

The thirty-seventh annual report of the visitors of the Staffordshire County Lunatic Asylum : for the year ending December 31, 1855.

Contributors

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THE
THIRTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE VISITORS
OF THE
STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

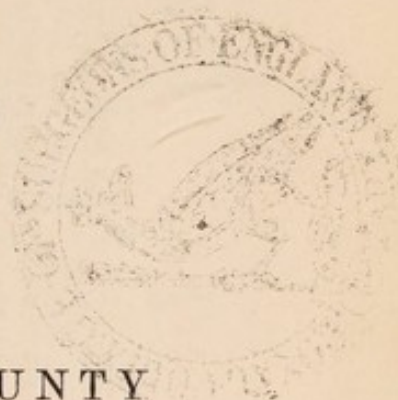
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1855.



STAFFORD:
PRINTED BY R. AND W. WRIGHT, 56, GREENGATE STREET.

—
1856.





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Committee of Visitors.

CHAIRMAN.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL TALBOT.

LORD HATHERTON, Lord Lieutenant of the County.	W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
THE EARL OF HARROWBY.	C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.	JOHN DAVENPORT, ESQ.
LORD WROTTESLEY.	C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.
SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, BART.	J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
THE HON. COL. LITTLETON, M.P.	S. P. SHAWE, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT.	E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
THE HON. & REV. A.C. TALBOT.	H. KILLICK, ESQ.
MAJOR LEVETT.	T. E. WHITBY, ESQ.
MAJOR CHETWYND.	J. BOURNE, ESQ.
THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.	W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.
	J. H. WEBB, ESQ.
	W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.

Chaplain.

THE REV. THOMAS HARRISON.

Physician.

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ., M.D.

Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent.

MARK NOBLE BOWER, M.D.

Matron.

MRS. METEYARD.

Clerk.

MR. R. TILDESLEY.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. STEVENSON, SALT AND WEBB, STAFFORD.

ROTA OF HOUSE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

From the 26th of December, 1855, to the 25th March, 1856.

C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
J. DAVENPORT, ESQ.
T. E. WHITBY, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT.
E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.

From the 26th March, to the 25th of June, 1856.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
MAJOR LEVETT.
H. KILLICK, ESQ.
J. BOURNE, ESQ.
W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.
THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.
J. H. WEBB, ESQ.

From the 26th of June, to the 25th of September, 1856.

SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, BART.
THE HON. AND REV. A. C. TALBOT.
MAJOR CHETWYND.
W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
S. P. SHAW, ESQ.

From the 26th September, to the 26th of December, 1856.

THE EARL TALBOT.
LORD HATHERTON, Lord Lieutenant
of the County.
THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
LORD WROTTESELEY.
THE HON. COL. LITTLETON, M.P.
C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT STAFFORD,
PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
HELD DECEMBER 31st, 1855.**

IN accordance with their annual custom, as directed by Act of Parliament, the Committee of Visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum, Stafford, again present their report to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Committee have the satisfaction of stating, that during the last twelve months the general management of the Asylum has been conducted in the usual orderly and efficient manner, that the health of its inmates has continued good, and that it has remained free from any local or epidemic disease. By the removal of the private patients 18 months since, a considerable number of beds previously occupied by patients were set at liberty, and much space was thus obtained, which was considered likely to prove sufficient for the wants of the Asylum for some years; but from the great proportion of chronic and incurable cases sent from Workhouses, and from the generally healthy state of its inmates, the vacant beds are rapidly filling up. The conduct of the Officers, Attendants, and Nurses, has met with the approbation of the Committee; and their care of and attention to the patients has been commendable.

In the report of last year the insufficient accommodation afforded by the Chapel was mentioned, and the estimates for the proposed alterations were submitted to the Court. These alterations have now been completed, and the Committee have noticed with gratification that whilst the devotional character of the building has been preserved, ample accommodation for upwards of 300 persons on the floor has been obtained; the separation of the sexes has also been effected by forming an additional entrance for the females. From an original imperfection in construction, the Infirmary chimneys have smoked so greatly in certain states of the wind, that it became necessary to carry the flues to the level of those in the main building. Messrs. Espley and Hall, the contractors for the Chapel, have now completed this alteration, and it has proved successful in rectifying the evil, at a cost of £122. It is with lively regret that the Committee of Visitors have to report the retirement of Mr. Wilkes from the office of Superintendent, in consequence of his nomination by the Lord Chancellor to the important office of a Commissioner in Lunacy. The Committee cannot better express the sentiments they entertain on this occasion, than by placing in this report the resolution they passed on the announcement of his resignation:—

“Resolved,—

“That whilst the Visitors are gratified to hear of the merited honour conferred on Mr. Wilkes by his appointment as a Member of the Commission in Lunacy, voluntarily conferred on him by Her Majesty's Government, they are compelled to record their deep regret at the loss the County is about to sustain by his removal from the office of Superintendent of this Asylum; that

his professional talents, evinced in the most remarkable manner, in the improved system of treatment and the general condition of all classes of patients under his charge, during the period of more than 14 years that he has presided over this Institution, and the ability with which he has administered all the offices of this great establishment, demand their warmest acknowledgments—a feeling which they are satisfied will be shared by the County at large.”

The Committee immediately took measures to supply the place vacated by Mr. Wilkes by advertisements in the principal London, local, and medical papers. Several highly qualified candidates presented themselves for the office, when the choice of the Visitors fell on Dr. Bower, the Assistant Medical Officer of the Asylum, who, it is hoped, from his local knowledge and from his great attention to the interests of the Institution, will continue to maintain the same state of efficiency and order carried out so successfully by his predecessor. The resignation also of Miss Turner, who has so ably discharged the duties of Matron for a period of 23 years, and to whom a pension of £50 per annum has been granted, has called for a fresh appointment, and the Committee have selected from the numerous list of candidates Miss Fielding,* from the Devon Asylum. From the high prices at which various articles of consumption have continued throughout the year, it has not been found practicable to effect any reduction in the rate at which patients have been admitted, and which still remains at 8s. per week.

The Committee have regularly visited the Asylum since last Report, and have to inform the Court that all the requirements of the Act of Parliament framed for the

* Since dismissed.

management of Lunatic Asylums have been strictly complied with. In the month of May the Asylum was visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, after a careful inspection, concluded their report by the statement that "they had much pleasure in bearing testimony to the satisfactory state of the Asylum, and to the careful and judicious management of the Medical Superintendent."

Signed,

T. E. WHITBY,

Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER.

By reference to Table 1 in this Report, it appears that during the past year 174 patients have been admitted, of which number 98 were males, and 76 females. At the termination of the year 1854, the number resident in the house was 384;—on December 31st, 1855—406, which number therefore very nearly indicates the relative increase of patients.

Number of
Admissions
and
number in
Asylum.

The healthy state of the Asylum as shewn by the smaller number of deaths, and the more numerous admissions, to a certain extent account for this increase; but I think it cannot be doubted that the augmentation in numbers is out of proportion to that which might be expected from the increase of population. Many of the causes of insanity are doubtless beyond our control, and where such is the case no complete cure can be expected, although even here relief may be afforded, still the chief causes do lie within our reach, and by careful attention to the fact that although medical means may fail to afford benefit when the disease is once established, yet by the moral improvement of the great bulk of population the exciting and predisposing sources may be removed.

Causes
of
Insanity.

The sources to which I allude are intoxication and poverty, and out of the admissions during last year, 50 are clearly traceable to one of these prolific

agents of disease. It is pretty generally admitted that the former of these causes most generally results from a contracted state of the intellectual faculties, produced by ignorance, want of early teaching, or by bad example, and it is to be hoped that the enlightened system of education now gaining ground, will tend to remove this stigma on our population. Out of those admitted last year, 55 were either totally or very imperfectly educated, and even of those marked down as educated, a slight knowledge of reading alone, or reading and writing, constituted the utmost extent of their knowledge.

School.

Fully persuaded of the lamentable state of ignorance of the majority of the class from which our inmates come, and aware that in many of the patients who come within my care, a perversion rather than a loss of intellect prevails, I have with the kind permission of the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, established a school for the purpose of introducing the plain elements of knowledge to many who have never had the means of receiving them, but who, possessing sufficient mental power, are desirous of so doing, and although sufficient experience has not yet enabled me to speak confidently of its success, the results hitherto shown are highly satisfactory and encouraging.

Causes of
Insanity in
those
Admitted.

Amongst the causes of the disorders in those admitted (as shewn in Table 8) are 28 produced by anxiety and grief; and of these the majority may I think justly be attributed to, or in some measure connected with, either poverty or habits of intoxication.

Diseases of the brain, epilepsy, and general

paralysis, have contributed 31 cases ; as these when far advanced, are quite beyond the reach of medical skill, the necessity of early removal to Hospitals for treatment cannot too strongly be inculcated upon the friends of patients, or upon the authorities who have the power of removing them.

Necessity for
early removal
to
Asylums and
Hospitals.

Many of the patients suffering from the above-mentioned or other exciting influences have been brought to the Asylum in a most exhausted condition, far advanced towards the fatal stage of physical disease, and clearly indicating death as the certain termination. In some of these an earlier removal would without doubt have resulted in cures.

The acute cases of insanity so distressing to witness, are in general those in which medical treatment is most successful ; and as the disorder from its recent accession has not then produced organic derangement of the system, early removal from the exciting cause, and the salutary and regular discipline pursued in establishments devoted to the reception of the insane, soon tends to produce a restoration of intellect. As a general rule patients are not removed to these Asylums until all hope of amendment is gone and they become too troublesome to be kept at home ; then as a last resource, and in very many instances as the books of all Asylums will testify, a perfectly useless or even injurious one, they are admitted only to swell the amount of the establishment's mortality. To remove a patient to an Asylum in an advanced state of consumption, general paralysis, or other incurable disease, although symptoms of mental aberration may be present, is certainly

injurious, and attention to this cannot be too carefully impressed upon all parochial and other authorities.

Deaths
in the
Asylum

The deaths during 1855, have been 51 in number, and it appears from tables 10 and 12, that the per centage of those resident in the house has been 12.81, whilst of those under medical treatment 9.13 alone have occurred. The per centage of recoveries has been 52.29, whilst taking the average of the last 37 years, it has only been 43.69; a gratifying result, and one indicating the improved state of medical treatment, and the wise attention to the sanitary measures adopted here.

The causes of death have been found to arise principally from some affection connected with the brain or nervous system, and in such cases medical treatment is perfectly useless, unless applied very early. The common class of diseases, not peculiar to the insane, have proved fatal in some instances; and although the variations of the seasons have produced acute illnesses which have in more than one instance terminated fatally, yet it is satisfactory to observe, that no epidemic or endemic diseases have attacked the inmates of this Asylum.

Recoveries.

Ninety-one patients have been discharged recovered, and 10 relieved during the 12 months, affording an increase of 19 recoveries over the year 1854. Of those discharged either recovered, relieved, or on trial, very few have returned to the Asylum, and where such recurrence of the disorder has followed, it has been clearly traceable either to some

excess, or some other home influence, which it is quite out of our power to prevent.

In a few instances where the disease has subsided into a chronic and harmless stage, the patients have been removed by the wish of the Parish Guardians to the Union Houses, but the result of such removals has not justified such a step, and in two instances within the last few months, either from want of the comforts they had been accustomed to in this House, or from some other cause, the patients rapidly died after admission to the Workhouse.

Removal
to
Unions.

The weekly cost for the maintenance of our patients has remained at the former charge of 8s. per week, although from the high price which every article of consumption has attained, it has been doubtful whether such sum would cover the actual expenditure.

Cost and Diet
of Patients.

From the calculations made it appears however that the average cost throughout the year has been at the rate of rather more than 7s. 10½d. per week ; thus leaving a very small margin for incidental expenses, and for the natural deterioration of all articles used in the establishment. The urgent importance of a diet, which from its nutritious properties will suffice to keep up the strength of insane patients is so palpably evident, that any curtailment, rendered necessary by reducing the charge for maintenance, would prove false economy, and would, by cutting off one of the chief means of cure, only tend to swell the amount of mortality, or augment the number of inmates.

That the diet in Workhouses is lower cannot be denied, and the charge for maintenance there

Generous Diet
necessary for
the Insane.

is certainly less, but it must be remembered that the paupers in those establishments although suffering from want are not necessarily diseased, whilst in Asylums one of the most depressing maladies that human nature is liable to has to be contended with. It is therefore evident that from the charges of the one no criterion can be formed of what is necessary for the other, and the knowledge that a generous, nay, liberal scale of living is necessary for those afflicted with Insanity, cannot be too widely disseminated amongst the community.

Health of
Inmates.

Few cases calling for particular observation have occurred during the last few months, and it is with sincere pleasure that I have noticed the very healthy state of the Asylum, both in a medical and a hygienic point of view.—The reasons for this gratifying and encouraging condition are many, but I may mention as of primary importance the bountiful supply of water, both hot and cold, and the well ventilated state of the rooms, although from the great extent of the building some irregularities have occurred in warming and ventilating it, and the remedies for the equalization of its temperature are still in progress.

Supply of
water,
ventilation,
and
warming.

Occupation
and
Amusement
of
the Inmates.

Fully aware of the great importance of occupation and amusement in the restoration of the patients' intellect, the utmost attention is paid to these departments; in cases where bodily labour and working at their former trades has seemed likely to prove beneficial, Field work, the Tailors', Shoemakers', Upholsterers', Carpenters', Mat-making and other shops have been extensively and in most cases beneficially used; in those instances where a recur-

rence to their former occupations has appeared injurious, the patient has been either employed at some other occupation, or both his mind and body have been allowed to remain idle, and he has simply been encouraged to amuse himself with some of the ordinary games, such as skittles, marbles, ball playing, battledore and shuttlecock, or even with music and reading.

A great majority of the inmates of the Asylum coming from this district, are agricultural, and amongst them are many in whom the amount of intellect has always been limited; in such cases, from the natural obtuseness of the faculties, no great amount of intellectual recovery can be expected; and it has been found, that after being submitted to the tranquil mode of life pursued here, such patients have gradually subsided into a state of chronic and harmless but incurable imbecility, or even dementia. For these, to whom a life-long residence here is essential, full employment is found in the cultivation of the gardens and grounds, and in no instance has the necessary liberty and confidence granted them been abused or found misplaced.

The total absence of all coercion, and the undeviating system of kindness and conciliation pursued for some years in this Asylum, and indeed in most others of recent date, have fully justified the benevolent efforts of those philanthropists who introduced these important considerations into the treatment of the insane; at times temporary seclusion from other patients during paroxysms of excitement may be not only necessary but even highly beneficial,

Absence
of
Restraint.

still great would be the responsibility and severe the blame due to any one, who having witnessed the effects of the present humane system, should resort, even in one single case, to the former debasing and unnecessary use of cruelty and restraint.

Changes
in the
Establishment

Since the last Report was published several changes have taken place in this Establishment; the selection of Mr. Wilkes as a Commissioner in Lunacy, an elevation at once so judicious, and so well calculated to advance the interests of humanity, has led to my appointment as your Superintendent here, and I am well aware that it is only by carrying out the system so ably adopted by my predecessor, and one in which I so fully coincide, that I can hope to continue to merit your confidence, and successfully to promote the interests of this noble Establishment.

MARK NOBLE BOWER, M.D.

February, 1856.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Stafford County Asylum,

May 29th, 1855.

SINCE the last visit of the Commissioners on the 22nd March, 1854, 196 patients have been admitted, 78 have been discharged or removed, and 60 have died; 17 dying from disease of the lungs and chest, 12 from exhaustion after mania, 4 from paralysis, and the rest from various other causes, including more especially diseases of the brain and epilepsy.

There are at present 399 patients (215 males and 184 females) in the Asylum, of whom 22 are registered as being under medical treatment. Four patients (1 man and 3 women) appear to have been secluded—each for a short period during the last week.

We have to-day seen all the patients and have inspected the various wards, yards, and offices of the Establishment. The patients (with a few exceptions) were tranquil at the time of our visit, and their wards clean and free from any offensive smell. We observed especially that the patients of both sexes were well and comfortably clothed, and their bedding clean; and we think it important to remark that 3 married women and their husbands are employed as Attendants in the male wards, having the care more especially of the sick and infirm patients, epileptics, and idiots. In two instances the husband and wife have the entire care of the patients

in the ward wherein they are placed, and we learn that the arrangement is beneficial to the patients themselves and to the general economy of the Institution.

At least two-thirds of the patients are employed in a variety of ways; about 230 attend prayers, which are regularly read, and the Chapel is now undergoing enlargement and alteration.

We have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory state of the Asylum, and to the careful and judicious management of the Medical Superintendent.

B. W. PROCTER,	}	COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.
J. GASKELL,		

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum December 31st, 1854 ..	198	186	384
Admitted during the year 1855 ..	98	76	174
Discharged recovered ..	41	50	91
Ditto relieved ..	6	4	10
Died ..	30	21	51
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1855 ..	...	...	...
State as to the probability of recovery { Curable .. Incurable ..	30	40	70
Average number resident throughout the year ..	68	36	104
	...	...	398

} 558

} 152

406

} 174

II.

FORM OF THE DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Acute Mania	10	6	16
Mania, Ordinary or Chronic	37	23	60
Mania Puerperal.....	...	7	7
Melancholia	12	17	29
Epilepsy with Maniacal Paroxysms	11	5	16
Epilepsy with Imbecility	3	5	8
General Paralysis with ditto	9	1	10
Senile Imbecility.....	2	2	4
Imbecility	9	8	17
Dementia	2	1	3
Idiocy	3	1	4
	98	76	174

III.

DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 1 week.....	30	20	50
" 2 months.....	24	18	42
" 4 months.....	5	11	16
" 8 months.....	6	5	11
" 12 months.....	11	4	15
" 2 years.....	7	6	13
More than 2 years	10	8	18
Congenital	2	2	4
Not known	3	2	5
	98	76	174

IV.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Cases of first attack.....	51	50	101
Cases of more than one attack	46	21	67
Not ascertained ..	1	5	6
	98	76	174

V.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total.
Married	61	45	106
Single	30	27	57
Widowed	7	4	11
	98	76	174
Established Church.....	56	51	107
Roman Catholics	10	3	13
Dissenters and other denominations.....	30	19	49
Religion unknown	2	3	5
	98	76	174

VI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Able to read and write	75	42	117
Able to read only	15	25	40
Totally uneducated	8	9	17
	98	76	174

VII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 25 years	17	15	32
„ 25 to 35 years	20	23	43
„ 35 to 50 years	28	16	44
„ 50 to 60 years	14	17	31
„ 60 to 70 years	16	3	19
„ 70 to 80 years	3	1	4
„ 80 to 90 years	...	1	1
	98	76	174

VIII.

CAUSE OF THE DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Anxiety.....	4	9	13
Grief	2	8	10
Congenital Defect	3	1	4
Intemperance	18	6	24
Poverty	14	9	23
Religious Excitement.....	5	...	5
Uterine and Puerperal Disorder	...	13	13
Disease of the Brain	4	...	4
Disease of Brain associated with Epilepsy.....	9	3	12
Ditto ditto with Paralysis ...	5	2	7
General Paralysis	7	1	8
Ill Treatment	...	2	2
Fever.....	2	2	4
Injury to the Head	2	...	2
Ditto to the Body or Limbs	1	...	1
Physical Defect (not Congenital)	3	...	3
Old Age	2	1	3
Bodily Disease.....	2	...	2
Hereditary Predisposition	10	9	19
Fright	1	2	3
Asthma.....	1	...	1
Passion	...	2	2
Unknown Causes.....	3	6	9
	98	76	174

IX.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Disease of Brain	7	2	9
Disease of Brain associated with } Epilepsy	2	3	5
Ditto with Paralysis	2	2	4
General Paralysis	..	2	2
Diseased Heart	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	2	2	4
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Broncho Pneumonia	..	2	2
Pleuro Pneumonia	2	..	2
Peritonitis	2	..	2
Effusion on Brain	2	1	3
Exhaustion	..	1	1
Old Age and General Decay	2	..	2
Convulsions	1	..	1
Muco Enteritis and Peritonitis	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	1	..	1
Strangulated Hernia	..	1	1
Injury to the Head	1	..	1
Tumour of the Brain	1	..	1
Injury to the Knee from kick and } Ecchymosis	1	..	1
Disease of Brain and Carcinoma } Uteri	..	1	1
Dysentery	..	1	1
Asthma	..	1	1
	30	21	51

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

	Males	Females	Total.
Awl-blade maker.....	1	...	1
Bellringer.....	1	...	1
Besom maker	1	...	1
Boatmen or Women	2	1	3
Brasscasters	2	...	2
Bricklayer.....	1	...	1
Brickmakers	2	1	3
Burnisher	...	1	1
Butcher.....	1	...	1
Cabinet maker.....	1	...	1
Charwoman	...	1	1
Clerk	1	...	1
Clogmaker	1	...	1
Colliers	6	...	6
Dressmakers.....	...	7	7
Druggist	1	...	1
Engineer	1	...	1
Engraver	1	...	1
Farmers	3	...	3
Furnace man	1	...	1
Gardeners.....	3	...	3
Hawkers	1	2	3
Household work	...	23	23
Labourers.....	25	...	25
Linker	1	...	1
Locksmiths	2	...	2
Miner.....	1	...	1
Moulder	1	...	1
Nailers	1	4	5
Painters in Earthenware	2	1	3
Pattern maker	1	...	1
Pitbank-woman	...	1	1
Policeman.....	1	...	1
Potters	6	1	7
Printer	1	...	1
Servants	...	21	21
Shingler	1	...	1
Shoebinders	...	5	5
Shoemakers	11	...	11
Shopkeepers	4	...	4
Silkdoubler	...	1	1
Staymaker	...	1	1
Stocktaker	1	...	1
Tailors	5	1	6
Tapeweaver	1	...	1
Tollgate keeper	1	...	1
Incapable	1	4	5
	98	76	174

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES,
AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
INSTITUTION.

Year.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Number remaining 31st December.	Mean number Resident.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total No. under Treatment.
		Recovered.	Relieved and on Trial.						
1819	121	36	16	8	61	57	29.75	14. 3	6.61
1820	94	32	22	10	91	80	34. 4	12.50	6.45
1821	85	36	39	12	89	83	42.35	14.45	6.81
1822	92	46	22	9	104	94	50. 0	9.57	4.97
1823	104	45	25	14	124	114	43.26	12.28	6.73
1824	103	41	33	15	138	134	39.80	11.19	6.60
1825	126	55	32	27	150	150	43.65	18. 0	10.22
1826	111	69	30	19	143	150	62.16	12.66	7.27
1827	108	38	42	17	154	151	35.18	11.25	6.77
1828	153	57	40	23	187	166	37.25	13.85	7.49
1829	123	65	52	29	164	180	52.84	16.11	9.35
1830	135	63	28	34	174	172	46.66	19.76	11.37
1831	121	55	39	24	177	179	45.45	13.40	8.13
1832	128	55	43	18	189	182	42.96	9.89	5.90
1833	121	67	42	18	183	189	55.37	9.52	5.83
1834	133	51	45	19	201	193	38.34	9.84	6. 1
1835	128	66	35	31	197	197	56.25	15.73	9.42
1836	113	46	39	25	200	203	40.70	12.31	8. 6
1837	116	52	26	38	200	202	44.82	18.81	12. 2
1838	112	51	22	26	213	209	45.53	12.44	8.33
1839	133	34	38	35	239	233	25.56	15. 2	10.11
1840	118	46	32	34	245	245	38.98	13.87	9.52
1841	107	55	26	33	238	244	51.59	13.52	9.37
1842	139	58	48	36	235	232	41.72	15.51	9.54
1843	121	56	28	25	247	234	46.28	10.68	7. 2
1844	128	61	31	33	250	242	47.65	13.64	8.80
1845	122	48	32	34	258	250	39.34	13.60	9.13
1846	53	24	11	18	260	260	45.28	6.92	5.78
1847	59	30	14	17	256	258	50.84	6.58	5.32
1848	68	33	18	21	252	254	48.52	8.26	6.48
1849	49	33	11	11	246	248	67.35	4.47	3.65
1850	57	16	7	19	261	250	28. 7	7.60	6.27
1851	179	46	7	38	349	303	25.69	12.54	8.63
1852	166	72	12	31	400	375	43.37	8.26	6. 1
1853	172	96	19	58	399	405	55.81	14.32	10.13
1854	165	70	57	53	384	386	42.42	13.80	9.39
1855	174	91	10	51	406	398	52.29	12.81	9.13
	4337	1895	1073	963		7902	43.69	12.18	7.90

AVERAGE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Average of Ten Years.	Mean Number Resident.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number Resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total Number under Treatment.
			Recovered.	Relieved and on Trial.				
1821 } to 1830 }	1394	1140	515	343	199	45.26	14.27	7.7
1830 } to 1840 }	2032	1223	523	361	268	42.76	13.18	8.3
1840 } to 1850 }	2472	903	414	226	247	45.84	9.99	7.1

MALES.**BREAKFAST.**

Milk Porridge..... one pint

Bread eight ounces

DINNER.

Meat..... six ounces cooked

Bread six ounces

Beer three-fourths of a pint

Vegetables

Meat Pie fourteen ounces

Beer three-fourths of a pint

Vegetables

Suet Pudding ten ounces

Soup..... one pint

Bread six ounces

Beer..... three-fourths of a pint

The same as Sunday

Rice Pudding..... ten ounces

Bread six ounces

Beer three-fourths of a pint

Soup one pint

The same as Sunday

The same as Thursday

Bread eight ounces

Cheese..... two ounces

Beer..... three-fourths of a pint

FEMALES.**BREAKFAST.**

Tea..... one pint, with sugar and milk.

Bread six ounces.

Butter half an ounce.

DINNER.

{ Meat five ounces cooked.

{ Bread six ounces.

{ Beer half a pint.

{ Vegetables.

{ Meat Pie ten ounces.

{ Beer half a pint.

{ Vegetables.

{ Suet Pudding ... eight ounces.

{ Soup one pint.

{ Bread four ounces.

{ Beer half a pint.

{ The same as Sunday.

{ Rice Pudding ... eight ounces.

{ Bread four ounces.

{ Beer half a pint.

{ Soup one pint.

{ The same as Sunday.

{ The same as Thursday.

{ The same as Breakfast.

{ The same as Breakfast.

{ The same as Breakfast.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Receipts for Care, Maintenance, Reimbursements for Clothing, and other Expenses of Patients...	8443	14	8
To Receipts for Sale of Calves, Barm, &c.	92	2	2
To Receipts from County Rate for Repairs and Building	568	2	1
To ditto ditto for Furniture and Fittings for New Buildings.....	106	2	8
To Insurance	15	1	6
To Balance due to Treasurer.....	1107	1	7
	£10332	4	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurers 1st January, 1855 ...	1666	15	7
By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on the opposite page	8608	19	5
By Funeral Expenses repaid by Unions	56	9	8
	£10332	4	8

Examined and found correct,

W. F. CHETWYND, }
T. E. WHITBY, } AUDITORS.
J. H. WEBB, }

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, 11,508 stones	1510	9	7
Butter, 1422 pounds	74	2	8
Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas	105	15	3
Cheese, 74cwt. 1qr. 10lbs.	324	4	2
Coal and Coke, 868 tons 2cwt.	426	9	0
Clothing	255	18	0
Coffee, Currants, and Raisins	8	18	3
Expenses in the Grounds and Gardens, &c.	94	12	4
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry	1	7	3
Flour, 732 stones	110	15	2
Furniture, Linen, and Bedding	279	2	4
Meat, 60,412 pounds	1474	3	5
Medicines, &c.	84	2	6
Malt, Hops, &c.	584	6	0
Milk, Rent of Land, &c.	31	10	4
Mops, Brooms, &c.	10	18	4
Oatmeal, Barley Flour, &c.	44	10	5
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	69	3	6
Rice, &c.	22	10	10
Salt, Pepper, &c.	44	5	1
Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire... ..	1844	1	4
Soap, Starch, Blue, &c.	74	17	0
Stationery, Printing, &c.	94	15	6
Straw and Hay for Cattle	103	13	2
Sugar, 5,522 pounds	112	17	3
Tea, 868 pounds	137	1	7
Tobacco and Snuff	37	1	6
Wine and Spirits	73	8	0
Workmen's Bills, Gratuities, &c.	573	19	8
	£8608	19	5

The present Rate for Pauper Lunatics is Eight Shillings per week.

