

Tenth 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. 1854 / [Salop and Montgomeryshire Counties Lunatic Asylum].

Contributors

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY,

AND FOR THE BOROUGHES OF

MUCH WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY.

1854.

SHREWSBURY :

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TENTH 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, AND OSWESTRY.

ON the 1st of January, 1854, the number of Patients in the Asylum was 267, (viz. 121 Males, and 146 Females.) In the course of the year, 129 (viz. 65 Males, and 64 Females,) were admitted; 53 [viz. 26 Males, and 27 Females,] were discharged recovered; 9 [viz. 5 Males, and 4 Females,] were discharged relieved; 7 [viz. 4 Males, and 3 Females,] were discharged not improved; and 26 [viz. 16 Males, and 10 Females died.] The number of Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1854, was consequently 301, [viz. 135 Males, and 166 Females]: an increase on the number remaining at the end of the previous year of 14 Males, and 20 Females, or an aggregate of 34.

The average number of Patients resident during the year was 293.4: [viz 131-134 Males, and 162-288 Females.]

Among the admissions in the course of the year, are enumerated the cases of 30 individuals: viz. 15 Males and 15 Females, who had previously been under treatment in this Institution, and having been discharged recovered, were re-admitted after periods of absence varying as below.

MALES.			FEMALES.		
No.	788	3 Weeks.	No.	870	2 Weeks.
"	835	1 Month.	"	791	1 Month.
"	840	3 Months.	"	809	1 Month.
"	871	4 Months.	"	847	3 Months.
"	800	6 Months.	"	842	7 Months.
"	853	9 Months.	"	773	8 Months.
"	792	13 Months.	"	813	8 Months.
"	807	15 Months.	"	819	12 Months.
"	851	26 Months.	"	876	12 Months.
"	879	34 Months.	"	875	15 Months.
"	818	42 Months.	"	796	18 Months.
"	860	45 Months.	"	862	27 Months.
"	828	48 Months.	"	770	50 Months.
"	874	50 Months.	"	794	65 Months.
"	881	52 Months.	"	892	74 Months.

Two Males and two Females, who are included in the foregoing list, were severally admitted twice in the course of the year, so that the number of *individuals* admitted was 125, [viz. 63 Males and 62 Females,] or 4 fewer than the actual number of registered admissions.

Comparing the number of Recoveries with the average number of Patients resident during the year, the proportion is found to be 18.06 per cent., or 19.82 per cent. of Males, and 16.30 per cent. of Females.

The mortality was lower than usual, although considerably above the remarkably low rate [5.97] of last year. The general percentage of Deaths on the average number of both sexes resident during the year was 9.18; that of the Males being 12.20, and that of the Females 6.16.

The subjoined table, which represents the average number of Patients resident in this Asylum during each of six successive years, may serve not only to mark the progressive increase in the population of the institution; but, when it is borne in mind that the space which is at present available cannot be suitably appropriated to the comfortable reception of more than 260 Patients, whilst the number actually resident at this time is not less than 301; the same table may also serve to exhibit a concurrent necessity for even anticipating the requirements of the district, by largely adding to the means of accommodation in the Asylum.

Table showing the average number of Patients in the Asylum:

In the Years.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1849	80	74	152
1850	95	91	186
1851	103	108	212
1852	104	121	226
1853	115	135	250
1854	131	162	293

Notwithstanding that the necessity just alluded to has been fully considered and appreciated, and so as to afford good grounds for hope that the proposed extension of the Institution will be sufficient to provide for any future exigencies as to room; it may not be inexpedient to state the following facts in explanation of the course that has been pursued in this matter, and of the urgent reasons which have led to its adoption.

According to the census of 1851, the population of England and Wales was 17,927,609; the population of Shropshire at that time being 229,341; and the population of Montgomeryshire 67,335.

According to the fifth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, [appendix, Table 33,] the number of insane persons chargeable to Parishes and Unions in England and Wales, on the 1st of January, 1852, was 21,158.—This gives a proportion to the population of 1 in 847.

In Shropshire, the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots returned at the same time was 330, or a proportion of 1 in 695.

In Montgomeryshire, the number of chargeable Insane was then returned as 122, or a proportion of 1 in 552.

This last mentioned proportion was higher than that of any other County in the Kingdom; and from the standard proportion in the modes of maintenance, there appears, moreover, to have been at that time a remarkable deviation, so far as regards the Insane Poor in Montgomeryshire. Of these, at the period referred to, * 30 only were in the Asylum, 15 were placed in Union Workhouses, and no fewer than 77 were "farmed out."

* On the 27th of December, 1854, there were 47 Patients in the Asylum, chargeable to Parishes in Montgomeryshire; but the number of those who were placed in other situations at that time has not been ascertained.

The proportions of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots which were maintained respectively in Asylums, in Workhouses, and in Private Lodgings, on the 1st of January, 1852, were as follow, viz :—

	Asylums.	Workhouses.	Private Lodgings.
England & Wales	56 per Cent.	24 per Cent.	20 per Cent.
Shropshire	54 per Cent.	23 per Cent.	21 per Cent.
Montgomeryshire	24 per Cent.	12 per Cent.	63 per Cent.

During the three years which have elapsed since the foregoing returns were collected, a very considerable additional extent of accommodation in public Asylums has been provided in various parts of the Kingdom. Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hereford, Lincoln, Monmouthshire, Warwick, Wilts, and some of the Welsh Counties, which were all then unprovided with any public Asylum for their Insane Poor, have, either severally or jointly, within this period begun to occupy their respective new Buildings; and in other districts, as Cambridge, Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, Asylums are either in the course of erection or about to be built.

Those places which were unprovided with public Asylums were of course under the necessity of placing a considerable portion of their Insane Poor in Houses licensed for their reception; and in the statements above made, the accommodation afforded by such Houses has been reckoned *as* Asylum accommodation. The lapse of every year, however, must obviously lessen the necessity for this auxiliary provision, and the time is doubtless very near at hand when no such thing will be needed in any part of the Country.*

Reverting to the month of August, 1843, when the duties of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy had just been extended beyond the limits of their original jurisdiction to the entire area of England and Wales, we shall perceive that the number of insane Patients then chargeable to the various Unions throughout the Country [exclusive of those belonging to places which were not at that period in Union, †] amounted to 14792.—Of these it appears there were placed

* On the 1st of January, 1854, the number of Insane Paupers in licensed Houses throughout England and Wales, amounted to little more than 14 per Cent. of the entire number placed under appropriate Superintendence.—See the *Eighth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy*, Page 61.

† Estimated on a comparison of the populations at 1972.

In public Asylums and in Licensed Houses	5823 ;
In Union Workhouses	... 4063 ;
In Private Lodgings	... 4906.

In other words—about 39 per cent. were placed under appropriate or special superintendence and care, in Institutions more or less completely adapted to their accommodation; whilst about 61 per cent. were either mingled [and in many cases injuriously,] with the ordinary inmates of Workhouses, or “farmed out” in situations where they could scarcely be said to be within the reach of any official protection.

Looking onward, we shall find from the fifth Annual Report of the Poor Law Board,—page 7—that the number of persons mentally incapacitated to maintain themselves, and on that account burdensome to the community in England and Wales, on the 1st of January, 1852,—that is to say, in about eight years and a half from the date before-mentioned,—had been raised from 14,792 to 21,158.

In that interval the County Asylum Act of 1845 (8th & 9th Vict. cap. 126) had come into operation, and had so materially augmented the provision for the accommodation of the Insane in Asylums, that at the latter period (January, 1852) there were 11,996 Pauper Lunatics and Idiots—or a proportion of more than 56 per cent.—placed under appropriate care and treatment; whilst the balance of this account on the side of Workhouses and Private Lodgings was reduced from 61 per cent. to 43 per cent.

Still later,—viz on the 1st of January, 1854,—the number of persons chargeable to Parishes, and maintained in Public Asylums and Licensed Houses, was stated by the Commissioners in Lunacy to be 15,026; whilst there is reason to believe that, in this interval of two years, the numbers of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots maintained in Workhouses and in Private Lodgings had undergone no corresponding diminution.

Assuming, then, that the number of Insane Persons chargeable to Parishes in England and Wales, and maintained in Asylums on the first of January, 1854, had reached its highest point; and comparing with that number the adjusted proportion of Patients belonging to Shropshire and Montgomeryshire; the entire amount of room required in the Asylum for this district, provided the demand, as above surmised, were to remain stationary, would not appear to be more than might be sufficient for the accommodation of 331 Patients.

Under all the circumstances to which reference has here been made, however, it would not seem advisable to act upon such an assumption so as to limit the amount of accommodation to the number just specified: but it would be well to bear in mind, not only that there has been a progressive annual increase in the demand for room in this Asylum, but that by the Act of Parliament [16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97] every Relieving Officer and every Overseer of the Poor is now held penally accountable for neglecting to take prompt and proper steps for conveying to the County Asylum, not only any Pauper resident in his district who is or is deemed to be a Lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an Asylum; but *any* person wandering at large within the parish or place for which he acts, and who is deemed to be a Lunatic, whether such person be a Pauper or not; and also *any* person in such parish or place, not a Pauper and not wandering at large, who is deemed to be a Lunatic, and is not under proper care and control; as well as *any* person in such parish or place, not a Pauper and not wandering at large, who is deemed to be a Lunatic, and is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the care or charge of him.

These considerations render it probable, not only that an amount of room sufficient for the accommodation of 390 Patients is not more than will be needed in this district; but that the uncertainty on this point which has hitherto so frequently given rise to disappointment, will eventually give place to a general feeling of satisfaction with respect to the efficiency and completeness of the arrangements which may at length be determined upon.

Besides the provision of such a large amount of additional domestic accommodation as has just been referred to, there are other matters which not less urgently demand attention; and now that something like an approach to accuracy may be supposed to have been made in estimating the necessities of the district in this respect, it would certainly not seem expedient to cramp the operations of the Institution by limiting the means of its efficiency in any way.

The insufficiency of the extent of land at present available for the use of this Asylum has been repeatedly noticed, and no reasonable doubt can be entertained that this inconvenience should be obviated without delay. It might here seem to be altogether superfluous to enter upon any arguments for proving the absolute necessity for ample means of salutary employment in any establishment intended for the care and treatment of the Insane; and although it is quite true that much advantage may be derived from

spade-husbandry on a comparatively limited plot of ground, and that such employment, so far as it affords an opportunity for muscular exercise, is very salutary for those who are capable of engaging in it; yet it ought to be remembered that muscular exercise is only one of the elements of health, and that that exercise cannot be expected to be productive of its most desirable results, unless it is associated with such diversified means of keeping up an interest in its object as may leave the least possible room for the intrusion, either of uncomfortable feelings, or unreasonable thoughts.

With this view, then, it would appear to be most expedient that an Institution of this nature should be surrounded by such objects as are likely to attract the general attention of its inmates, and to afford as many of them as possible an opportunity of taking an active part in all that may be going on. Nothing can be better adapted to this purpose than the various things which require care and attention and work in the management of a *considerable* Farm.

Under present circumstances there is no sufficient source of mental stimulus in the institution that can be regularly depended upon for affording the requisite amount of interest in the way of satisfactory occupation; but the acquisition of a suitable farming establishment would very appropriately supply this want; and there cannot be a doubt that, with good arrangements of the kind here referred to, the place, to a great proportion of its inhabitants, would soon begin to look and to feel much more like a Home than it has done, and to be less complained of as a Prison than it has hitherto been.

The extreme gratification afforded by the occasional, but comparatively rare, opportunities of a day's excursion to some pleasant part of the country, and the pleasure which many more frequently derive from shorter walks in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, from visits to the town, and from any incidental circumstance that can temporarily break the monotony of life in such a situation, afford ample evidence as to the direction in which the means for still further ameliorating the condition of the Insane are to be looked for; and a very rough analysis of the circumstances which usually accompany the developement of Insanity will materially tend to substantiate this proposition. The mere fact that an overwhelming majority of those persons for whom seclusion in Asylums is necessary actually belongs to the Pauper Class, which comprises scarcely 6 per cent. of the population, is sufficient to indicate the

general nature of the causes from which the Malady springs. Whether it arises from some inherent constitutional inability to cope with the ordinary difficulties and trials of life,—is produced by a violent emotional shock from some sudden and overwhelming calamity,—by a long process of care and harassing anxiety,—by too eager and intense an application to any particular business or pursuit,—by dissolute and intemperate habits,—by poverty and its attendant miseries,—by hemorrhage,—by hyperlactation,—or by any other thing,—there are strong reasons for believing that the proximate cause in every case is identical, and that the disorder of the intellectual operations depends invariably upon an impediment, either partial or general, to the due supply of nutrient material through the capillary network of the brain. It is certain, moreover, that whenever the Cerebro-spinal functions become seriously impaired or disordered in this way, a corresponding change takes place in the organic energies of the system, and that the plastic operations of the economy are imperfectly performed. The elements of the respective tissues are not furnished in due and harmonious proportion by the blood,—in other words, the general function of nutrition becomes vitiated; in a large majority of chronic cases it is found to be utterly impracticable to reverse the process by which this unfortunate result has been arrived at; and there is also reason to believe that eventually, when the disease has thus become established, the brain invariably loses weight.

For the foregoing reasons, and most particularly because the regular alternation of rest and exercise is one of the most essential conditions of health, it becomes especially necessary to place Insane persons, *at the earliest possible period*, in situations which are well provided with means for rousing and for occupying both their mental and their physical energies; and it is beyond all doubt that until such a provision shall be made in an Institution of this kind, the best means for the proper treatment of the Patients must remain most seriously defective.

It may be necessary to mention that in the course of the past year various important improvements have been effected in the arrangements of the Institution.

The want of an efficient drying closet, for the fouler articles of clothing and of bedding was spoken of on former occasions. That want has now been supplied, and the means for insuring the cleanliness of the Wards have consequently been very greatly improved.

The conversion of the lumber rooms in the Men's front basement into a Clothes' Store and Workshops has afforded great additional convenience.

Since the Asylum has become over-crowded, the means of ventilating many of the Wards were found to be insufficient, and it has been necessary to form openings in the ceilings of most of the large Dormitories. These openings are fitted with plates of perforated zinc, and are found to answer the purpose very well.

Serious inconvenience was often experienced from the want of window shutters in various portions of the front building. On the Women's side, where this defect was most frequently found to be troublesome, several windows have been furnished with shutters, and this inconvenience has thus to a great extent been obviated.

The Engine boilers, which are employed to furnish steam for warming the various Wards, and for the purposes of cooking and washing, as well as for affording power to work the pumps, were ascertained to be too small for all those purposes during the winter season; but the substitution of a large new boiler for a smaller one which had been in use for several years, has effectually served to remedy this disadvantage, and very fortunately at a time when the occurrence of an impediment to the flow of sewage in the main drain, has created a serious extra demand upon the power of the steam engine.

RICHARD OLIVER, M.D.

January 1st, 1855.

1. TABLE showing the number of Patients in the Asylum, with the number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the year ended December 31st, 1854.

	Remaining January 1st, 1854.	Admitted	Discharged Recovered.	Discharged Relieved.	Discharged Not improved.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1854
MALES ...	121	65	26	5	4	16	135
FEMALES	146	64	27	4	3	10	166
TOTAL.....	267	129	53	9	7	26	301

2. TABLE exhibiting the Conditions of Celibacy, Marriage, and Widowhood of the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	32	25	57
Married	28	29	57
Widowed	5	10	15

3. TABLE shewing the Ages of the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 15 & 20	2	2	4
... 20 & 25	7	5	12
... 25 & 30	8	6	14
... 30 & 35	9	9	18
... 35 & 40	5	9	14
... 40 & 45	8	7	15
... 45 & 50	6	6	12
... 50 & 55	8	6	14
... 55 & 60	7	4	11
... 60 & 65	1	6	7
... 65 & 70	1	1	2
... 70 & 75	1	2	3
... 75 & 80	2	0	2
... 80	0	1	1

4. TABLE showing the Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission, in the whole of the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month.....	18	20	38
... 2 months ...	5	13	18
... 3 " ...	6	8	14
... 4 " ...	11	4	15
... 5 " ...	1	0	1
... 6 " ...	0	2	2
... 9 " ...	5	1	6
... 12 " ...	2	2	4
More than 1 year ...	5	2	7
... 2 years ...	2	2	4
... 3 " ...	1	3	4
... 4 " ...	2	1	3
... 5 " ...	2	3	5
... 7 " ...	2	0	2
... 10 " ...	0	2	2
... 11 " ...	1	0	1
... 12 " ...	0	1	1
From Birth ...	2	0	2

5. TABLE showing the Duration of the Disease at the time of Admission in the Cases Discharged Recovered during the year 1854

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Less than 1 month ...	11	16	27
... 2 months ...	4	6	10
... 3 " ...	4	3	7
... 4 " ...	3	1	4
... 9 " ...	1	0	1
... 12 " ...	1	0	1
More than 1 year ...	1	0	1
... 2 years ...	1	0	1
... 10 " ..	0	1	1

6. TABLE exhibiting the Occupations, or Stations in Life
of the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Basket Makers	2	Blacksmiths' Wives	4
Butcher	1	Butcher's Wife	1
Carpenters	2	Carpenter's Wife	1
Clerks	2	Colliers' Wives	2
Cooper	1	Dressmakers	2
Farmers	4	Emigrant's Wife.....	1
Forgeman	1	Farmer's Wife	1
Gamekeeper	1	Farmers' Widows	2
Gardener	1	Forgeman's Wife	1
Gentleman, (Reduced) ..	1	Forgeman's Widow	1
Hawker	1	Forgeman's Daughter ...	1
Hostler	1	Higgler	1
Innkeeper	1	Labourers' Wives	12
Labourers	22	Labourers' Widows.....	2
Lime Burner	1	Labourers' Daughters ...	2
Miners	3	Ladies, (Reduced)	2
Painter and Glazier	1	Miner's Wife	1
Porter	1	Miner's Widow	1
Printer	1	Painter and Glazier's Wife	1
Printer in China Works...	1	Pensioner's Wife	1
Schoolmasters.....	2	Publican's Widow	1
Servants	2	Prostitute	1
Shoemakers	5	Servants, (Domestic)	17
Shoemaker's Idiot Son ...	1	Shoemakers' Wives	3
Spirit Merchant	1	Tailor's Wife	1
Surveyor	1	Tallow Chandler's Widow	1
Tailors.....	2		
Tanner	1		
Tinplate Worker	1		

7. TABLE exhibiting the degrees of the Education of the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well educated	7	2	9
Moderately educated ...	6	4	10
Can read and write ...	22	13	35
Can read only	20	34	54
Cannot read	9	11	20
Unascertained	1	0	1

8. TABLE showing the Forms of the Malady in the cases admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	13	16	29
Monomania (including Melancholia) ...	24	25	49
Dementia	25	23	48
Delirium Tremens ...	2	0	2
Idiocy	1	0	1

9. TABLE exhibiting the number of Attacks sustained by the Patients admitted during the year 1854.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	8th.	11th	12th
Males ...	48	8	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
Females .	39	8	8	4	1	1	1	1	1
Total ...	87	16	12	7	3	1	1	1	1

10. TABLE exhibiting the conjectured principal Causes of the Malady in the cases admitted during the year 1854.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Age and Poverty	1	4	5
Anæmia	3	0	3
Anxiety from Domestic troubles...	1	1	2
" " Disappointment in Love	0	2	2
" " Grief	0	1	1
" " Grief and Remorse	0	1	1
" " apprehended Danger	1	0	1
Climacteric Debility	1	1	2
Constitutional Inheritance ...	4	2	6
" and Poverty	2	1	3
" and Injury of Head	1	0	1
" and Lactation	0	1	1
" and previous Attacks	5	10	15
Defective Developement	4	1	5
Epilepsy	7	4	11
Habit of Intemperance	11	0	11
" Over-exertion	2	0	2
" Solitude, with remorse & anxiety	1	0	1
Habits, dissolute and irregular ...	2	1	3
Hemiplegic Paralysis	0	1	1
Hysteria	0	8	8
Injury of Head	3	0	3
" Limbs and requisite change of Regimen...	1	0	1
Parturition and Lactation	0	4	4
Phthisis	0	1	1
Poverty	4	7	11
Previous Attacks	1	1	2
" and anxiety on a Journey	0	1	1
" and Hysteria	0	3	3
" and Intemperance	6	1	7
" and Poverty	1	5	6
" and Domestic Trouble	1	0	1
Rheumatism, [acute]	0	1	1
Unknown	2	1	3

RECEIVED

AN ACCOUNT
OF ALL MONIES RECEIVED OR PAID
BY THE TREASURER
OR OTHERWISE, ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
SALOP AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES,
AND WENLOCK, SHREWSBURY, AND OSWESTRY
BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31st, 1854.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Cash per Unions and Parishes for Maintenance, &c. of Patients				7942	11	9
Ditto per Salop County Treasurer for Patients chargeable to the County ...	53	12	6	128	17	6
Ditto Montgomery ditto for ditto ...	25	17	0			
Ditto Shrewsbury Borough for ditto ...	49	8	0			
To Cash per Salop County, Repairs ...				331	9	0
„ Ditto, Building				259	4	5
„ Montgomery County, Repairs				165	4	11
„ Ditto, Building				103	17	9
„ Wenlock Borough, Repairs				34	7	9
„ Shrewsbury Borough, Rent				100	0	0
„ Oswestry Borough, Ditto				20	10	0
				9086	3	1

PAYMENTS.

BY SALARIES AND WAGES.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Medical Superintendent and Matron. (less charge for maintenance of Family)				323	0	0			
Clerk				50	0	0			
Chaplain				40	0	0			
Steward and Semstress				60	0	0			
Engineer				52	0	0			
Eleven Male Attendants, [£25 to £30] ...				279	1	6			
Ten Female ditto, [£8 to £15]				101	19	0			
Cook and Laundress, £13 each				26	0	0			
Laundry and Kitchen Maids				19	4	0			
Gate Keeper				6	10	0			
Assistants				10	7	0			
Treasurer				20	0	0			
Dispenser, &c.				26	15	0			
Smith's Wages				5	2	6			
PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES.							1019	19	0
Bread, Flour, and Oatmeal.....				1260	12	7			
Butcher's Meat.....				881	5	5			
Butter and Cheese				525	19	8			
Grocery				477	0	6			
Beer, Ale, and Porter.....				794	16	5			
Potatoes and other Vegetables				169	7	0			
Milk and Fresh Butter				82	3	9			
Wine and Spirits				102	8	0			
Fish, Fruit, Barm, Salt, &c.				29	3	3			
Coals and Cordwood				578	10	10			
Oil, &c. Canal Coal and Lime.....				60	9	1			
Soap, Starch, Candles, &c.				68	14	6			
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.							5030	11	0
Drapers, &c. for materials				584	14	11			
Shoemakers and Leather.....				248	16	11			
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets				46	10	6			
Tailor's and Upholster's Work, &c.				58	0	0			
Waterproof Cloth and Flocks... ..				2	1	0			
Straw for Beds				23	6	9			
							963	10	1

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Amount Brought Forward			...		9086	3	1
Balance due to Treasurer, December 31st, 1854.....					449	0	2
					9535	3	3

MISCELLANEOUS.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Drugs and Instruments	123	4	0					
Books, Printing, Newspapers, &c.	96	17	3					
Mats, Carpeting, Brooms, and Baskets ...	74	6	8					
Tin Goods and Plates	21	18	6					
Earthenware	24	14	9					
Funerals	27	4	6					
Postage, Letter Bag, and Stamps	14	2	6					
Glazing and Glass	54	9	11					
Straw, Meal, Seeds, Plants, &c.	60	18	11					
Ironmongery and Paints	94	0	7					
Wire Work, &c.	6	9	8					
Trenchers, Buckets, &c.	9	18	10					
Retaking and Removal of Patients, &c....	11	3	11					
Carpenter's Work.....	17	8	10					
Carriage and Porterage	15	11	7					
Oil Cloth	50	5	3					
Shrubs, &c.	11	15	7					
Tithes, Rates, and Taxes... ..	26	17	0					
Interest.....	31	0	1					
Sundry small Bills & Payments for the year	28	6	1					
						800	14	5
New Building and Furniture						872	11	7
Repairs						417	14	4
Balance due January 1st, 1854						430	2	10
						9535	3	3

General

						£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Cadman	...	...	...	...	...	96	19	5
Timber Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	30	16	5
Ironmonger, Locksmith, and Ironfounder	...	...	...	...	...	48	10	10
Plumber	...	...	...	...	...	116	13	10
Stone, Bricks, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	5
Carpenter's Work	...	...	...	...	...	18	12	3
Paint and Brushes	...	...	...	...	...	42	19	6
Surveyor's Salary	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Treasurer, Part ditto	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	8
						417 14		

Repairs Account.

	£.	s.	d.
By Cash from Shrewsbury Borough, for Rent ...	100	0	0
" Oswestry ditto ditto ...	20	10	0
" Charge to Salop County	197	11	0
" " Montgomery ditto... ..	79	3	5
" " Wenlock Borough	20	9	11
	417	14	4

Building and

			£.	s.	d.
Builder and Carpenter's work	...	...	264	7	3
Timber Merchant	...	...	137	2	0
Bricks, Flags, Slate and Lime	...	...	43	19	8
Plumber	...	...	71	8	1
Ironmonger, Ironfounder, and Locksmith	...	...	101	13	10
Drains and Roads	...	...	16	4	11
Gas Fittings	...	...	29	6	8
Bell Hanger	...	...	3	1	9
Carriage of Materials	...	...	6	16	0
New Furniture and Bedding	...	...	191	13	9
Dr. Oliver's Expenses to London	...	...	6	17	8
Balance of last Year's Account unapportioned	...	...	121	13	6
			994	5	1

Furnishing Account.

[illegible]

Claims and Liabilities of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Maintenance for the Quarter ended						
December 31st, 1854				2074	8	6
Arrears due from						
Machynlleth	6	18	0			
Pool, (Upper)	10	15	9			
„ (Lower)	6	18	9			
Guilsfield	16	19	6			
Montgomery Parish	10	19	0			
Buttington	15	12	0			
Castle Caereinion	20	2	0			
Uppington	6	18	0			
Salop County... ..	53	1	6			
Shrewsbury Borough	13	16	0			
				161	19	9
Wenlock Borough				26	17	10
Charges to						
Salop County for Building ...	660	17	0			
Montgomery ditto ...	232	8	8			
Wenlock Borough ditto ...	68	11	2			
				961	16	10
Salop County for repairs ...	197	11	0			
Montgomery ditto ditto ...	79	3	5			
Wenlock Borough ditto ...	20	9	11			
				297	4	4
Shrewsbury, $\frac{1}{2}$ year's rent ...				50	0	0
Oswestry, ditto				10	5	0
				3582	12	8

**Quantities and Prices of Provisions, &c. Received
during the Year 1854.**

	£.	s.	d.
Beef, Roasting, 634lbs. at 6d. ...	15	17	0
„ Boiling, 32563lbs. at 5d. to 5½d. ...	687	6	9
Mutton, 7123lbs. at 6d. to 6½d. ...	189	8	7
Other Meat, 226lbs. ...	7	5	9
Suet, 216lbs. at 5½d. ...	4	19	0
Flour, 26 sacks, (average) 58s 6d. nearly ...	76	4	2
Bread, 114852lbs. at 2d. to 2½d. ...	1109	17	10
Butter, Fresh, 134lbs. at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. ...	8	12	10
„ Salt, 6852lbs at 1s. to 1s. ½d. ...	349	19	11
Cheese, 6763lbs. at 60s per cwt. ...	169	1	6
Milk, New, 701 quarts, at 2d. ...	5	16	10
„ Skimmed, 19150 ditto, at 1¼d. ...	68	7	10
Sugar, Lump, 300lbs at 5½d. to 6d. ...	7	7	6
„ Brown, 7128lbs. at 36s. to 37s. 4d. per cwt. ...	115	9	8
Rice, 3724lbs. at 17s. to 20s. 3d. per ditto ...	31	19	10
Tea, 628lbs. at 3s. to 3s. 4d. ...	99	17	0
Coffee, 2016lbs. at 13d. to 13½d. ...	112	14	0
Ale and Porter, 3420 galls. at 48s. to 51s. ...	238	13	9
Beer, 13572 galls. at 30s. ...	565	10	0
Wine and Spirits ...	42	13	0
Potatoes and Other Vegetables ...	248	1	6
Soap, 2474lbs. at 36s to 41s. 6d. ...	43	12	2
Coals, 758 tons. at 15s. ...	568	10	0

THOMAS EVEREST, Clerk of the Asylum.
Audited, HENRY BURTON.