

**Fifteenth annual report of the medical superintendent of the lunatic asylum, for the counties of Salop and Montgomery, and for the boroughs of Much Wenlock, Shrewsbury, and Oswestry. 1859 / [Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Lunatic Asylum].**

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,

AND FOR THE BOROUGHS OF

WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY.

1859.

SHREWSBURY:

PRINTED BY RICHARD DAVIES, 7, HIGH STREET.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOR THE YEAR 1850.

SALON AND MONTGOMERY,

AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF

MUCH WELLOCK, SHREWSBURY AND OSWESTRY.

1850.

SHREWSBURY.

PRINTED BY RICHARD DAVIES, 2, HIGH STREET.

MIDDLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

OF

VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS

FOR THE COUNTY OF SALOP,

*ON MONDAY, THE 12th DAY OF MARCH,*

AND TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS

FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY,

*ON THURSDAY, THE 7th DAY OF APRIL, 1860.*



REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

OF

VISITING JUSTICES

OF THE

SALVO AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES

ILLINOIS ASYLUM

PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS

FOR THE COUNTY OF SALVO

ON MONDAY THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF MARCH

AND TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS

OF THE COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY

ON THURSDAY THE 10<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF APRIL 1886

# YOUR COMMITTEE REPORT

That the Asylum is in a good state of repair. That the present number of Lunatics in the Asylum is 346; at the same time of 1858, the number was 338, being an increase of 8 in the year. The Visitors with some difficulty in February last, obtained the returns from the Clerks to the Boards of Guardians and Overseers, of the number of Lunatics in the Asylum from each Union and Parish, and also the number of chargeable Lunatics not in the Asylum. There were at that date 338 in the Asylum, and 260 in Workhouses, or receiving Out-door Relief. These returns are imperfect, and 300 would probably be nearer the truth than 260, making a total of Insane persons in and out of the Asylum of 638. The Asylum will accommodate 380, so that at any time should the law be made more stringent as suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy, your Asylum will be insufficient.

That the management of the Asylum is good, and the conduct of the attendants is generally satisfactory, there having been dismissed during the year only three, viz: 2 Males and 1 Female.

That within the year the apparatus for warming the Asylum by Steam has been completed, and works satisfactorily. The average cost of coals for heating the Old Building for the years 1855 and 1856, was ... .. 687 9 0  
Add relative cost for heating New Buildings at the }  
same rate ... .. } 229 3 0

			916 12 0
Average cost of coals for 1857—1858 ...	...		550 15 3
Shewing a saving effected of	...	...	265 16 9

The Visitors are in hope of effecting a still farther reduction on this account.

That the New Brewery is completed. The Visitors anticipated a saving of £300 per annum on this head, and they think that their expectation will be realized.

That on the 1st of January, 1859, they reduced the charge of Maintenance from 9s. 6d. to 9s. 4d. per week. and have made a farther reduction to 9s. 0d. from the 1st of October last.

JOHN BATHER,

CHAIRMAN.



FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR THE  
COUNTIES OF SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,  
AND THE ASSOCIATED BOROUGHES OF  
MUCH WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, & OSWESTRY,

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ON the first of January, 1859, the Number of Patients in the Asylum was 338 (viz: 163 Males and 175 Females). In the course of the year 123 Patients (viz: 50 Males and 73 Females) were admitted; \* (69 viz: 30 Males and 39 Females) were discharged recovered; 5 (viz: 1 Man and 4 Women were discharged relieved; 5 viz: 3 Men and 2 Women) were discharged not improved; and 35 (viz: 17 Men and 18 Women died — The number of Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1859, (reckoning 3 Men who were out upon trial as convalescent, and 1 Woman who effected her escape a few days before the end of the year,) was consequently 348 (viz: 163 Males and 185 Females.

This shows an increase on the number of Patients remaining at the end of the previous year of 10,—no change whatever in the number of Men, and a consequent increase of 10 on the Women's side alone.

The daily average number of Patients resident during the year 1859, was 347 (viz: 164 Men and 183 Women.

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\* One Male and four Females were severally admitted twice in the course of the year 1859. This circumstance reduces the number of Males admitted to 49, of Females to 69, and of both Sexes to 118.



Comparing the number of Recoveries with the average number of Patients resident during the year 1859, the proportion is found to be about 19.61 per Cent.—or about 18.20 per Cent. on the Men, and 21.3 per Cent. on the Women. (See Table A).

The general average per Centage of Recoveries during the preceding 14 years was 19.010 upon both Sexes ; 17.02 on the Men, and 21.001 on the Women,

TABLE A, exhibiting the average number of Patients in the Asylum during each year from the period of its opening in 1845, with the actual annual numbers of Recoveries, and the per centage of those upon the respective annual average numbers of each sex.

Year.	Average number of Patients.			Actual Number of Recoveries.			Per Centage of Recoveries.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1845	36.173	29.26	66.	4	3	7	11.07	10.06	10.565
1846	50.44	49.56	100.	7	14	21	13.86	28.28	21.
1847	61.	57.	118.	14	25	39	22.9	43.8	33.005
1848	69.84	63.15	133.	11	16	27	15.75	25.2	20.4
1849	80.44	74.59	155.03	14	30	44	17.93	40.02	28.5
1850	95.12	91.18	186.30	20	26	46	21.02	28.5	24.3
1851	103.87	108.57	212.44	16	22	38	15.307	20.26	17.88
1852	105.11	121.42	226.53	16	20	36	15.22	16.47	15.88
1853	114.78	136.25	251.03	19	32	51	16.54	23.49	20.01
1854	131.34	162.288	293.4	26	27	53	19.82	16.66	18.24
1855	152	164.	316.	29	25	54	19.08	15.24	17.16
1856	154.	166.	320.	17	20	37	11.04	12.03	11.56
1857	154.134	174.865	329.	27	28	55	17.419	16.091	16.717
1858	156.	180.	336.	22	26	48	14.102	14.444	14.273
1859	164.	183.	347.	30	39	69	18.20	21.3	19.61

With respect to the Mortality during the year 1859, the general per centage of Deaths on the average number of Patients of both sexes was 10.1, that of the Men being 10.3, and that of the Women 9.8. This per centage of Deaths is almost exactly the same as the average of the 14 preceding years. (See TABLE B.)



TABLE B. exhibiting the average number of Patients in the Asylum during each year from the period of its opening in 1845, with the actual annual numbers of Deaths, and the per centage of those to the respective annual average numbers of each sex.

Years.	Average Number of Patients.			Actual Number of Deaths.			Per Centage of Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1845	36.173	29.826	66.	5	0	5	13.9	0.	7.
1846	50.44	49.56	100.	10	4	14	20.	8.	14.
1847	61.	57.	118.	13	3	16	21.3	5.26	13.28
1848	69.84	63.15	133	9	7	16	13.8	11.1	12.
1849	86.44	74.59	155.03	8	8	16	9.9	10.7	10.32
1850	95.12	91.18	186.30	10	11	21	10.5	12.06	11.28
1851	103.87	108.57	212.44	19	11	30	18.3	10.1	14.21
1852	105.11	121.42	226.53	16	10	26	15.2	8.2	11.7
1853	114.78	136.25	251.03	5	10	15	4.3	7.3	5.8
1854	131.34	162.288	293.4	16	10	26	12.2	6.2	9.4
1855	152.	164.	316.	17	13	30	11.1	7.9	9.5
1856	154.	166.	320.	19	14	33	12.3	8.7	10.5
1857	154.134	174.865	329.	23	23	46	14.93	13.21	13.98
1858	104.610	112.764	217.40	15	18	33	9.615	10.	9.79
1858	156.	180.	336.	22	26	48	14.102	14.444	14.273
1859	164.	183.	347.	17	18	35	10.3	9.8	10.1

On the 31st December, 1859, the proportion of those Patients who were deemed curable was 14.7 per cent., whilst that of those who were deemed incurable amounted to 85.3 per cent., the estimate being upon 24 out of 164 Men, and upon 27 out of 183 Women.

Since the new Wards of the Asylum have now been for some time in a great measure occupied, it may not be out of place to compare the character and amount of the accommodation which is now available, with that which existed before those Wards were established.

Up to the year 1855, the increase in the number of Patients had been gradually going on, notwithstanding two previous additions to the extent of accommodation for them, until at length the Institution again became seriously crowded. About the beginning of that year it was found that there were actually not fewer than 60 Patients in the building beyond the number of those who could be properly provided with lodgings. This circumstance left no



alternative, and the necessity for still farther and more decidedly augmenting the extent of accommodation was at once perceived and acted upon.

During the ensuing two years, however, whilst the new buildings were in progress, the inconvenience of this state of affairs was most severely felt:—the increase of numbers still proceeding, though fortunately at a somewhat less rapid rate than usual; whilst the imperfect nature of the arrangements, as well as their limited extent, were in the meantime unchangeable.

The general deficiency of room here referred to, and the inconvenient situation and unwholesome arrangements of the old Kitchen were obvious to every one; the want of proper Workshops for the Patients; the insufficiency of the former Chapel for its purpose; the want of proper means for separating the different classes of Patients out of doors, and still more particularly within; were among the principal defects of the Institution, but were certainly not the only ones. Many improvements had from time to time been made, but not such as kept pace, either in efficiency or extent with the growing requirements of the Institution, until at length the completion of the New Wings afforded so much additional room that 390 Patients can now be conveniently provided for, where there was previously great difficulty in making suitable arrangements for more than 270.

The conversion of the former Chapel into an excellent Kitchen, which, besides forming a most comfortable Mess Room for the Attendants and Nurses, and with the addition of a New Scullery, affords all the convenience that can be wished for in this department.

The construction of a New Chapel, outside of the main ranges of the building, approachable by covered colonades, and capable of seating 200 persons, has likewise been found to be highly satisfactory.

The formation of New Exercising Grounds for both sexes on the south front of the Asylum, and separated only by a broad path between two Privet Hedges from the Kitchen Garden, has greatly added to the comfort and cheerfulness of that part of the establishment, not only by reason of their excellent aspect, but equally so by manifesting the needlessness of any hard barrier, where a screen, more agreeable in its appearance, and excluding no part of the prospect which lies beyond, is nevertheless found to be quite sufficient for its purpose.



The improved arrangements for securing a constant and copious supply of Water have been noticed in former Reports; as likewise have been the steps taken for rendering the Drainage effectual. Various alterations have from time to time been made with the view of properly ventilating the different portions of the building, and most of them very successfully. Some further changes, however, are still requisite in this way; particularly in the Single Bed Chambers of Wards 3, where the sliding casements are so loosely fitted in their frames, that it is impossible to keep those Chambers sufficiently warm in cold weather, notwithstanding the otherwise ample supply of warm air from the surface of the adjacent Steam Pipes. In fact, wherever those windows or casements which move horizontally are placed, the maintenance of a proper temperature, excepting in a quiet state of the Atmosphere, is absolutely impracticable, and in the case of Patients who are unwilling to keep in Bed, this very undesirable circumstance is exceedingly dangerous.

Some imperfection is yet noticeable in the means adopted for imparting warmth to certain Galleries, Dormitories, and Single Bed Chambers in both the upper and lower Stories of the New Wings; but this, it is presumed, can be easily remedied by a more exact adaptation of the radiating surface of the Steam Pipes to the space included in those apartments.

With respect to the re-distribution of space for the purpose of obtaining all the advantage that can be hoped for in this way, very little would seem to be required; but the change here referred to would undoubtedly be productive of great benefit. On each side of the third, or highest-story of the Centre Wing, an apartment which is now used both as a Day Room and as a Dining Room, might be most advantageously converted into a Dormitory; whilst in each of the new, or lateral, South Wings, there is another room of similar dimensions, situated on the ground-floor, and consequently most conveniently accessible both from within the building and from without, which would be infinitely preferable as a Day Room compared with the one first mentioned, and would, moreover, be directly connected with a separate Mess Room.

The plan employed for lighting the various apartments of the Institution is the same as that which was first resorted to on the 31st of October, 1853,—viz. White's Hydro-Carbon process;—but although this process affords an excellent light, no contrivance has yet been adopted for estimating the quantity of Gas consumed on the premises, nor for accurately computing the cost of the material employed in its production. It is therefore impossible to say at



present with exactness, whether White's plan, as used here, is more or less expensive than that which is commonly used for the preparation of Gas.

Roughly estimating the quantity of Boghead (Scotch) Cannell at 20 Tons in the year, and its price with Carriage, at £3. 0s. 0d. per Ton, the annual cost of this material, which is found to yield Gas in very great abundance, is £60. 0s. 0d.

Taking the Coal employed for heating the Retorts at an average of 2 Tons per week throughout the year, and its Cost, with Carriage at 13s. per Ton, the annual expence of this article, is £67. 12s. 0d.

Supposing the quantity of Lime used annually to be 3 Tons, and its price, with Carriage, to be 13s. per Ton, its expense will amount to £1. 19s. 0d.

The quantity of Charcoal required for this process every year, will probably amount in cost to £24. 0s. 0d.

For the yearly wear and tear of Retorts, &c. £15. 0s. 0d. I am told, may be fairly specified.

For the share of Engineman's Wages, £15. 0s. 0d. should be computed; and as an allowance for the interest of Capital expended in the construction of the works, a like sum of £15. 0s. 0d. may also be put down.

Under the following heads of Expense will consequently be shown the annual cost incurred in lighting.

	£.	s.	d.
Boghead Cannell ...	60	0	0
Furnace Coal ...	67	12	0
Charcoal and Lime ...	25	19	0
Wages, and Wear and Tear ...	30	0	0
Interest of Capital ...	15	0	0
Total ...	198	11	0

For estimating the comparative cost of lighting, it will be necessary to have some means of computing the quantity of Gas consumed; and then nothing can be easier than to calculate the



price per thousand feet, and to determine thus whether the article prepared according to this method is dearer or cheaper than that which is prepared from ordinary Coal.

For the future supply of Beer and Ale, the recent construction of a well-appointed and most convenient Brewhouse, which has just been completed, will afford great facilities, and will, no doubt, materially lessen the amount of expenditure on that account.

The same remark would probably be applicable also to the supply of Bread, if arrangements equally good were provided for baking it at home.

In this place it may not be inconvenient to refer to the general Dietary of the Patients, as it has been slightly modified from time to time, and has now been regulated for a considerable number of years by the following standard, although the changes made in it have never been previously reported.

## BREAKFAST. 7 A.M.

- \* Coffee, One Pint;
- Bread, Six Ounces;
- Butter, Half an Ounce.

## DINNER. NOON.

- Saturday. Roast Beef, Six Ounces ;  
 a Potatoes, 16 Ounces ;  
 Dumpling, (yeast or suet), 4 Ounces ; with Treacle Sauce ;  
 Beer, Half a Pint.

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\* The Coffee is made by using 2 oz. of Coffee and 4 oz. of Sugar to each Gallon of Water and Skimmed Milk, mixed in the proportion of 10 parts of the former to one part of the latter.

Note a. When Cabbages, or Carrots and Turnips are used, only half the ordinary quantity of Potatoes is used. In this case 11 Ounces of Cabbages, or of Carrots and Turnips, are reckoned as equivalent to 8 oz. of Potatoes.



## DIETARY CONTINUED.

## DINNER.

- 2 Sunday. Boiled Beef, Six Ounces;  
Potatoes, 16 Ounces;  
Dumpling, (yeast or suet), with Treacle Sauce, 4 Ounces;  
Beer, Half a Pint;
- M Monday. *b.* Stew, One Pound and a Half;  
Bread, Six Ounce;  
Beer, Half a Pint
- T Tuesday. The same as Saturday.
- W Wednesday. Pie Crust, 9 Ounces;  
Potatoes (peeled), 11 Ounces (with Seasoning);  
Meat, 2 Ounces;  
Beer, Half a Pint.
- T Thursday. The same as Sunday.
- F Friday. The same as Monday.

## TEA. 5 P.M.

Excepting on Sundays and Wednesdays, when Tea is substituted for Coffee in the afternoons, this meal is exactly the same as the Breakfast. The proportion of Tea used is one Ounce to the Gallon.

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Note *b.* The Stew is made from the liquor in which the Meat was boiled the day before, with 3 oz. of Meat added for each person. The quantity of Potatoes used in the Stew is 10 oz. for each person, with 4 oz. of Cabbages, 4 oz. of Turnips, 4 oz. of Carrots, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an Ounce of Onions. Besides the necessary quantity of Salt, Thyme, and Marjoram, are used to flavour the Stew, and upwards of 100lbs. of black Pepper are annually consumed as seasoning. This gives an annual average of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Ounces of black Pepper for each Patient. About 100lbs. of Mustard are also consumed yearly in the Wards.

When Cabbages, or Carrots and Turnips, are scarce, Rice sometimes with a portion of Peas, is substituted for them, and at other times, Windsor Beans, French Beans, and Green Peas are made use of according to the state of the Garden. Instead of Yeast or Suet, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, and Apples are used for Dumplings in the Fruit Season.



In addition to the foregoing Standard Dietary, a large proportion of the Patients are allowed to have Luncheons in accordance with the following rule —intitled—

“GENERAL DIRECTIONS AS TO LUNCHEONS.”

“Those persons who are stirringly employed in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Wards, and the Workshops, as well as out of doors, are each entitled to a Luncheon of Bread and Cheese and Beer at 10 a.m. on all working days, and again at 8 p.m., unless they prefer Gruel.

“Those who are not stirringly employed may each have a Luncheon of Broth and Bread at 10 a.m. every day.

“Those who are on the Sick List, or those for whom it may be thought desirable for other reasons, will each be ordered an allowance of Ale, Wine, Spirits, Arrow Root, Sago, Rice Pudding, Fruit, Eggs, Chops, or whatever their respective cases may seem to require, in lieu of, or in addition to, the ordinary Diet.”

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After these observations on the means most material of all for supporting the shattered energies of the system, and for thereby alleviating both bodily distress and mental misery; we may next refer to those appliances which tend to draw the thoughts of Patients from their ordinary channels of delusion, and to occupy their minds with subjects foreign to their personal anxieties and fears, as well as to their less harassing forms of derangement.

This is not in every case a thing to be easily accomplished; but to a great extent, especially, as is well known, in the early stages of the Malady, it is certainly practicable.

To furnish, therefore, as many means for this purpose as can in any way be conveniently devised, is a consideration that should never be overlooked; and much has from time to time been done to meet this necessity here. Still these arrangements in some important departments, are by no means so complete as it appears to be desirable that they should be.

The acquisition of 14 additional Acres of Land some three or four years ago, was most clearly “a step in the right direction,” and has contributed much to improve the means of treatment for



the Male Patients. It has, moreover, been decidedly successful as an economical proceeding. For these reasons it might seem to be desirable to extend the area of our agricultural operations, and to rent, at all events, if not to purchase, as much more land as would be sufficient to employ Patients, not only in Spade Husbandry, but in those more interesting and diversified occupations which are necessary in the management of an ordinary Farm.

The *general* Dietary of the Patients might be much improved, without incurring additional expense, by means of a Home Dairy, which would enable us to use Milk more abundantly than we have hitherto done; and instead of giving scarcely any other Animal Food than Beef to the Patients, with sometimes a little Bacon, a very important improvement might be effected by the occasional substitution of home-fed Mutton, and now and then by a dinner of Pork or Veal as a variety.

To obtain these advantages it will of course be necessary to establish a Farm Yard on such a scale as may be thought most advisable; and as the present situation of the Piggeries is in very undesirable proximity to the Laundry, and to other parts of the Institution, it may be well, when the choice of a site of the Farm Yard is made, to take this matter into consideration.

The contract for the supply of Coal would afford ample scope for the employment of one team of Horses, whilst any additional amount of Horse-power that might be required would depend entirely on the extent of land to be kept under the Plough.

With respect to the means of providing employment for the Women, these remain pretty nearly as they have been from the beginning. The Kitchen, the Laundry, with Sewing, Knitting, and the usual routine of domestic industry, are still the principal kinds of occupation for them.

In the way of instruction and amusement, some improvements have to be mentioned in addition to those which have long been beneficially resorted to. Bible-reading Classes, under the direction of the Chaplain, have been established for many years; and a regular Evening School, under the same judicious management will shortly be in operation. The erection of a large room over the Boiler House has been completed, and will afford most useful accommodation for this purpose in the evenings, as well as for a much wanted Workshop for the Upholsterer during the Day time.



It is not thought necessary to do more than merely mention the ordinary meetings for dancing twice a week; nor that, through the good offices of the Steward, who is a Musician, and of one of the senior Attendants who is also well-accomplished in this way; and of several of the Attendants who have been instructed by them, the Asylum has for some time been in the possession of a regular Band of Music. To over-estimate such an auxiliary resource in an Institution of this kind is scarcely possible.

With respect to the services of the present Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. Bayley, the Medical Superintendent has most ample reasons to be satisfied, not merely with the ability and care which he has displayed in the discharge of his professional duties, but with his zeal in endeavouring to carry out and improve the discipline of the Institution.

For the kind and prompt manner in which the Chaplain, for so many years, has always lent his aid to promote the views of the Superintendent; particularly for his ready acquiescence in the proposal to perform divine service in the Welsh language, as well as in English, whereby his actual duties have for a considerable time been nearly doubled; and for the more than friendly feeling which induced him, in a long time of need, to come no inconsiderable distance at an early hour every morning for many months, to read the family Prayers, the Superintendent feels himself bound to make this acknowledgement of his deep obligation to him.

The present imperfect statement would justly be considered more imperfect than it is, if no reference were made to an addition to the stock of entertaining Books which has lately been purchased, nor to the very acceptable annual present of a complete copy of the Illustrated London News, unsoiled and ready for binding, made by John Arthur LLoyd, Esq. of Leaton Knolls, nor to the handsome sets of Engravings, for the embellishment of the Wards, presented by Thomas Campbell Eyton, Esq. of Eyton, and by John Hills, Esq. of London.

Besides two daily Newspapers,—the Express and the Telegraph,—the periodical literature, in regular circulation through the Asylum, is so arranged that each Ward has a fresh weekly Paper every day.



The entire number of Wards is 16 : i. e. 8 on each side ; and by combining Wards 5 and 6, on the Male and Female sides respectively, where the capacity for enjoyment of this kind is inferior to what it is generally in the others, the number of weekly Broad Sheets corresponds with that of the days in the week, and the order of Circulation is thus kept uniform.

The Papers above referred to are—

The Illustrated London News,  
The Illustrated Times,  
Punch,  
The London Journal,  
All the Year Round, and the Leisure Hour,—counted one  
Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, and  
Chambers' Journal.

It may not be out of place to mention here that, for the last 18 Months. the Superintendent has been in the habit of reading interesting works of fiction to audiences varying in number from 50 to 80 of the Patients, for an hour or more every Monday and Thursday Evening, and that the Writings of Sir Walter Scott, Washington Irving, Charles Lamb, Sheridan, Fenimore Cooper, and most decidedly those of Goldsmith and Charles Dickens, have been undeniably popular with his listeners.

In the long days, this kind of amusement is suspended for about three months ; as the time available for it is considered to be most advantageously spent at that season in the open air, and in consideration also of the zest with which business of almost any kind is resumed after "the long vacation."

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

*January 1st, 1860.*



## APPENDIX.

With reference to the care necessary in allowing Patients to enjoy as much liberty as is consistent with their proper custody, and with the order and discipline of the Asylum, some observations were made five or six years ago, by the Superintendent in reply to certain questions proposed by the Visiting Justices of the Bucks County Lunatic Asylum; and as these observations, he believes, correspond in principle with the views generally entertained by the Medical Officers of Lunatic Asylums on this subject, he considers that their publication, as a matter of local interest, even at this date, may not be altogether out of place.

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### QUESTIONS

PROPOSED BY THE VISITING JUSTICES OF THE  
BUCKS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

*“as to the practice and propriety of allowing Patients occasionally  
“to go beyond the Grounds of the Asylum.”*

To the Superintendent of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum,  
situate at Bicton, near Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop.

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QUESTION 1. What is the number of Patients under your Care?

*Answer.* Males 132. Females 171.—Total 303.

QUESTION 2. How many Acres of Land are occupied with the Building, and how cultivated?

*Answer.* Beyond the Area occupied by the Building and the Airing Courts, the quantity of Land belonging to the Institution is about Twelve Acres. One third of this is laid out in Pleasure Ground and Shrubbery, and two thirds (including the Garden) are under Spade Husbandry.

QUESTION 3. What is the distance of the Asylum from the nearest Town or considerable Village?

*Answer.* Two Miles and a quarter.



QUESTION 4. Are you in the habit of allowing certain of your Patients to walk beyond the Grounds of the Asylum, and if so, to what classes of Patients, and to what number, does this apply?

*Answer.* I am. My object in this respect is to make the place as little of a Prison as possible; and all the Patients, whose conduct or appearance is not such as to attract public attention, enjoy this privilege occasionally. On Sundays, after Chapel Service, when the Weather is in any way favourable, two parties of Men usually walk into the Country, and return to Dinner after making a Circuit of 5 or 6 Miles. Each Party consists of from 12 to 16 Patients, and is conducted by one Attendant. At the same time, very generally, one party of—say from 16 to 20—Women, conducted by two Nurses, enjoy the same gratification; and in the Afternoon other similar parties walk out.

QUESTION 5. Does such permission (if any) apply to Females as well as Males?

*Answer.* It does, as I have said above.

QUESTION 6. What are the limitations imposed by you as to time of absence or distance?

*Answer.* None but such as depend upon general domestic convenience. The Sunday and ordinary holiday leaves of absence are regulated by the number of Hours that can be had for the purpose between Meals. Distance is of course governed by the same rule.

QUESTION 7. Does such permission (if any) extend to occasions of great public resort—such as Shows, Markets, or Fairs?

*Answer.* Upon *great* occasions,—such as that of the Shrewsbury Show,—I endeavour to send as large a number as can be conveniently kept together, either in one or more parties of each sex separately, and under the care of as many Attendants and Nurses as can be spared for the time from the Wards. Upon minor and more frequent occasions, small parties are made up to go, when the Weather is fine, to a Fair, to the Race Ground, to a Wild Beast Show, or to some cheap Panorama or other exhibition at Shrewsbury.

QUESTION 8. Does it extend to entering Public Houses or Beer Shops, and (if so) under what conditions?

*Answer.* Upon certain occasions where the time required for the absence is such as to prevent the party coming home to the next regular Meal, they are usually supplied with a Luncheon



of Bread and Cheese to be taken in their Pockets; and if, as is commonly the case, they should want anything to drink, the rule is that three, or four, or half a dozen, at a time should be taken by an Attendant or Nurse, to an empty Room, if possible, in some quiet Public House, and each to be let to have a Glass of Ale. In some cases the Women are taken to some Private House, known to one or more of the Nurses, and there regaled with a cup of Tea.

QUESTION 9. Are you particular in your choice of Attendants on such occasions?

*Answer.* I always select such Attendants as are either best acquainted with, or are likely to have most influence over those whom they may have in charge on such occasions; and I always caution those who go out on any special duty of this kind immediately before they start.

QUESTION 10. Do you ever allow Patients to continue their absence after dark?

*Answer.* Very rarely indeed. I have a *general* Rule for the Locking of all Outer Doors at Sunset; but when a great accommodation cannot be obtained without infringing this Rule, I suspend it for the occasion, and for a specified time, so as not to create a difficulty, nor "to make a toil of pleasure."

QUESTION 11. What is the greatest number you allow to go together?

*Answer.* So far as ordinary parties are concerned this question has been answered by my reply to the 4th; but when the Days are long and the Weather is fine, I am in the habit of annually sending four larger Parties into the Country for an entire day at a time. For instance,—on the 23rd of June last, 50 Men Patients in the charge of four Attendants, and under direction of the Steward, went on an Excursion to the top of the Breidden Hills—a distance of 12 or 14 Miles—and returned home in good time in the evening.

QUESTION 12. What are the benefits which you conceive may be expected from these indulgences?

*Answer.* All the advantages which must accrue from any change of scene that may even partially serve to relieve the monotony of what would otherwise be strict imprisonment: General satisfaction and pleasure; encouragement to Cheerfulness and Hope; increase of individual energy and activity; in short,—many of the most important elements of *Health*, to the augmentation of which everything that contributes in this way must, I apprehend, be regarded more as a privilege than as an



indulgence.

QUESTION 13. Have you ever experienced any inconvenience from this practice, or have you ever received any complaints from persons living in the neighbourhood of the Asylum on the subject?

*Answer.* Upon one occasion, many years ago, two Men escaped from one of the Sunday walking parties, and were not brought back to the Asylum for several days; and upon each of two other occasions a Patient was negligently allowed to stroll out of sight,—in one case over night, and in the other for about an Hour. As these have been the only instances which have occurred in the course of nearly ten years, I cannot say that the practice has been attended by any material inconvenience.

At first I believe there was some feeling of timidity among the neighbours; but this very soon wore off. Such a thing is now never mentioned; and I never had any serious complaint made to me about it.

(Signed,)

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT,

Salop and Montgomery Counties

Lunatic Asylum,

November 8th, 1854.

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P. S. Since the date of the above inquiry, nothing occurred to disturb the operation of the rule implied by the foregoing answers until the 27th of June, 1859; when in consequence of a gross dereliction of duty on the part of two Attendants who were sent to Shrewsbury with 36 Male Patients to see "the Show," several of the Patients were allowed to be taken into a Public House by *friends* whom they met, and to be so "treated" by them as to get intoxicated. There were three Attendants with the party, but one of them was so discreet as to keep himself perfectly sober, and to do his best, although ineffectually, to prevent the others from going astray. The consequence was that both the Attendants who returned drunk to the Asylum were immediately suspended, and were dismissed from their service at the next Meeting of the Visiting Justices.

Upon every other occasion of the kind, the Steward, or the Chief Attendant has taken command of the whole party, and the



ordinary Attendants have acted severally under his direction ; but in the case in question there was an unfortunate departure from this salutary rule ; and owing to the party having been allowed to leave the Asylum with the responsibility for its conduct thus divided, instead of being placed in the hands of one individual, the propriety of a custom through which many of the Patients had annually enjoyed the pleasure of witnessing the Show without attracting public notice for a great number of years, was for a short time considered to be a doubtful thing.

R. O.

*January 1st, 1860.*



The following are Lists of the various Articles made and repaired by the Patients during the year 1859.

NEW.		CARPENTERS' WORK.		REPAIRED.	
New Brewhouse and Upholsterer's Room ...				Water Closets .....	52
				Bedsteads .....	39
				Bed Stretchers.....	9
				Knife Boxes.....	7
				Salt Boxes .....	5
No. of Patients from 1st June to 31st December	2			Picture Frames .....	14
Extra Men, ditto ditto.....	5			Dining and Bedside Tables	16
				Single Wash Tables.....	8
				Chamber Doors and Outer Doors .....	14
Picture Frames .....	185			Chairs .....	33
Shelves, Sets of .....	3			Cupboards.. ..	5
Shelves, Single.....	10			Shutters .....	31
Chamber Wash Table .....	1			Night Stools .....	28
Chamber ditto, Double.....	5			Fire Guards.....	6
Lavatory Tables .....	2			Broom Racks .....	4
Knife Box.....	1			Benches .....	15
Salt Boxes .....	2			Floors .....	5
Small Stools .....	4			Roller Blinds .....	10
Small Slop Sink .....	1			Shower Bath .....	1
Cupboards .....	2			Ventilators ... ..	4
Bed Stretcher Frames .....	4			Fixing New Sacking on Bed Frames.....	42
Pairs of Steps .....	2			Locks .....	50
Small Doors for Bell-pulls	2			Screens .....	2
Clothes Horses .....	12			Window Sashes .....	3
Small Boxes .....	3			Shoeing Baskets & Buckets	21
Towel Rails .....	8			Steps .....	7
Door Pads.....	2			Coal Boxes .....	5
Window Vallances .....	4			Wheelbarrows .....	36
Window Blind Rollers.....	4			Cart .....	1
Frame for Canvass Doors	1			Washing Machine .....	1
Shutter .....	1			Ladders .....	7
Wheelbarrows .....	7			Wickets .....	2
Pig Troughs.....	4			Hot-air Flues .....	8
Barrel for Potato Washing Machine .....	1			Water Barrel .....	1
Axe, Pick, and Mattock Hoes	18				
Ladder .....	1				
Gas Bosses .....	12				



## WOMEN'S WORK.

Aprons, Check .....	186	Pillow Cases .....	326
„ Harden .....	48	Pudding Cloths .....	38
Bonnets .....	72	Rugs, Double .....	21
Blankets, pairs of, overcast and marked .....	46	Shirts .....	234
Caps .....	384	„ Flannel .....	222
Caps, Night .....	50	Stockings, pairs of Men's... 251	
Dresses, Woollen .....	104	„ „ Women's .....	73
„ Print .....	60	Sheets .....	339
„ Night .....	59	Shifts, Cotton .....	206
„ Strong .....	24	„ Flannel .....	72
Drawers, pairs of .....	28	Shrouds .....	22
Handkerchiefs .....	280	Table Cloths .....	30
Petticoats, Linsey .....	84	Towels .....	337
„ Flannel .....	76	Tippets .....	2

Repairing 3 days in the Week.

## TAILORS' WORK.

## NEW.

Jackets .....	108
Trousers .....	89
Waistcoats .....	82
Mattresses ... ..	300
Pillow Ticks .....	114
Cushions .....	47
Elastic Stocks .....	198
Flannel Drawers .....	12
Bedside Carpets &c.....	183

## REPAIRED.

Jackets .....	1570
Trousers.....	1529
Waistcoats .....	1091
Smock Frocks .....	948
Bed Ticks ... ..	222
Miscellaneous Articles ...	37



TABLE 1: showing the number of Patients in the Asylum, with the numbers of Admissions,

Discharges, and Deaths in the year ended December 31st, 1859.

	Remaining January 1st, 1859.	Admitted.	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Relieved.	Discharged Not Improved.	Died.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1860.
MALES.....	163	50	30	1	3	17	163
FEMALES	175	73	39	4	2	18	185
TOTAL.....	338	123	69	5	5	35	*348

\* This Number includes 3 Men who were out upon trial as convalescent, and 1 Woman who made her escape on December 26th, 1859.



TABLE 2: exhibiting the numbers of Patients with respect to the conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood, admitted during the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single.....	23	29	52
Married .....	25	32	57
Widowed ....	2	12	14

TABLE 3: showing the Ages of the Patients admitted during the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 & 15	0	1	1
„ 15 & 20	2	4	6
„ 20 & 25	6	1	7
„ 25 & 30	3	8	11
„ 30 & 35	10	11	21
„ 35 & 40	7	10	17
„ 40 & 45	8	6	14
„ 45 & 50	5	10	15
„ 50 & 55	1	9	10
„ 55 & 60	4	7	11
„ 60 & 65	4	3	7
„ 65 & 70	0	2	2
„ 70 & 75	0	1	1



TABLE 4: exhibiting the supposed duration of the Malady at the time of admission in the whole of the Cases admitted during the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ...	21	27	48
„ 2 months ...	12	14	26
„ 3 „ ...	3	5	8
„ 4 „ ...	3	5	8
„ 5 „ ...	1	2	3
„ 6 „ ...	0	1	1
„ 9 „ ...	1	1	2
„ 1 year ...	0	1	1
More than 1 „ ...	2	3	5
„ 2 years ...	0	5	5
„ 3 „ ...	1	0	1
„ 4 „ ...	0	1	1
„ 6 „ ...	0	2	2
„ 10 „ ...	0	1	1
During Life ...	4	1	5
Uncertain ...	2	4	6

TABLE 5: exhibiting the supposed duration of the Disease at the time of admission in the Cases discharged recovered in the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 week ...	7	9	16
„ 2 weeks ...	5	8	13
„ 3 „ ...	1	3	4
„ 4 „ ...	2		2
More than 1 month ...	7	8	15
„ 2 months ...	3	3	6
„ 3 „ ...	2	2	4
„ 4 „ ...	2	2	4
„ 5 „ ...		1	1
„ 6 „ ...	1	1	2
„ 2 years ...		1	1
Dubious ...		1	1



TABLE 6: showing the Occupations or Stations in life of the Patients admitted during the year 1859.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Auctioneer .....	1	Bailiff's Wife, (Agricultural) .....	1
Baker's Apprentices .....	2	Barber's Wife .....	1
Bailiff, (Agricultural).....	1	Carpenter's Wife .....	1
Bookbinder .....	1	Charwomen .....	2
Builder .....	1	Cottager's Child .....	1
Carpenter .....	1	Farmer's Daughter .....	1
Clerk .....	1	Governesses .....	2
Collier .....	1	Groom's Wife .....	1
Farmers .....	3	Higgler's Wife .....	1
Gardener .....	1	Housekeeper .....	1
Grooms .....	2	Labourers' Wives .....	21
Innkeeper .....	1	„ Widows .....	4
Labourers .....	17	„ Daughters .....	2
Mason .....	1	Mason's Wife .....	1
Miner.....	1	Miller's Widow .....	1
Porter .....	1	Milk-woman .....	1
Reporter .....	1	Miners' Widows .....	2
Schoolmaster .....	1	„ Daughter .....	1
Smiths .....	2	Pit-woman .....	1
Shoemakers .....	4	Sawyer's Wife .....	1
Tailor .....	1	Schoolmistress .....	1
Waterman .....	1	Sempstresses .....	8
Wheelwright .....	1	Servants .....	13
Wine Merchant .....	1	Shoemaker's Wife.....	1
Workhouse Imbeciles .....	2	Weaver's Wife .....	1
		„ Widows.....	2



TABLE 7: exhibiting the degrees of Education of the Patients admitted during the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Well educated ... ..	4	3	7
Moderately educated ... ..	9	2	11
Can read and write ... ..	20	20	40
Can read only ... ..	9	34	43
Cannot read ... ..	8	14	22

TABLE 8: showing the Forms of the Malady in the Cases admitted in the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania ... ..	15	18	33
Monomania ... ..	10	13	23
Melancholia ... ..	8	15	23
Dementia ... ..	14	25	39
Moral Insanity ... ..		1	1
Transient Delirium ... ..	1		1
Idiocy ... ..	2	1	3

TABLE 9: exhibiting the Number of Attacks of the Malady sustained by the Patients admitted during the year 1859.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	10th	13th
Males .....	34	8	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	1
Females ...	47	12	8	2	1	0	1	1	1	0
Total .....	81	20	9	4	1	3	1	2	1	1



TABLE 10: exhibiting the conjectured principal Causes of the Malady in the Cases admitted during the year 1859.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Age and Poverty ... ..		1	1
Anxiety and Grief from Shocking Deaths of Husbands ...		2	2
„ on account of pecuniary affairs ... ..	1		1
„ on account of Illegitimate Births ... ..		1	1
„ & Grief with embarrassment	1	1	2
„ „ and Poverty ...		1	1
Anæmia ... ..	6	5	11
Brain, Injury of, from Lightning	1		1
„ Organic Disease of ...	2		2
Developement (physical) defective	2	1	3
Debility Climacteric ... ..		1	1
„ „ and Poverty...		1	1
Epilepsy ... ..	3	4	7
Fever .. ..		2	2
Habit of Intemperance ...	10	3	13
„ „ & previous attacks	4		4
„ Solitude ... ..		2	2
„ „ and previous attacks	1		1
„ self abuse, and previous attacks with Predisposition inherited ... ..	2		2
Predisposition inherited ...	2	2	4
„ „ and previous attacks	1	3	4
„ „ and Fever ...		1	1
„ „ and Epilepsy ...		1	1
Poverty ... ..	7	12	19
„ and previous attacks ...		9	9
„ and Hyperlactation ...		5	5
Previous attacks ... ..	4	4	8
„ and dissolute habits ...	1	1	2
Puerperal State ... ..		1	1
Remorse ... ..	1		1
Rheumatism ... ..		1	1
Uterina Hemorage ... ..		1	1
Unconjectured ... ..	1	7	8



TABLE 11: showing the Causes of Death, Durations of the Mental Malady, Durations of the time of Residence in the Asylum, and Ages at the period of Death, in the cases which terminated fatally in the year 1859.

Number of Case.		CAUSES OF DEATH.	Form of Disease.	Duration of Insanity.	Duration of Residence.	Age at Death.
		MALES.				
1340 G.D.	Head.	Anæmia resulting in Serous Apoplexy .....	Dementia ..	1 Month ..	3 Days ..	30
582 R.P.	"	Arachnitis .....	"	7 Years ..	7 Years ..	64
1030 J.F.	"	Brain and Membranes Chronic Disease of .....	"	4 " .....	3 " ..	45
1391 E.H.	"	" .....	"	Unconjectured ..	3 Days ..	62
1273 J.L.	"	Epilepsy resulting in Encephalitis .....	"	From childhood ..	2½ Years ..	21
759 H.C.	Head & Chest	" .. in Pneumonia .....	Monomania.	Unconjectured ..	6 " ..	51
1292 C.D.G.	"	" .. in Phthisis .....	Dementia ..	6 Years ..	6 Months ..	17
39 W.J.	Head & Blood	" with Paralysis resulting in Anæmia .....	"	16 " .....	14 Years ..	42
1364 S.R.	Head.	Meningitis .....	"	1 Month ..	3 Weeks ..	58
1246 F.A.	"	Paralysis General resulting in Apoplexy .....	"	1½ Year ..	17 Months ..	41
1353 C.L.	"	" .. in Meningitis .....	"	4 Months ..	7 Weeks ..	39
640 G.B.	Chest	Heart, Hypertrophy of, with Phthisis .....	"	7 Years ..	6 Years ..	38
790 D.T.	"	" Atrophy of, with Chronic Pneumonia .....	"	5½ " .....	5½ " ..	46
855 G.H.F.	"	Phthisis .....	Idiocy ....	From Birth ..	4½ " ..	19
37 R.H.	"	Heart, Atrophy of, with Hematemesis and Melœna .....	"	15 Years ..	14 " ..	69
1435 J.M.	Abdomen.	Kidneys, Granular Degeneration of .....	Mania ....	2 Months ..	1 Week ..	40
1309 C.S.	Blood.	Purpura Hemorrhagica .....	Dementia ..	6 Months ..	5 Months ..	43



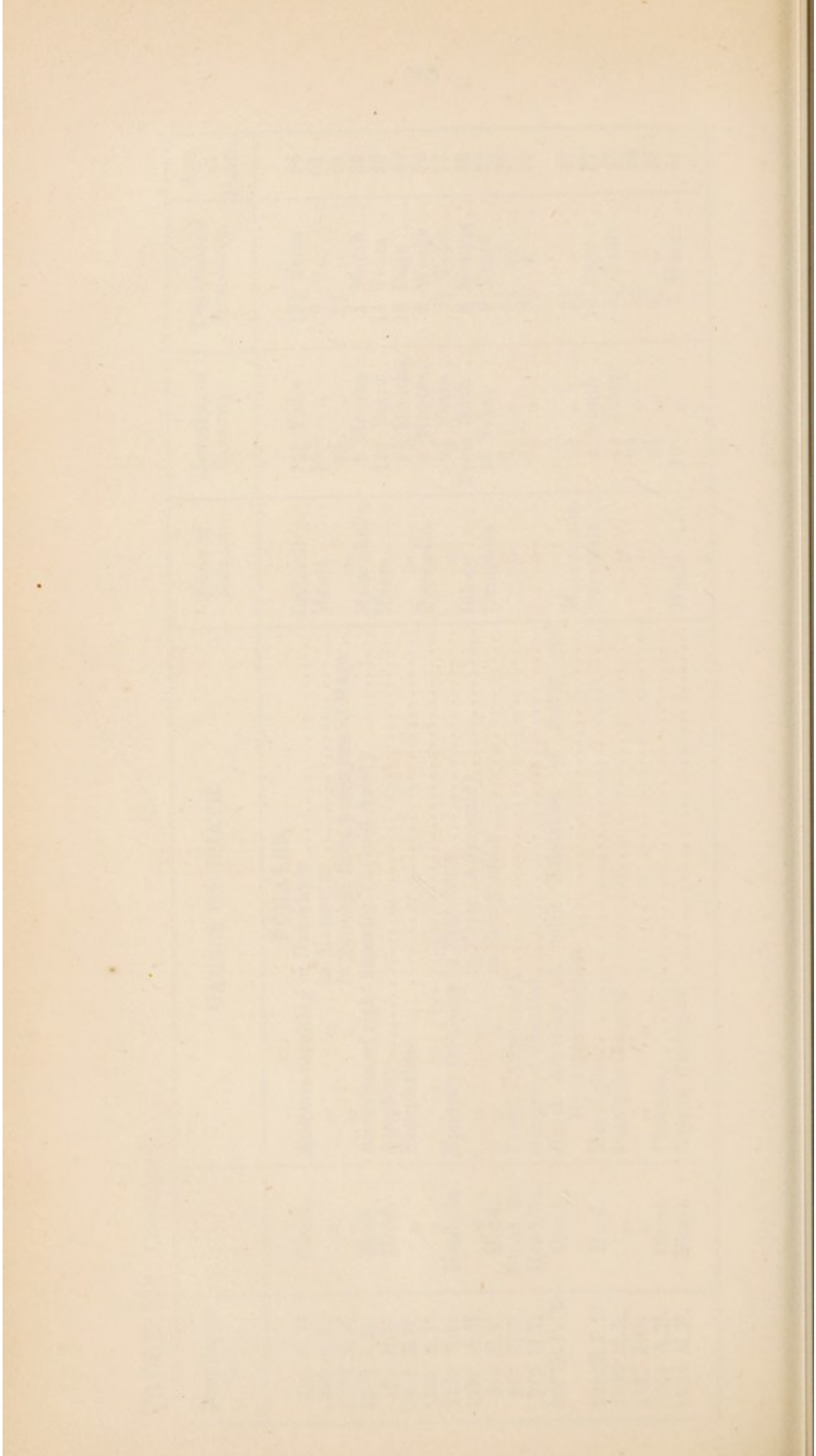
TABLE 11: Continued.

Number of Case.		CAUSES OF DEATH.	Form of Disease.	Duration of Insanity.	Duration of Residence.	Age at Death.
		FEMALES.				
123 M.H.	Blood.	Anæmia resulting in Bronchitis .....	Imbecility.	18½ Years ..	13½ Years ..	55
453 S.P.	"	" in Marasmus .....	Mania ....	20 " ..	9 " ..	61
1183 M.K.	"	" in Syncope from paroxysm of Rage ..	" ..	2½ " ..	2½ " ..	61
1368 J.E.	Neck.	Aneurism of right superior Thyroid Artery .....	Melancholia.	3 Months ..	1 Month ..	35
124 R.D.	Head.	Apoplexy .....	Mania ....	14½ Years ..	13 Years ..	66
1321 E.N.	"	Encephalitis .....	" ..	2½ Months.	16 Days ..	59
1389 A.P.	"	" .....	Dementia.	4 Months.	5 Weeks ..	70
1152 F.L.	Head, &c.	Epilepsy resulting in Bronchitis .....	" ..	2½ Years ..	2½ Years ..	17
1286 A.H.	"	" in Fever (Adynamic) .....	Idiocy .....	From Birth ..	8 Months ..	26
399 R.T.	Head.	" in Encephalitis .....	Dementia ..	10 Years ..	9 Years ..	33
319 M.B.	Blood, &c.	Fever, (Adynamic) .....	" ..	6 " ..	5½ " ..	70
772 H.H.	Head, &c.	Gangrene, (Senile) .....	" ..	5½ " ..	5½ " ..	77
1077 E.P.(2)	Chest,	Heart Atrophy of, with Dilatation of Aorta and Hydropericardium ....	Monomania.	2½ " ..	2½ " ..	37
1320 E.P.(3)	Head.	Meningitis .....	Dementia ..	1 Month ..	16 Days ..	37
1026 M.K.	"	Paralysis General .....	" ..	3½ Years ..	3½ Years ..	43
1121 J.G.	"	" .....	" ..	2½ " ..	2½ " ..	38
544 A.E.	Chest.	Phthisis .....	" ..	8½ " ..	8½ " ..	35
1354 M.P.	Blood.	Uterus, Cancer of .....	Mania ....	10 " ..	2 Weeks ..	51



IN ACCOUNT  
OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED AND PAID  
BY THE TREASURER  
ON BEHALF OF THE  
SCHOOL AND DISTRICT OFFICERS  
FOR THE YEAR 1881







AN ACCOUNT  
OF ALL MONEYS RECEIVED AND PAID  
BY THE TREASURER,  
OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES  
LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

An account of all moneys received or paid by the Treasurer or other-  
Asylum, in respect of Maintenance, Building, and

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands .....				1405	0	9
Received in respect of Maintenance from						
Atcham———Union .....	663	10	0			
Bridgnorth           " .....	241	3	0			
Church Stretton   " .....	140	15	3			
Cleobury Mortimer " .....	306	19	3			
Clun               " .....	137	10	9			
Ellesmere       " .....	420	11	4			
Knighton       " .....	24	8	11			
Llanfyllin       " .....	487	5	4			
Ludlow           " .....	367	0	11			
Machynlleth     " .....	73	6	9			
Madeley          " .....	782	13	4			
Market Drayton   " .....	302	17	11			
Newport          " .....	337	4	6			
Newtown         " .....	615	19	1			
Oswestry         " .....	485	7	5			
Buttington———Parish .....	18	6	3			
Berriew          " .....	103	11	11			
Castle Caereinion " .....	22	3	4			
Chirbury         " .....	51	7	3			
Montgomery      " .....	48	17	10			
Pool, Upper      " .....	19	1	5			
" Middle     " .....	55	16	2			
" Lower      " .....	48	17	10			
Trelystan        " .....	24	8	11			
Uppington        " .....	18	10	7			
Worthen          " .....	82	14	1			
Shiffnal Union.....	280	18	1			
Holy Cross———Parish .....	168	15	9			
Meole Brace      " .....	48	17	10			
St. Alkmond      " .....	109	17	6			
St. Chad         " .....	308	9	6			
St. Julian        " .....	128	9	11			
St. Mary          " .....	223	5	6			
Tenbury———Union.....	48	17	10			
Wellington      " .....	309	19	4			
Wem             " .....	291	11	1			
Whitchurch     " .....	260	17	2			
Aston            " .....	24	8	11			
Colchester      " .....	24	8	11			
Towcester       " .....	24	8	11			
Dolgelly         " .....	16	8	9			
Total            ... ..	8150	4	4	1405	0	9



## Account.

wise, on account of the Salop and Montgomery Counties Lunatic  
Repairs, for the year ending December 31st, 1859.

Paid in respect of Maintenance for—		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
SALARIES AND WAGES.							
Medical Superintendent, £430, [less } Maintenance of Family, £16. 16s. 0d. }		413	4	0			
Assistant Medical Officer and Dispenser...		60	16	8			
Clerk .....		50	0	0			
Chaplain .....		40	0	0			
Treasurer .....		20	0	0			
Steward and Semstress .....		60	0	0			
Engineer .....		52	0	0			
18 Male Attendants .....		520	4	10			
16 Female ditto .....		195	16	9			
Cook and Laundress .....		30	0	0			
Laundry, Kitchen, and Scullery Maids ..		25	0	0			
Gate Keeper .....		6	10	0			
Assistants .....		4	2	0			
Brewer .....		4	17	6			
Total for Salaries and Wages ...					1482	11	9
PROVISIONS.							
Beef, Roasting, 259½lbs. at 6½d. to } 6½d. ....		6	17	6½			
„ Boiling, 38627lbs. at 5d. to 5½d. ...		839	3	2			
Mutton, 5331lbs. at 5½d. to 6½d. ....		136	16	6			
Other Meat .....		3	0	2			
Suet, 298½lbs. at 5½d. to 6d. ....		7	6	6½			
Cheese, 7859lbs. at 5½ to 6d. ....		188	12	2			
Butter, Salt, 8558lbs. at 12½d. ....		445	14	7			
„ Fresh, 103lbs. at 15½d. to 16d. ...		7	2	3			
Milk, New, 465qts. at 2d. ....		3	17	6			
„ Skimmed, 26292qts. at 1¼d. ....		93	17	11			
Bread, 136197lbs. at 1½d. to 1¾d. ....		717	14	8			
Flour, 44 sacks, at 33s. 6d. to 42s. ....		78	2	0			
Oatmeal, 14 sacks, at 32s. to 38s. ....		23	9	0			
Tea, 704lbs. at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. ....		109	19	9			
Coffee, 448lbs. at 13d. and 1792lbs. at 14d.		128	16	0			
Sugar, Loaf, 192lbs. at 7d. ....		5	12	0			
„ Moist, 9089lbs. at 41s. 6d. 46s. ...		182	0	10			
Rice, 20cwt. at 13s. to 14s. 6d. ....		13	14	0			
Mustard, 117lbs. at 20d. ....		9	15	0			
Pepper, 129lbs. at 16d. ....		8	12	0			
Carried forward ...		3010	3	7	1482	11	9



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward .....	8150	4	4	1405	0	9
Salop County Treasurer, for the Care and Maintenance of Patients chargeable to the County of Salop } Montgomery County Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the County of Montgomery } Shrewsbury Borough Treasurer, for Patients chargeable to the Borough of Shrewsbury }	161	7	2			
	27	2	3			
	48	17	10			
Total received in respect of Maintenance				8387	11	7
Cash received by Steward, for sale of } Turnips, Rags, &c. } Rates deducted by St. Julian.....	12	9	7			
	5	17	0			
Total ... ..				18	6	7
Received in respect of Building-- From Salop County Treasurer, (see page 12.) .....	997	0	0			
„ Montgomery ditto, (see page 14.)	399	11	3			
„ Wenlock Borough ditto, (see page 14.) .....	103	8	9			
Total received in respect of Building...				1500	0	0
Received in respect of Repairs-- From Salop County Treasurer, (see page 12.) .....	166	3	4			
„ Montgomery ditto, (see page 14.)	66	11	10			
„ Wenlock Borough ditto, (see page 14.) .....	17	4	10			
Total received in respect of Repairs ...				250	0	0
Received in respect of Rent-- From Shrewsbury Borough Treasurer ...	100	0	0			
„ Oswestry ditto ditto.....	20	10	0			
Total received in respect of Rent ...				120	10	0
Carried forward ... ..				11681	8	11



## Account CONTINUED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward .....	3010	3	7	1482	11	9
Vinegar, 24 gals. at 2s. 8d. and 1 gal. at 3s. 4d. ....	3	7	4			
Chicory, Treacle, and other Grocery .....	21	8	7			
Tobacco, 222lbs, at 4s. ....	44	8	0			
Snuff, 34lbs. at 5s. 4d. ....	9	1	4			
Salt, 38 cwt. at 2s. 4d. ....	4	8	8			
Potatoes, 470 bu. average 3s. 6d. nearly..	82	6	0			
Herrings and other Fish.....	5	0	7			
Geese .....	3	0	6			
Beer, 17136 gals. at 8d. and 108 gals. at 10d.	575	14	0			
Ale, 2948 gals. at 14d. and 216 gals. at 44s. to 66s. ....	191	4	0			
Eggs, Fruit, Barm, and Sundries .....	12	7	1			
Total for Provisions ... ..				3962	9	8
NECESSARIES.						
Coals, House, 369 tons, at 12s. 9d. to 13s.	238	8	3			
„ Furnace, 669½ „, at 12s. 6d. to 13s.	455	18	9			
„ Canal and carriage of ditto .....	80	10	8			
Charcoal, 570 bu. ....	31	7	0			
Lime, 4 tons, 1 cwt. ....	2	15	5			
Wood, and carting ditto .....	6	14	0			
Matches, Firelights, Blacking, Bath Bricks, &c. ....	15	1	9			
Engine Oil, and Tallow .....	12	2	3			
Soap, 34 cwt. at 31s. to 32s. ....	53	10	0			
Soda, 17 cwt. 74lbs. at 10s. ....	9	16	7			
Starch, 140½lbs. at 6d. Blue, 2lbs. at 2s. 4d. ....	3	14	11			
Candles, 192lbs. at 6½d. to 8½d. ....	5	12	3			
Lamp Oil, 10 gals. at 4s. 9d. to 5s. ....	2	8	6			
Linseed Oil, 7 gals. at 3s. 4d. to 4s. ....	1	5	8			
Total for Necessaries .. ..				919	6	0
DISPENSARY.						
Drugs .....	129	17	4			
Surgical Instruments .....	2	12	0			
Wine, 6 gals. at 22s. ....	6	12	0			
Brandy, 3 gals. at 34s. ....	5	2	0			
Carried forward ... ..	144	3	4	6364	7	5



[illegible]



## Account CONTINUED.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward ...	144	3	4	6364	7	5
Rum, 8 gals. at 18s. ....	7	4	0			
Gin, 6 gals. at 12s. ....	3	12	0			
Total for Dispensary ..				154	19	4
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.						
Draper and Mercer for Materials .....	655	7	4			
Leather .....	144	0	4			
Shoemaker's Wages .....	60	5	1			
Straw for Beds .....	2	8	0			
Tailor and Upholsterer's Wages .....	28	12	0			
Semstress .....	0	14	0			
Waterproof Goods .....	13	8	3			
Total for Clothing and Bedding ..				904	15	0
KITCHEN, SCULLERY, AND DOMESTIC ARTICLES.						
Tin Goods and Ironmongery .....	53	1	7			
Earthenware .....	38	0	10			
Brooms, Brushes, Mats, Matting, &c. ..	52	1	8			
Baskets .....	5	10	2			
Total ... ..				148	14	3
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.						
Printing, Account Books. Bibles, Com- mon Prayers, &c. ....	73	2	0			
Newspapers and Advertisements .....	17	16	5			
Glass, and Glazier's Wages .....	80	7	4			
Funerals .....	39	4	0			
Ironmongery Goods .....	12	11	6			
Excursions with Patients .....	8	8	5			
Removals, Escapes, and payments to Patients on Trial .....	26	6	6			
Postage and Stamps .....	16	8	6			
Cartage .....	3	13	2			
Taxes .....	2	14	6			
Sundries .....	4	1	7			
Thermometers and Spectacles .....	1	15	6			
Well Pulley .....	1	8	4			
				287	17	9
Total in respect of Maintenance ...				7860	13	9
Carried forward ... ..						



11681 8 11

149	12	6
121	8	11

271 1 5



[illegible]



			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
SALOP COUNTY.									
Mar. 1st.	As per Report	.....	332	6	8				
Aug. 15th.	"	.....	332	6	8				
Nov. 14th.	"	.....	332	6	8				
			<hr/>						
			[Page 13.]			997	0	0	
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.									
Mar. 1st.	As per Report	.....	133	3	9				
Aug. 15th.	"	.....	133	3	9				
Nov. 14th.	"	.....	133	3	9				
			<hr/>						
			[Page 15.]			399	11	3	
WENLOCK BOROUGH.									
Mar. 1st.	As per Report	.....	34	9	7				
Aug. 15th.	"	.....	34	9	7				
Nov. 14th.	"	.....	34	9	7				
			<hr/>						
			[Page 15.]			103	8	9	
Balance due to Treasurer, and chargeable									
to Salop County			188	5	1	}	283	4	8
Montgomery County			75	8	11				
Wenlock Borough			19	10	8				
			<hr/>			1783	4	8	

## Repairs

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Received for Rent--							
From Shrewsbury Borough .. .. .	50	0	0				
"                    "            .....	50	0	0				
				100	0	0	
From Oswestry Borough .. .. .	10	5	0				
"                    "            .....	10	5	0				
				20	10	0	
Balance due to Treasurer, and chargeable to Salop County .. .. .	189	15	7	}	285	10	
Montgomery County .. .. .	76	1	1				5
Wenlock Borough .. .. .	19	13	9				
				406	0	5	



## Account.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer, Jan. 1st, 1859				322	9	7
Brewery and Fittings .....	957	6	3			
Furniture and Fixtures .....	137	5	3			
Bricks, Stone, and Cement .....	41	11	1			
Timber .....	8	16	8			
Bricklayer and Carpenter's Wages ....	15	15	4			
Ironmonger and Founder .....	54	16	8			
Plumber .....	118	14	4			
Attorney's Bill .....	117	17	6			
Surveyor's „ .....	8	12	0			
	[Page 9.]			1460	15	1
				1783	4	8

## Account.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account .....				6	3	6
Paid for Timber .....	33	4	3			
Carpenter's Wages .....	7	14	11			
Plumber's Work .....	104	14	8			
Ironmonger and Founder .....	84	4	5			
Paint .....	13	18	2			
Gravel .....	6	4	7			
Bricks, Stone, and Cement .....	21	16	10			
Bricklayer's Wages .....	57	4	1			
Locks .....	3	16	0			
Salaries, [Surveyor, Engineer, and Treasurer .....	40	10	0			
Cartage .....	5	17	0			
Insurance .....	20	12	0			
	[Page 9.]			399	16	11
				406	0	5



	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<b>MAINTENANCE</b>		
Balance in hand January 1st, 1859 .....	1983 13 10	
Cash Received by Treasurer .....	8387 11 7	
Ditto Ditto Steward .....	12 9 7	
Rates deducted by St. Julian .. .....	5 17 0	
		10389 12 0
<b>BUILDING</b>		
Received from Counties and Boroughs ...	1500 0 0	
Balance due December 31st .....	283 4 8	
		1783 4 8
<b>REPAIRS</b>		
Received for Rent..... ..	120 10 0	
Balance due December 31st .....	285 10 5	
		406 0 5

**Salop**

An account of receipts for the County of Salop, in respect of charges thereon as shewn in the Buildings and Repairs

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Feb. 28th. From County Treasurer[Page 4]		166 3 4
" " " .....	332 6 8	
Aug. 12th. " " .....	332 6 8	
Oct. 22nd. " " ....	332 6 8	
		997 0 0
[Page 4.]		1163 3 4



## foregoing Accounts.

ACCOUNT.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Paid during the year .....	8010 6 3	
Balance in hand December 31st .....	2379 5 9	
		10389 12 0
ACCOUNT.		
Balance due January 1st, 1859 .....	322 9 7	
Expended during the year .....	1460 15 1	
		1783 4 8
ACCOUNT.		
Balance due January 1st, 1859 .....	6 3 6	
Expended during the year .....	399 16 11	
		406 0 5

## County.

Buildings and Repairs as shewn in the General Account, and of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1859.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Jan. 1st. Balance .....		166 3 4
Mar. 1st. Charge for Buildings .....	332 6 8	
Aug. 15th. " " .....	332 6 8	
Nov. 14th. " " .....	332 6 8	
		997 0 0
		1163 3 4



**Montgomery**

An account of receipts from the County of Montgomery in respect charges thereon as shewn in the Building and Repairs

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mar. 23rd. From County Treasurer [Page 4.]				66	11	10
" " " ....	133	3	9			
Sep. 20th. " " ....	133	3	9			
Dec. 22nd. " " ....	133	3	9			
[Page 4.]				399	11	3
				466	3	1

**Wenlock**

An account of receipts from the Borough of Wenlock, in respect of charges thereon as shewn in the Building and Repairs

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Feb. 26th. From Borough Treasurer [Page 4]				17	4	10
Mar. 5th. " " ...	34	9	7			
Aug. 12th. " " ...	34	9	7			
Nov. 19th. " " ...	34	9	7			
[Page 4.].....				103	8	9
				120	13	7



**County.**

of Building and Repairs as shewn in the General Account, and of  
accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1859.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance .....				66	11	10
Mar. 1st.	Charge for Buildings .....	133	3	9			
Aug. 15th.	" " .....	133	3	9			
Nov. 14th.	" " .....	133	3	9			
(Page 10.)					399	11	3
					466	3	1

**Borough.**

of Building and Repairs as shewn in the General Account, and of  
accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1859.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 1st.	By Balance .....				17	4	10
Mar. 1st.	Charge for Buildings .....	34	9	7			
Aug. 15th.	" " .....	34	9	7			
Nov. 14th.	" " .....	34	9	7			
(Page 10.)					103	8	9
					120	13	7



## Average weekly cost per head for Maintenance.

			s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries	...	...	1	8		
Provisions	...	...	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Necessaries	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Dispensary	...	...	0	2		
Clothing and Bedding	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{8}$		
Kitchen and Domestic Articles	...	...	0	2		
Miscellaneous Items	...	...	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Garden and Piggery	...	...	0	2		
					8	11 $\frac{3}{8}$