

The thirty-eighth annual report of the visitors of the Staffordshire County Lunatic Asylum : for the year ending December 31, 1856.

Contributors

Staffordshire County Lunatic Asylum.
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4

THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE V I C T O R S

OF THE

STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1856.



STAFFORD:

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

1857.



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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 WROTTESELEY.	C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.
THE HON. COL. LITTLETON, M.P.	J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
VISCOUNT INGESTRE.	S. P. SHAWE, ESQ.
SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, BART.	E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT.	H. KILICK, 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.

Medical Assistant.

RICHARD EATON, 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, 1856, to the 25th March, 1857.

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

From the 26th March, to the 25th of June, 1857.

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

From the 26th of June, to the 25th of September, 1857.

VISCOUNT INGESTRE.
SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, BART.
MAJOR CHETWYND.
W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
S. P. SHAW, ESQ.

From the 26th September, to the 26th of December, 1857.

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 JANUARY 5th, 1857.

Pursuant to the Act for the Regulation of Lunatic Asylums, the Visiting Magistrates present their Annual Report to the Court.

During the preceding twelve months the Committee of Justices have regularly visited the Establishment, at intervals varying from fourteen to twenty-one days, and after careful and minute inspection, have been enabled each time to express their approbation of the management. The same system of total absence of all coercion, restraint, or punishment, still continues to be carried out, and farther experience of this mode of treatment only still more confirms your Committee in their opinion of its humane and beneficial effect on the patients; whilst the increased number of recoveries, compared with former years, clearly shows how beneficial it has proved as a remedial mode of treatment.

The Asylum still continues to preserve the generally healthy character which it has so long borne, though dysentery has been rather prevalent during the last few weeks, and has, in some few cases of broken down constitutions, proved fatal.

It has been ascertained that several patients have been admitted who were, strictly speaking, not paupers,

never having received parish relief, and having been made paupers solely for the purpose of enabling them to be received. Although no clause in the Act for the Regulation of Asylums meets this difficulty, yet a careful inquiry into the circumstances of the patient by the magistrate signing the order for admission, would tend materially to check the practice of sending persons capable of paying for their maintenance in private Asylums, to those destined for paupers alone.

From the increasing numbers in the Institution it has been considered desirable to appoint a Storekeeper, and to combine the office with that of Head Attendant, by which means a more careful superintendence and distribution of stores can be effected, and economy promoted. In making alterations in the building some years since, the room used for the reception of provisions and other necessary articles of consumption was removed ; as no adequate place for the preservation of such stores has since been in use, your Committee have entered into a contract for the erection of two suitable rooms at a cost of £172.

The workshops, which constitute so important and valuable a portion of the Asylum, have been found insufficient for its wants, and it has become necessary to erect a new carpenter's shop ; by this arrangement a capacious room has been obtained, in which many able-bodied but imbecile patients are now employed in mat making, and in the upholstery department.

At the visit of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in May last, the removal of the foul-linen washhouses to a greater distance from the main building was recommended : some delay in carrying out this recommendation has

arisen, from the difficulty in finding a site, but a suitable position having been now selected, the alteration will shortly be made.

In consequence of the closing of the Churchyards in the town of Stafford—at least as far as regards the interment of pauper lunatics—it has become compulsory to bury, those patients who die within the Asylum, at the Cemetery ; and the authorities of that establishment, acting upon the knowledge of the local situation of the main building, although the greater portion of the grounds and the lodge are within the Borough, have for some months charged double fees for burials.

In the early part of last year the system of clothing the patients was changed, and instead of requiring from each Union two suits for every person admitted, the plan in use in most Asylums, of furnishing all articles of dress, was adopted. To cover the necessary increased expenditure from this change, the weekly rate of payment was raised to 8s. 6d. per head ; but as it appears that the average cost for the twelve months has not exceeded 8s. per week, your Committee are enabled to reduce the charge to 8s. 2d. per week, which rate they hope to maintain, should the present price of provisions continue.

In conclusion, your Committee desire to state that, during the year now terminated, the Officers and Attendants generally have conducted themselves with great propriety, and that the Asylum continues to maintain the same high character for order and regularity which for so long a period it has hitherto done.

Signed, C. B. ADDERLEY,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Stafford County Asylum,
16th May, 1856.

We have officially visited this Asylum, and have personally examined all the patients, viz., 222 men and 189 women.

No one was under restraint, which is never employed, and only one female was in seclusion.

Seclusion appears to be resorted to occasionally, but only for short periods.

The general condition of the Asylum is healthy, and only 16 patients are under medical treatment; but there is a considerable number of feeble and paralytic cases in the Institution, and 3 patients died during the past week from general paralysis.

The total number of deaths since the Commissioners' last visit in May, 1855, has been 47; and within the same period there have been 111 discharges and 168 admissions.

We found the patients quiet and comfortable. They were clean in their persons, and well and comfortably dressed.

The dinners to-day which consisted of boiled meat, potatoes, and bread, were abundant in quantity and of good quality, and they were neatly served.

All the apartments and galleries were clean and well ventilated, and the bedding clean and good.

We understand that on an average 85 males and 60 females are regularly and actively employed in the laundry, kitchen, &c. There are also considerable numbers of patients of both sexes who occupy themselves—the men at their trades and the women at needlework.

About 230 patients go regularly to the Chapel, which has been completed since our last visit, and is calculated to accommodate about 350 persons.

Since the month of January in the present year, a School has been established on both sides of the House, and a Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress appointed. From 30 to 35 patients of each sex are in the habit of attending, and they are reported to be very attentive, and many have improved under the tuition.

We are glad to hear that the Committee propose shortly to erect a new carpenter's shop. We would recommend for their consideration whether it would not be desirable to remove to some position at a distance from the building, the small buildings now used as foul-linen wash-houses.

We have much pleasure in reporting that under the management of the new Superintendent, the Asylum continues to be in a very efficient and satisfactory state.

W. G. CAMPBELL, } COMMISSIONERS
J. R. HUME, M.D. } IN LUNACY.

The undersigned has not an intention of making any
to himself or to his family and is not a member of the
family of the undersigned. The undersigned is not a
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There is no person named in the above mentioned
document who is a member of the family of the undersigned.
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It is the undersigned's intention to make a will
and to leave his property to his family. The undersigned
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W. C. CAMPBELL, Commissioner
of the State of New York.

Attest: _____
Notary Public for the State of New York.

Given under my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____
19____.

W. C. CAMPBELL, Commissioner
of the State of New York.

Attest: _____
Notary Public for the State of New York.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The admission of patients into this Asylum from January 1st to December 31st, 1856, has very nearly corresponded to that of the preceding year; the numbers being in 1855—174; in 1856—172.

Admission of
Patients.

The average of those resident in 1856 was 412, as compared to 398 in 1855.

410 patients remained in the house on December 31st, 1856; whilst 406 was the amount at the end of 1855.

The average number of recoveries in the two years has been nearly equal, since on a mean resident total of 412 in 1856, there were 59.39 per cent.; whilst in 1855, the average being 398, the recoveries were 52.29; thus showing a slight advantage for 1856 over the former year. (*Vide* Table XI.)

Recoveries.

In some respects these calculations for the two years present corresponding features, but a careful examination of the Tables will show that there are some essential differences, an explanation of which will be found in the following Report.

In 1855 the average of deaths was 12.81; in 1856—13.83, on those resident; whilst on those under treatment the difference is even greater, the numbers being in 1855—9.13; in 1856—11.59. (*Vide* Table XI.)

Number of
Deaths.

State of
Health.

The winter of 1855—1856, and the first nine months of 1856, proved extremely healthy to the inmates; the mortality averaged less than former years, and the Asylum was perfectly free from any prevailing epidemic; the usual autumnal diarrhoea was even absent, and the general appearance of the

Epidemic.

patients was very satisfactory. At the beginning of November, *Muco-enteritis*, or inflammation of the lining membranes of the bowels, combined with dysentery, proved fatal in a few cases of old and debilitated subjects; and although the severity of the disease appears to be diminished, some patients even latterly have been attacked.

The complaint has been characterized by feeble circulation, slight pain, evacuations of blood and mucus, and in most of the cases with tenesmus or straining.

Where post-mortem examinations have been practicable, ulceration, and gangrene or mortification of the lining membrane of the whole of the larger bowels, have been found. The fatal nature of this complaint, in those patients whose constitutions had been previously undermined and weakened by disease, excesses, or age, caused the amount of mortality to exceed that of the preceding year; but nevertheless the difference is not so great as would at the first glance appear, when the increased number of patients in 1856 is borne in mind.

Cause of this
Disease.

The excessive and very remarkable fluctuations of the barometer and thermometer, during the last four months, afford some clue to the exciting cause of this disease; whilst, in each instance of those

attacked, the languid circulation and exhausted condition of the patients had predisposed them to the accession of any epidemic.

The predominating causes of all the other deaths which occurred during the past year, have been, as is the case in all establishments devoted to the treatment of the insane, chiefly cerebral disease, probably in most instances, only functional in the commencement, but by long continuance, assuming an organic form previous to death.

No instances of sudden or violent deaths occurring to the inmates residing in the Asylum, call for mention ; but the death of a male lunatic two hours after admission, and who was evidently in "articulo mortis" when brought to the Asylum, demanded inquiry. An inquest was accordingly held ; and as it was proved that he had injured himself, whilst being removed to the station-house, from the turnpike-road where he was discovered lying in the night, and afterwards when placed in a cell had beaten his head against the walls, a verdict attributing death to "injuries inflicted by himself during a state of mania" was passed ; at the same time the jury expressed an opinion that greater accommodation was desirable in police stations for such cases.

Out of the 97 recoveries, but few relapses have occurred, the numbers being 7 per cent. ; although from the nature of the complaint—from its hereditary character in many instances—and from the firm hold on the system, which most of the cases brought to this Asylum have obtained previous to

General
Causes of
Mortality in
the Asylum.

Sudden
Deaths.

Inquest.

Relapses.

admission, permanent recovery can but rarely be anticipated; still it is highly satisfactory that so few cases do again require attention.

Early
Treatment
recommended

Early treatment affords the most reasonable prospect of permanent cure, and as medicine avails but little when the disease is engrafted on the constitution, speedy removal on the accession of the disorder, to establishments devoted solely to its treatment, cannot be too strongly or too often impressed upon the community at large.

Influence of
Habits and
Occupation
on Insanity.

The types and nature of insanity are of course affected by local influences, but the causes are always more or less the same: such as intemperance, poverty, hereditary predisposition, over application, mental anxiety, or bodily disease. Although such is the case, the character and habits of the population modify or aggravate the intensity of the complaint; and according to the nature of the occupation, the mode of living, and the amount of education amongst the class of persons to whose sole benefit these Asylums are devoted, so will one or other of these causes preponderate.

Prognosis.

The prognosis of the disorder is materially influenced, by acting upon a knowledge of the above observations, and the prospect of recovery varies greatly. Where intemperance forms the exciting cause, active organic cerebral disease is generally found to exist, and the chances of recovery are much diminished; where poverty or bodily illness alone have preceded it, generous diet, or removal of the causes of the complaint, are most likely to restore the functions of the mind.

The cases of *acute mania*, so formidable on admission, are most amenable to cure; and the knowledge that the subsequent depression which is certain to follow, will equal in intensity the previous excitement, and that the apparent strength of the patient is only factitious, forbids the use of lowering remedies, and causes a necessity for the administration of generous diet and stimulants. A reference to the reports of years long past, shows the increased amount of recoveries in recent times, a result mainly attributable to this change in the treatment; but which at the same time renders the charge for the maintenance of lunatics greater than that of ordinary patients.

Cases most
readily
Curable.

Table II shows that the form of disorder, in those cases admitted in 1856, differs but little from that of past years; it will be seen that *ordinary mania* is the type in the majority of patients admitted; amongst this class recent cases are few; many of these are only removed into the Asylum after undergoing various modes of treatment, and being pronounced incurable, and dangerous whilst at liberty.

Form of
Disorder.

The class of *epileptics*, some perfectly free from mental derangement, and some suffering from paroxysms of mania, constitutes a very numerous and distressing portion of the inmates of this institution. The nature of this disease, in almost all the instances under observation, precludes all hope of cure; in general it is found that the mental powers sooner or later fall into a state of fatuity, organic disease of the brain and membranes takes place, and at

Epileptics.

length, the patients either sink from excessive exhaustion, or are attacked with a continuous succession of fits, from which they do not rally, but die with effusion on the brain.

First Attacks
most easily
Cured.

Accidental and first attacks of insanity offer the most favourable chances of successful treatment, and reference to the Tables shows that happily these are the most numerous (*vide* Table IV). When the complaint assumes the intermittent or recurrent form it rarely admits of cure. At the present time, in this Asylum, there are several patients who remain apparently well and perfectly free from any mental delusion, for periods varying from a few weeks to many months, but who suffer from paroxysms of unusual severity when they do occur, rendering them quite unfitted for, and very generally not desirous of, being discharged.

Instances of insanity in early childhood, unless the disorder is congenital, are not frequent, but amongst the admissions for 1856 are two under ten years of age (*vide* Table VII); in one, a girl aged seven, periodical and great excitement is manifest, at which times the countenance is singularly indicative of the malady; in this instance, from the symptoms which are present, most probably epilepsy will ere long become developed. The other is a pure case of epilepsy, and as the disorder is apparently only functional, it will probably admit of cure.

Social and
Religious
Condition.

No particular remarks are required with reference to the social and religious condition of those admitted (*vide* Table V); but it may be observed that the religious excitement, sometimes considered

the cause of insanity, may perhaps with more justice be classed amongst the symptoms; whilst the real cause of the disease, whatever may be the form under which it is developed, must be sought for elsewhere.

In the amount of education of patients admitted during the past twelve months, (*vide* Table VI,) there is considerable falling off from former years; the number of those able to read and write being 34 less than in 1855; of those totally uneducated there are 30 less; and in those able to read only there is also a slight deficiency from former periods. It is not easy to explain this difference, and perhaps, to a certain extent, it may be only fortuitous in the past year; whether this is the case or not, still the numbers indicated for a long period, shows that there is a lamentable deficiency of education amongst the lower classes, leading without doubt to habits of intemperance and other excesses, at all times fruitful sources of insanity and crime.

Education of
Patients.

Table VIII, indicating the causes of the disorder in those admitted, nearly corresponds to that of the preceding year; marking, however, a slight increase in the number of cases produced by intemperance. The small number of instances where derangement of the mind arises from congenital causes, or from hereditary predisposition, would tend to imply that insanity is produced by causes more or less under our control; thus, by improving the moral and physical condition of the population, we may hope eventually to diminish this painful and distressing disorder—now, unfortunately, but most certainly, on the increase.

Causes of
Insanity.

Occupation. By reference to the different occupations of patients previous to admission (Table X), the greatest number of cases of insanity seems to occur amongst farm labourers; but the assumption that such is the case is erroneous, since, although the total of labourers indicated in the column greatly exceeds any of the others, still the aggregate of the artizan class would far outnumber these cases.

Appointment of Storekeeper. No changes have been made in the system, hitherto so beneficially adopted in this Asylum, and but few alterations in the details of the management. The office of Storekeeper has however been separated from the other departments, and the supervision of this important duty has been joined to that of Head Attendant. The experience of the last few months clearly testifies to the benefit, derived by the establishment, from the appointment of this officer.

Employment of Patients. Fully aware of the successful result of constant employment and amusement in the cure of insanity, every attention has been paid to this part of treatment. The average number of females employed has been 84—of males 90; most of these are occupied in productive labour; but even in those cases where the mental powers are but feebly developed, or are much impaired, some kind of occupation has been found, merely requiring bodily exertion.

Church. The evident interest taken by the patients in attending Church, and their extremely decorous behaviour during the performance of Divine service, has been most pleasing to the Chaplain and to myself. The average number of those present during the year has been 225; rarely has even the slightest

interruption to the service occurred, and then only in a few cases of epileptic seizures.

The school, commenced in the early part of last year, has been found very instrumental, not only in affording instruction but also in amusing the patients; and considering the nature of the disorder, and the class of persons attending it, has proved eminently successful. None but the ordinary rudiments of education have of course been attempted; but the anxiety which many of the patients display for "school-day," the orderly manner in which they behave, and the great desire which many of them show to improve themselves, is very gratifying, and indicative of its beneficial influence on them, and the good effect of its establishment.

The School.

The ventilation of the building, and the bountiful supply of pure water, continue very satisfactory. The system of warming the building, by steam instead of hot water pipes, has enabled me to obtain a much higher temperature, during the extreme cold weather, than by the old system; although to a certain extent successful, still some difficulty has been found in equally diffusing the warmth throughout the building: a trifling change in one or two of the flues, which can be effected before the accession of the next winter, will doubtless greatly remedy, if not effectually overcome, this inconvenience.

Ventilation.

The different workshops have been constantly filled, by patients eager to learn the different branches of trade taught in them, and such employment is found to be advantageous to the mental disorder of the inmates; by the productive nature of the

Workshops.

occupations there practised, it has been found practicable to reduce the weekly charge for the maintenance, clothing, &c. of patients, notwithstanding the increased expense incurred, by the system now adopted, of completely clothing them in the Asylum.

Cost of
Maintenance.

It is perfectly evident that an establishment, where the intellect of many of the persons residing therein is gone, and where the mental powers are weakened in all, cannot prove self-supporting; but the present reduction in the charge for maintenance proves that, by strict economy and productive employment, much may be done towards diminishing the expenditure and cost; whilst, at the same time every liberal demand necessary for the proper treatment of the complaint is granted.

Conduct of
Officers and
Servants.

In conclusion, I desire to offer my testimony to the very efficient conduct of all the officers and attendants throughout the year, and to return my grateful thanks to the different members of the Committee, for their cordial co-operation, and the support which they have invariably given to all measures tending to promote the welfare and efficiency of the establishment.

MARK NOBLE BOWER,

SUPERINTENDENT.

March, 1857.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum December 31st, 1855.....	220	186	406
Admitted during the year 1856	92	80	172
Discharged recovered	49	48	97
Ditto relieved.....	4	...	4
Died.....	48	19	67
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1856	...	...	...
State as to the probability of recovery { Curable Incurable	25	20	45
Average number resident throughout the year	205	160	365
Re-admissions on those discharged in 1856.....	2	3	5

} 578

} 168

410

} 410

II.

FORM OF DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Acute Mania	10	5	15
Mania, Ordinary or Chronic	42	37	79
Mania, Puerperal	...	10	10
Mania, Hysterical	...	1	1
Melancholia ..	12	13	25
Epilepsy with Maniacal Paroxysms.....	8	3	11
Epilepsy with Imbecility	1	1	2
General Paralysis with ditto.....	1	...	1
Senile Imbecility.....	1	...	1
Imbecility.....	11	7	18
Dementia	1	2	3
Idiocy	2	...	2
Disease of Brain with General Paralysis	2	...	2
Delirium Tremens	2	...	2
	93	79	172

III.

DURATION OF DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 1 week.....	13	15	28
„ 2 months.....	31	36	67
„ 4 months.....	7	8	15
„ 8 months.....	4	4	8
„ 12 months.....	5	1	6
„ 2 years.....	7	2	9
More than 2 years	12	10	22
Congenital	3	...	3
Not ascertained	11	3	14
	93	79	172

IV.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Cases of first attack	49	40	89
Cases of more than one attack.....	33	35	68
Not ascertained	11	4	15
	93	79	172

V.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Married.....	49	50	99
Single	32	25	57
Widowed	11	4	15
Not ascertained	1	...	1
	93	79	172
Established Church	52	43	95
Roman Catholics.....	3	5	8
Dissenters and other denominations.....	24	23	47
Religion unknown	14	8	22
	93	79	172

VI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Able to read and write	52	31	83
Able to read only	9	23	32
Totally uneducated.....	32	15	47
Not ascertained	...	10	10
	93	79	172

VII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 5 to 15 years	...	2	2
„ 15 to 25 years	13	10	23
„ 25 to 35 years	15	27	42
„ 35 to 50 years	33	20	53
„ 50 to 60 years	15	17	32
„ 60 to 70 years	2	3	5
„ 70 to 80 years	3	...	3
„ 80 to 90 years	1	...	1
Not ascertained	11	...	11
	93	79	172

VIII.

CAUSE OF DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Anxiety	6	9	15
Grief	...	6	6
Congenital Defect	3	...	3
Consequent on his Occupation	1	...	1
Intemperance	22	5	27
Poverty and Privation	14	7	21
Religious Excitement.....	3	4	7
Uterine and Puerperal Disorder	...	14	14
Disease of Brain.....	6	1	7
Disease of Brain associated with Epilepsy	7	8	15
Ditto ditto with Paralysis.....	1	...	1
Ill Treatment	1	...	1
Fever.....	1	...	1
Injury to Head.....	4	...	4
Physical Defect, Non-Congenital	2	1	3
Old Age.....	1	...	1
Bodily Disease.....	3	...	3
Hereditary Predisposition	9	11	20
Fright	...	1	1
Passion	1	...	1
Family Quarrels	...	2	2
Jealousy or Disappointed Affection.....	2	1	3
General Weakness of Intellect.....	...	1	1
No cause assigned	6	8	14
	93	79	172

IX.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Abscess and General Debility	..	1	1
Apoplexy	2	..	2
Asthma, with Disease of Heart.....	..	1	1
Ditto, with Effusion on Chest	1	..	1
Consumption and Empyema	1	..	1
Convulsions	1	..	1
Disease of Brain	4	3	7
Ditto, with Epilepsy.....	5	1	6
Ditto, with Phthisis Pulmonalis	4	..	4
Disease of Heart and Exhaustion ...	1	2	3
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Ditto, with General Paralysis	..	1	1
Ditto, with Inflammation of Bowels ..	1	..	1
Ditto, with Diseased Heart	..	1	1
Ditto, with Effusion on Chest	1	..	1
Exhaustion after Mania and Drop- sical Effusion	1	..	1
Ditto following Acute Mania, two hours after admission	1	..	1
General Paralysis.....	10	1	11
Icterus and Disease of Heart	..	1	1
Muco-enteritis	8	2	10
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	3	4
Pleuropneumonia	1	..	1
Old Age and Debility	4	1	5
Ditto and Mortification	..	1	1
	48	19	67

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
1856	172	97	4	67	410	412	56.39	13.83	11.59
	4509	1992	1077	1030		8314	44.17	12.38	7.90

XII.

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

XIII.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS EMPLOYED, AND OF
THOSE ATTENDING CHAPEL AND SCHOOL.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Numbers employed.....	119	80	199
Ditto attending Chapel	145	78	223
Ditto attending School	33	31	64

XIV.

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR 1856.

	S.	D.	
March Quarter	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{758}{5226}$
June Quarter	7	4	$\frac{924}{5296}$
September Quarter	7	8	$\frac{3808}{5441}$
December Quarter	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4280}{5448}$
	4)	31	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
			$\frac{7.10\frac{1}{4}}$

XV.

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK
(UNDER THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF EXPENDITURE)
FOR THE YEAR 1856.

	S.	D.	
Salaries and Wages	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{10006}{21411}$
Provisions	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{14990}{21411}$
Necessaries	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{9429}{21411}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{4783}{21411}$
Clothing	0	4	$\frac{14100}{21411}$
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1743}{21411}$
Garden and Farm	0	3	$\frac{2136}{21411}$
Other Expenses (Miscellaneous)	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{13674}{21411}$
			$\frac{7.10\frac{1}{4}}$

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.....

SUPPER.

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.

SUPPER.

The same as Breakfast.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Receipts for Care, Maintenance, Reimbursements for Funerals, and other Expenses of Patients...	898	6	4
To Receipts for Sale of Calves, Barm, &c.	92	5	5
To Receipts from County Rate for Repairs, Building, &c.	705	19	8
To Balance due to Treasurers..	521	0	10
	£10305	12	3

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurers 1st January, 1856...	1107	1	7
By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on the next page	9129	17	6
By Funeral Expenses, repaid by Unions	68	13	2
	£10305	12	3

Examined and found correct,

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

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, 11,896 $\frac{1}{4}$ stones	1529	9	6
Butter, 1,346 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds	72	19	6
Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas	92	14	0
Cheese, 89cwt. 2qrs. 3lbs.	303	11	11
Coal and Coke, 1,018 tons 10cwt.	481	14	1
Clothing	371	10	9
Coffee, Currants, and Raisins	11	7	8
Expenses in the Grounds, Gardens, &c.	143	16	8
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry	4	0	10
Flour, 1,066 stones	115	14	5
Furniture, Linen, and Bedding	220	4	8
Meat, 61,413 pounds	1459	13	4
Medicines, &c.	97	13	3
Malt, Hops, &c.	581	1	4
Mops, Brooms, &c.	42	17	1
Oatmeal, Barley Flour, &c.	50	11	7
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	61	1	5
Rent of Land, &c.	74	19	9
Rice, &c.	35	17	11
Salt, Pepper, &c.	37	8	1
Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire	1839	5	7
Soap, Starch, Blue, &c.	82	4	2
Stationery, Printing, &c.	81	4	10
Straw and Hay for Cattle	51	0	10
Sugar, 5,540 pounds	121	19	2
Tea, 1,087 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds	156	0	1
Tobacco and Snuff	41	1	7
Wine and Spirits	63	8	10
Workmen's Bills, &c.	905	4	8
	£9129	17	6

The Rate for Maintenance &c. of Pauper Lunatics from the 25th December, 1856, is Eight Shillings and Twopence per week.