

Report of the Committee of Visitors and of the medical superintendent of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1868.

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REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
The West Riding
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.



WAKEFIELD:
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1869.



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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1868,

PRESENTED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS, 4TH JANUARY, 1869

AND TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS,

5TH APRIL, 1869.

Admissions. The Admissions during the past year have been :—

<i>Men</i>	235
<i>Women</i>	231
<i>Total</i>	<u>466</u>

Discharges. The Discharges :—

<i>Men</i>	106
<i>Women</i>	117
<i>Total</i>	<u>223</u>

Deaths. The Deaths have amounted to :—

<i>Men</i>	74
<i>Women</i>	51
<i>Total</i>	<u>125</u>

Patients
remaining in
the Asylum.

And the Patients remaining in the Asylum on the
31st December, 1868, were :—

<i>Men</i>	647
<i>Women</i>	672
<i>Total</i>	<u>1319</u>

Increase on
the previous
year.

The number of Patients resident on the 31st December, 1867, was:--

<i>Men</i>	598
<i>Women</i>	609
<i>Total</i>	<u>1202</u>

It will thus be seen that there has been an increase of 117 in the number of Patients during the past year. This does not however represent accurately the growth of insanity in the Riding, as up to the month of August, many Lunatics of both sexes were refused admission, owing to the want of adequate accommodation, and were consequently removed to other Asylums, where some of them still remain under treatment.

Notwithstanding the restrictions placed upon the admissions, during the year a larger number of Lunatics has been received than in any previous twelve months.

The large increase which is taking place in the number of Lunatics for whom Asylum accommodation has to be provided will be seen by the following figures :—

Number of Patients in the Asylum Dec. 31, 1866...	1128
" " " 1867...	1202
" " " 1868...	1319

Accommoda-
tion.

The Asylum is now capable of accommodating 1425 Patients in all,—690 Males and 735 Females. It has therefore been enlarged during the past year so as to receive 190 additional Patients—65 Males and 125 Females. This increased accommodation has been obtained by the conversion of the former Weaving Shed, with certain additions into Day Rooms and Dormitories, and by the acquisition of Mount Pleasant House at Sheffield, as a branch or auxiliary establish-

ment, in accordance with the proposals submitted to Quarter Sessions in October last, and sanctioned by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The former Weaving Shed, as altered and adapted, is now fully furnished and ready for occupation, and the temporary Weaving Shed erected for the reception of the looms, until the completion and opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum shall relieve the overcrowding here, has been in use since November.

Mount Pleasant House at Sheffield, which is reserved for Patients of a comparatively quiet and harmless class, was also opened in November. It is under the immediate charge of a resident Medical Assistant and a competent staff of Nurses, and is visited by the Medical Superintendent twice a week, and oftener if necessary.

The recoveries in 1868 have been unusually numerous.

The death rate has been exceptionally low.

Health of the
Patients.

The general health of the inmates has been satisfactory. Cases of Small Pox, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and other contagious diseases have occurred, but no propagation of these maladies has taken place, as they were immediately isolated in the detached Hospital.

Only one serious accident has occurred, namely—a case of suicide, which was investigated by the Committee, and in which they felt satisfied that no blame could attach to the officers or attendants in charge.

Water
Supply.

The Water supply is still engaging the attention of the Committee, who have employed Messrs. LEATHER and CHARLES BINSTED to make a full enquiry and report respecting it.

Weekly
Charge.

The weekly charge for maintenance continues at ten shillings.

The Committee cannot speak too highly of the energy and devotion to his duties evinced by Dr. CRICHTON BROWNE. He has not only had the charge of the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, but has had the organization of the new Auxiliary Establishment at Mount Pleasant. He has been consulted frequently by Mr. HARTLEY, as well as the Justices on that Committee, upon all points relating to the New Asylum in course of erection at Wadsley Park. Whilst the number of inmates at the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield has considerably increased, the Patients admitted are more violent and of a worse description than formerly. Dr. MITCHELL, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, has been placed in temporary charge of the Asylum at Mount Pleasant.

Conduct of
Officers and
Servants.

The Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the Assistant Medical Officers, and equally so with the conduct of the other Officers and Servants of the Institution.

J. G. SMYTH,
Chairman.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
ON THE
West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

WAKEFIELD COUNTY ASYLUM, (WEST RIDING)

Saturday, 22nd February, 1868.

DURING the last two days, and a portion of to-day, we have gone over every part of this Asylum ; have visited the various buildings, wards, workshops, and offices ; and have seen all the Patients. Generally, we think the state of the Asylum and the condition of the Inmates most satisfactory. Liberal provision continues to be made, with the usual beneficial results, for occupation, amusement, and healthful exercise ; additional improvements have made several of the old wards more cheerful ; the clothing is good in both divisions, that of the Women especially so, great care in this respect being properly taken with Patients of the less favourable class ; and with a few exceptions on the female side all the wards were quiet and orderly.

The Asylum to-day contains 1,216 Patients, 607 Males and 609 Females ; the new Men's accommodation having equalised the numbers since the last visit, while in the same interval admission has been necessarily refused to 37 applications for admission on the female side. As many as 65 had to be declined in the first instance, but room was

subsequently found for 28 of these ; and we regret that the suggestion made for discharge on trial to their friends of a certain number of chronic and harmless cases has not yet been found practicable.

Since the 18th of last July the admissions have been 254, the discharges 158, and the deaths 78. Of those admitted 142 were Males, and 112 were Females ; not more than 38 being in what can be termed fair bodily health and condition, all the rest being in various stages of feebleness or decay, and more than a hundred of them very infirm indeed. Of those discharged, including 73 Males and 85 Females, all had recovered but 18 ; five being entered as relieved, seven as not improved, and six as transported to other Asylums. The deaths comprised 50 Males and 28 Females, 36 of these patients having died within nine months after their admission, and the greater part of that number within two months. There were two suicides of women by hanging, of which the particulars were before our Board ; and, besides these, inquests were held in five other cases, three of sudden death were brain or heart disease, one of suffocation in epilepsy, and one of a patient labouring under typhoid fever at her admission, who died of it two days afterwards. The principal causes of death from ordinary disease have been phthisis, general palsy and epilepsy, apoplexy, bronchitis, exhaustion, and disease of the brain. The mortality has been below the ordinary average of the Asylum ; and in connection with it we have to remark that a portion of the water in use last year, when diarrhœa prevailed to so considerable an extent, has been since disused, and the rest (namely the supply from the Town works) has been purified and improved. There is nothing epidemic in any of the present sick cases. One man only is in the Hospital, suffering from Dysentery. Excepting in twelve instances, post-mortem examinations were made on all the deaths.

The success which has attended the unusually liberal provision of means of employment in this establishment is shown by the large numbers which it is found practicable to occupy regularly, even amongst

patients of the less promising class, nearly five-sixths of the Men have daily occupation of some kind or other, and about four-sixths of the Women. Between 80 and 90 Men work at trades, upwards of 220 on the farm or grounds, 33 in the kitchen, laundry, and brew and bake-houses; and more than 150 in the wards picking hair, or other miscellaneous employments. Of the Women, nearly 120 are in the laundry, bakehouse, kitchen, and domestic offices; 70 do ward work, and nearly 220 needlework and knitting. The material results of this employment are of course important. All the Men's and Women's boots are made here, all the clothing of the Male Patients, and the uniform of the Attendants; and during the last year there have been woven in the Asylum 24,240 yards of bed and body linen, and 9,040 yards of linsey. Other results not less important are also to be noticed. We advert to them when we speak of the order, quiet, and contentment generally prevailing among the patients; when we mention the large attendance at the associated amusements, prominent among which lately have been a series of highly successful dramatic representations; and, when we add that among the medical records the entries of seclusion since the Asylum was last visited, comprised only one man secluded for a couple of days, and thirteen women, two on two occasions, the rest on one only, and the duration of the seclusion of all being less than 60 hours.

Among improvements made in the wards since the last visit, we observe the papering and painting of several of the galleries, much cheerful addition to the decorations and furniture, and better lighting of some of the darker parts of the building on the Women's side by removal of a disused staircase and openings to the south. There has been no further removal of the flagged floors, which it is most desirable should be replaced by wood, in all the day rooms; five of the latter still remaining in the Men's division. But a great improvement is to be noticed in the removal of the partition wall between the two large dormitories in No. 2 Male Ward, the introduction of sun-lights into the ceiling, and the comfort and cheerfulness of the decoration. This room now contains 40 beds and upwards, all the suicidal Patients being

placed here ; and we think it very desirable that space should always be reserved in it for those cases, also among the epileptic patients most requiring supervision at night, an attendant, having no day duty, being entrusted with this special night charge.

Such an attendant may be supplied, we think, from the existing Male staff, which contrasts favourably in point of number with that of the Female side. For 607 Male Patients there are 47 day and two night attendants ; whereas for 608 Female Patients there are but 41 day and three night nurses, and these include four doing duty as Laundry maids. Excluding the night duty this is the proportion on the Male side of one attendant to thirteen Patients, and on the Female side, including Laundry maids, of about one nurse to fifteen Patients. Without reference therefore to the three nurses to-day absent on leave, we think a permanent addition of one or two more nurses is wanted in the Female division.

Of the recommendations of the last visit, effect has been given to what was suggested in connection with the water supply; a Schoolmaster has been engaged to conduct reading and writing classes; and the suggestion that each Patient on leaving the Asylum should have an opportunity of making before the Committee any statement or complaint he may have to urge as to his treatment in the Asylum, has led to the issue of an order that the Medical Superintendent, together with the Chaplain shall see each Patient when discharged, and that in their presence he shall be asked if he has any complaint to make, and if he has, that this fact shall be entered in a book with his name subscribed, and that such book shall be laid before each meeting of the Committee. We fail to perceive however that this order necessitates or involves the appearance before some members of the Committee of every patient having a complaint to make, and it appears to us that the object of the recommendations of our Colleagues will not be obtained, unless such direct opportunity be afforded to such Patients at the time of their discharge of personally appealing to the Visitors. As to other suggestions then made and not yet carried out, we have again to express strongly the desirability, by

providing a large room at as small a cost as may be practicable, of extending to the Female Patients something of the great advantage derived by the Men, and of which we have had renewed experience at this visit from their admirable dining hall. We saw 360 at table there yesterday, and nothing could exceed the propriety of demeanour and conduct in all.

Of other things done, or in progress, since July, 1867, we have to mention the adoption of a series of judicious regulations as to the admission of Male Patients, occasioned by the circumstance of a special enquiry made at that time by our Colleagues into the case of a man received here with many bruises on his person. Additional drying closets to the laundry are in preparation, and a steam mangle has been added. Further extension of the farm buildings has been made by the joint labour of Patients and Attendants. Some earth closets have been supplied to the dormitories on both sides, and in the laundry ward a stove has been placed in the corridor, and additional windows broken out in the large dormitory. We observe also that a new drying yard is being provided near the Hospital; and the extension of the boundary wall to the north west, and the palisading to the north east, remarked upon two years ago, we are glad to find will shortly be carried out.

We have two suggestions to add respecting the Female side, that have occurred to us at the present visit. The baths appear inadequate to the numbers now in the wards, and we recommend strongly for the consideration of the Visitors the expediency of erecting here an associated bath-room and dressing-room. We think also that in connection with the large central dormitory on the upper floor there should be additional means for personal washing.

As we passed through the wards two cases were brought under our notice, one in each division, of two Patients entitled to considerable property, upon which we propose specially to suggest to our board the necessity of immediate communication with relatives; and we took special notice of seven Patients recently brought from Broadmoor, under

the operation of the 6th Section of the Criminal Lunatics Act of last Session—three of whom have been found violent and dangerous since their arrival; another also sent from Broadmoor, and the only man placed in seclusion since the last visit, proved to be so extremely dangerous and was found so unmanageable that he was transferred to Fisherton. The numbers observed by us in bed were 6 Men and 22 Women, many of whom were sinking from chronic disease; but the health of the Asylum generally is very good at present. All are entered, however, who are taking medicine, and during the last week the names of 42 Men, and 92 Women are thus recorded in the Medical Journal. In other parts of the medical records we observe arrears which we attribute to the shortcomings of the former Assistant-Surgeons, who have recently been succeeded by Dr. Mitchell and Mr. Thompson.

The efficiency in the several departments of the Asylum which we have noticed at this visit, has afforded us satisfactory proof of the activity and energy now engaged in its management and superintendence.

JOHN FOSTER,
JOHN D. CLEATON,
Commissioners in Lunacy.

Since the foregoing Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors of the West Riding Asylum was presented, two of the Commissioners in Lunacy have visited the Asylum, and also the temporary Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Sheffield, and have left the following Report:—

COPY OF THE REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY ON THE WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WAKEFIELD COUNTY ASYLUM,

18th February, 1869.

OUR inspection of this Asylum has occupied us during the 15th and 16th instant, and part of to-day. We have examined all the Patients now resident, and have visited all the Wards and Offices.

The numbers now here are 644 in the male and 625 in the Female Division—total 1269;—but the whole number on the books is 1343, there being 6 men and 68 women at Mount Pleasant Asylum, Sheffield, which has been occupied since the 20th of last November. When the alterations now in progress at this House are completed, it is calculated that there will be accommodation for 125 patients, and taking the present numbers on the books, vacant beds in the two establishments for 40 men and 42 women. It is proper, however, to remark, that many of the rooms here are much overcrowded.

Since our colleagues' visit on the 22nd of February last year, the following changes have taken place:—

Admitted.	.	.	Males	.	.	220
„	.	.	Females	.	.	246—466
Discharged	.	.	Males	.	.	102
„	.	.	Females	.	.	108—210
Died	.	.	Males	.	.	75
„	.	.	Females	.	.	54—129

Of the Patients who were discharged, 96 men and 102 women were recovered, the recoveries being at the rate of 45 per cent. on the numbers admitted.

The death rate has been low, the average calculated on the numbers resident being only 10.1 per cent. during the past year.

Notwithstanding this favourable return, however, diarrhoea has prevailed to some extent, and there have been a few cases of dysentery, one of the latter proving fatal. Erysipelas has also lately been prevalent.

Dr. BROWNE attributes the existence of these diseases in some measure to defective ventilation of the sewers, and steps are now being taken to remedy the evil.

The principal causes of death appear to have been diseases of the chest, general paralysis, and disorganization of the brain. In five cases inquests were held, one of them being a case of suicide, the particulars of which have already been fully reported to our Board.

The condition in which Patients are brought to the Asylum is still often very unsatisfactory. One Woman from Halifax was found to be dead when brought here. Two others died within a week, and ten within a month of their admission, and twenty others died within three months.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 126 cases.

We have again a very good report to make of the state of the patients, who during our visits were remarkably free from excitement, even in those wards occupied by the more unfavourable class. No one was secluded or in restraint, indeed it would seem that seclusion is almost entirely abandoned as a mode of treatment, for during the year which has elapsed since our visit, only one man has been in seclusion on one occasion, and three women, each also on one occasion only.

Mechanical restraint was employed once in the case of a Female patient for surgical reasons. We thought the dresses of the women, and their personal appearance generally, unusually good. The men

were some of them hardly in so satisfactory a state, and we would suggest that a greater variety of material should be used for their clothing.

In the Female wards a great amount of Needlework was in progress, and altogether as many as 205 of the women are employed in this way. The numbers working in the Laundry, Bake-house, Kitchen, &c., are about the same as before, and 419 are returned as regularly occupied.

Of the men, 189 work on the land, and between 50 and 60 at their trades.

There are also 28 weavers and winders, by whose labour 11,250 yards of linen and sheeting, and 3,160 yards of linsey have been produced during the year. The total number of men employed is 446.

The arrangements made for out-door exercise are as before reported. The average numbers at Church are 225 men and 247 women. With respect to the measures taken to provide recreation and amusement, we have to report that much is done. In addition to the usual meetings in the Hall, there have been Dramatic Performances, Magic Lanterns, Exhibitions of Conjuring, Marionettes, Jugglery, Gymnastics, and Readings from Shakespeare by Miss GLYNN, &c., &c., at frequent intervals, and all have been numerously attended.

Amongst the statutory enquiries directed to be made, is one as to the number of Attendants and Nurses, and in our opinion the staff is now sufficient, two additional Nurses having lately been engaged.

The condition of the Wards in both Divisions was most creditable, and the bedding throughout of the best description. We think, however, that if the old bedsteads are retained, sacking bottoms should be substituted for the wood. By the conversion of the old Weaving Shed a most excellent Ward has been provided for 65 men. This arrangement is considered to be only temporary, but the accommodation thus obtained is so good, and the place is so well fitted up and furnished that we think it will be found profitable to retain the building for its present purpose. There have been various alterations and improvements, the most important being the substitution of wood for flagged floors in several Wards—the papering of numerous Galleries and Day

Rooms previously only coloured or whitewashed—the improvement of some Staircases—the fixing of Sunlights in the large Dormitories—and the formation of 600 yards of Asphalte Walks. There have also been considerable additions to the Furniture and Decorations of the Wards in both Divisions. Other important changes having for their object the good working of the Institution and the welfare of the Patients are in progress, or will shortly be commenced; amongst these we hope that the general Bath Room for the women, recommended at the last visit, will not be lost sight of, and that some steps will be taken to diminish the crowding which we observed, especially in the women's Day Rooms; and it is a matter for consideration whether the object might not most easily be accomplished by the erection of a large room or hall in connection with these Wards, which could be used as a Work Room.

We have had some conversation with Dr. BROWNE as to the possibility of providing a more cheerful and better lighted Ward for Male patients of a melancholic and suicidal class, and we also think it would be very desirable if some arrangements could be made to secure a greater amount of night supervision for the large number of epileptics now in this Asylum.

The usual good order prevailed in the large Dining Hall where 360 men were assembled, and the dinners were very neatly served in the Wards.

We noticed that the soup which formed the dinner on one day was disliked by many of the patients, and it would be well, we think, if some other dinner could be substituted so as to avoid the waste which now takes place.

We are pleased to be able again to bear testimony to the very efficient and satisfactory condition of this Asylum, in the management of which Dr. BROWNE continues to exercise the utmost zeal and ability.

W. G. CAMPBELL,

JAMES WILKES,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

In a few days we purpose visiting the House at Sheffield, and reporting separately on its condition.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY ON THE
MOUNT PLEASANT ASYLUM, SHEFFIELD.

MOUNT PLEASANT, SHEFFIELD,

23rd February, 1869.

THIS house was opened for the reception of Patients on the 20th of last November, and at present contains 6 Males and 68 Females. It is placed under the superintendence of Dr. MITCHELL, who is resident, and the staff consists of one male attendant who acts as gardener, four ordinary nurses, one head nurse, and one laundry maid. All the patients have been transferred from the Wakefield Asylum, the most quiet and orderly cases having been selected, and the only changes which have occurred have been the discharge of one of the women, and the removal to Wakefield of three others, as not properly adapted for such an establishment as this.

The state of all the inmates to-day was most satisfactory, and everything seems to have been done to promote their comfort and welfare. The house has been painted and re-papered throughout, and excellent furniture has been supplied, indeed the accommodation is altogether of the most superior description.

The alterations in the Outbuildings are nearly completed, and this block, which is now connected with the main building by a covered way, will provide beds for thirty-nine additional patients, with a suitable Day-room and a room for two nurses. As regards the latter, we have made some suggestions to Dr. BROWNE with a view to rendering it

warmer and more comfortable. When finished the buildings will provide accommodation for 125 patients. The Male patients are employed in levelling and laying out the grounds, which consist of three acres.

A walk will be formed round the whole area, shaded by a belt of trees.

This Asylum is treated simply as a branch of the Asylum at Wakefield, and no separate books or registers are kept.

Provisions of every description are also sent from Wakefield, and the dietary is the same in both establishments.

The greater number of the inmates are usefully employed, and their recreations and amusements appear to be well attended to. Dances are given once a fortnight. Parties have twice been taken to the theatre. Twenty of the women take extended walks beyond the premises, and twelve of them go to Church.

At present Dr. BROWNE visits once a week, but when all the arrangements are completed, such frequent visitations, which must necessarily greatly interfere with his more important duties at Wakefield, will no longer be required.

W. G. CAMPBELL,

JAMES WILKES,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE SOUTH
YORKSHIRE PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR
THE WEST RIDING.

*To be presented at the Spring Quarter Sessions for the Riding, on the
5th April, 1869.*

The Committee beg to Report—

That they have completed the purchase of 163A. 2R. 1P. of land and buildings at Wadsley and Worrall, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sheffield, for the site of the proposed Asylum (in which there is an abundant supply of excellent water, which is at a sufficiently high level to supply—by gravitation—any part of the proposed buildings), at the aggregate price of £23,170, of which sum £20,000 was borrowed on security of the rates of the Riding, repayable by instalments extending over twenty years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest; the remaining portion having been raised by estreat.

That the earthworks necessary for the foundation of the proposed buildings—the plan of which was approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department—have been already, to a great extent, executed.

That a boundary wall, for the purpose of enclosing the grounds intended to be included within the area of the Asylum, and shutting out a public footpath, has been already built in part, and the remainder is in progress.

That an order of Sessions has been obtained for stopping up and diverting a footway, which inconveniently intersected the Asylum grounds.

That the plans and estimate for the buildings now proposed to be erected for the reception of 630 patients have been approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and the execution of the work has been let to Messrs. ROBERT NEILL and SONS, of Manchester, at the sum of £58,100, and the fire proof ceiling—as recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy—to Messrs. FOX and BARRETT, of London, for the sum of £1,264. These contracts do not include the water pipes, baths, water closets, cooking apparatus, and other fittings.

The plans, estimate, and contracts for works will be submitted for the approbation of the Court.

They recommend the purchase of a house and garden within the Asylum grounds, adjoining the Worrall and Sheffield Road, belonging to Mr. JOHN RIDALL, at the sum of £600.

They also recommend an exchange—on terms of equality—with Mr. E. EATON of a small portion of land, for the purpose of straightening the fences of each property, as shewn in the plan which will be produced to the Court.

The total amount raised for the purposes of the Asylum by loan and estreat, and received from rents of property purchased, is	£43,538 11 6
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And the amount paid for purchase of Property, and for repayment of instalment of loan and for interest, and for works executed, is...	29,203 6 0
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Leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of	£14,335 5 6
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It being the opinion of Mr. HARTLEY, the Riding Surveyor, that a sum of £20,000 in addition to the above balance may be required for the works before any estreat for the year 1870 would become payable, the Committee beg to apply for a grant of that amount, to be raised by loan or estreat, and at such times and in such proportions as the Court may determine.

WHARNCLIFFE,
Chairman.

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *January 28th*, 1869.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Forty-ninth Annual Report of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, together with the usual Statistical Tables.

On the 1st of January, 1868, there remained in the Asylum, 1202 patients—593 males and 609 females. There have been admitted since, 466 additional patients—235 males and 231 females; so that 1668 cases have been under care and treatment during the past year. Subtracting from this aggregate, the discharges and deaths during the same period, which have numbered 349, we had remaining in the Asylum, on the 1st of the present month, 1319 patients—647 males and 672 females. It thus appears that the increase in the resident population of the establishment in 1868 has amounted to 117, a figure which, although alarmingly large, does not fully represent the year's growth of lunacy in the Riding, as many insane persons who ought properly to have been received here, were refused admission when the accommodation at our disposal was insufficient for the demands made upon it, and were removed to other Asylums, where some of them still remain. Had all these

been added to our numbers here, the annual increase now to be reported could not have fallen far short of 150—an increase greatly in excess of all previous experience and calculations, which may perhaps be due to exceptional or special circumstances, but which I am rather disposed to regard as a fair criterion of the extended prevalence in this district, of those forms of mental derangement, in which seclusion in an Asylum is considered necessary. A careful examination of the subject leads me to fear that a like annual increment may be anticipated, for some years to come; and that suitable provision will have to be made accordingly.

In the presence of facts such as these just recorded, it is impossible for us to acquiesce in the soothing doctrine now being disseminated, that the alleged increase of lunacy is only a popular fallacy, and that it is an accumulation, and not a propagation, with which we have to deal. The comparative antiquity of this establishment affords unusual facilities for testing this matter, and unfortunately all investigations into it conduct to the same conclusion,—that an actual as well as an apparent augmentation in the numbers of our insane poor is rapidly in progress; and that the augmentation now taking place, is chiefly of the former description. The statutory returns furnished by the Clerks of the several Poor-law Unions within the Riding, show that no diminution, but on the contrary, a slight increase, is observable annually in the numbers of pauper lunatics and idiots, maintained in work-houses, or boarded out; so that the additions which have been made to our numbers here, cannot be attributed to any mere movement in the insane population, or to a higher appreciation of the advantages of Asylum treatment. The general policy of the Boards of Guardians, and the mutual responsibilities of their individual members, have more than counterbalanced any

tendency which the Union Chargeability Act of 1861 might be supposed to have created, to crowd into Asylums cases of mental derangement which might be appropriately treated elsewhere. The constant anxiety of the Guardians still is to remove from the Asylum all chronic and harmless cases, and to detain in the work-houses persons recently attacked with insanity, if they be at all manageable. I can scarcely recollect an instance of a patient being sent here, for whom detention in a work-house, or at home, could have been humanely and prudently prescribed; but I can immediately recall numerous cases, in which serious injury has been occasioned by an undue postponement of removal to the Asylum, and by a probational residence, often long protracted, in a work-house ward. The prejudices of the relations of the insane, and the economical principles of the poor-law authorities, and more particularly their practice of requiring contributions from the relatives of the insane towards their maintenance have brought it about that the Asylum is only resorted to in troublesome and dangerous cases, when other expedients have failed, and is then regarded merely as a temporary shelter. Whenever the most urgent and objectionable symptoms are overcome, applications for discharge are made, and pertinaciously repeated, so that difficulty is often experienced in securing for the unfortunate lunatic a chance of permanent recovery, or a suitable period of convalescence. Whenever he is capable of conducting himself rationally throughout a short interview, without manifesting any outrageous or very singular propensities, his liberation is demanded, and his further seclusion pronounced unjustifiable. Our experience in these respects does not certainly favour the idea that the Asylum is now filled by cases which would have been formerly detained at work-houses, or in private dwellings. Nor does it suggest that any broader view of what

constitutes insanity is now prevalent. On the contrary, it leads us to believe that the popular definition of that condition is becoming more and more restricted, while those of bordering states, such as eccentricity, mental weakness, 'lowness' and stupidity for which Asylum treatment is not deemed requisite, are becoming proportionately enlarged.

But another explanation is offered of the alleged increase of insanity, with the view of proving that it is apparent and not real; and this is, that a prolongation of lunatic life has resulted from the modern humane system, and that a larger number of lunatics are now living at the same time, than was formerly the case. Supposing this to be true, it must be obvious that the annual increment to be ascribed to such a cause, must soon exhaust itself, and cease to exist, whenever the highest possible average extension of lunatic life is reached. The humane system of treatment, and the improved sanitary regulations in Asylums, have now been in operation for many years, so that their influence could scarcely be supposed to account for an increase in the numbers of the insane taking place at present. Such influence, however, has no genuine existence. An examination of the books of this Asylum indicates that no prolongation of lunatic life has taken place in this district during the last forty years. It is found,—1st. That the average death rate of the last ten years, from 1858 to 1868, has been equal to what it was from 1818 to 1828; so that no accumulation of lunatics can be attributed to a reduced mortality. 2nd. That the average rate of recovery, from 1858 to 1868, has been only slightly lower than it was from 1818 to 1828; so that no accumulation of lunatics can be attributed to a diminished return of discharges. And 3rd. That the average duration of the mental disease, in those patients who have died or have been discharged, from 1858 to 1868, has been con-

siderably shorter than it was from 1818 to 1828 ; so that no accumulation can be attributed to a prolongation of the duration of the disease. Whatever, therefore, may have been the effects of the modern humane system, they have certainly not included any material accumulation of lunatics, and a consequently aggravated burden upon the rate-payers.

Various other arguments that have been adduced in support of the theory, that insanity is not spreading amongst us more widely than formerly, might be disposed of in a similar manner, did the limits of the Report permit. Enough, however, has perhaps been said already to satisfy you that the theory is untenable, at least as applied to this district ; a qualification, in which probably a key to the contradictory opinions entertained on this topic, may be discovered. It may be that mental diseases have their foci of increase in our great centres of population, and that other districts, with more placid pursuits, and great freedom from social vibrations and vicissitudes, are comparatively exempt from their inroads also. It may be, that insanity is partial in its growth as in its distribution, and that it is extending its ravages chiefly in certain territories, wherever the whirl and pressure of our modern civilization are most intense ; wherever toiling brains most abound ; wherever nerve more than muscle is the basis of industry ; wherever physical, intellectual, and moral disobedience, are most prevalent.

Apart from such speculations, however, the practical point remains, that a large increase of Asylum accommodation is required annually. During the past year, the capacity of this Asylum has been increased by 190 beds ; so that it will now contain 1425 patients. We have still, therefore, about 100 vacancies ; but these, I expect, will be fully occupied before the end of 1869. So that the question of increased temporary

accommodation must soon again engage your attention. This it may perhaps be practicable to secure, by the erection of some building, such as a dining hall for female patients, which, besides meeting our present emergencies, would be a permanent and valuable improvement.

The enlargements of 1868, which consisted in the erection of a new weaving shed, and the conversion of that formerly in use, into a ward for 65 feeble and infirm male patients, and in the appropriation of Mount Pleasant House, at Sheffield, as an auxiliary establishment for 125 female patients, were opened in the month of November, and are now in full operation. They have been fitted up in an economical but substantial and tasteful manner, and present an aspect of great cheerfulness and comfort. Mount Pleasant House is employed partly as a convalescent home, and partly as a permanent residence for patients from the Southern Division of the Riding, who are thus more accessible to their friends and relatives. It is supplied with provisions and necessaries from this establishment, is visited by me weekly, and is under the immediate care of an Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. MITCHELL, in whose judgment and discretion I have every confidence.

The discharges in 1868 have numbered 223, and of these 211 have been instances of recovery. In seven cases, improvement short of entire restoration to health had taken place, and in six no improvement is reported, these patients having been handed over to the custody of their friends, or returned to work-houses as in a harmless condition. The rate of recovery for the year has been 45.30 of the total number admitted, a rate very much above the average of English Asylums, and higher than any attained in this Asylum for ten years past. It is, we believe, in a progressive rise in this rate, that our best

prospect of dealing adequately with the increase of insanity is to be looked for. The removal of chronic cases to work-houses, or to houses specially provided for them, where they will be relegated to a hopeless existence, is a miserable, if necessary expedient. The extension of our Asylums is an expensive and unsatisfactory operation, and seems almost an endless one. The true method of meeting our difficulties, which are always assuming more portentous dimensions, is undoubtedly to be found in the application of medical science, to the cure and prevention of mental diseases. Something more remains to be done, beyond the mere provision of commodious quarters for our increasing number of lunatics. We cannot be content with a system which would simply provide convenient storeage of heaps of social debris. We must insist that Asylums should become hospitals more and more; and should subordinate safe custody and comfortable lodging, to cure and scientific exploration: for it is but reasonable to hope that a careful, sustained, and general inquiry into the causes, pathology, and treatment of mental derangements, would multiply our resources and give precision to our efforts in dealing with them, and enable us to warn against circumstances that conduce to create them, and to guide to prophylactic measures. At any rate the experiment has not yet been fairly tried. Asylum medical officers have been hitherto so much and strenuously occupied in the introduction of the humane system of treatment, in the elaboration of a scheme of discipline under circumstances of unexampled embarrassment, in the practical questions of architectural construction or financial economy, or in contention with opposition to that supreme medical authority, under which the successful administration of a lunatic Asylum is alone possible; that they have not been able to give sufficient attention to medical research. Insanity has not yet been studied in that strict inductive method, with that prolonged and

intricate observation which have thrown so much light and hopefulness over many bodily diseases. It has not been fairly subjected to investigation by our modern scientific instruments and tests, nor has it been satisfactorily examined in its relations to therapeutics, pathology, history, comparative psychology and education. One would still be at a loss to refer to a set of recorded cases illustrating, without vagueness, and with rigid reliability and minuteness, and a just proportion and arrangement of parts, any of its most familiar forms. It presents, in short, a mass of the most interesting and important problems, which invite inquiry, and promise the richest rewards, to those who shall reach to their solution. But in order that these problems may be thoroughly examined, re-organization is required in the medical staffs of our Asylums. Subordinate officers must be provided to make and record the necessary observations. An important step in this direction was made here two years ago, when your Committee sanctioned the appointment of two Clinical clerks. These officers have rendered valuable assistance in the medical work of the establishment generally, and are now engaged in drawing up reports of cases, which promise to be of much practical utility. Dr. RHYS WILLIAMS, of Bethlehem Hospital, where Clinical clerks were first introduced, agrees with me as to the value of their services, and as to the good results which may be expected from them.

The deaths in 1868 were 125 in number, being at the rate of 9.99 per cent. on the daily average number resident. This is the lowest mortality that has been reported since 1847, and falls considerably short of the average mortality in other Asylums. The reduction is chiefly under the heads of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Phthisis Pulmonalis, and may be regarded as peculiarly satisfactory, when the debilitated and infirm condition of the majority of the patients received here is remembered. 199 of

the patients admitted are returned as in very feeble health, 231 in feeble health, 36 in fair health and in good health. One woman was found dead in the cab when driven up to the door of the Asylum, and several others have died within exceeding short periods of their admission. However distressing such casualties may be, it is difficult to ascribe the blame of their occurrence to the Poor Law officers, who have only the alternative of leaving such cases, which are of course those especially requiring careful treatment, in wretched hovels where almost inevitable death awaits them, or of carrying out removal at some risk, but with some chance of benefit. They might probably be in great measure prevented, by requiring the Medical Officer granting the certificate of lunacy, to append to it a declaration that the patient is in a fit state to undertake the journey to the Asylum—as in the case of the removal of a lunatic from one Asylum to another. The best precaution against them, however, consists in the immediate removal to the Asylum of all cases of insanity. This is the surest method of avoiding accidents, and of lightening the public burdens. I have no hesitation in stating, that several patients have died in this Asylum, during last year, who would have been living now had they been brought here at the outset of their illness; and that several others have sunk into incurable fatuity, who might have been reclaimed from madness, had they been treated when first attacked. The danger both to life and reason, of deferred treatment, is especially great when there is any disposition to the refusal of food. Our best directed efforts are frequently unavailing in contending with the exhaustion thus induced.

Only one case of death requires any special mention, that of J. M., who succeeded in committing suicide on the 4th of September last, by cutting his throat. This man, who was at work on the land, and who was not at the time suspected of

dangerous propensities, suddenly entered the slaughter-house, near the door of which he happened to be passing, and there, in the presence of the butcher, and another patient, and within a few yards of the farm bailiff, and several attendants, perpetrated the fatal act with a knife, which the butcher had just been using. The suddenness of the whole affair rendered interference impossible. The circumstances of the case were investigated by your Committee, and did not, in your opinion, convey blame to any officer of the Asylum: an opinion in which the Commissioners in Lunacy, and Coroner's Jury, fully concurred.

The general health of the inmates has been tolerably good in 1868. The recurrence, however, of Enteric Fever, and of an anomalous form of chronic Ulceration of the whole course of the intestinal canal, from the stomach downwards, together with occasional outbreaks of Erythema, Erysipelas, Febricula, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, have indicated grave defects still existing in our hygienic arrangements. My observations lead me to believe that the evils enumerated, besides various other minor ailments, may be attributed to one or all of three causes; 1st. The impurity of the water which we use for drinking purposes; 2nd. The overcrowding which prevails in many of the wards; And 3rd. The imperfect ventilation of our sewers.

The water supplied to us, although subjected to careful filtration, is originally so highly contaminated, both by fæcal matter and trade refuse, that it is difficult to credit that it can be entirely deprived of the deleterious substances suspended or dissolved in it. Analyses, indeed, have shown that traces of these can at all times be detected in it; while tests less subtle than chemical examinations, such as the observation of the unaided senses, occasionally intimate that they are present to a most injurious extent. The whole question of the water supply

to the establishment has occupied the anxious consideration of a Sub-committee, who are now awaiting the report of the Engineers to whom several important matters connected with it have been referred.

The overcrowding of the wards, which undoubtedly exists, and which it will be impossible to relieve for some years to come, is probably prolific of several forms of sickness. If even the crowding together of healthy men has its dangers, how much more hazardous must be the aggregation, within a confined area, of many insane persons, whose bodies give off an unusual amount of organic effluvia, and whose offensive habits greatly augment the ordinary sources of the poisoning of the air, and of the impregnation of the materials of the building with morbid substances. It would, indeed, be a wise precaution to provide in each new Asylum, one ward in excess of the accommodation actually required for the number of patients which it is calculated to contain, so that each ward in the building might occasionally be left untenanted, and subjected to thorough cleansing and purification. Houses and furniture ought to lie fallow, from time to time, and were this practical rule attended to in public institutions, we should hear less of their insalubrity, and of the perils of "hospitalism," which are now undergoing discussion.

The ventilation of the Asylum sewers has hitherto been very imperfect. Although frequently assured that this matter had received careful attention, I discovered, on a closer enquiry, that special provision for the escape of foul gases from the drains had only been made at one part of the building, and that there the escape-pipes terminated in the roof, not having been carried beyond the slates. At the farm buildings, which are at the top of our system of drains, and farthest from the outfall, no special outlets whatever

had been introduced, and it is not perhaps wrong to suppose that this fact had something to do with the outbreak of cattle-plague which decimated our cow-house in 1865, while not a case of the kind occurred at any neighbouring farm. It is believed, however, that arrangements are now in progress which will secure an abundant circulation of air in all our sewers, so that the gases evolved in them may be diluted and decomposed as soon as formed, and which will also provide a ready exit for them as well as for the currents which ascend to us from Wakefield in an innocuous direction, and prevent their entrance to the wards through sinks and closets.

A variety of alterations and improvements in the structure of the building, and the fittings and furniture of the wards have been effected during the past year, mostly by the labour of the patients superintended by the artizan attendants. Of these the most important have been the removal of a disused staircase in the female department, and the conversion of the space thus gained into recesses from the galleries, furnished as sitting rooms, the substitution of boarding for stone floors in two wards and day-rooms, the formation of an attic bedroom in the roof for the use of the night nurses, the plastering of a large surface of rough brick wall, the erection of a straw-shed, and of a supplementary drying closet in connection with the laundry, and the introduction of sunlights into a number of large dormitories, of a steam mangle, and of Italian irons heated by steam into the laundry, of diaphanie windows in several suitable situations, and of a new lavatory into Ivy House. A large number of the wards and day-rooms have been papered, and a considerable quantity of new furniture of a useful and ornamental description has been added to our stock, while out of doors 600 yards of asphalt roadway have been laid down and 500 yards of stone-edging worked and fixed. MOULE'S patent earth closets have been adopted in sick rooms, instead of the night-

stools formerly in use, and also in those larger dormitories that do not communicate with water closets. In such positions they have proved eminently satisfactory. They keep the atmosphere fresh and pure, they do not require to be cleaned out by the night nurses or attendants to the hindrance of their other avocations and the disturbance of the patients sleeping near, and they occasion no nuisance when they are changed. Their efficiency as deodorants and disinfectants is, I may mention, much increased, by mixing the dry earth which is used in them with a small proportion of carbolate of lime.

The Commissioners in Lunacy paid their annual visit to the Asylum in February last, and spent three days in minutely investigating its condition. Their report was of a very propitious character, and contained a number of valuable practical suggestions which have since been adopted as far as possible.

The medical treatment of the patients during last year has been conducted on the same wide basis as has been formerly intimated. Our drug accounts will show that we have not been affected here by the paralyzing influence of that scepticism as to the usefulness of remedies which has been fashionable of late. On the contrary the results of our daily trials and observations, stimulate us to more vigorous therapeutic efforts, and convince us more and more of the curability of insanity by medical agents.

Moral treatment has been extended and improved in 1868 as opportunities have permitted, and has aimed at the substitution of robust and harmonious, for sickly and disordered ideas, at the evolution of dwarfed or blighted faculties, at the development of self-regulation, and at the gradual elaboration of sound and normal habits and processes of thought. All the surroundings of the patients, all their occupations and amuse-

ments, are devised with a view to these great objects, and even the demeanour of the medical officers towards them, and the remarks addressed to them, steadily tend in the same direction. To those unfamiliar with Asylum life it is impossible to convey any notion of the amount of thought, tact, and ingenuity expended in the organization of moral treatment.

We have been again indebted to our Chairman, Colonel SMYTH, for a supply of evergreens for our Christmas decorations, and to Mr. WATERTON for permission to hold our summer pic-nics on the grounds of Walton.

The senior assistant Medical Officer, Dr. MITCHELL, having been placed in charge of the Mount Pleasant branch at Sheffield, has been succeeded here by Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, who has proved an efficient and zealous junior Medical Officer for more than a year, and who was formerly a Clinical Clerk. Mr. ALDRIDGE, also trained as a Clinical Clerk, has been selected as the junior member of the medical staff.

Mr. GEORGE APPLEYARD, our Clerk and Steward for five years past, having been appointed to a similar position, but with a higher salary than is here offered, in the Kent County Asylum, has been replaced by Mr. HENRY ROXBY, whose laborious and faithfully fulfilled duties in the store department have been devolved upon Mr. EDMUND PIGGOTT. Miss HUDSON in whom the establishment lost a most careful housekeeper, has been succeeded by Mrs. SMITHER.

The conduct of the Nurses and Attendants has been generally creditable to them in a high degree, especially when the irksome and harassing nature of their duties is taken into consideration. The instances of dereliction and transgression which have occurred have encountered correction that might almost seem severe, were

it not borne in mind, that it is of paramount importance to maintain strict discipline in a large establishment like this, and to protect the unfortunate inmates from everything approaching to harshness, oppression or neglect. The first and last condition of success in the administration of a lunatic asylum is to secure the services of kind and competent nurses and attendants, and to keep alive in them a sense of responsibility and humanity. The constantly recurring problem in Asylum government is how to ensure gentleness, forbearance, and vigilance amongst the immediate custodiers of the insane, and to prevent their characters from undergoing deterioration. Placed like petty autocrats in their respective wards, "dressed up in a little brief authority," with uneducated minds and untrained to power, it is not to be wondered at, if they sometimes become tyrannical and capricious. Called upon to perform distressing and occasionally repulsive duties, subjected to frequent annoyances, taunts and trials, and held accountable for the working of a system which they only partially understand, and at first wholly discredit, it cannot be a matter of surprise if they often prove careless and inefficient. The marvel indeed is, that they are as a rule, so patient, just, and industrious, and surmount so happily the disadvantages of their position: but the endeavour must still be to improve them and heighten their usefulness, and to obtain additional guarantees for their fidelity and kindness. In order to do this, to obviate the greatest of the difficulties which beset Asylum management, by raising the tone of those engaged in it, it is requisite I believe to render the service more attractive by increased remuneration, and the certainty instead of the possibility of a retiring pension; to demand then, a certain amount of education as a qualification for office, and to cultivate amongst the staff, feelings of self-respect, and *esprit de corps*, by attention to their comfort, and by certain privileges and regula-

tions. Much may, I am satisfied, be done in these ways, to perfect and complete the reform which has been so long in progress in our Asylums. Other means however are necessary to ensure their satisfactory operation in the abolition of all harshness and inhumanity, and these are — 1st, unremitting supervision by well-paid and independent officers; 2nd, a careful private inquiry by the Medical Superintendent into all complaints and injuries, no matter how frivolous or trifling these may appear; 3rd, the summary dismissal of any officer against whom a distinct act of cruelty is established; and 4th, a prosecution in each case in which a conviction is likely to be obtained. The last-mentioned expedient was resorted to in this Asylum once during the past year, when two attendants were taken before the magistrates and fined forty shillings each with costs, besides being dismissed from their situations, for an act of cruelty towards an epileptic patient.

What I regard as a very efficacious check upon all irregular conduct on the part of the subordinate officers, was brought into operation here last spring, with your sanction, and is now an established custom. It consists in the interrogation of those patients who are about to be discharged, by the Medical Director, in the presence of the Chaplain, as to the nature of the treatment which they have received during their residence in the Asylum, and in the insertion in a book kept for this purpose, either of a general expression of their satisfaction, or of any complaints which they may have to make. The statements elicited at these times, when the persons making them have nothing further to hope nor to fear from the staff of the Asylum, and when they regard the truth as a sort of parting gift for the benefit of those afflicted companions whom they leave behind, often afford valuable information and suggestions, as to the wants and wishes and difficulties of our population.

I may perhaps be permitted to quote the opinion of the Chaplain regarding them, contained in his report which is to be presented to you this day. "One incident in which I had the pleasure of being associated with the Medical Superintendent, as a spectator, deserves, however, to be more particularly referred to. By an arrangement, emanating, I believe, from himself, my presence has been required, and willingly yielded, at the weekly discharge of convalescent patients. These have been closely, sometimes scrutinizingly, and always pointedly interrogated, on the subject of their proper and humane treatment in the institution, and I have peculiar gratification in stating, that I do not call to mind any instance in which the response has not been most creditable to the domestic management of the Asylum, and to the jealous supervision exercised over it, with reference to the comfort and well-being of the afflicted inmates. As a rule, the answers have been given with a frankness and promptness which vouched for the respondent's truthfulness. If, (as I believe) this novel arrangement was adopted as a check upon violence and caprice on the part of the numerous servants, of very various temper and disposition, I have no doubt the object will have been completely attained, and that the result has so far been a great accession of comfort to the afflicted, and at the same time has probably led the attendants to a just sense of their responsibilities in the sight of God and Man."

The experiment of introducing the wives of attendants, as nurses in the male wards, adverted to in my last report, has been continued during the past year with the best results. Five women are now thus employed with satisfaction to themselves and benefit to their charges. A collateral recommendation of the arrangement is, that it enables us to secure and retain a better class of attendants than could be otherwise procured. The combined wages of the man and his wife, and their exemption from rent,

maintenance and other domestic charges, place them in comparative affluence, puts it in their power to save money, and thus to attain a stability and trustworthiness which are scarcely to be looked for in another direction.

I trust that your Committee may find it practicable at no distant date, to erect a few cottages on the Asylum property for the accommodation of some of the married attendants and their families, who are now badly and expensively housed in the suburbs of Wakefield. These cottages might be so constructed as to be fitted for the reception of a few patients of a quiet class, who might be boarded with the attendants, to the relief of the overcrowding in our main buildings, and to the great convenience of the Poor-law Authorities for the next few years.

Allow me, my Lords and Gentlemen, in concluding this report, again to thank you most sincerely and respectfully, for the courteous consideration which you invariably extend to me, and for the approval which you are pleased to bestow on the administration of the Asylum. Your kind appreciation of the magnitude of my anxieties, and the arduous character of my duties is my best encouragement in supporting the one and performing the other.

I have the honour to be,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., (EDIN.)

Medical Superintendent & Director.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR, 1868.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1868				593	609	1202
Admitted for the first time during the year	204	195	399			
Re-admitted during the year.....	31	36	67			
				235	231	466
Total under care during the year				828	840	1668
<i>Discharged or Removed :</i>						
Recovered	98	113	211			
Relieved	4	3	7			
Not improved.....	5	1	6			
Died	74	51	125			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				181	168	349
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1868 (inclusive of absent on trial, male and Female)				647	672	1319
Average numbers resident during the year				618	623	1241

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM TO THE PRESENT DATE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1868.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Persons Admitted during the period of 50 years				5450	5514	10964
<i>Total of cases Admitted, Discharged or Removed :</i>						
Recovered	2034	2217	4251			
Relieved	451	511	962			
Not Improved.....						
Died	2317	1788	4105			
Total Discharged and Died during the 50 years				4803	4842	9645
Remaining 31st December, 1868				647	672	1319
Average Nos. resident during the 50 yrs.				—	—	539

**TABLE III.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
PER CENT. OF THE ADMISSIONS, FOR EACH YEAR.**

Years.	Admitted.			DISCHARGED.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
(Nov. 23) 1818...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819...	61	48	109	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820...	41	35	76	18	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821...	52	37	89	15	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822...	53	56	109	20	26	46	1	2	3	...	...	...
1823...	50	68	118	18	24	42	7	5	12	...	...	...
1824...	59	63	122	34	43	77	4	8	12	...	...	...
1825...	70	73	143	33	38	71	6	8	14	...	...	...
1826...	66	56	122	21	29	50	7	11	18	...	...	...
1827...	65	49	114	31	27	58	2	4	6	...	...	...
1828...	57	62	119	31	34	65	7	9	16	...	...	...
1829...	58	65	123	26	29	55	9	6	15	...	...	...
1830...	58	55	113	32	28	60	7	7	14	...	...	...
1831...	78	65	143	28	34	62	4	6	10	...	...	...
1832...	80	69	149	28	30	58	3	5	8	...	...	...
1833...	68	75	143	29	38	67	12	14	26	...	...	...
1834...	59	68	127	27	36	63	7	10	17	...	...	...
1835...	78	69	147	30	23	53	12	16	28	...	...	...
1836...	81	66	147	34	28	62	13	14	27	...	...	...
1837...	71	84	155	28	36	64	9	12	21	...	...	...
1838...	92	91	183	34	35	69	11	17	28	...	...	...
1839...	75	84	159	38	41	79	7	8	15	...	...	...
1840...	75	65	140	36	33	69	10	12	22	...	...	...
1841...	64	63	127	27	31	58	6	7	13	...	...	...
1842...	79	92	171	33	29	62	16	18	34	...	...	...
1843...	76	86	162	30	35	65	5	6	11	...	...	...
1844...	75	71	146	35	41	76	7	6	13	...	...	...
1845...	47	64	111	28	22	50	11	14	25	...	...	...
1846...	21	72	93	16	13	29	2	5	7	...	...	...
1847...	32	76	108	7	34	41	...	7	7	...	...	...
1848...	118	139	257	12	37	49	2	4	6	...	...	...
1849...	135	133	268	57	68	125	4	6	10	...	...	...
1850...	149	136	285	54	59	113	5	3	8	...	...	...
1851...	132	131	263	41	77	118	8	3	11	2	...	2
1852...	132	152	284	56	66	122	9	6	15	1	1	2
1853...	179	161	340	47	71	118	4	7	11	4	1	5
1854...	157	171	328	65	66	131	11	10	21	4	1	5
1855...	134	131	265	66	82	148	6	8	14	1	3	4
1856...	141	155	296	56	66	122	22	31	53	1	...	1
1857...	156	157	313	60	70	130	11	8	19	...	1	1
1858...	175	174	349	79	79	158	5	6	11	2	1	3
1859...	165	166	331	72	79	151	9	5	14	* 2	5	* 2
1860...	172	161	333	49	76	125	9	12	21	* 1	4	* 1
1861...	200	214	414	58	74	132	25	23	48	* 2	9	* 2
1862...	191	182	373	65	97	162	15	10	25	9	9	18
1863...	198	189	387	67	103	170	18	14	32	* 1	11	* 1
1864...	225	220	445	84	78	162	7	9	16	8	8	18
1865...	161	202	363	51	94	145	7	8	15	3	3	6
1866...	189	182	371	58	89	147	3	8	11	12	2	14
1867...	249	187	436	81	105	186	5	6	11	12	9	21
1868...	235	231	466	98	113	211	4	3	7	4	1	5
Total (50 years)	5450	5514	10964	2071	2524	4595	374	427	801	95	69	164
and Averages.	108	110	219	41	50	91						

* ESCAPED.

ITH THE MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY AND PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES
EAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

<i>Died.</i>			<i>Remaining 31st December.</i>			<i>Average num- bers resident.</i>			<i>Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.</i>			<i>Per cent. of Deaths on average of num- bers resident.</i>		
M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
...	...	...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	1	14	46	50	96	32	35	67	29.50	20.83	25.6	40.6	2.8	20.78
4	8	12	64	61	125	57	54	111	43.90	48.57	46.0	7.0	14.8	10.79
16	3	19	85	64	149	82	62	144	20.88	83.78	51.6	19.5	4.8	13.09
9	10	19	102	88	190	89	77	166	37.73	46.42	42.1	10.1	12.9	11.39
13	10	23	118	113	231	106	101	208	35.99	35.29	35.5	12.2	9.9	10.94
17	13	30	126	108	234	130	113	243	57.62	68.25	63.0	13.0	11.5	12.30
30	23	53	129	110	239	129	111	240	47.14	52.07	49.5	23.3	20.7	21.99
25	20	45	132	116	248	131	115	246	31.81	51.78	40.9	19.0	17.3	18.26
29	13	42	138	118	256	134	116	250	47.67	55.10	50.7	21.6	11.2	16.79
23	19	42	135	117	252	136	118	254	54.38	54.83	54.6	16.9	16.1	16.49
31	19	50	134	121	255	133	120	253	44.82	44.61	44.70	23.3	14.3	19.69
28	19	47	133	114	247	134	115	249	55.17	50.90	53.09	20.8	16.5	18.79
32	17	49	141	128	269	134	120	254	35.89	52.30	43.35	23.8	14.1	19.19
35	18	53	156	143	299	149	137	286	34.99	43.47	38.80	23.4	13.1	18.49
31	21	52	151	146	297	153	149	302	42.64	50.66	46.84	20.2	14.0	17.19
22	21	43	154	147	301	155	148	303	45.76	52.94	49.59	14.1	14.0	14.09
30	30	60	164	143	307	162	141	303	42.85	33.33	36.04	19.7	21.2	19.79
32	24	56	170	139	309	170	139	309	41.98	42.42	42.17	18.8	17.2	18.09
34	28	62	172	145	317	175	147	322	39.43	42.85	41.28	19.4	19.0	19.19
20	17	37	196	170	366	161	185	346	36.95	38.46	37.88	12.4	9.1	10.59
29	31	60	197	174	371	196	172	368	50.66	48.80	49.67	14.7	18.0	16.31
22	19	41	206	173	379	206	173	379	48.00	50.00	49.28	10.6	10.9	10.79
39	18	57	200	178	378	200	178	378	42.19	50.76	45.65	19.5	10.1	15.99
29	24	53	206	194	400	207	194	401	41.77	31.15	36.24	14.0	12.3	13.19
29	24	53	219	214	433	208	204	412	39.47	40.70	40.12	13.9	11.7	12.79
32	25	57	226	207	433	229	209	438	46.66	57.70	52.05	13.9	11.9	12.99
26	18	44	218	207	425	225	213	438	59.57	34.40	45.04	11.5	8.4	10.01
12	25	37	209	236	445	202	227	429	76.19	18.05	31.17	5.9	11.0	8.08
26	17	43	208	254	462	205	250	455	21.87	44.73	37.96	12.6	6.8	9.39
43	36	79	271	314	585	239	278	517	10.17	26.61	19.05	17.9	12.9	15.19
121	105	226	225	267	492	275	326	601	42.22	51.13	46.64	44.0	32.2	37.59
46	35	81	269	306	575	259	295	554	36.24	44.11	39.64	17.7	11.8	14.61
57	39	96	291	320	611	292	322	614	31.06	58.77	44.85	19.5	12.1	15.59
54	55	109	302	345	647	301	344	645	42.42	43.42	42.94	11.2	15.9	16.78
86	59	145	341	367	708	328	353	681	26.25	44.09	34.70	26.2	16.7	21.19
61	53	114	357	408	765	344	394	738	41.41	38.59	39.93	17.7	13.4	15.39
62	35	97	356	411	767	365	422	787	49.01	62.59	55.83	16.9	8.2	12.29
50	54	104	368	416	784	377	426	803	39.57	42.58	41.20	13.2	12.6	12.89
73	46	119	380	448	828	379	448	827	38.49	44.58	41.60	19.2	10.2	14.19
64	59	123	463	477	880	395	467	862	45.14	45.40	45.26	16.1	12.8	14.29
55	51	106	427	503	930	425	501	926	43.63	47.56	45.61	12.9	10.1	11.39
67	68	135	471	504	975	499	466	965	28.48	47.20	37.53	13.4	10.4	13.89
86	81	167	492	531	1023	480	516	996	28.9	34.56	31.87	17.9	15.7	16.69
100	70	170	493	527	1020	496	531	1027	34.03	53.29	43.42	20.1	13.1	16.51
87	67	154	511	521	1032	517	527	1044	33.83	54.49	43.92	16.8	12.6	14.53
95	71	166	540	575	1115	520	555	1075	37.33	35.45	36.39	18.2	12.7	15.40
109	79	188	531	593	1124	532	594	1126	31.67	46.53	39.93	20.4	13.2	16.67
117	78	195	530	598	1128	525	593	1118	30.67	48.90	39.61	22.2	13.1	17.41
93	58	151	593	609	1202	582	597	1179	32.53	56.14	42.65	15.5	9.7	11.99
74	51	125	647	672	1319	609	632	1241	41.69	48.09	45.30	12.1	8.0	9.99
317	1788	4100				13138	13742	26880	1958.66	2341.45	45.30	872.0	652.1	9.99
46	35	81						537	39.80	46.41		17.2	13.3	

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AGES OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

AGES.		The Admis- sions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
					Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.					
		M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
From	5 to 10 years	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	10 to 15 „	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	15 to 20 „	15	14	29	4	5	9	—	—	—	3	2	5
„	20 to 30 „	55	56	111	22	30	52	2	—	2	6	8	14
„	30 to 40 „	46	68	114	22	25	47	1	1	2	13	9	22
„	40 to 50 „	56	44	100	19	28	47	1	2	3	23	6	29
„	50 to 60 „	30	29	59	18	16	34	3	1	4	16	16	32
„	60 to 70 „	14	15	29	10	7	17	—	—	—	7	10	17
„	70 to 80 „	7	5	12	1	2	3	1	—	1	2	—	2
„	80 to 90 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
„	90 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown		5	—	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	3	—	3
Total.....		235	231	466	98	113	211	9	4	13	74	51	125

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1868.

<i>Length of Residence.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>			<i>Died.</i>		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month	1	—	1	8	8	16
From 1 to 3 months ...	18	21	39	9	5	14
„ 3 „ 6 „	33	39	72	3	5	8
„ 6 „ 9 „	12	17	29	7	6	13
„ 9 „ 12 „	6	9	15	12	5	17
„ 1 „ 2 years ...	16	8	24	16	3	19
„ 2 „ 3 „	7	4	11	5	6	11
„ 3 „ 5 „	3	10	13	5	5	10
„ 5 „ 7 „	1	1	2	2	2	4
„ 7 „ 10 „	1	0	1	1	1	2
„ 10 „ 12 „	—	2	2	1	0	1
Above 12 years	—	2	2	5	5	10
Total.....	98	113	211	74	51	125

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
First Class.												
First attack, and within } 3 months on admission }	105	97	202	58	52	110	2	—	2	27	27	54
Second Class.												
First attack above 3 and } within 12 months on } admission	31	37	68	13	16	29	—	1	1	15	10	25
Third Class.												
Not first attack and with- } in 12 months on ad- } mission	40	61	101	22	42	64	1	2	3	9	9	18
Fourth Class.												
First attack or not, but } of more than 12 months } on admission	59	36	95	5	3	8	6	1	6	23	5	28
Total.....	235	231	466	98	113	211	9	4	13	74	51	125

TABLE VII.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.					
							M.	F.	TOT.			
Single	104	94	198	31	32	63	3	1	4	35	20	55
Married ...	118	112	230	64	67	131	6	2	8	33	20	53
Widowed...	10	24	34	2	14	16	—	1	1	4	11	15
Unknown..	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total ...	235	231	466	98	113	211	9	4	13	74	51	125

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1868.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	99	83	182
Roman Catholics	18	14	32
Protestant Dissenters	72	112	184
No Religion	11	12	23
Unknown	35	10	45
Total	235	231	466

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1868.

<i>MEN.</i>		
Attorney ... 1	Hawkers 2	Shopkeepers 5
Barbers 3	Joiners 11	Soldiers 3
Butcher 1	Labourers 42	Stone Masons..... 2
Chemist 1	Lecturer 1	Stuff Presser 1
Clerks 4	Maltster 1	Tailors..... 10
Colliers 10	Mechanics 28	Tallow Chandler..... 1
Confectioners 2	Mill Hands.. 13	Waste Dealer..... 1
Cutlers..... 5	Musical Instrument	Warehousemen 3
Dyers 2	Maker 1	Watch Makers 2
Farmer 1	Painters 2	Watermen 5
File Cutters 2	Plumbers 2	Weavers 25
French Polisher..... 1	Porters 2	No occupation 14
Gardeners 2	Printer 1	Unknown 8
German Silver Caster,	Saddler 1	
&c. 2	Salesman..... 1	Total 235
Groom 1	Shoemakers..... 8	
<i>WOMEN.</i>		
Bookbinder..... 1	Housekeeper 3	Scissors Burnisher... 1
Charwomen..... 4	Housewives..... 91	Shopkeeper 1
Domestic Servants... 52	Knitter 1	Spinner 1
Dress Makers 13	Mill Hands..... 22	Weavers 16
Field Labourer 1	Oat Cake Baker 1	No employment..... 16
Hair Weaver 1	Rag Dealer..... 1	Unknown 1
Hawker 1	School Teachers 3	Total 231

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED
DURING THE YEAR 1868.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Encephalic Disease.</i>			
Abscess of the Brain	—	1	1
Apoplexy, Sanguineous.....	3	3	6
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain	17	6	23
Epilepsy and Convulsions	4	6	10
General Paralysis	20	6	26
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	1	—	3
Melancholic	2	1	3
Meningitis		1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Abscess of the Anterior Mediastinum	1	—	1
Acute Pneumoniæ Phthisis	1	—	1
Aneurism of the Aorta	—	1	1
Emphysema	—	1	1
Gangrene of the Lungs.....	—	3	3
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ and Bronchi...	3	4	7
Disease of the Heart, &c.	3	2	5
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Bright's Disease	—	1	1
Cirrrosis of the Liver	1	—	1
Dysentery	2	1	3
Enteritis	—	1	1
Ulceration of the Intestines.....	1	1	2
<i>General Disease.</i>			
Acute Rheumatism	1	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	—	1
Enteric Fever	1	2	3
General Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis	7	10	17
<i>Special Cause of Death.</i>			
Suicide by Cut-throat	1	—	1
Total.....	74	51	125

Post Mortem Examinations were made in 123 of these cases.

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1868.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In good bodily health and condition	6	3	9
In fair bodily health and condition	19	8	27
In feeble, very feeble, and exhausted condition..	210	220	430
Total.....	235	231	466

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST
RIDING DURING THE YEAR 1868.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1868.
Barnsley	45,787	19
Barwick-in-Elmet	—	3
Bradford	106,218	52
Bramley	11,391	6
Carlton	—	15
Dewsbury	92,873	22
Doncaster	39,387	8
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion)..	60,172	20
Goole	15,375	4
Gt. Preston	—	5
Halifax	128,667	31
Hemsworth.....	7,793	2
Holbeck	15,824	2
Huddersfield	131,334	38
Hunslet	25,763	10
Keighley	43,112	4
Knaresborough	17,176	6
Leeds (Township)	117,533	76
North Bierley	85,767	11
Ouseburn (Great)	11,532	—
Penistone	14,418	5
Pateley Bridge	9,534	1
Pontefract	—	4
Ripon	—	—
Rotherham	44,330	13
Saddleworth (Township)	18,630	6
Sedburgh.....	4,396	1
Selby	14,918	4
Settle	12,528	—
Sheffield	128,929	39
Skipton	31,155	9
Tadcaster	—	3
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	7,149	4
Wakefield	53,069	22
Wetherby	—	2
Wharfedale	15,467	8
Wortley	24,091	3
York	—	—
Patients chargeable to the Riding.....	—	4
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe.....	—	—
Todmorden	—	4
From Unions not in the Riding	—	—
Total.....	—	466

TABLE XIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

MEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF ATTENDANT.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1868. MARCH 12th.	1868. JUNE 12th.	1868. SEPT. 12th.	1868. DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	237	225	246	218
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	6	6	6	6
" " Engine-room and Gas-works...	7	6	7	10
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	3	3	4	2
" " Plumbers' do.....	2	2	3	3
" " Joiners' do.....	9	13	12	15
" " Shoemakers' do.....	19	16	18	20
" " Tailors' do.....	17	15	17	18
" " Weavers' do.....	22	20	—	26
" " Upholsterers' do.....	3	2	2	2
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	45	37	28	28
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	26	20	18	21
" " Assisting in Wards	102	101	107	97
Total employed	498	466	468	466
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	6	7	3	6
Aged and Infirm	21	40	36	34
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	22	28	22	26
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	37	39	37	39
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	31	44	49	75
Able, but unwilling	1	1	1	—
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	118	159	147	180
Total number of Patients.....	616	625	615	646

TABLE XIV.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF FEMALE OFFICER.

	1868. JUNE 12th.	1868. MARCH 12th.	1868. SEPT. 12th.	1868. DEC. 12th.
<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>				
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	50	54	54	61
" " Bakehouse	7	7	7	7
" " Passages and Kitchen	54	46	56	55
" " Sewing	184	176	189	214
" " Knitting	39	38	37	48
" " Picking Hair, &c.	—	—	—	—
" " Cutting-out Room	5	8	—	7
" " Cleaning Wards	68	72	68	76
" " Other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	407	401	411	468
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	30	35	26	26
Aged and Infirm	35	35	36	33
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	6	6	2	4
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	61	61	62	62
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	64	57	63	66
Able, but unwilling.....	7	12	11	13
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	203	206	200	204
Total number of Patients.....	610	607	611	672

BALANCE SHEET,
1868.

Dr. WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ :							
„ <i>Farm and Garden Produce:</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Hams and Bacon	372	3	1				
Hides and Tallow.....	641	16	4				
Cows	29	0	0				
Pigs	61	0	6				
Calves.....	4	15	0				
Vegetables.....	35	7	4				
Milk	7	2	3	1151	4	6	
„ <i>Miscellaneous:</i>							
Clothing and Linen ...	1084	9	4				
Mattresses	39	0	0				
Dripping	247	19	9				
Coke	5	3	3				
Gas Water.....	22	15	0				
Rags, &c.....	46	4	11	1445	12	3	2596 16 9
„ Cash received from the West Riding Treasurer for } Patients chargeable to the Riding				772	2	9	
„ Cash received from Unions for the Maintenance } of Patients.....				31661	4	6	
<hr/>							
Carried forward.....	£	35030	4	0			

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Cr.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurer, 31st December, 1867	2506	9	8
„ <i>Provisions, viz :</i>			
Flour and Oatmeal.....	4509	5	0
Groceries—including Tobacco	1911	1	0
Cheese, Butter, Eggs, &c.....	1336	9	2
Malt £1673 3s. 3d.	1886	16	5
Hops £213 13s. 2d.			
Meat.....	6896	3	9
Potatoes	482	10	1—17022
			5 5
„ <i>Clothing and Bedding, viz :</i>			
Cloth, Linen, Sheetting, &c.....	3682	13	9
Leather, &c.	758	19	8—4441
			13 5
„ <i>Necessaries, viz :</i>			
Brushes	112	15	0
Coal	1587	5	0
Earthenware	243	15	11
Ironmongery	165	9	2
Lime.....	21	9	11
Soap, Candles, &c.	667	14	1
Water	298	1	0—3096
			10 1
„ <i>Salaries and Wages, viz :</i>			
Officers' Salaries.....	1455	3	4
Attendants' and Servants' Wages ..	3396	2	1—4851
			5 5
„ <i>Surgery and Dispensary, viz :</i>			
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	382	5	1
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	400	12	4—782
			17 5
„ Funeral Expenses—charged to Parishes	97	2	6
„ <i>Farm and Garden, viz :</i>			
Bran, Meal, &c.	551	18	0
Cows, Fodder, &c.	1095	4	1
Seeds	204	8	10
Horse hire	31	12	7
Straw	219	11	6
Manure	13	15	9—2116
			10 9
Carried forward.....	£ 34914	14	8

Dr.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	35030	4	0

To Balance due to Treasurer	762	4	8
	<u>£ 35792</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

To Amount due from Unions and Townships on 31st } December, 1868	£ 9046	s. 0	d. 1
	<u>£ 9046</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Examined and found correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

28th January, 1869.

*We append our names as Auditors, the correctness
of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW.*

W. SPENCER STANHOPE.

TH. H. HOLDSWORTH.

PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors.

J. G. SMYTH,

Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Cr.

Payments

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	34914	14	8
By Rent, £127 10s.—Rates and Taxes, £43 5s. 3d.....	170	15	3
„ <i>Miscellaneous, viz :</i>			
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	161	6	7
Books, Periodicals, and Music	75	16	2
Postage and Carriage of Goods	68	4	11
Clocks Winding, and Repairing	7	4	6
Travelling Expenses	59	17	11
Bankers' Interest, Commission and Stamps	138	15	3
Carpeting, Matting, &c.	81	12	7
Cooperage	26	18	7
Incidentals	87	2	3
	706	18	9
	<u>£35792</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
	£	s.	d.
By Balance against the Institution on 31st December, 1868...	762	4	8
„ Amount due to Tradesmen, &c., on 31st December, 1868	4048	11	11
„ Balance in favour of the Institution	4235	3	6
	<u>£9046</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

SUMMARY
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1868.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	5	11
Clothing and Bedding	1	4½
Necessaries.....	0	10
Salaries and Wages	1	6¼
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1¼
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1¾
Rent of Land, Rates, and Taxes	0	0½
Furnishing and Repairs.....	0	1¾
Miscellaneous	0	1¾
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	2½
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce	0	10¾
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	4¼

Average daily number resident..... 1241

Weekly charge, *Ten Shillings.*

HENRY S. ROXBY,
Clerk and Steward.