

**Reports of the medical officer of the Lunatic Asylum, for the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and for the Borough of Much Wenlock, 1846-1847 / [Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Lunatic Asylum].**

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REPORTS  
OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF THE  
LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR THE COUNTIES OF  
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,  
AND FOR  
THE BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK,  
1846—1847.

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SHREWSBURY:  
PRINTED BY SANDFORD AND HOWELL, HIGH-STREET.

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MDCCCXLVII.

REPORTS

THE MEDICAL OFFICER

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

LUNATIC ASYLUM

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF  
THE SALOP LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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IN the course of the Twelve Months which have elapsed since the 28th of March, 1845, when the Asylum was opened for the reception of Patients, there have been admitted 57 Men and 47 Women, making together a total of 104. Of this number 4 Males and 3 Females have been discharged Recovered; 1 Male and 1 Female have been removed unimproved; and 5 Males have died; so that the number of Patients at present upon the Register is 90: viz. 47 Males and 43 Females. All the general facts and circumstances which have been ascertained with respect to their numbers, ages, conditions, and occupations; together with the relative proportion of the different forms of the malady; its causes, duration, and the frequency of its attacks, as well as the amount of Education possessed by the various individuals, and the causes of death in those cases which have terminated fatally, are represented in Tabular Forms which are appended to this Report.

Although the introduction of any observations having reference to the general economy and organization of Lunatic Asylums may seem foreign to the purpose of an Annual Report, there are certain peculiarities appertaining to the circumstances of this Institution which induce the Medical Officer upon the present occasion to submit the following remarks to the consideration of the Magistrates.

According to the modern system of managing the Insane, in which so much depends upon the arrangements provided for their proper division into classes, and upon the attendance requisite for the care of each Ward, it is generally considered that the Establishment—that is—the Staff of Officers and Attendants—which is unavoidably necessary for the proper care of 100 Patients would be equally effective and not more expensive for that of 200. The Medical Officer would therefore beg to observe that, so long as the number of Patients is not very considerably higher than it has hitherto been in this Asylum, the consequence must be, either a high proportional rate of expenditure in the maintenance of the Institution, or a serious defect in its means of service.

The utmost attainable degree of general comfort and tranquillity being the groundwork upon which all other means of moral treatment most securely rest; it is quite evident that without such a provision for the proper association and separation of Patients, in reference to the various modifications in the form or in the degree of their malady as is most conducive to their mutual benefit; the great advantages which would otherwise accrue from a salubrious site, spacious grounds, and well-ventilated apartments, and from other arrangements of a costly description, may be rendered in a great measure nugatory. The number of Wards which it has been found most expedient to establish, under present circumstances, on each side of the

Asylum, is three; but as this extent of classification is not sufficient for the maintenance of that general tranquillity to which reference has just been made; and as the means for separating those individuals who are either occasionally turbulent or otherwise offensive, from the more orderly Patients, are far from being complete, the difficulties and the inconveniences which result from this state of things materially interfere with the satisfactory progress of the Institution. The Table which represents the comparative duration of the malady exhibits a more than ordinary proportion of cases of long standing; and the following extract from the statement inserted in the Visitors' Book by the Commissioners in Lunacy, on the 12th of February last, may probably be deemed sufficient to warrant the observations which the Medical Officer has thought proper to communicate upon this subject.

“There appears to be an unusually large proportion  
 “of weak and sickly Patients, many of whom are dirty in their  
 “habits, and we think that the Wards in which these persons are  
 “placed are not well adapted for Lunatics of this class: some of  
 “the Cells having an offensive odour, although due care and  
 “attention appeared to be used in removing the offensive matter.  
 “We would suggest for the consideration of the Visiting Com-  
 “mittee of Justices, the propriety of increasing the number of  
 “single Rooms, and of forming a Dormitory for the worst class  
 “of Dirty Patients.”\*

Besides the necessity for an additional provision of the kind above alluded to, the experience of the past year has manifested at least an equal necessity for a more appropriate arrangement of the official duties of the Institution. Until recently the number of Inmates has been so small that the

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\* The suggestions of the Commissioners in Lunacy upon the above mentioned subjects have subsequently been adopted.

engagement of additional Officers would scarcely have been consistent with a strict regard to pecuniary prudence, and the Medical Officer has consequently felt himself under the necessity of attempting the discharge of different duties whose combination, under other circumstances, would have been wholly incompatible with the interests of the Patients and the proper object of the Institution. The appointment of a person in the double capacity of House Steward and Chief Male Attendant can scarcely, however, be longer properly dispensed with; and by such a division of the duties there can be no doubt that much benefit would accrue to the Patients, and that a much greater amount of accuracy would be attainable in the minor details of management than could reasonably be looked for without it.

To the utmost extent that the circumstances of the Institution would allow, pains have been taken to impart an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort to the apartments of the Patients and to the airing courts; and no available means have been neglected of affording suitable employment and amusement to all, whose capabilities in any degree permit the application of those important means of treatment. The Airing Courts, which were at first entirely unfit for their purpose, afforded in their preparation employment for several months to the more able-bodied men; and the labour of this class has subsequently been directed to the formation of a more convenient approach to the Asylum, and to partially levelling the ground in front. The amount of labour, however, which will be necessary for the proper adaptation of this ground to the purposes of cultivation and exercise, so as to render it most conducive to the general pleasure and gratification of the Patients, as well as to the maintenance of their bodily health, will either require more effective strength than they themselves are able to bring to bear upon it, or the ground in question must for a long time remain unproductive of those important advantages which it would otherwise be so

well calculated to afford. Besides the employment out of doors of the more active of the Male Patients during favourable weather, the Pump Capstan requires the work of eight men for two hours every day; and some of this class, along with others of a less vigorous description, are daily engaged in rendering assistance to the Attendants in their Ward duties, such as cleaning the various apartments, bedmaking, &c.; whilst others of a still feebler character are occasionally occupied in picking coir, and a few have been induced to commence plaiting straw.

With comparatively few exceptions, the Male Patients are not conversant with such particular kinds of handicraft as they could be conveniently employed in at the Asylum; but whenever an opportunity has been presented for their appropriate occupation in this way, it has not been lost sight of. One of the Patients, who is a Carpenter, has been constantly working at his trade since the period of his admission; and his services in this way have very materially contributed to the acquisition of many conveniences which could very badly have been spared. Two Bricklayers were very glad to assist in the erection of the Boundary Wall, and whilst so occupied were comparatively comfortable and happy. But as to the modes of employment which may be best adapted in future to the necessities of individuals of the same class, belonging to this part of the country, judging from the habits and qualifications of those Patients who have been already admitted, the Medical Officer is inclined to think, that the various operations of Gardening and Spade Husbandry would be found much more applicable and more extensively beneficial than any other.

With respect to the Females, the Kitchen and the Laundry afford the daily means of occupying several of the more active and orderly, as well as some who, without such employment, would not often be entitled to rank with the latter



class. Needlework and the various kinds of household service within the Wards engage others; and a few even of those who are occasionally the most irritable and violent are not unfrequently induced to knit or to sew. In proportion to the number of Females admitted during the year, the amount of work done by them may appear to be small; but it is necessary to be borne in mind that the actual *average* number resident during the whole year is very materially lower, and that “the introduction of the “system of labour into Asylums is not primarily to be contemplated as a means of pecuniary profit, but as a means of “promoting the cure and the comfort of the Patients.” In this point of view, a comparison between the amount of articles manufactured by the Patients during the infancy of such an Institution, and that which is practicable under more favourable circumstances, can hardly be instituted with perfect fairness.

Some difficulty has been experienced in providing suitable kinds of interesting diversions for individuals whose grade of intellectual cultivation is generally low. Cards, Draughts, and Dominos, afford a pleasant pastime to a considerable number during their leisure hours, and when they are confined to the house in consequence of bad weather. Reading is not in great request among them, although a few take delight in the perusal of the Penny and Saturday Magazines, and of other publications of a similar character. The introduction of active games is yet required; and when the state of the outer grounds will admit of this, it would be very desirable to afford the Male Patients an opportunity of playing at Bowls and Skittles.—Dancing to the music of a Violin has been sometimes introduced, and invariably with a very beneficial effect; but, unfortunately, the only performer upon this instrument is not often capable of discharging his duty in a satisfactory manner; and a Hand Organ, or some instrument of a similar kind, which requires no musical skill in its manipulation, by tending to make the time pass more

lightly with individuals, who are of necessity excluded both from general society and from that of their own friends, would be a very valuable acquisition to the Institution.

One great source of gratification to the Patients is the opportunity of taking a walk into the country; and whenever it has been convenient to spare the services of an Attendant from the Wards, the Medical Officer has always found it very advantageous to concede this privilege to as many as can be properly taken care of under the circumstances.

With respect to the subject of Exercise, it may not be out of place here to mention, that, during the time when the airing courts belonging to the eastern wing, were in course of preparation, the Females were necessarily deprived in a great measure of their opportunities of taking exercise in the open air, and that the consequence was a remarkable increase in the tendency to disorder and tumult; but since these courts have been rendered comparatively comfortable, the disposition here adverted to has been very much diminished; and if the outer grounds were so laid out so as to afford a wider range for their movements, along with greatly extended means for their healthful employment, and a feeling of comparative freedom, there can be no doubt that the results in this way would be proportionately beneficial.

In the course of the year various additions have been made to the internal conveniences of the Asylum, as well as to those of the airing courts. Among others, a Scullery has been attached to each Ward, so that this part of the domestic business has no longer to be exclusively transacted in the Kitchen, and the Patients are thereby prevented from unnecessarily mingling with each other in that part of the House, whilst the presence of the Attendants is not needlessly withdrawn upon this account from their respective Wards. Sheds and seats have been erected in the courts, and afford agreeable resting places for the Patients

in the open air. The large gates of the courts belonging to the western wing have been removed, and doors of a more convenient size, which lock and open with the Attendants' ordinary key, have been substituted. This change has been found to be a great improvement in the way of affording the means of a more ready transit between the interior of the Building and the grounds.

The extension of the Boundary Wall, and the completion of the Lodge and Front Gate, along with the alteration which is now in progress in the Windows of the Asylum, will materially diminish one of the most serious inconveniences which has had to be encountered : viz.—the perpetual temptations presented to those individuals who have been inclined to escape. This circumstance has greatly interfered with the orderly conduct of the establishment, both by enhancing the necessity for constant vigilance, and by frequently causing the service of the Ward Attendants to be unnecessarily and inconveniently withdrawn from the interior of the House. The number of individuals who have attempted to escape is seventeen ; the number of attempts made by them during the year is 55 ; and of those there have been 11 cases in which the parties have got clear off, and have only been retaken after intervals varying from a few Hours to Eight Days.

With a Copy of the Rules which were drawn up for the direction of the Attendants, and with a copy also of the general Dietary of the Patients, the Medical Officer begs leave to submit to the Magistrates the Tabular Statements referred to at the commencement of this Report.

*Signed,*

RICHARD OLIVER, M. D.

*Salop Lunatic Asylum,  
March 28th, 1846.*

## PATIENTS' GENERAL DIETARY.

	DINNER.	SUPPER.					
<p><b>BREAKFAST.</b></p> <p>Milk Porridge, made with 1 Gallon of Milk, 2 Gallons of Water, 44oz. of Oatmeal, and 4oz. of Flour.</p> <p>Of this each Patient is allowed <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> pint, with Bread, 6oz.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>DINNER.</b></p> <p>Monday { Meat, free from Bone, 6oz.* Potatoes</p> <p>Wednesday { Yeast Dumpling 4 oz. with Trecele Sauce. Beer <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint.</p> <p>Thursday { Irish Stew <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> lb.† Bread 6oz. Beer <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint.</p> <p>Friday {</p> <p>Sunday—Meat Pie Crust 12oz.; Meat 2oz.; Beer <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SUPPER.</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><b>MALES.</b></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"><b>FEMALES.</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"> <p>Monday { Milk Porridge <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> pt. Bread 6oz.</p> <p>Wednesday { Bread 8oz. Cheese 2oz. Beer <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint</p> <p>Friday { Tea 1 pint Bread 8oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Sunday</p> </td> <td style="border: none;"> <p>Sunday { Tea 1 pint Bread 6oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Wednesday {</p> <p>Monday { Coffee 1 pt. Bread 6oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Tuesday {</p> <p>Thursday {</p> <p>Friday {</p> <p>Saturday {</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<b>MALES.</b>	<b>FEMALES.</b>	<p>Monday { Milk Porridge <math>1\frac{1}{2}</math> pt. Bread 6oz.</p> <p>Wednesday { Bread 8oz. Cheese 2oz. Beer <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> pint</p> <p>Friday { Tea 1 pint Bread 8oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Sunday</p>	<p>Sunday { Tea 1 pint Bread 6oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Wednesday {</p> <p>Monday { Coffee 1 pt. Bread 6oz. Butter <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> oz.</p> <p>Tuesday {</p> <p>Thursday {</p> <p>Friday {</p> <p>Saturday {</p>	<p>* On Monday and Thursday the meat is boiled and on Wednesday and Saturday it is roasted.</p> <p>† The Irish Stew is made from the liquor in which the Meat was boiled the day before, with 3oz. of Meat added for each Patient, with Potatoes, Onions, and Seasoning.</p>
<b>MALES.</b>	<b>FEMALES.</b>						
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TABLE exhibiting the Admissions, Discharges, &amp;c. for the year ending March 28th, 1846.\*

	Admitted.	Recovered.	Removed.	Died.	Remaining.
MALES.....:	57	4	1	5	47
FEMALES.....	47	3	1	0	43
TOTAL.....	104	7	2	5	90

\* The average daily number of Patients resident in the Asylum during the year was 66.

To save space, the rest of the facts appertaining to this year, and which were originally exhibited in separate Tables, will be combined with those of the year ending March 28th, 1847, and will be printed with them as an Appendix to the Medical Officer's Second Annual Report.

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Although the means requisite for the proper classification of the Patients must necessarily remain incomplete until the proposed additional building is ready for use, the Medical Officer has much satisfaction in testifying to the adoption during the past year of several minor arrangements which have materially contributed to increase the efficiency of the Institution. — An alteration of the Dormitories which have been effected, and the removal of the partition has completely obviated the inconvenience, and the rooms in question are no longer used as a sleeping space.

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM**

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

**SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,**

AND FOR

**THE BOROUGH OF MUCH WENLOCK.**

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At the date of the Medical Officer's first Annual Report (March 28th, 1846) the number of Patients remaining in the Asylum was 90,—viz. 47 Males and 43 Females. Since that period 65,—viz. 29 Males and 36 Females, have been admitted; 21,—viz. 7 Males and 14 Females have been discharged Recovered; 5,—viz. 1 Male and 4 Females have been removed unimproved; 14,—viz. 10 Males and 4 Females have died; and 113,—viz. 57 Males and 56 Females remain.

The average number resident during the year has been  $100\frac{1}{8}$ ; so that the numbers specified in the respective columns of the first Tabular Statement appended to this Report, nearly coincide with the actual per centages of Recoveries and Deaths; the proportions here given, as compared with those of last year being nearly doubled in both instances.

Although the means requisite for the proper classification of the Patients must necessarily remain incomplete until the proposed additional Building is ready for use, the Medical Officer has much satisfaction in referring to the adoption, during the past year, of several minor arrangements which have materially contributed to increase the efficiency of the Institution. Among the most important of these may be enumerated,

1st.—The alteration of two of the Dormitories which have hitherto been appropriated to the reception of many Patients who are offensive in their habits. The proper ventilation of these apartments was in the first instance utterly impracticable, and the annoyance and mutual irritation which this unfortunate circumstance produced among their inmates are scarcely conceivable. The removal of a useless partition has completely obviated the inconvenience, and the rooms in question are no longer the scenes of nightly tumult which they used to be. By the same alteration an additional Day Room has been obtained without encroaching in the slightest degree upon the previous amount of sleeping space.

2nd.—The introduction of properly guarded open Fires into the Wards has not merely been the source of great gratification to the Patients, but during the long and severe Winter just past, cannot have failed to have had a material effect in keeping down the rate of Mortality in the Institution.

3rd.—The principle upon which the Windows were constructed was so exceedingly unsafe, that it was found necessary to alter the majority of those upon the first floor which were unfixed, by providing grooves for them to slide in for a certain extent into the Wall, and by fixing the opening Casements to the Mullions. In this manner the purposes of thorough Ventilation and of security against the future risk of dangerous Accidents have so far been provided for.

4th.—The arrangements of the Kitchen, which are of such material consequence in the general management of the Institu-

tion, have, until recently, been exceedingly inconvenient and imperfect; but the improvements which have already been made in this department are so far very satisfactory, and when the proposed alterations are completed, it is probable that they will be found to afford every reasonable convenience.

5th.—The Ground surrounding the Asylum, having hitherto been but partially productive of those advantages which it is capable of yielding, is about to be turned to a better account. The area in front, being laid out with dry walks, already affords a more agreeable place for exercise in the open Air than was previously available within the precincts of the Institution; and when gates are placed at the extremities of the front of the Building, so as to form barriers between the ground on the North and that on the South side of the Asylum, the whole of the land within the Boundary Wall may be used at one time by the Patients of both sexes, and the respective divisions here referred to may be occupied alternately by each.—In connexion with this subject, it may be mentioned that, when the new Building is completed, the extent of exercising ground *within the Courts* will not only be much more advantageously divided, but will be very greatly enlarged. At present there are only 4 available Airing Courts,—viz. two for the patients of each sex; and these severally comprise an area of no more than 77 feet by 74 feet. But when the two courts here referred to as belonging to each side of the Asylum, shall be thrown into one, which will have an area of 148 Feet by 77 Feet; and when the two other proposed new Courts, for the Patients of each Sex, are added, and which respectively include spaces of 124 Feet by 80 Feet, and 200 Feet by 100 Feet; it may be easily conceived that this acquisition of divided space out of doors will contribute not less materially in its way to increase the efficiency of the Institution, than the addition of 42 single Sleeping Rooms, where not more than 12 now exist, will certainly conduce to the attainment of order, comfort, and tranquillity among the Patients within.



6th,—The completion of the Boundary Wall has been the means of preventing much troublesome interference with the ordinary duties of the Attendants, as the temptations to escape have thereby been in a great measure removed.

Since the completion of the Wall in January last, only two attempts have been made by Patients to escape ; but one of these however, was successful owing to some planks having been left by workmen ; whereas in the nine previous months, 25 attempts were made, and 12 of those were successful.

In this, as in every similar establishment, many matters which are individually less important than those which have been mentioned above, but by no means insignificant in their general bearing upon the condition of the Patients, require undeviating attention, and the exercise of such tact and discretion as few unpractised Attendants can bring to bear upon them. If enumerated, these matters might appear exceedingly frivolous in the eyes of those who are unaccustomed to the care of the Insane ; but some notion may be formed of the necessity for unremitting vigilance, even in things which may seem to be unworthy of ordinary notice, when it is considered, that the object is, to maintain tranquillity and comparative comfort among persons who are for the most part incapable of appreciating the nature of their situation,—in which it is not more desirable that good order should be strictly preserved, than expedient that the reins of discipline should be gently handled,—and where everything of a penal or correctional character (as being entirely out of place) is strictly prohibited.

With respect to the employment of the Patients, there is little to add to the observations which were contained in the Report of last year : Spade labour constituting the staple occupation for the Men, and sewing, knitting, and the various kinds of household work that for the Women. On an average,

about 40 Men, and 30 Women are more or less actively employed every day;—the proportion of the weak and sickly cases being more than usually large, a circumstance particularly noticed by the Visiting Commissioners in Lunacy at both the periods when they inspected the Institution.


With the view of counteracting any erroneous impressions which may prevail respecting the productive industry of the Insane, and to place this subject on its proper footing, the Medical Officer would beg to direct attention to the observations of the Visiting Justices of the Asylum, at Hanwell, contained in their Report presented to the Magistrates of Middlesex, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1839. He would also beg to refer to the remarks of Mr. Tuke in his Introduction to the Translation of Dr. Jacobi's Work on the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane :—Page xxv. et seq.

With a classification of the Patients sufficiently minute to obviate as much as possible the risk of mutual annoyance, and to preserve the highest attainable degree of domestic order and comfort; with regular and suitable employment; and with a variety of cheerful amusements both out of doors and in the house; there cannot be the slightest doubt that many most important advantages might be obtained, which under different circumstances it would be quite idle to expect. But in a Pauper Asylum where the number of Patients is considerably below 200, a moderate expense of maintenance is not compatible with all the advantages which result from the appointment of a complete Staff of Servants; and in such a case, the benefits in question must either be sparingly available, or be purchased at a comparatively exorbitant cost.—The Carpenter, the Smith, the Shoemaker, and the Tailor, who are hired in large Institutions to work at their respective trades, and to superintend the work of the Patients who are capable of those employments, are each to a

certain extent discharging the duties of an Attendant during their hours of labour; and whether the scale of the establishment is sufficiently large to make this extent of divisional service desirable in point of economy or not, there can be no doubt whatever with respect to its beneficial influence upon the Patients; and every *approach* to an arrangement of this kind is an important acquisition to the means brought to bear upon the objects of the Institution. In like manner the taking care of Cows and Pigs would be found to have a salutary effect, by rousing old associations, and by affording suitable employment to some Patients who are either unable or unwilling to engage in other occupations. In short, so far as an institution of this kind can be made, with certain limitations, to approach in its nature to that of an independent community, and to present within itself the greatest variety of those objects and employments which occur in ordinary life, so much the more perfectly will it be found to fulfil its general design; and it is for this reason that the Medical Officer would here venture to suggest the expediency of rendering this Asylum available for as large a number of Patients as the Building will accommodate, by uniting in its object all those independent parts of the district from which the situation is conveniently accessible, but which have not yet associated themselves in this respect with the Counties of Salop and Montgomery.\* In the event of this suggestion being adopted, it may be presumed that the number of Inmates would warrant the engagement of a more numerous body of Attendants and other Servants, and that the efficiency of the means of treatment would thereby be materially increased.

Since the 12th of July, 1846, when the Chaplain commenced his duties at the Asylum, Divine Service has been performed regularly in one of the Corridors twice a week,

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 For Note see bottom of Page 19.

and has usually been attended by about 50 of the Patients. With all the inconveniences of the temporary arrangements at present required for this purpose, the benefits resulting from the appointment of a Chaplain are manifested in the greater disposition to order and decorum which prevails among the Patients, and in the satisfaction which many of them derive from their attendance on the service; and the Medical Officer has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very appropriate and judicious manner in which the duties of the Chaplain have hitherto been discharged.

The following Tables (with the exception of the first, which exhibits the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c. for the second year only) present in a digested form the general facts which have been ascertained respecting the Patients during the two years which have elapsed since the opening of the Asylum.

*Signed*

RICHARD OLIVER, M. D.

*Bicton, March 28th, 1847.*

\* The Return of Insane Persons chargeable to the several Unions and Parishes of Salop and Montgomery, on the 1st of January, 1847, exclusive of those Boroughs which have not contributed to the erection of the Asylum, is as follows: viz.—

	In Asylums.	In Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	Elsewhere Maintained.	Total.
SALOP .....	83	3	69	54	209
MONTGOMERY .....	16		9	103	128

TABLE exhibiting the Number of Patients in the Asylum, with the Admissions, Discharges, &c. during the year ending March 28th, 1847.

	Remaining March 28th, 1846.	Admitted.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining March 28th, 1847.
MALES. . . . .	47	29	8	1	10	57
FEMALES. . . . .	43	36	15	4	4	56
TOTAL. . . . .	90	65	23*	5†	14	113

\* One Male was re-admitted after having been discharged recovered, was a second time discharged and remains well; and one Female who was discharged recovered, was re-admitted and is still in the Asylum: so that the actual number of individuals who have been discharged recovered and have not been re-admitted is twenty-one.

† Two of the Females discharged unimproved have been re-admitted.

TABLE exhibiting the conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood of the Patients admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Single .....	42	35	77
Married .....	35	33	68
Widowed .....	9	15	24

TABLE exhibiting the Ages of the Patients admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Between 15 and 20...	1	1	Between 45 and 50...	9	15
.... 20 .. 25...	2	2	.... 50 .. 55...	10	6
.... 25 .. 30...	12	6	.... 55 .. 60...	8	6
.... 30 .. 35...	7	15	.... 60 .. 65...	1	3
.... 35 .. 40...	17	8	.... 65 .. 70...	3	2
.... 40 .. 45...	13	12	Above 70 .. .....	3	7

TABLE exhibiting the Duration of the Malady in the cases admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 year..	28	28	56	More than 8 years	3	2	5
More than 1 year...	6	7	13	.... 10 years	6	3	9
.... 2 years.	8	7	15	.... 16 years	2	0	2
.... 3 years.	1	3	4	.... 20 years	2	1	3
.... 4 years.	4	4	8	.... 30 years	0	1	1
.... 5 years.	2	0	2	During life.....	5	7	12
.... 6 years.	2	1	3	Unascertained...	10	18	28
.... 7 years.	7	1	8				

TABLE exhibiting the Occupations of the Patients admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Blacksmiths.....	4	0	Paupers.....	3	5
Bricklayers.....	4	0	Pedlars .....	1	1
Carpenters:—Wife of..	2	1	Potter, Wife of.....	0	1
Charwomen .....	0	4	Printer (Letterpress) ..	1	0
China Manufacturer...	1	0	Quarryman .....	1	0
Colliers:—Wives of ...	4	2	Ropemaker, Wife of...	0	1
Dressmakers.....	0	2	Saddler .....	1	0
Engineer in a Colliery.	1	0	Sawyer, Widow of....	0	1
Farmers and Sons:—			Seamstress .....	0	1
Widows of, and			Servants' Domestic....	2	19
Daughter of .....	6	3	Shoemakers:—Wife &		
Farrier.....	1	0	Widows of.....	4	3
Forgeman.....	4	0	Shopkeeper.....	1	0
Gamekeeper, Wife of..	0	1	Solicitor, Widow of...	0	1
Gardeners.....	2	0	Straw Bonnet Maker..	0	1
Gratefitter .....	1	0	Tailors .....	3	0
Groom:—Wife of.....	1	1	Tanner, Wife of .....	0	1
Labourers:—Wives and			Tinman .....	1	0
Widows of.....	29	18	Vagrant.....	0	1
Miners:—Wives, Wi-			Waggoner.....	1	0
dows, and Daughter of	2	6	Waterman .....	1	0
Mendicants .....	2	1	Weavers .....	2	0
Nailors.....	0	3	Wheelwrights, Wives of	0	2
Painters .....	1	1	Unknown.....	0	1

TABLE exhibiting the Amount of Education in the Cases admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Moderately educated ....	12	4	16
Can read and write .....	33	24	57
Can read only .....	20	23	43
Cannot read.....	20	30	50
Unknown.....	0	1	1

TABLE exhibiting the Assigned Causes of the Malady in the cases admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Age .....	1	1	2
Alarm .....	0	1	1
Anemia .....	0	1	1
Anxiety .....	8	4	12
Application to Business .....	1	0	1
Cerebral Disease .....	3	0	3
Critical Period of Life without other known Cause . . .	0	3	3
Debility induced by severe Indisposition during Pregnancy .....	0	1	1
Disappointment (Prospects).....	2	0	2
————— (Affections).....	0	3	3
Domestic Disagreement.....	4	4	8
Epilepsy.....	10	5	15
Fanaticism .....	0	1	1
Fever .....	1	1	2
Grief.....	0	3	3
Hereditary Predisposition without other known Cause	6	7	13
Illegitimate Child, Birth of .....	0	1	1
Imbecility Congenital.....	6	7	13
Intemperance .....	10	1	11
Jealousy .....	2	0	2
Lactation .....	0	5	5
Poverty .....	5	8	13
Previous Attacks without other known cause .....	2	0	2
Prostitution.....	0	1	1
Puerperal State under distressing circumstances.....	0	1	1
Shock from Bad News .....	0	1	1
Unascertained .....	27	22	49

Number of Cases in which Hereditary Predisposition is traceable, 16 Males and 12 Females,  
Total 28.



TABLE exhibiting the Number of Attacks of the Malady in the cases admitted during the first two years.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th or more.	Unascertained.	Congenital.
Males.....	49	8	5	2	13	6
Females.....	45	10	4	4	16	7
Total.....	94	18	9	6	29	13

TABLE exhibiting the Forms of the Malady in the cases admitted during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania.....	21	27	48
Monomania (including Melancholia).....	22	28	50
Moral Insanity.....	2	3	5
Dementia.....	34	17	51
Congenital Imbecility....	6	7	13
Transient Delirium.....	1	1	2

TABLE exhibiting the Causes of Death in the Cases which terminated fatally during the first two years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anemia with general Debility.....	0	1	1
Apoplexy.....	1	0	1
Brain Acute Inflammation of Membranes of ..	2	0	2
— Chronic Disease of and of Membranes .....	3	1	4
— with General Paralysis .....	6	1	7
Exhaustion.....	2	1	3
Hydrothorax supervening on Scrofulous Affection of the Chest.....	1	0	1