

**Report of the medical officers of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lancaster : instituted 28th July 1816 1845.**

**Contributors**

Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum.  
Vitré, Edward D. de.  
Gaskell, Samuel.

**Publication/Creation**

Lancaster : Printed by W. Newton, 1845.

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/sptg6tr3>

**License and attribution**

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

# REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICERS

OF THE

# LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE


## COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

~~~~~  
INSTITUTED 28<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1816.  
~~~~~

1845.

LANCASTER:

PRINTED BY WILLIAM NEWTON, 35, CHEAPSIDE.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30308446>

TO THE

# VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE

## LANCASTER COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

---

IN presenting to the Committee of Visiting Justices the Annual Statement relative to the patients of this establishment, the Medical Officers have on this occasion considered it advisable to refer more especially to the progressive changes introduced during the time they have had the charge of it. A period of somewhat more than five years has now elapsed since the present officers entered on their duties, and as many important alterations have been introduced, the effect of which can only be fully appreciated after an enduring trial, it may not be unprofitable, in the present report, to review carefully and thoroughly the results arising out of the changes which have been made. To do this it will be necessary in the first place to refer briefly to the state of the establishment in March, 1840.

At that time the Asylum was incapable of affording suitable accommodation to the number of patients contained therein. The ground floors being flagged, the lower parts were cold and damp: along the whole of the west side of the building, as well as in other places, the soil lay near the wall to the height of six feet, being separated only by a covered passage. Strong iron bars were fixed to every window, and all the entrances, as well as many of the sleeping rooms, were provided with massive iron gates; throughout the greater part of the establishment, the windows were so small and placed so near the ceiling that the patients could not possibly look out, and many other objectionable arrangements, such, for instance, as the warm rooms, existed. Most parts of the building were very imperfectly ventilated, the circulation of air in the airing grounds was much impeded by "the old Hospitals," which, in conjunction with the main wings, formed a small quadrangle on each side of the institution. A prison-like gloom and a further impediment to a free current of air were produced by the number and great height of several walls separating and bounding the small yards which, at that time, were the only means for affording exercise to the patients. The establishment was most imperfectly lighted at night, by means of a scanty number of oil lamps.

Extensive additional buildings had been decided upon, and their foundations were about to be laid. The new wing for the reception of female patients was ready for occupation on the 19th of April, and that on the male side on the 9th of August, 1841. In the mean time the institution was most inconveniently crowded, the old chapel was used as a sleeping room, and divine service was performed in a temporary wooden shed. During the progress of these additions, 15,000 square yards of earth were removed from the west

side of the building, several walls were entirely taken down, and others lowered; new exercise grounds were added, the old courts enlarged, and the whole arrangements were so disposed as to improve the ventilation, diminish dampness, and to produce a more cheerful effect.

No sooner were the new buildings occupied, than it became necessary to contemplate further enlargement. This was effected by adding day and dining rooms to the southern extremity of the centre building, and by the conversion of the warm rooms and chapel into dormitories. For the execution of this work more than sufficient stone was afforded by the removal of the high walls and the old hospitals; thus at the same time that impediments to cheerfulness, light, and ventilation were removed, the materials were made subservient to the provision of airy and commodious apartments.

In the summer of 1842, upwards of nineteen tons weight of iron bars and gates were completely removed, and at the same time the small windows were enlarged and lowered, so as to render the interior of the building more light and cheerful.

On the 24th November, 1842, the present commodious chapel was opened for divine service, and the arrangements adopted in its construction have, in every way, answered the desired end.

In October, 1843, gas, from the works at Lancaster, was introduced into the institution, and although forty-three lights have been provided, beyond the number of oil lamps formerly used, yet the expense is scarcely, if at all, increased; whilst a great addition is made to the comfort and convenience of the patients during the long winter months.

At the close of the year a most important addition was made to the property of the establishment, by the purchase of thirty-five acres of land, lying contiguous to the boundary wall.

The last improvement in the structural arrangements of the old building, consisting in the substitution of boards for flags throughout the basement story, was completed in March 1844. The new workshops and dormitories were ready for use in April, 1845, since which period they have been fully occupied by patients engaged in various trades.

Having thus briefly recounted the successive alterations which have taken place, as respects general accommodation, we proceed to take a like survey of the changes introduced with reference to the physical and moral provision for the patients. The first object which was sought to be secured in relation to the physical condition of the patients, was a more vigorous condition of the vital functions. A brief survey of the inmates served to show that increased means of preserving the temperature of the body, and increased sustenance were desirable. Accordingly, considerable attention was devoted to the clothing and diet of the patients. Various additional garments were procured, made from a better and more substantial material: such as went bare-footed, (of which there was a considerable number,) were provided with warm cloth boots, and strong shoes were substituted for those of a light description. A large supply of flannel singlets was made and distributed to the feeble cases, and an improved description, as well as an additional quantity, of bedding and coverlets, were substituted for the loose straw in common use for many of the patients.\*

Several alterations were introduced in the diet table by a more varied, increased, and improved allowance of food, with a view of obviating the evident feeble condition of the inmates.†

---

\* See Table showing increased stock of clothing at present in the establishment, compared with stock in 1840.

† See Table

In carrying out the above changes much consideration was necessary, yet the amount of mental and bodily exertion required to effect such alterations, could not be compared with the efforts it was necessary to make in bringing into operation throughout the whole establishment, a different system of moral discipline, in relation to the patients generally, as well as to every individual case.

To attempt a description of all the various points requiring an exercise of discrimination and judgment, or even merely to enumerate all the particulars needing constant, vigilant, and unwearied attention, so as to keep in operation a salutary action on the minds of the patients, would swell out these remarks beyond the desired limit. A brief summary is all that can be aimed at, and still it must be considered as imperfect, and conveying only a faint outline of the kind of duties required from those engaged in regulating institutions established to correct disordered mental action. At the head of this summary may be placed the conduct of every individual officer or servant,—attention to the habits of patients—classification—occupation, amusements, and all the influences arising from the varied duties of social life,—regularity, punctuality, and extreme orderliness in every arrangement,—attention to warmth and ventilation, and other hygeinic regulations,—the disposition of surrounding objects so as to produce a beneficial effect on the minds of the patients,—influence of personal intercourse with patients, either directly, or indirectly through sub-officers and nurses,—all the different means of regulating the disordered mind, such as rousing the depressed, soothing the excited, and correcting the irregular,—cultivation of kindly sympathies towards patients on the part of all officials, between one patient and another, and throughout the whole as a body,—the en-



couragement of freedom of action and, at the same time, the exercise of a regulating and controlling power; a point requiring the utmost discrimination, so as to secure a nice balance of these opposite influences. In addition to the regulations which are intended to operate on the patients generally, it is at all times necessary to pay the strictest attention to those special appliances and considerations which are needed by a large variety of individual cases. The above can only be considered as a very imperfect enumeration of the main points of general discipline, for each, if fully entered upon, would be found replete with details, and embracing principles of the utmost importance in the general management of the insane.

Having stated a few of the measures which were designed to carry out an improved system of the moral treatment of insanity, an imperfect conception may be formed of the difficulties encountered in endeavouring, under the most unfavourable circumstances, to introduce these fundamental and extensive changes. In addition to the resistance to change which clings to all old establishments, innumerable obstacles had, in this, to be overcome, owing to the various alterations and enlargements conducted at a time when accommodation could scarcely be afforded to the inmates crowded within its walls. No adequate idea can be conveyed of the anxieties felt, or the amount of mental and bodily exertion required, in carrying out a milder system of treatment, amidst the noise, confusion and exposure to danger, consequent on extensive alterations in a building in which the insane are confined, and in which the efforts of the superior officers are not cheerfully seconded by those placed under them. The amount of labour and responsibility was fully contemplated, increased difficulties were met by increased exertion, dangers were anticipated and guarded

against, and happily, all the additions and improvements in the building proceeded to completion without accident or the escape of a patient.

In overcoming these various obstacles to an improved system of treatment, at the same time that prompt and vigorous measures were required, it was equally needful that they should be of a comprehensive nature, and calculated to lead, by progressive steps, to the future and permanent well-being of the institution. When reflecting on the condition of the establishment generally, care was taken to regard evils only so far as they were capable of remedy, and to avoid dwelling on points concerning which mere vain wishes and opinions could be given. Temporary measures were as much as possible avoided, and much time was employed in weighing the comparative merits of various plans destined to promote the well-being of the patients as well as economy; from the result of which it appears, that after providing many additional aids, conducive to recovery and comfort, the cost of maintenance has not been increased.

As a preliminary step in the moral treatment, all obstacles to freedom of motion, then in extensive use, were gradually removed—obnoxious mechanical contrivances, destined for restraining the person, being both offensive and calculated to produce a degrading effect, were abolished. The locks formerly used to restrain the patients in bed at night, were converted to a useful purpose, in fastening back the bed room doors during the day time, so as to prevent any accidental or unnecessary seclusion of a patient. To carry out this important improvement, every door, not that of a bed room, was ordered to have painted on it the name of the room, closet, &c., to which it belonged, so as to prevent the possibility of passing unobserved any secluded patient.

In all large establishments the necessity of a thorough

system of regulating the conduct of every one engaged in it is admitted, but in an Asylum where so much is to be effected by the general demeanour of all, and where each individual is required, not only to perform certain duties, but also to exercise a beneficial influence over the disordered and afflicted, it becomes of the utmost importance to devise with the greatest care, and carry out to the fullest extent, a perfect system of discipline, so as to secure the most complete order, regularity, and decorum.

Believing that all engaged in the establishment ought to be looked upon in the light of so many instruments destined to fulfil, in their various departments, the one great purpose of ameliorating the condition of the inmates, it was deemed advisable to devote some attention to the improvement and instruction of those employed in this important work. In establishing the system of treatment adopted, the task would have been only imperfectly performed, had not attempts been made, by every means, to render all engaged in the Asylum better capable of exercising over the minds of the patients those regulating and controlling moral influences which it was desired to substitute for the mechanical and degrading contrivances previously employed. Every opportunity was taken to check coarseness of manner, impropriety of conduct, or any habits which might have a prejudicial effect on the patients, and at the same time every endeavour was made to elevate and improve the demeanour and general tone of the servants. Attempts were also made by means of familiar discourse to give to them a more comprehensive and clear idea of the high nature of the duties they were called upon to perform, and to communicate some account of the functions of the human mind and its derangements. Directions and rules for every sub-officer and servant, specifying both particular and general instructions were placed in their hands,

which, though enforcing, by stringent regulations, a rigid and strict discipline, as well as increased care and attention to a species of duty which is acknowledged to have an injurious and depressing effect on the minds of those engaged in the performance of it, also embraced a scheme for regular relaxation, so as to keep up that healthy elasticity of mind so desirable in every officer and servant of a lunatic asylum. By these means the regulation of a large body of officials was much facilitated, and by making available every opportunity of strengthening authority, the opposite effect, favoured by the existing rules, was in some measure counteracted.

In making the attempt to bring into operation these various elements of control, the effect of example exercised by the superiors in station and intelligence, over the dependent and less informed, was not forgotten, and the tendency to imitation in this respect, manifested in every relation of life, and strikingly observable in the insane may, by its powerful but not very apparent influence, have formed one of the important means of improving the inmates.

Fully impressed with the value of judicious occupation as a means of treatment, much attention was early devoted in endeavouring to establish a better system of carrying it into effect, and of inducing the patients to undertake various kinds of employment. It appeared that the plan of placing an attendant to watch over a body of patients, without himself rendering assistance in the work, was objectionable, as tending to favour an impression, too apt to arise in the minds of the patients in an Asylum, that they are subjected to confinement owing to the commission of crime. An order was issued that every one taking charge of a number of employed patients, should enter actively on the work, so as both to stimulate their exertions, and render the occupation more productive of benefit as a remedial agent. In addition to

the occupation afforded by the general duties of the establishment, means have, of late, been provided for carrying on various trades; one or more tailors and joiners have during a long period been employed, and have usually had under their charge a few patients. During the last five years, the system of occupation has been much extended, a baker, shoemaker, plumber, painter and glazier, and blacksmith, have been engaged, and are now actively at work, each having under him a certain number of patients, who by rendering assistance, are themselves benefitted at the same time that the economy of the establishment is promoted. It is worthy of remark, that the whole of the tin-work of this large establishment, for the past year, has been made by one of the patients. Various in-door occupations are conducted in the wards, such as the making of mats, floor cloths, rugs, baskets, shawls, hats and bonnets, a sufficient quantity of which is made by the patients to supply the wants of the institution. Amongst the females a striking increase of the amount of work executed is observable. Most of the articles of clothing needed for themselves, and the men, are now made in their department, for which purpose an expense was formerly incurred in the employment of one or more additional tailors. It is also hoped that in a short time the whole of the stockings will be furnished by the knitters, who are now receiving instruction in this very suitable and useful employment.

In the early part of the present year the new workshops were brought into full operation, and have in every way answered the end anticipated. In the upper part of this detached building are dormitories for most of the patients engaged in the various trades, and in the lower part are the separate shops of the joiner, blacksmith, plumber, tailor, and shoemaker, as well as a machine and weaving room: it contains also a commodious dining room for the use of the working

party. Complete success has hitherto attended this experiment, both in the improvement of the patients and the economy of the institution. Amongst the employments advantageous in an economical point of view about to be commenced that of weaving may be here noticed.

Some idea may be formed of the extent to which occupation in husbandry, labouring work, and various trades is carried on amongst the male patients, when it is stated that out of the present inmates, (averaging about 325), 195 are occasionally so employed, in addition to those engaged in minor occupations, and that every day upwards of one hundred of these may be seen actively at work.

To regulate an extended system of occupation, where implements of the most dangerous kind are placed in the hands of so large a body of patients, must, at all times, require considerable care and circumspection, owing to the necessity of exercising a discriminating judgment as to the period of the disease at which employment is desirable, as to the kind of employment, and the length of time it is advisable the patients should be so occupied, and also how far it can be practised with safety and benefit. Attention to these points is constantly necessary, and if due consideration were not given to them, injury rather than benefit might accrue, and a liability to serious accidents would be incurred; as yet, however, no injury, even in the slightest degree, has been intentionally inflicted by one patient upon another by the tools used in out-door employment.

During the past year much has been effected in tilling the newly-acquired land, and in forming a large reservoir for water, as well as in draining a large portion of the swampy moorland lying contiguous to the boundary wall. A reference to the tables will show the progressive increase in the proportion of patients employed during the past few years as well as an account of the articles manufactured.

So many alterations have, during the last five years, from time to time been introduced, that to those unacquainted with the object of them, it may have appeared that they have, in some measure, been dictated by a desire for change. Such an error however has been carefully avoided, and the various alterations carried into effect have had only one end in view, that of bettering the condition of the patients. Most have had for their immediate object the introduction of a more elevated tone of feeling, improved attention to the patients, or the correction of abuse. Several minor changes, though trifling in themselves, became important, as aiding in the inculcation of these principles. For instance, the abolition of the police-like garb given to the attendants, and the substitution of a more economical and suitable dress, as well as the change of the term keeper to that of attendant. Several practices were early ordered to be discontinued, such as that of receiving money from the friends of patients for the purchase of indulgences, a custom not likely to improve them, and contrary to the recognised principle, that they were entitled to receive whatever was needful for their comfort and benefit, from the general funds. The change made in the system of night watching, by having a nurse and attendant engaged solely for this purpose, has been eminently successful in the improvement of the cases, and in exhibiting each morning a full record of the transactions of the preceding night. The alteration in the mode of classification, and the adoption of a system of associating the patients, designed to produce a controlling and regulating influence generally, as well as individually, has fully answered the expectations formed regarding it.

It was early deemed advisable to cause certain records to be kept, both for the purpose of showing the state of the establishment at a particular time, and especially for directing and keeping up attention to a number of minute particulars with

a view to general advancement. This last formed a principle motive for requiring a systematic entry of occurrences in relation to the patients, and it has been found that by thus fixing the attention on various minute particulars, a manifest improvement in matters needing reformation has resulted. It has also, for obvious reasons, been thought advisable to require an entry of the work performed in the various departments.

The nurses and attendants are required to keep a list of the patients under their charge, distinguishing those who have a propensity to suicide. The date of removal from one ward to another being inserted, at any future time it may be ascertained in what part of the establishment a patient has at different periods been placed.

All particulars obtained from various sources regarding every individual patient are grouped and arranged so as to form a history of the complaint, these are recorded on sheets of paper of a uniform size, and being placed in each ward are readily accessible for the purpose of making addition or reference. On the discharge or death of a patient, the facts thus recorded are entered in two books, one containing the full particulars of each case, and the other a tabular summary.

Each nurse and attendant is required to report every evening, to the matron and chief attendant, the number of patients in their several departments, how employed, the number unemployed, excited, secluded, sick, or attacked with epileptic fits. A summary of these particulars is made so as to exhibit the general condition of the whole patients each day. A record is also made of every accident or other particular occurrence, and of the temperature of each ward taken four times daily.

The night attendant and nurse are required to make a written statement of the cases needing attention, during each night. The names of those suffering from sickness as well as



the age, disease, duration, and part of the building in which the illness occurred, are registered.

A separate book is provided for the entry of all particulars relating to patients secluded in their rooms; in it are stated the causes of seclusion, premonitory symptoms of excitement, deportment and treatment during seclusion, and the duration of it. As many patients, at times, from sickness or other causes, lie in bed a part or the whole of a day, to prevent their confusion with those secluded, a separate entry of such circumstance is made.

Separate books are provided for the entry of all the medicines, extra diet, as well as the quantities of wine, spirits, and porter, ordered for the sick.

As regards the clothing, an account is taken of that belonging to each patient on admission; and in order that no omission in supplying warm clothing to the feeble cases may occur a separate account of such patients is made out.

As far as can be ascertained, the names and residences of those related to the patients are recorded, so that in case of severe illness or death, intelligence can be directly communicated to the friends, instead of trusting, as was formerly the custom, to the Overseers.

Separate books are kept for the entry of vagrant patients, as well as of the applications for admission. The last has been rendered necessary since the institution has become crowded to excess, so as to regulate the admission of patients, a preference being given in the order of application.

Every one engaged in the various trades, and out-door employments, is required to make an entry of the patients under his charge, their demeanour, mode of occupation, and quantity of work executed.

In addition to the above records lately introduced, are a variety of others in relation to stock, provision, &c., which

have long been in use in the institution. The result of the alterations introduced is manifest. The building in every part presents a more cheerful aspect, it is better adapted to the promotion of health, both of body and mind, and the division into an increased number of departments, is in every way conducive to comfort and supervision. The alterations of the enclosed grounds have proved in every respect satisfactory; the ornamental and garden-like character given to them has not been disturbed by the patients, who may be said from the care and attention they bestow on the plants, to acknowledge the gratification and benefit derived from the change.

The nurses and attendants proceed with their duties in a more regular and satisfactory manner, and manifest by their increased sympathy, kindness, and attention to the patients, as well as by a more orderly demeanor, the good effect of the regulations devised for their benefit.

As respects the patients, a marked advancement is observable, in a more quiet, contented, and cheerful aspect, indicating an increase of happiness and comfort; in attention to personal cleanliness, and orderliness of dress; in diminution of noise, violence, destructiveness, and inattention to habits; in the amount of occupation; in improved conduct towards each other and the attendants, as well as increased confidence in the officers, and reliance on their advice; in a diminution of attempts to escape from the building, although the facilities of escape are increased; in improved bodily health, increase of recoveries, diminution of sickness, disappearance of diarrhœa, and striking diminution of deaths; in the entire disappearance of the degrading and humiliating spectacles formerly presented in some parts of the establishment, and in fact in the general diminution of the afflicting phenomena of insanity.

As respects the economy of the establishment, the result of the changes introduced is highly satisfactory, and could scarcely have been anticipated by the most sanguine, for it would naturally be presumed, that an increase of the stock, and improved quality of clothing, greater number of attendants and nurses, cessation of profits from non-pauper patients, better quality and increased quantity of food, would lead to a considerable increased weekly charge; yet it will be found, on examination, that such has not been the case. Although the most rigid economy, prevention of abuse and waste, the saving effected by the manufacture of different articles by the patients, and the increased number of inmates, may have contributed much to this end, yet other causes have to be taken into consideration, such, for instance, as the cost formerly incurred in instruments of restraint, as well as a diminished expense in wine, spirits, and drugs.

At the time when the present system of treatment was adopted, and when the various structural alterations were contemplated, it became a question, whether the whole of the windows of the institution should be protected with wire work, as had been done in similar establishments, with the view of preventing the breakage of glass. As a principle of treatment, some aversion was felt to the adoption of this expedient, and although a considerable destruction took place at the time the instruments of restraint were removed, yet it was anticipated, that as the milder system became established, a diminution of this breakage would take place. A record was ordered to be made of every pane of glass broken by a patient, and the result of this account shows, that had the wire work been ordered, the interest of the money sunk in this outlay would have far exceeded the actual cost of the windows broken, to say nothing of the probable destruction and necessary deterioration of the wire

work itself, or of the offensive and objectionable appearance it would have presented.

Allusion having already been made to the improved quality of clothing provided, it remains only to notice additions to the stock. In July, 1840, a double quantity of body linen was provided so as to promote cleanliness and personal comfort, by a more frequent change; a further increase in the value and quantity of the stock of clothing has arisen from the circumstance, that better suits are furnished to the working party on Sunday, and an increased quantity of a better description of bedding has also been supplied:† thus aiding in the correction of the habits of inattention to the calls of nature, during the night time, as well as promoting general comfort. In the course of the last five years upwards of 200 patients, who formerly slept on straw, have been provided with comfortable flock beds.\*

To the foregoing causes, leading to an increased expenditure, may be added the additional outlay incurred in the laundry department, owing to the more frequent change and larger supply of linen afforded to the patients. The result of these alterations, in an economical point of view, is highly satisfactory, even at the present time, and must prove still more so in after years, owing to the increased expense lately incurred in providing better and more durable materials.

It will be observed in the return made out for the present year, that a striking diminution in the number of recoveries has taken place. The cause of this is obvious. The Asylum being crowded with chronic, and almost hopeless cases, the door has necessarily been closed against the admission of the more recent and curable class, who have been sent to other establishments. The consequence of this has been, a striking

---

† For more minute particulars see Tables.

diminution in the admission of recent cases of late into the County Asylum. But it may be further remarked, that in addition to this cause of diminution in recoveries, an increased proportion of the patients admitted during the past year, have consisted of incurable epileptics, and paralytics. Many have been long suffering from the malady, and amongst them may be observed as an instance, an imbecile, who was discharged from this establishment more than twenty-seven years ago, as an improper case, since which time he has been the inmate of a workhouse, where he has contracted habits, which it will be difficult, at his period of life, to correct. It is more especially to be regretted, that instances of this kind should occur at a time, when the removal of the more harmless cases from the Asylum has been recommended, with the view to the admission of the more hopeful and promising. The proposition however, at present entertained by the Visiting Magistrates, to reserve a certain amount of accommodation at all times for the reception of recent and active cases, is hailed with great satisfaction.

Owing to the above circumstances, it has not been thought desirable to burthen the present Report by the insertion of tables in relation to the admissions during the past year. It could serve no good purpose to detail the causes, and other particulars concerning cases, in most of whom the malady has existed for a very long period, and the information as to the early symptoms not worthy of reliance.

No case of suicide has occurred in the institution during a period of three years. The removal of the iron bars, which both caused a gloomy state of mind, and afforded facilities for the execution of such a design, has been the means of rendering the attempts at self-destruction much less frequent.

Considerable inconveniences continue to be experienced

in the various domestic offices, owing to the increase in the number of patients, and it is hoped that in a short time the enlargement of the kitchens, laundry, drying rooms, and bakehouse will be effected.

In the earlier reports of this establishment, attention was drawn to the condition in which patients were brought to the Asylum, frequently suffering from extensive and deep sores, caused by the chafing of iron instruments of restraint. Much satisfaction has been felt for a considerable period, in observing a manifest diminution of such injuries. This indication of the spread of milder methods of treatment, beyond the walls of the Asylum, is highly creditable to the parties instrumental in forwarding so desirable an amelioration.

From the foregoing recital it would appear that very much has already been accomplished, yet the system of treatment here adopted can be considered only as imperfect, and capable, under judicious and vigorous direction, of considerable advancement. It is, however, to be apprehended, that the very quiet and order observable in improved Asylums, may create an impression that the management of such institutions requires small consideration, and is a task easily accomplished. To those however who take a comprehensive view of the question, and compare the past with the present, the systematic order and regularity become indications of the necessity of extreme care in directing institutions destined for the regulation of the disordered and disturbed mind.

Although many of the changes introduced might be considered as alterations, or modifications of existing plans and contrivances, yet, in some instances, they consisted in the complete abolition of arrangements, which it was thought had rather the effect of confirming and aggravating, than of removing or alleviating the symptoms of insanity.

Believing that the principles of treatment should be

founded in observation of departures from a healthy standard of thought and conduct, in the use of various appliances calculated to remove manifestations of disordered mental action, and lastly in strengthening, by exercise, the restored healthy functions of the mind, various expedients were adopted to these ends. With a multitude of medicinal agents have been combined a still greater multiplicity of influences denominated moral, to define which, would be to relate in detail every minute particular as respects the whole arrangements of the establishment, in every department, as well as the demeanour of every officer and servant. There can be no doubt that influences of so extended a character are of the utmost importance, and in order to bring them into full operation, an inspection of all the wards and patients has been made daily, at a fixed hour, when not only is a thorough examination made, but it is expected that any changes in the condition of the patients, not previously noticed, will be then reported. In addition to this fixed and regular inspection, a part or the whole of the establishment is also visited daily by one of the Medical Officers, at uncertain periods. Of late, a further system of inspection has also been adopted, consisting in a thorough and minute examination of each ward. This practice has led to a more complete knowledge of the condition of each patient, and to the adoption of more improved plans of treatment regarding them.

Amongst the most important changes introduced was that of a gradual diminution of the use of instruments of restraint, and during the last four and a half years only one patient has been so treated, and that merely for the space of five hours.

As illustrative of the effects produced on the insane by the removal of obstacles to freedom, or such as suggest a feeling of confinement, it may be remarked, that the attempts to escape from the wards of the institution were diminished

after the facilities of escape were greatly increased. On this point it is satisfactory to report, that no patients have absconded from the institution within the last five years without being discovered. It will be seen from the annexed table, that after the iron bars had been removed from the doors and windows in 1842, the attempts to escape were rather less than previous to the removal of these obstacles.

Year.	Men.	Women.
1840 .....	2 .....	0
1841 .....	7 .....	0
1842 .....	3 .....	1
1843 .....	2 .....	1
1844 .....	4 .....	2
1845 .....	2 .....	0

The facts relating to the past history of the establishment are equally interesting in this particular. Since the opening of it, ten patients have been lost and have escaped in the following manner—

From the Building at Night .....	3
From the Yards .....	4
From Working Parties.....	2
Unknown .....	1

In 1826 an addition was made to the building, called the criminal wing constructed in every way so as to offer most formidable obstacles to escape, by means of strong dark cells and iron gates. It is somewhat remarkable, that the only unrecovered patients who have escaped from the building since its establishment, have made their exit from this portion especially erected for security. Encouraged by facts like these, every inducement has been felt to extend in a variety of ways the personal freedom of the patients, and to produce as little feeling of constraint as possible. To this end, excursions into the country daily are allowed, in each ward successively an evening party is held weekly, and a variety of games and different objects of amusement are encouraged. Several advances have of late been made to promote general



comfort, such as the substitution of earthenware plates for wooden trenchers, these, though more fragile, are prized as an improvement, and the amount of breakage is less, than where the trenchers are still used. Many of the galleries are matted with a material manufactured by the patients from the waste edgings of cloth. The diminution of noise effected by the adoption of this expedient is highly salutary to the sensitive and excitable, and is of further advantage by the prevention of frequent washing, and thus promoting both the salubrity and economy of the establishment. The system introduced of exciting attention by animals, plants, and engravings, has been much extended, and there are now in the galleries nearly 600 plants flourishing under the care of the patients, and on the walls of the various wards are hung more than 300 engravings, and pictorial almanacks, which have been fixed in suitable frames by the patients. These, and other evidences of increased confidence and trust, are indicative of the extent to which they may be advantageously exercised in the treatment of insanity.

Whilst on this subject it may be remarked, that the system of direction and reliance between one patient and another, referred to in former reports, is still continued, and is with benefit to the patients, gradually extended from year to year.

In giving the foregoing account of the progress of this establishment during the last five years, it is hoped that the dissemination of the facts and principles detailed may not be without their use in guiding the proceedings of kindred institutions about to be formed throughout the kingdom. At a time when so much attention is given to the subject of insanity, the record of facts in relation to different modes of treatment becomes important, and few establishments could have afforded a better opportunity of observing two different methods of management than this has recently done. As the

various additions and alterations were made, an excellent occasion for contrasting the condition of the patients placed in different portions of the building was given, and a most striking improvement was manifested, by the tranquil and cheerful demeanour of those removed from the more gloomy parts in which the clanging of iron gates, the rattling of chains, vociferations of the excited, and other elements of noise and confusion still prevailed.

The following extract describing the condition of the establishment, at the close of the year 1841, is taken from the published report made by Professor Crommelinck, to the Belgian Minister:—

“ Dans aucun autre établissement de l'Angleterre, je n'ai rencontré de plus vif contraste dans les localités: ainsi que j'ai déjà eu l'honneur de vous le dire, Monsieur le Ministre, on y voit réunis sous le même toit l'ancien et le nouveau régime en fait de localités, mais tous les habitants en sont soumis aux mêmes réglemens, à la même direction et aux mêmes soins pour autant que le permet le mauvais état d'une partie des bâtimens. Ce contraste permet au visiteur expérimenté de voir d'un coup-d'œil tout l'avantage que doit retirer le médecin d'une bonne localité. Soit dit en passant, qu'on a construit, depuis peu, une aile de bâtiment de chaque côté de l'établissement d'après le goût le plus moderne, et avec une élégance et une coquetterie sans pareilles dans aucun autre établissement pour indigents de l'Angleterre. Dans ce nouveau quartier logent environ 60 à 80 malades (moitié pour chaque sexe). Tout le reste de bâtimens présente des inconvéniens que je crois inutile de rappeler, vu qu'en grande partie, je devrais dire ce que j'ai déjà dit de la Belgique, et ce que je devrai dire quand je parlerai des hospices de Paris. Dans le nouveau quartier tout respire un air de bien-être qui se manifeste dans la physionomie du malade comme dans ses moindres gestes: le bonheur semble sème sous ses pas, il n'a qu'à le cueillir à pleines mains. Il vient au-devant du visiteur, lui adresse de paroles aimables, gaies, spirituelles, et montre avec emphase le travail auquel il se livre. Aucune injure, aucune plainte ne sort de sa bouche: il accueille surtout le médecin avec une attention tout particulière. De l'autre côté de l'établissement, c'est le revers de la médaille. Le malade est morne, triste, silencieux, semble rêver à des projets de haine et de vengeance, sa physionomie inspire de l'effroi, il jure, parle constamment avec colère, insulte le visiteur comme le médecin, et comme poussé par l'instinct de l'injustice, il proteste contre son séjour dans cette prison, et ses protestations sont toujours accompagnées de gestes et de mots très désagréables pour celui qui doit les endurer ou les craindre. Là, le malade est plein de santé et de vigueur; ici il s'étiôle; le dévoiement l'entraîne souvent au tombeau. D'un côté ils guérissent tandis que de l'autre ils tombent en démence, si la mort ne vient les délivrer, en attendant

que les magistrats du comté se rendent à l'évidence et aux mille et mille réclamations du médecin de la maison."\*

The Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy paid their third visit to the Asylum in August last, and have recorded their opinion as follows:—

“ August 23d, 1844.”

“ We have, during this day and yesterday, inspected this Asylum, and have seen the 600 male and female patients resident here, and we have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the cleanliness, comfort, and excellent condition and arrangements of the various wards appropriated to their use; and also to the tranquility and orderly conduct of the patients themselves, who are in good health and appear to be very kindly and judiciously treated in all respects. As we understand that a sum of £8000 has been assigned by the County of Lancaster, for the purpose of enlarging this Asylum, we beg to suggest to the Magistrates, whether it may not be expedient to set apart some distinct ward or wards exclusively for the treatment of recent cases, and to enforce upon the Masters of Workhouses and Unions the necessity of sending their lunatic patients to this Asylum as soon as possible after the commencement of their disease.

“ Signed.      “ W. PROCTER,                     } Metropolitan Commis-  
                          “ THOMAS TURNER,           } sioners in Lunacy.”

In common with every well-wisher to this establishment and its inmates, the Medical Officers have to regret the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, late matron and chief attendant, and they gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of recording an unqualified approbation of their general conduct, as well as of their great perseverance, kindness and forbearance manifested towards the patients on all occasions.

In conclusion it may be remarked that although an earnest and sincere desire to extend every available means of treatment has been felt, yet no wish for undue authority has been indulged, and the only power sought was the power to influence and direct, in the most efficient manner, every one instrumental in promoting the welfare of the inmates of this establishment.

EDWD. D. DE VITRE, M. D.

SAMUEL GASKELL, Surgeon & Superintendent.

\* Rapport sur les Hospices d'Aliénés de l'Angleterre, de la France et de l'Allemagne, par le Dr. C. Crommelinck.

# TABLES.

A Table of Patients Admitted, Discharged Cured, Dead, &c., from The opening of the Institution, on the 28th July, 1816.

	Admitted.			Discharged Cured.			Dead.			Discharged at the request of Friends.			Escaped.		Average number of Patients.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Per-centage of Cures.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.				Total.
From July 28, 1816 to June 23, 1817	35	25	60	7	1	8	3	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
From June 24, 1817 to June 23, 1818	75	48	123	12	4	16	10	10	20	5	....	5	2	....	2			
1819	35	17	52	15	10	25	9	2	11	2	....	2	....	....	....	141 <sup>91</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	7.80	17.85
1820	44	36	80	24	14	38	25	6	31	3	3	6	....	....	....	152 <sup>210</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	20.39	25.
1821	38	22	60	12	9	21	9	6	15	....	1	1	1	....	1	157 <sup>72</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	9.54	13.37
1822	62	42	104	16	13	29	12	7	19	5	2	7	....	....	....	181 <sup>126</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	10.49	16.2
1823	63	52	115	20	15	35	21	12	33	6	7	13	....	....	....	234 <sup>159</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	14.10	14.95
1824	44	43	87	20	25	45	14	18	32	5	3	8	1	....	1	251 <sup>197</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	12.74	17.92
1825	76	55	131	35	20	55	18	18	36	2	2	4	....	....	....	276 <sup>312</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	13.8	19.92
1826	60	48	108	39	26	65	38	27	65	4	4	8	....	....	....	284 <sup>253</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	22.88	22.88
1827	83	52	135	27	26	53	37	20	57	12	1	13	....	....	....	276 <sup>77</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	20.65	19.20
1828	57	57	114	31	18	49	24	20	44	3	1	4	....	....	....	285 <sup>250</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	16.14	17.19
1829	76	58	134	22	22	44	32	16	48	4	2	6	1	....	1	307 <sup>78</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	15.63	14.33
1830	76	63	139	35	30	65	30	16	46	5	3	8	....	....	....	342 <sup>60</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	13.45	19.

	Admitted.			Discharged Cured.			Dead.			Discharged at the request of Friends.			Escaped.		Average number of Patients.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Per-centage of Cures.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.			
1831	83	62	145	37	37	74	39	21	60	4	2	6	3	3	338 <sup>294</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	17.75	21.86
1832	90	72	162	34	35	69	42	27	69	3	3	6	1	1	344 <sup>185</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	20.5	20.5
1833	74	59	133	18	15	33	87	60	147	3	1	4	1	1	301 <sup>104</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	48.83	10.96
1834	92	62	154	28	19	47	41	24	65	4	2	6	.....	.....	328 <sup>255</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	19.81	14.32
1835	105	80	185	44	34	78	30	25	55	3	2	5	.....	.....	369 <sup>105</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	14.90	21.13
1836	94	76	170	45	28	73	40	36	76	5	3	8	.....	.....	406 <sup>208</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	18.71	17.98
1837	133	93	226	54	43	97	56	54	110	8	4	12	.....	.....	411 <sup>321</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	26.76	23.60
1838	118	90	208	43	49	92	48	24	72	2	3	5	.....	.....	431 <sup>348</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	16.70	21.34
1839	110	100	210	55	37	92	37	26	63	1	.....	1	.....	.....	489 <sup>49</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	12.80	18.81
1840	117	89	206	54	45	99	58	27	85	2	5	7	.....	.....	523 <sup>186</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	16.25	18.89
1841	104	105	209	28	46	74	46	24	70	4	2	6	.....	.....	552 <sup>77</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	12.68	13.40
1842	98	93	191	42	50	92	40	35	75	5	9	14	.....	.....	588 <sup>242</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	12.75	15.64
1843	136	131	267	48	55	103	42	29	71	19	7	*26	.....	.....	617 <sup>127</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	11.50	16.69
1844	87	95	182	48	78	126	40	22	62	17	36	†53	.....	.....	613 <sup>99</sup> / <sub>366</sub>	10.11	20.55
1845	119	87	206	40	28	68	39	29	68	7	7	14	.....	.....	609 <sup>116</sup> / <sub>365</sub>	11.16	11.16

\* Nineteen of this number were non-pauper Patients, and were discharged by order of the Visiting Magistrates.

† Fourteen of this number belonged to other Counties, and were discharged by order of the Visiting Magistrates.

EXTRACT FROM THE DAILY ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF  
THE PATIENTS.

MALES.—JUNE, 1845.

EMPLOYED.	Thursday, 19.		Friday 20.		Saturday, 21.	
	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.	Morn.	Aft.
Working in Garden .....	6	6	6	6	5	5
"    in Land... ..	61	84	60	79	51	69
"    in Airing Courts ..	5	6	5	6	4	4
Drying Clothes .....	2	2	2	2	1	2
Other out-door Labour.....	7	8	7	8	10	9
Assisting Joiners .....	3	3	3	3	2	2
"    Plumbers .....	3	3	2	3	3	2
"    Shoemakers .....	3	3	3	3	1	1
"    Tailor.....	4	4	4	4	3	3
"    in the Kitchen ....	5	5	4	5	4	5
"    Baker and Brewer	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cleaning in Galleries .....	84	42	84	48	83	54
Plaiting Straw .....	8	7	8	8	8	8
Making Mats .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Picking Flocks .....	19	22	19	14	19	19
Other in-door Labours.....	30	37	34	42	42	33
<b>Total Employed.....</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>UNEMPLOYED.</b>						
Excitement with Restraint.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto with Seclusion .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto without Seclusion ....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sick .....	9	9	11	14	14	14
Quiet .....	84	92	81	88	78	98
<b>Total Unemployed....</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>115</b>
Admissions .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deaths and Discharges ....	....	....	....	....	....	5
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>338</b>		<b>338</b>		<b>338</b>	





STOCK OF PATIENTS CLOTHING AND BEDDING, IN THE  
YEARS 1840 AND 1845.

MEN'S GALLERIES.	1840	1845	WOMEN'S GALLERIES	1840	1845
Shirts .....	553	1440	Shifts .....	470	916
Flannels .....	193	536	Under Petticoats...	340	680
Drawers .....	24	109	Top Petticoats.....	390	550
Stocks .....	...	440	Flannels .....	120	267
Jackets.....	311	758	Bedgowns ... ..	413	726
Waistcoats .....	291	657	Night Dresses .....	40	....
Trowsers .....	321	690	Day Caps.....	400	850
Prs. of Stockings...	511	1245	Night Caps .....	360	650
Prs. of Shoes .....	326	465	Aprons .....	535	980
Handkerchiefs.....	175	87	Prs. of Stockings...	303	480
Straw Hats .....	...	342	Prs of Shoes .....	293	430
Cloth Caps .....	284	26	Handkerchiefs.....	280	564
Night Caps .....	152	5	Stays .....	280	447
Linen Jackets.....	26	12	Bonnets .....	...	211
Linen Aprons .....	37	64	Shawls.....	...	167
Strait Jackets .....	20	...	Strait Waistcoats...	11	....
Petticoats.....	64	...	Towels .....	105	203
Braces .....	249	...	Beds.....	386	536
Table Cloths .....	...	73	Pillows.....	354	403
Towels .....	8	141	Pillow Cases .....	330	730
Night Dresses .....	...	10	Sheets .....	672	1070
Beds.....	239	836	Table Cloths .....	...	89
Sheets .....	625	1594			
Pillows.....	260	733			
Pillow Cases .....	358	846			

Total Increase of Blankets and Rugs ..... 588

Increased value in the above Stock in 1845 over  
that of 1840..... £1371 11 9

Average number of Patients in 1840..... 519

Average number of Patients in 1845... 597

AN ACCOUNT OF CLOTHING MADE BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS,  
FROM JUNE, 1844, TO JUNE, 1845.

763 Shirts	468 Trowsers
444 Shifts	446 Quilted Rugs
458 Flannels	35 Night Dresses
544 Petticoats	1 Quilted Shirt
15 Gowns	598 Knit Stockings
334 Bed Gowns	48 Net Caps
811 Caps	48 Net Borders
695 Aprons	20 Blinds
577 Handkerchiefs	166 Boot Tops
122 Stays	35 Shoe do.
93 Straw Bonnets	30 Shawls
311 Straw Hats	587 Dusters
597 Beds	559 Stocks
212 Pillows	5 Drawers
6 Bolster Cases	48 Shrouds
438 Pillow Cases	8 Counterpanes
449 Sheets	2 Hearth Rugs
59 Towels	7 Door Mats
56 Flannel Drawers	2 Gloves
357 Jackets	1 Sofa Cover
293 Waistcoats	

COST OF ARTICLES OF RESTRAINT IN THE YEAR ENDING  
23RD OF MARCH, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Iron Fastenings.....	10	3	3
Leather do. ....	35	13	2
Strait Jackets .....	3	12	0
	<u>£49</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>

YEAR ENDING MARCH 23D, 1840.

Iron Fastenings.....	14	12	8
Leather do.....	24	7	0
Strait Jackets.....	3	6	0
	<u>£42</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

COST OF MAINTENANCE DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year ending 23rd March.	Average of Patients.		SALARIES.				FOOD.				WINE, SPIRITS, & C.				CLOTHING & BEDDING.										
	Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.								
	£.	d.	£.	s.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.							
1833	1659	17	6	5	6	0	3	2247	1	10	7	3	7	285	14	0	18	3	639	11	2	2	0	10	1
1834	1542	5	5	4	6	8	1	2261	7	9	7	1	9	201	8	6	12	7	605	1	1	1	18	0	0
1835	1606	8	1	4	9	3	2423	15	1	6	14	7	2	298	7	8	16	7	823	13	7	2	5	9	9
1836	1646	10	2	4	2	3	2581	4	6	6	9	0	2	333	9	1	16	8	807	15	5	2	0	4	1
1837	1704	5	11	4	2	11	3323	7	3	8	1	8	2	256	19	3	12	6	813	19	7	1	19	7	1
1838	1633	0	10	3	17	5	3512	2	2	8	6	5	1	327	17	3	15	6	882	7	1	2	1	9	2
1839	1619	11	10	3	8	2	4590	12	11	9	13	3	1	447	10	3	18	10	960	10	5	2	0	5	1
1840	1676	15	6	3	4	7	5252	6	0	10	2	0	1	480	18	7	18	6	1186	8	1	2	5	8	2
1841	1953	14	9	3	12	7	5313	11	9	9	17	6	1	509	16	2	18	11	1470	2	9	2	14	7	3
1842	2189	11	6	3	14	10	5866	13	6	10	0	11	4	474	8	2	14	9	1476	3	9	2	10	6	3
1843	2326	6	1	3	16	7	5129	1	7	8	9	0	3	394	9	1	13	1	1791	19	8	2	19	0	1
1844	2499	7	9	4	0	4	4838	9	10	7	15	7	4	403	8	1	12	11	1632	3	8	2	12	6	6
1845	2584	0	4	4	6	6	5110	18	3	8	11	2	4	413	8	1	13	10	1535	10	4	2	11	5	1

Year ending 23rd March.	Average of Patients.		FIRING.				MEDICINE AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.				SUNDRIES.				Per Head per week.										
	Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		Total.		Per Head.		£.	d.									
	£.	d.	£.	s.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.	£.	d.									
1833	333	0	2	1	1	3	1	142	0	7	0	9	1	751	0	3	2	7	11	2	0	7	1	1	1
1834	343	13	9	1	1	6	132	6	9	0	8	3	3	709	0	7	2	5	1	0	0	7	0	9	2
1835	402	1	2	1	2	4	137	17	4	0	7	8	8	676	18	7	1	17	7	1	0	6	6	9	1
1836	455	14	4	1	2	9	119	10	1	0	5	11	2	863	4	8	2	1	0	2	0	6	6	6	1
1837	496	1	7	1	4	1	83	13	9	0	4	0	2	972	4	9	2	7	0	2	0	7	1	1	1
1838	521	8	6	1	4	8	116	7	9	0	5	6	6	678	10	11	1	12	1	1	0	6	11	3	6
1839	483	18	4	1	0	4	132	17	2	0	5	7	1	786	19	4	1	13	1	1	0	7	3	7	6
1840	523	14	11	1	0	2	172	14	1	0	6	7	2	868	3	6	1	13	1	1	0	7	7	7	6
1841	431	15	5	0	16	0	66	3	3	0	2	5	1	942	12	4	1	15	1	1	0	7	7	7	6
1842	444	17	11	0	15	2	81	11	5	0	2	9	1	942	11	2	1	12	1	1	0	7	6	11	1
1843	414	0	5	0	13	7	53	15	8	0	1	9	1	820	16	6	1	7	1	1	0	6	6	7	1
1844	534	19	7	0	17	2	50	8	3	0	1	7	1	832	7	7	1	6	1	1	0	6	6	11	1

NUMBER EMPLOYED 1ST OF EVERY MONTH, FROM JULY, 1840, TO JUNE, 1845.

1840		1841		1842		1843		1844		Total.	
Employed.	Sick and Unemployed.	Employed.	Sick and Unemployed.	Employed.	Sick and Unemployed.	Employed.	Sick and Unemployed.	Employed.	Sick and Unemployed.	Employed.	Unemployed.
July ...	314	July ...	340	July ...	392	July ...	552	July ...	114	July ...	666
Aug ...	253	Aug ...	375	Aug ...	400	Aug ...	512	Aug ...	118	Aug ...	630
Sept ...	252	Sept ...	384	Sept ...	427	Sept ...	535	Sept ...	83	Sept ...	618
Octr ...	281	Octr ...	350	Octr ...	386	Octr ...	525	Octr ...	103	Octr ...	628
Nov ...	271	Nov ...	338	Nov ...	430	Nov ...	523	Nov ...	89	Nov ...	612
Dec ...	262	Dec ...	346	Dec ...	449	Dec ...	433	Dec ...	84	Dec ...	617
1841	516	1842	586	1843	596	1844	618	1845	611	1845	593
Jan ...	378	Jan ...	289	Jan ...	355	Jan ...	367	Jan ...	244	Jan ...	611
Feb ...	259	Feb ...	342	Feb ...	459	Feb ...	520	Feb ...	92	Feb ...	612
Mar ...	229	Mar ...	343	Mar ...	503	Mar ...	514	Mar ...	80	Mar ...	594
Apl ...	210	Apl ...	388	Apl ...	514	Apl ...	504	Apl ...	80	Apl ...	584
May ...	216	May ...	403	May ...	509	May ...	509	May ...	90	May ...	596
June ...	234	June ...	387	June ...	537	June ...	492	June ...	106	June ...	598
Total.	516	Total.	586	Total.	596	Total.	618	Total.	611	Total.	593
Employed.	202	Employed.	340	Employed.	392	Employed.	552	Employed.	114	Employed.	666
Sick and Unemployed.	314	Sick and Unemployed.	340	Sick and Unemployed.	400	Sick and Unemployed.	512	Sick and Unemployed.	118	Sick and Unemployed.	630
Employed.	271	Employed.	375	Employed.	427	Employed.	535	Employed.	83	Employed.	618
Sick and Unemployed.	252	Sick and Unemployed.	384	Sick and Unemployed.	430	Sick and Unemployed.	525	Sick and Unemployed.	103	Sick and Unemployed.	628
Employed.	257	Employed.	350	Employed.	430	Employed.	523	Employed.	89	Employed.	612
Sick and Unemployed.	276	Sick and Unemployed.	338	Sick and Unemployed.	449	Sick and Unemployed.	433	Sick and Unemployed.	84	Sick and Unemployed.	617
Employed.	297	Employed.	346	Employed.	449	Employed.	433	Employed.	84	Employed.	617
Sick and Unemployed.	262	Sick and Unemployed.	346	Sick and Unemployed.	449	Sick and Unemployed.	433	Sick and Unemployed.	84	Sick and Unemployed.	617
Employed.	182	Employed.	289	Employed.	355	Employed.	367	Employed.	244	Employed.	611
Sick and Unemployed.	378	Sick and Unemployed.	342	Sick and Unemployed.	459	Sick and Unemployed.	520	Sick and Unemployed.	92	Sick and Unemployed.	612
Employed.	304	Employed.	343	Employed.	503	Employed.	514	Employed.	80	Employed.	594
Sick and Unemployed.	229	Sick and Unemployed.	388	Sick and Unemployed.	514	Sick and Unemployed.	504	Sick and Unemployed.	80	Sick and Unemployed.	584
Employed.	361	Employed.	403	Employed.	509	Employed.	509	Employed.	90	Employed.	596
Sick and Unemployed.	210	Sick and Unemployed.	403	Sick and Unemployed.	509	Sick and Unemployed.	509	Sick and Unemployed.	90	Sick and Unemployed.	596
Employed.	345	Employed.	387	Employed.	537	Employed.	492	Employed.	106	Employed.	598
Sick and Unemployed.	234	Sick and Unemployed.	387	Sick and Unemployed.	537	Sick and Unemployed.	492	Sick and Unemployed.	106	Sick and Unemployed.	598

Included in the Unemployed are a proportion capable of working but who are incapacitated from bodily ailments.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE OF FOOD TO THE  
PATIENTS IN 1840 AND 1845.

	1840				1845.					
	MEN.		WOMEN.		MEN.		MEN, WORKING PARTY.		WOMEN.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Bread .....	3	1	3	15	4	14	9	1	4	....
Oatmeal....	2	5	...	14	1	10	...	5	...	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Flour .....	1	....	....	9	....	13	....	6	....	9
Rice .....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	....	....
Cheese .....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	8	....	....
Butcher's Meat ....	2	3	2	3	3	1	3	7	2	10
Potatoes....	14	....	10	8	14	....	14	....	10	8
Milk .....	7 pints.		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.		5 pints.		1 pint.		3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.	
Coffee with Milk and Sugar ....	.....		7 pints.		3 pints.		13 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.		6 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints.	
Tea, do do.	.....		.....		3 pints.		3 pints.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.	
Beer .....	3 pints.		3 pints.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.		8 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints.		1 pint.	

PERCENTAGE OF CURES AND DEATHS OCCURRING AMONGST  
THE PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE 5 YEARS IMMEDIATELY  
SUCCEEDING THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Cures .....	28.80
Deaths .....	21.33

Percentage of Cures and Deaths occurring amongst the  
patients admitted during the last 5 years.

Cures ...	36.13
Deaths .....	22.75

	Wine & Spirits.			Drugs and Leeches.			Articles of Restraint.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expenditure in 5 years, ending 23d March, 1840 .....	324	5	0	600	9	6	229	5	2
Do. do. 1845	308	14	10	245	10	3	0	0	0

CAUSES OF DEATH IN FATAL CASES, FROM  
JUNE 24TH, 1844, TO JUNE 23RD, 1845.

I.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.

	Males.	Females.
Chronic disease of Brain and its Membranes ....	3	4
Do. attended with general Paralysis .....	18	1
Apoplexy .....	5	0
Exhaustion after continued excitement .....	1	1
Exhaustion after low fever.....	0	1
II.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY AND CIRCULATING ORGANS.		
Pulmonary Consumption .....	5	20
Inflammation of Bronchial Membrane.....	1	0
Abscess of Lung .....	1	0
Ossification of Mitral Valve of Heart .....	2	0
III.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.		
Irritation from presence of unmasticated food in the Stomach.....	0	1
Softening of Liver with internal hemorrhage ....	1	0
IV.—DISEASES OF VARIABLE OR UNCERTAIN SEAT.		
General Debility .....	1	1
Diseased Knee Joint—Amputation .....	1	0
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 2

TABLES OF DEATH IN PATAK CANTON  
JUNE 1891 TO JUNE 1892

TABLE—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

Chronic disease of brain and its membranes ..... 18

Do not attended with general paralysis ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0

Expansion after long period ..... 0