, Folio 51 }	527	11	6			
Arrears—Montgomery County—Building ditto ditto—Repairs }	68	15	7	†463	8	2
„ West London Union }	394	12	7			
				9	4	0
				3217	7	11½
Less Amount paid by Ludlow Borough Treasurer in excess of Amount due.. }				11	11	0
				3205	16	11½

* This £589. 6s. 3½d. has to be repaid to the Treasurer of the Asylum, it having been advanced out of Maintenance Account.

† These Amounts have been paid, since the closing of the Accounts.

Average weekly cost per head.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages... .. .	0	1	8			
Provisions	0	4	10 ² / ₁₆			
Wine, Spirits and Porter	0	0	1			
Necessaries	0	1	0 ⁹ / ₁₆			
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0	1 ⁹ / ₁₆			
Clothing	0	0	9 ¹² / ₁₆			
Furniture and Bedding	0	0	3 ⁶ / ₁₆			
Miscellaneous	0	0	2 ⁵ / ₁₆			
Garden and Farm	0	0	2 ⁷ / ₁₆			
				0	9	3 ² / ₁₆
Deduct Articles Sold				0	0	0 ⁶ / ₁₆
				0	9	2 ⁹ / ₁₆

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Number of Patients	221.81	256.76	478.57
„ „ Officers and Attendants	28.41	28.47	56.88

Consumed by Patients and Attendants during the year 1869 :—

	Patients.	Officers and Attendants.
Beef lbs.	43847	7915
Mutton „	9897	6947
Other Meat value	.....	£1 16s. 0d.
Suet lbs.	95	.....
Bacon „	8900 $\frac{3}{4}$	1666
Lard „	252	26
Cheese „	8410	2476 $\frac{3}{4}$
Butter, Salt „	10469	1706.12
„ Fresh ... .. „	.....	152.8
Milk, New... .. qts.	200 $\frac{1}{3}$	1095
„ Skimmed „	47201	.....
Bread lbs.	203166	24768
Flour bus.	3147 $\frac{1}{3}$	22
Oatmeal lbs.	2835	.....
Cocoa „	6387 $\frac{1}{3}$	.....
Tea „	1593.9 $\frac{1}{2}$	511.8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coffee „	38.8	101.12
Sugar, Loaf „	170	222. $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Moist „	10923	1808.12
Rice „	930	48
Pease „	6425	.....
Mustard „	185	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper „	135 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$
Other Spices value	£26 14s. 6d.	£5 2s. 11d.
Sago lbs.	67	31
Vinegar gals.	75	7
Arrowroot... .. lbs.	1434	.....
Tobacco „	397 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....
Snuff „	45	.....
Salt cwt.	8064	896
Potatoes bus.	941	203 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrots cwt.	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Turnips „	6	4
Cabbage „	328 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions lbs.	1596	.....
Other Vegetables value	£54 9s. 6d.	£14 18s. 6d.
Poultry „	£4 6s. 0d.	£5 4s. 0d.
Fish and Oranges „	£23 5s. 8d.	£3 6s 11d.
Eggs „	£91 0s 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	£10 11s. 0d.
Beer gals.	19188.13	5700.7
Wine pts.	462	.....
Brandy „	119	.....
Gin „	377	.....
Porter kilds.	15	.....

Abstract of Returns made by Clerks of Unions, and Overseers of Parishes,
of the number of Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind,
chargeable on the 1st January, 1870.

16 & 17 Vic. cap. 97, sec. 64.

UNIONS.	In County Asylum.		In other Asylums		In Work-houses.		With Friends.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Atcham	18	18	0	0	1	9	0	0	19	27	46
Bridgnorth	9	15	1	0	1	6	3	2	14	23	37
Church Stretton	4	6	0	0	5	2	0	3	9	11	20
Cleobury Mortimer	6	8	0	0	3	4	8	6	17	18	35
Clun	4	13	0	0	1	2	4	5	9	20	29
Ellesmere	8	7	0	0	2	8	4	1	14	16	30
Knighton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Llanfyllin	12	17	0	0	0	0	12	17	24	34	58
Ludlow	13	11	0	0	2	5	1	3	16	19	35
Machynlleth.....	3	2	0	0	2	4	4	4	9	10	19
Madeley	27	30	0	0	5	8	6	15	38	53	91
Market Drayton	11	7	0	0	2	3	2	1	15	11	26
Montgomery County	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Newport	9	8	0	0	0	1	2	7	11	16	27
Newtown and Llanidloes.....	18	17	0	0	2	9	10	10	30	36	66
Oswestry Incorporation	14	17	0	0	0	8	0	2	14	27	41
INCORPORATION OF POOL & MONTGOMERY	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	5	4	9
Berriew	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	7	4	11
Castle Caereinion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Chirbury	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Leighton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Llandyssil.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Montgomery Parish	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Pool, Middle	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Worthen	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Salop County	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Shifnal	3	7	0	0	0	1	3	4	6	12	18
SHREWSBURY INCORPORATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy Cross and St. Giles	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
Meole Brace.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Saint Alkmond	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	9
„ Chad.....	8	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	21	29
„ Julian	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	8	12
„ Mary	4	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	7	12
Shrewsbury Borough	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Wellington	18	22	0	0	2	3	13	13	33	38	71
Wem	5	11	0	0	4	3	1	9	10	23	33
Whitchurch	7	9	0	0	6	8	1	1	14	18	32
TOTAL	234	275	1	0	43	94	79	105	357	474	831
Total Insane, 1st January, 1868									335	458	793
Increase in two years									22	16	38