

Sixth annual report of the Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, (situate near Cheadle, Cheshire), for the year June, 1855, to June, 1856.

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SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANCHESTER

ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL

(SITUATE NEAR CHEADLE, CHESHIRE),

FOR

THE YEAR JUNE, 1855, TO JUNE, 1856.



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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF

The Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital,

FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

By THOS. DICKSON, M.D., Resident Medical Superintendent.

At the expiration of another year, in accordance with the rule to that effect, I beg respectfully to submit my Annual Report.

A reference to the statistical tables, appended hereto, will shew that a large number of patients continue to derive the benefits which the Institution is calculated to confer, and will furnish full and accurate information as to the statistics and management of the Hospital during the past year. They will also shew that the results of the treatment have been rather more successful than in former years.

At the date of my last report there remained sixty-eight patients in the Hospital. During the twelve months which have since elapsed, forty-five cases have been admitted, nineteen of which are males and twenty-six females; making altogether one hundred and thirteen patients who have been under treatment during the year. Of this number forty have been discharged, leaving at this date seventy-three patients in the Hospital. The average number daily resident throughout the year has been 75.7. Of the forty patients discharged twenty-two were cured, being in the ratio of nearly 49 per

cent. on the number admitted, and 29.25 per cent. on the average number resident.

The total number of patients admitted since the Hospital was re-opened is two hundred and sixty-three; of these one hundred and twelve have been discharged cured, being 42.54 on the total admissions, and 58.94 per cent. deducting those remaining under treatment.

An analysis of the condition of the patients admitted shews that this statement does not convey an adequate idea of the curative results attained, for ninety-seven out of the two hundred and sixty-three patients admitted, were in such an advanced state of disease at the time of their admission, as to afford no hope of their recovery, while the remaining one hundred and sixty-six having been admitted within twelve months from the time they were first attacked with disease, constitute the class from which only we could expect recoveries.

The results shew these recoveries to be nearly 68 per cent. on the one hundred and sixty-six admitted, and deducting those still under treatment to be 84.87 per cent. This percentage of recoveries is the highest yet attained by us, and adds another testimony to the generally received opinion, that insanity, when subjected to treatment in the earlier stages, is as curable as other diseases.

The patients have been free from any epidemic during the year, and have suffered as little from serious physical disease, as the nature of their malady might lead us to expect.

No accident has occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the establishment; a matter of congratulation, considering that a large majority of the patients under treatment entertained suicidal and homicidal tendencies of a very determined character. The patients have appeared as happy and contented as the nature of their malady would allow, and the results of the treatment, as already stated, have not merely equalled but have surpassed those of previous years.

Following up the general outline, adopted in my previous reports, I have now to divide the patients admitted during the year into three distinct classes, viz. :—

1st. Those labouring under Mania in its different forms.

2nd. Melancholia.

3rd. Monomania.

Under the first head of mania we find thirteen cases of acute mania, one case of puerperal mania, and eleven cases of chronic mania, passing more or less into a state of dementia. These presented all the marked forms and features of insanity, and in various degrees of intensity or aggravation ; many of them were in a state of great maniacal excitement, accompanied with exhaustion of the physical powers, from which by the use of proper means, care, and attention, they were relieved.

It is not unusual to observe, in case of mania, that there is a complete inversion of the previous habits and disposition of the individual ; thus we find the dissipated, the man of the world, the thoughtless regarnder of sacred things, becomes suddenly and eminently super-religious, and, *vice versa*, the individual who has been all his life respectable in his station, exemplary in the discharge of all his duties, moral and religious, an ornament to his profession, suddenly becomes obscene in his language, swears, blasphemes, and outrages all the proprieties of ordinary social life. So complete is the inversion that the relatives feel it a relief, when they get the patient secluded from public observation within the walls of an hospital for the insane, and when once there the patient's recovery is marked in general by a resumption of his original feelings and habits.

The second class comprises four individuals in whom melancholy, with suicidal tendencies, was the leading characteristic ; this class of individuals is an unceasing source of anxiety to the officers and attendants in the Hospital ; such patients very frequently possess the power of dissimulation to

an almost incredible extent. For months they will converse rationally with those around them, deny the existence of their delusions, or, when admitting the existence of delusion at one period of the disease, assert and maintain that these have entirely departed, and therefore urge upon their relatives and others, their right to be restored to society and their own self controul, while, during the whole time, they are watching for the slightest remission of vigilance to accomplish their self destruction ; such cases impose serious responsibilities on us, as well as on the relatives, who sometimes acting more from feeling than judgment, urge the premature discharge of the patient, against even their own convictions of its propriety.

The third class comprises nine individuals, and the patients in this class are distinguished as being dangerous to others as well as to themselves. The extravagant fancies of this class of the insane are frequently interesting and instructive to the attentive observer.

I am gratified in being again able to record that no death by suicide has yet occurred in the Hospital. Of the total number of patients admitted nearly one-half had either attempted or meditated suicide previously to, or after their admission ; many of them manifested a strong determination to die, and used every kind of endeavour to effect their purpose, but happily, owing to strict surveillance, without having accomplished it.

Amongst those labouring under suicidal tendencies, were some who laboured under illusions of the senses, more especially of the sense of smell and hearing. One man, before he was admitted, attempted suicide by cutting his throat, in consequence of hearing, as he supposed, a deceased friend telling him to do so. Another patient, for upwards of twelve months, was haunted by hearing sounds, as of people calling him by the most opprobrious names, &c. These illusions occurred while he was working in the garden, during divine service in church, while at his meals, or walking through

the open country in company with others, or in the quiet and solitude of his bed room; he stated that these sounds sometimes seemed to come from a great distance, and sometimes from the lips of the individuals with whom he was in company.

The delusions of the patients have presented many features of interest. *e. g.*,

One patient in the middle ranks of life supposed that he was possessed of great wealth, bought houses, carriage and horses, for payment of which he had no means, purchased a yacht which he sent home by railway, and committed many similar acts of folly. Another supposed himself to be a king, and exacted homage from all that approached him.

Many labour under delusions of a less harmless nature; they conceive violent antipathies to some one, generally a near relative, and become dangerous to others.

Some of the patients when admitted were labouring under excitement caused by the disastrous accounts from the Crimea at the beginning of the war; this excitement prevailed more among the females than the males. One lady had become so excited by the accounts of the newspapers that she conceived the idea that she could make a coat for the soldiers in the Crimea that would at once ensure them warmth, shelter, and food; she was at this time under treatment at her own house, but so impressed was she by this delusion that, watching her opportunity, she escaped through the window of her apartment while her nurse was asleep, walked nearly twenty miles in a stormy winter morning, got into a train to London, and wrote to Lord Combermere to make an appointment to urge upon him the adoption of her plan, by means of which the whole army would be saved. When brought here she was very violent, destructive, and homicidal; acting under the latter impulse she attempted to strangle one of the attendants during the night; the latter attempt at violence being the

result of a combination between her and another patient to abstract the key for the purpose of making their escape.

This combination, is the only instance that I have known to exist between patients in this Hospital, and was not a combination complete in itself, as the excited patient was more the dupe than the accomplice of the other patient, who had not the courage to carry her own wishes into effect.

I must here also notice that patients sometimes offer bribes to those having charge of them; these offers are sometimes amusingly extravagant, such as one million of money, a carriage and horses, an estate, houses, &c. It is almost superfluous for me to observe, that not only are such promises entirely delusive, but that the idea which suggests the offer is of the same nature. The restoration to liberty and self-control so eagerly sought for, and upon which so high a value is apparently placed, is not the sound healthy idea of a sane person placed under confinement, but proceeds from that restlessness and incessant desire for change which so frequently accompanies insanity.

It is well known that the insane frequently labour under other diseases besides insanity, and that these diseases if not strictly attended to would terminate fatally, and it is gratifying that the results of the physical treatment have been attended with so much success.

In very many cases, there exists considerable difficulty in ascertaining correctly what may have been the original cause of the attack. In filling up the forms of admission, relatives are too apt to give as the cause of the existing attack some statement which, upon inquiry, is found to be only a symptom of recent development, but of more prominence than the other characteristics of the disease; further inquiry almost invariably brings to our knowledge, that for a longer or shorter time the patient has laboured under the disease in its incipient stages. The delusions of the patients have presented many features of interest.

MORTALITY.

The number of deaths during the past year has been about our former average. Ten in all have died, the causes of death being as follows:—Dysentery, 2; Effusion on brain, 2; Dropsy, 2; Phthisis, 2; Paralysis, 2.

The average ages of those who have died is 47 years.

REMOVALS.

I have still frequent occasion to deplore the premature removal of patients, many of them being in a state of convalescence, and at a time when such removal is very prejudicial to the welfare and complete recovery of the patient.

Relatives when visiting the patients are more apt to follow the dictates of feeling than of judgment on this point. It is certainly difficult for them to resist the sometimes earnest entreaties of a dear relative to be permitted to return home, and the difficulty is increased by the apparent restoration to reason of the patient; but they should bear in mind that the opinion of the medical man is the best guide for their actions, and that to act counter to his advice is to take upon themselves a very heavy responsibility. I have seen so many instances of a fatal nature as the consequence of such interference in the medical treatment of the insane, that I have often regretted that the powers placed in the hands of Medical Superintendents of objecting to, and preventing the removal of, patients, who are dangerous, did not also extend to meet the exigencies of premature removals; surely it is as humane, if not absolutely necessary, to protect the insane from the well meant but injudicious interference of their relatives, as it is to protect the relatives and the public from the violence and turbulence of the insane.

TREATMENT.

I am frequently asked whether in the medical treatment of my patients, I bleed, purge, give antimony in excess, use the surprise bath, or what treatment I follow out: the reply generally excites the surprise of the uninitiated interrogator when he is told that none of these violent remedies are adopted to subdue insanity. My treatment consists in nourishing the strength instead of lowering it, or inducing quietness and composure by the use of calmatives, promoting the secretions by appropriate remedies, by the frequent use of the warm bath combined with friction, together with constant occupation suited to the mental condition of the patient at the time.

To carry this into operation many obstacles have to be overcome, obstacles which occurring occasionally in ordinary practice are increased ten-fold in the treatment of the insane.

In the ordinary routine of a general practice the medical man never finds two cases which resemble each other in every particular; some peculiarity in the constitution, temperament, habits, occupation, or the local habitation of the patient, influences more or less the severity of the symptoms at the accession, progress, and termination of the same disease, no less than the treatment he has to adopt. What is found to be the case in general practice, is also found to be the case, in a greater degree, by the medical man having charge of patients labouring under insanity. The same circumstances which create such variety in general practice are not only to be met with in this class, but the variety is increased by the diseased state of the moral feelings, no less than by the accession of organic disease, of the symptoms of which the patient can tell nothing, and which are only to be detected by the experience, observation, and watchful care of the medical man. Not only is this variety found in the physical condition, but it is also found to exist

to an equal, if not in a greater, degree in the moral feelings of the patients under his care.

The variety of forms of insanity is as great as is the variety of the natural dispositions of the patients, and, whether in a state of excitement or depression, each case demands and must receive a treatment which can only be adapted to itself. The physician seeks for and elicits these peculiarities and varieties, and in treating cases which fall under the same nomenclature in nosology, finds in them the clue which enables him to unravel the labyrinth of physical and mental disease, under which his patient is labouring.

The causes of non-success in the treatment of the insane are numerous; to insure success demands all the patience and watchfulness which a sense of duty only can impart. It is not enough that the medical visit be made at stated intervals of a day, or a week, or a month, or to give orders that certain things are to be done, but it is necessary to see that these orders are properly executed, to watch with unceasing care for the slightest symptom of restoration to reason, which may appear once, but the neglect of which may entirely destroy all hope of recovery. Every word and action, in his intercourse with his patients, should be remedial in its purpose and effects; and to accomplish this, he must study with zealous care the case of each individual patient.

In many instances patients conceive a prejudice against the medical man, and not only believe him to be the cause of their detention, but, under delusive ideas, will sometimes accuse him of the greatest crimes; and even while he is exerting himself, and using his utmost abilities for their benefit, they will continue to heap upon him the bitterest invectives and the grossest abuse.

In some instances these impressions are not entirely obliterated even when convalescence has been going on for some

time, and I always entertain grave doubts of the certainty of recovery of such cases, even when no other symptom of insanity can be detected.

All, however, are not of this character, but many even during convalescence manifest a true appreciation of their condition.

One lady, writing to her sister, says,—“I am very anxious
“to see you, and feel unhappy about my dear mother. I fear
“she cannot be well, or you would have written to me. Give
“my dearest love to her, and tell her I hope soon to return
“home. I consider myself quite well enough to do so now,
“but I suppose the doctor wishes to try me a week or two
“longer. I wish I could prevail upon him to send me home
“to-morrow. You will be glad to hear that I have received
“the greatest kindness since I have been here. They are all
“particularly kind and attentive to me. I am sorry to say I
“have given them all a great deal of trouble, but hope it is
“all over now. I was very ill when I first came, and for
“some time afterward: I had some very strange ideas
“passed through my mind on various subjects, and which
“I laugh at most heartily sometimes. Thank God! it is all
“over now.”

Another lady, who for eight months was a determined suicidal patient, and laboured under severe physical illness, knitted a small crochet doiley, and sent it round lately with the following note pinned to it:—“A small token of grateful
“remembrance, presented to Mrs. D. by one who is *now*
“sensible of having received many kindnesses at her hands,
“when kindness was indeed much needed.”

Another patient sent here by order of the Commissioners in Lunacy, writes to his mother as follows:—“It is now
“about one month since I was removed to this Hospital from
“——, and I am glad that I was brought here, I am no
“longer fastened up in bonds, thongs, irons, leglocks, fastened
“in a chair, or fastened in bed. I am here happier by far

“ I have got so well that I am expecting when you see me,
 “ that you will wish me to return home. It is now about
 “ four years since I began to be a patient in a lunatic asylum.
 “ I now take walks round the country frequently, and I also
 “ work in the fields and at the farm. Altogether I feel much
 “ better since I came here.”

Another lady writes to me as follows:—“ A fortnight has
 “ now elapsed since I left the asylum, which reminds me that
 “ it is time I should address a line or two of grateful remem-
 “ brance, for I never wish willingly to forget any who have
 “ been kind to me. Both to yourself and Mrs. Dickson I am
 “ much indebted, for the care and attention bestowed upon
 “ me during the period I sojourned at the asylum, and it is
 “ with feelings of the deepest gratitude I am able to record
 “ that He who careth for his afflicted ones, has so blessed the
 “ means used on my behalf as once more to have renewed my
 “ health and restored my mind. In my case ‘ the night of
 “ weeping ’ has not been without ‘ its morning of joy.’ And
 “ although the circumstances which first brought me under
 “ your notice were those of a painful nature, I can scarcely
 “ tell you how happy I now feel to be able to add you to the
 “ list of my many kind friends. May many others similarly
 “ afflicted derive equal benefits, and be again reunited to their
 “ families or friends.”

The mother of another patient writes:—“ I am sure it will
 “ give you pleasure to hear that she is now staying with me
 “ at my brother’s house, and I hope to leave her on my return
 “ home in the useful and happy employment of teaching his
 “ little children.”

The following is from a recent patient:—“ I think I am in
 “ duty bound to acknowledge to you my speedy recovery,
 “ owing to your care, through the blessing of God, and am
 “ satisfied I could not have been in more judicious hands. I
 “ continue in excellent health and spirits. Allow me to thank

“you for all the kindness and attention I received while under your care, and also for the privilege of going to the farm.”

Another gentleman writes the following :—“I feel that I should be glad to be placed again under your superintendence. My brother will sign what is necessary, if you will be so good as to forward the papers to me.”

The moral treatment has consisted, as hitherto, in devising and carrying into operation constant and varied occupation for the patients. When it is considered that this occupation must be adapted to the state of mind and the peculiarities of thought of each individual patient, it will be understood that I require a great diversity of employment at my command. This variety we enjoy, in the fullest acceptation of the term. We have for indoor occupation the command of a well-stored library, a liberal supply of newspapers and journals ; we have piano, organ, battledore and shuttlecock, bagatelle, embroidering, and all the ordinary sewing work of the Institution, painting, modelling, carpentering, engineering ; and all the outdoor work connected with the farming and gardens. Into the details of these operations I have, in my previous reports, entered so fully that it is unnecessary to do more than name them here, with the remark that every year developes more completely the resources of the Institution as a curative establishment for the insane. Our singing birds and plants continue to be the peculiar care of some of the inmates ; no instance has occurred of any of them having been interfered with or destroyed. A burrow of rabbits was formed under the summer-houses erected in each of the gardens some years ago, and these continue to prove a source of much interest and amusement.

Of late years, many ameliorations in the treatment of the insane have been advocated and introduced into practice : in

none of these have we been behind, while in others we hope we have taken a lead. Some years ago, it was considered that every Asylum should be surrounded with high walls, that the patients might not escape. The walls surrounding our gardens were originally built only six feet high; but practically it having been found that the patients are employed *beyond* the walls, and are seldom *within* the walls, the walls themselves have been almost a superfluity. Two of these, in accordance with instructions, were taken down a few months ago to the great improvement of the place—this removal being, as I hope, the commencement of more extensive removals of the same kind. The increase in the number of patients during the last two years, and which still continues, will ere long force upon you the consideration of a further extension of this Institution, by the addition of new wings. Originally designed for the accommodation of eighty patients, forty males and forty females, our numbers on the male side during the last twelve months have ranged from forty to forty-five patients, while on the female side the numbers have ranged from twenty-eight to thirty-four.

The admissions continue to exceed the discharges in number, and although I am still able to receive all applicants for admission, the time apparently is not far off when I shall be under the necessity of refusing further admissions, unless further accommodation is provided.

The Institution has lately been visited by several persons eminent in this department of medical science, amongst whom I may mention Dr. John Conolly, of Hanwell, Dr. Cox, Commissioner of Lunacy for Scotland, &c., &c., all of whom have reported most favorably of the Institution. In the report of Dr. Butler, the Medical Superintendent of the Hartford Asylum, Connecticut, America, is a Criticism on the Condition of the Lunatic Hospitals in Great Britain. He

says:—"In the older hospitals there was manifest im-
 "provements in the buildings, where original defects could
 "never be wholly remedied. In the new institutions, those
 "erected within a very few years, or just going into operation,
 "I found a beauty of structure with a thoroughness and per-
 "fection of arrangement, which I have never seen equalled
 "elsewhere. Among these it will not, I hope, be invidious
 "to mention the asylums of Prestwich and Cheadle, near
 "Manchester, &c., &c. It was evident that on these new
 "asylums no pains or needful expense had been spared to
 "obtain, in the first place, the most unexceptionable plans.
 "The highest authorities were consulted, and their con-
 "clusions referred to the scrutiny of other practical men.
 "The errors of preceding structures were avoided, and every
 "improvement as readily adopted, with the single desire to
 "obtain the best."

In February last the Institution was visited by the Com-
 missioners in Lunacy, who made a report, from which the
 following is an extract:—

"There are at present forty-four male and thirty female
 "patients in this Hospital, of whom forty-four have been
 "admitted since the last visit. We have seen them all, and
 "have found them, with one exception, in a very quiet and
 "comfortable condition—no one was under restraint or in
 "seclusion. We observe with pleasure that no instance of
 "coercion has occurred since the last visit. Seclusion for
 "short periods appears to be occasionally resorted to.

"The patients continue to have the benefit of a large
 "amount of employment and exercise in the open air. We
 "find that of the forty-four male patients thirty-nine are in
 "the habit of taking country walks, and out of the thirty
 "ladies twenty walk and drive beyond the bounds of the
 "Institution.

"Of the patients who are employed, it appears that twenty-

“eight men and fifteen women are regularly occupied, and
 “seven men and ten women have occasional employment.

“With the exception of one lady, who is seriously indis-
 “posed, the patients appear to be in good bodily health.

“Since last March seven patients have died, from the
 “following causes, viz., Phthisis 2, Dysentery 2, Exhaustion 1,
 “Effusion 1, Paralysis 1.

“Within the same period twenty-eight patients have been
 “discharged, of whom twenty were recovered.

“The wards were clean and in good order. Several of the
 “day rooms have been much improved by papering the walls.

“The airing courts have been enlarged and greatly im-
 proved by the removal of the division walls.

“Prayers are read regularly by the chaplain on Sunday
 “and on Wednesday; he also visits individual patients.

“On the whole, we have again to record our satisfaction
 “at the condition of the Institution.

(Signed) “W. C. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners
 “JAMES WILKES, } in Lunacy.”

A new feature has been introduced in the extension of
 tours to some of our patients. Some of them go regularly
 into town to visit their friends for a day; others for a week,
 and some for a fortnight, to the sea-side and country with
 their friends. Others this summer have visited (under
 proper care and control) different watering places, the Cum-
 berland lakes, and the beautiful and interesting scenery in
 North Wales.

In June we had our grand annual excursion of patients.
 Our visit this year was to the beautiful grounds of Alton
 Towers. Two railway carriages were filled by our inmates
 and their attendants, and all parties enjoyed themselves to
 the fullest extent.

The occurrence of a birthday of any of our patients is, when known to us, always marked by the patient's having an evening party in his own room; of course, the circle to select from is limited, but the choice of the company is left entirely to the patient in every instance. These social meetings have been a source of much pleasure and gratification to all present. Carriage exercise continues to be given to those patients who are likely to derive benefit from it. The carriage goes out twice a day, thus giving an opportunity to forty-eight patients of having this exercise during the week, a privilege which is always highly appreciated by them.

The chapel continues, as hitherto, to be well attended. The patients look forward to the services in the chapel with much interest, and I have no doubt, in many cases, the services are attended with much benefit.

I am happy in being able to report favourably of the progress and the operations of the farm, which every year becomes more and more productive, as the improvements effected begin to show in their results. The clear profit this year has been nearly £100 over and above rent, rates, and all other outgoings.

Many improvements have been carried out during the past year; one field of six acres has, with the assistance of the patients, been drained and broken up, and is now bearing a crop of oats. Several of the old fences have been removed, and thereby a more park-like appearance has been given to the grounds; some new farm buildings have been erected, a new carriage road has been formed, and also new walks for the more extended exercise of the patients through the grounds have been commenced.

The patients took considerable interest in the progress of the war; the papers were looked for every morning with unabated anxiety, and as much excitement pervaded our

wards upon hearing the arrival of any telegraphic despatches from the seat of war as could be seen upon 'Change.

A friend placed at my disposal, at the beginning of last winter, some twenty volumes of the Manchester papers of 1813-14-15 and 16, which have been a source of intense interest to many of our inmates, containing, as they do, the despatches on the most important events of the Peninsular War, and have afforded the means of contrasting the great events of the past with those of the present war.

Table 1.—Barrow at the Year.

	M.	V.	F.
Remaining under Treatment at June, 1855	29	29	58
Admitted from June, 1855, to June, 1856	19	25	44
Total Number under Treatment	38	54	102
	M.	V.	F.
Discharged—Cured	7	18	22
Relieved	2	8	8
Dead	7	3	10
Remaining under Treatment	42	51	72

Table 2.—Carrizozo Camp.

	M.	V.	F.
Remaining under Treatment	29	29	58
Admitted	19	25	44
Total	38	54	102
	M.	V.	F.
Discharged—Relieved	4	6	8
Dead	8	3	10
Remaining under Treatment	24	44	72

would upon hearing the arrival of any telegraphic despatches from the seat of war as could be seen upon Chicago.

A friend placed at my disposal, at the beginning of last winter, some twenty volumes of the Manchester papers of 1813-14-15 and 16, which have been a source of interest to many of our friends, containing, as they do, the despatches on the most important events of the Peninsula War, and have afforded the means of contrasting the events of the past with those of the present war.

These volumes were printed in London at the time of the despatches, and are now in the hands of the friends of the cause.

These volumes have been at my disposal as a source of information, and I have been able to obtain from them many interesting facts.

It is a pleasure to be able to give to you any of the facts which are contained in these volumes, and I have been able to do so.

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APPENDIX.

GENERAL TABLES OF STATISTICS.

TABLE 1.—RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	M.	F.	Tot.
Remaining under Treatment, June, 1855	39	29	68
Admitted from June, 1855, to June, 1856.....	19	26	45
Total Number under Treatment.....	58	55	113
	M.	F.	Tot.
Discharged—Cured	7	15	22
Relieved	2	6	8
Dead.....	7	3	10
	16	24	40
Remaining under Treatment	42	31	73

TABLE 2.—CONFIRMED CASES.

	M.	F.	Tot.
Remaining under Treatment	22	16	38
Admitted	10	7	17
Total.....	32	23	55
	M.	F.	Tot.
Discharged—Relieved	2	6	8
Dead	5	3	8
	7	9	16
Remaining under Treatment	25	14	39

TABLE 3.—RECENT CASES.

	M.	F.	Tot.
Remaining under Treatment	17	13	30
Admitted	9	19	28
Total.....	26	32	58
	M.	F.	Tot.
Discharged—Recovered.....	7	15	22
Dead.....	2	0	2
Remaining under Treatment	17	17	34

TABLE 4.—AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED AND THOSE DISCHARGED CURED FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

	Admitted.			Cured.			Per Centage of Recoveries.
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	
Under 20	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
From 20 to 30.....	4	7	11	2	3	5	45.5
„ 30 to 40.....	4	6	10	1	2	3	30
„ 40 to 50.....	4	5	9	1	4	5	55.5
„ 50 to 60.....	3	5	8	0	3	3	37.4
„ 60 to 80.....	3	2	5	2	2	4	80
	19	26	45	7	15	22	

TABLE 5.—AGES OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED, AND THOSE DISCHARGED CURED, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Admitted.			Cured.			Per Centage of Recoveries.
	M	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	
Under 20	8	3	11	3	1	4	36.6
From 20 to 30.....	27	19	46	15	11	26	56.24
„ 30 to 40.....	31	29	60	11	12	23	38.20
„ 40 to 50.....	36	25	61	17	14	31	50.50
„ 50 to 60.....	25	26	51	5	10	15	29.21
„ 60 to 80.....	21	12	33	7	6	13	39.13
Above 80	0	1	1	0	0	0	
	148	115	263	58	54	112	

TABLE 6.—SHEWING THE AGES AND NUMBER OF THE RECENT CASES ADMITTED, DISCHARGED CURED, AND DIED, WITH THE PER CENTAGE OF CURES AND DEATHS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Admitted.			Cured.			Per Centage of Cures.	Deaths.			Per Centage of Deaths.
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.		M.	F.	Tot.	
Under 20 ...	5	3	8	3	1	4	50	0	1	1	12.4
From 20 to 30	19	15	34	15	11	26	76.16	1	0	1	2.32
„ 30 to 40	22	19	41	11	12	23	56.4	2	1	3	7.13
„ 40 to 50	21	18	39	17	14	31	79.19	3	1	4	10.10
„ 50 to 60	12	17	29	5	10	15	51.21	2	1	3	10.10
„ 60 to 80	10	5	15	7	6	13	86.10	0	1	1	6.10
Above 80 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	89	77	166	58	54	112		8	5	13	

TABLE 7.—FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	M.	F.	Total.
Mania Acute.....	6	7	13
Mania Chronic	3	4	7
Mania Puerperal	0	1	1
Melancholia	1	3	4
Monomania	7	9	16
Dementia	2	2	4
	19	26	45

TABLE 8.—ILLUSTRATIVE OF SUICIDAL TENDENCIES IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	M.	F.	Total.
Mania Acute.....	3	4	7
Mania Chronic	1	1	2
Melancholia	3	4	7
Monomania	3	2	5
	10	11	21

TABLE 9.—CAUSES OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	M.	F.	Total.
Anxiety	4	2	6
Domestic Affliction	2	6	8
Disappointment	0	2	2
Excitement from the War	0	1	1
Losses in Business.....	3	1	4
Childbirth	0	1	1
Mental Excitement	4	7	11
Intemperance	3	3	6
Hereditary.....	1	1	2
Uncertain or Unknown	2	2	4
	19	26	45

TABLE 10.—FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE DISCHARGED
RECOVERED.

	M.	F.	Total.
Mania	3	7	10
Mania Puerperal	0	1	1
Mania a Potu	2	1	3
Melancholia	1	2	3
Monomania	1	4	5
	7	15	22

TABLE 11.—DURATION OF DISEASE IN THOSE DISCHARGED
RECOVERED.

	M.	F.	Total.
Under 3 months	0	1	1
From 3 to 6 months	2	3	5
„ 6 to 12 months	2	4	6
„ 12 to 24 months	0	4	4
„ 24 to 48 months	2	2	4
Above 4 years	1	1	2
	7	15	22

TABLE 12.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Tot.
1 to 3 months	2	2	4	0	3	3	3	0	3
3 to 6 months	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 12 months	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	6
12 to 24 months	1	4	5	1	0	1	1	0	1
24 to 48 months	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
	7	15	22	2	6	8	7	3	10

TABLE 13.—SHEWING THE STATE OF BODILY HEALTH ON ADMISSION OF THE 45 PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE 73 PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL.

	Bodily Condition of the 45 Patients on Admission.				Bodily Health of the 73 Patients remaining under Treatment.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
Males	2	8	9	19	37	4	1	42
Females	1	9	16	26	25	5	1	31
	3	17	25	45	62	9	2	73

TABLE 14.—OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED IN 1855-56, AND OF THOSE REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT.

	Admitted 1855-56.	Now under Treatment.
Of Independent means	4	13
Clergymen and near Relatives	3	8
Medical Men ditto	2	4
Lawyers ditto	0	3
Merchants ditto	14	15
Officers ditto	2	3
Bankers ditto	0	1
Shopkeepers ditto	6	7
Managers ditto	1	0
Schoolmasters ditto	5	9
Farmers ditto	4	5
Tradesmen ditto	4	5
	45	73

TABLE 12.—TENDENCY OF TENDENCY OF TENDENCY

	Recovered			Relieved			Dead		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1 to 3 months	2	2	4	0	8	8	3	0	3
3 to 6 months	3	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 to 12 months	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	3	6
12 to 24 months	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
24 to 48 months	1	2	3	0	2	2	0	0	0
Total	7	12	19	2	8	10	7	3	10

TABLE 13.—SHOWING THE STATE OF BODY HEALTH ON ADMISSION OF THE 45 PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR, AND THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE 73 PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL.

	Body Condition of the 45 Patients on Admission			Body Condition of the 73 Patients remaining under Treatment		
	Good	Bad	Total	Good	Bad	Total
Males	2	8	10	27	1	28
Females	1	9	10	25	3	28
Total	3	17	20	52	4	56

TABLE 14.—OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED IN 1855-56, AND OF THOSE REMAINING UNDER TREATMENT.

	Admitted 1855-56		New under Treatment
	Admitted	Remaining	
Of Independent means	4	13	17
Clergymen and near relatives	3	8	11
Medical Men	2	4	6
Lawyers	0	3	3
Mechanics	14	15	29
Officers	2	3	5
Bankers	0	1	1
Shopkeepers	0	7	7
Managers	1	0	1
Schoolmasters	0	3	3
Farmers	4	5	9
Tradesmen	1	5	6
Total	45	73	118