

**The thirty-ninth annual report of the visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum,
Stafford : for the year ending December 31, 1857.**

Contributors

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THE
THIRTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE VISITORS
OF THE
COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
STAFFORD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1857.



STAFFORD:

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—
1858.

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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. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P. |
| THE EARL OF LICHFIELD. | C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D. |
| LORD WROTTESELEY. | S. P. SHAWE, ESQ. |
| COL. THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON. | E. D. SCOTT, ESQ. |
| VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P. | H. KILLICK, ESQ. |
| SIR F. E. SCOTT, BART. | T. E. WHITBY, ESQ. |
| THE HON. W. J. B. W. VERNON. | J. BOURNE, ESQ. |
| THE HON. AND REV. A. C. TALBOT. | W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ. |
| LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT. | J. H. WEBB, ESQ. |
| MAJOR LEVETT. | W. T. LOCKER, ESQ. |
| MAJOR CHETWYND. | R. C. CHAWNER, ESQ. |
| THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ. | R. B. PHILLIPSON, ESQ. |
| | A. E. MANLEY, ESQ. |
| | H. C. TAYLOR, 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.

Storekeeper and Head Attendant.

MR. JAMES TILSTON.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. STEVENSON, SALT, WEBB AND SALT, BANKERS,
STAFFORD.

ROTA OF HOUSE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

From the 26th of December, 1857, to the 25th March, 1858.

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

From the 26th of March, to the 25th of June, 1858.

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

From the 26th of June, to the 25th of September, 1858.

COL. THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON.
 THE HON. W. J. B. W. VERNON.
 THE HON. AND REV. A. C. TALBOT.
 MAJOR CHETWYND.
 W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
 S. P. SHAWE, ESQ.
 A. E. MANLEY, ESQ.

From the 26th of September, to the 26th of December, 1858.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL TALBOT.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD HATHERTON,
 Lord Lieutenant of the County.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD WROTTESELEY.
 VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P.
 SIR F. E. SCOTT, BART.
 C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.
 H. C. TAYLOR, ESQ.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
JANUARY 4th, 1858.**

AT a General Meeting of the Committee of Visiting Magistrates, held at the County Lunatic Asylum, January 4th, 1858, the following Report was adopted:—

From the 25th of December, 1856, to the 25th of December, 1857, there have been 202 lunatics admitted into the Asylum, many of whom were far advanced in disease when brought there. The numbers discharged within the same space of time were 119, of whom 114 left the Asylum perfectly recovered, and the other five much relieved. At the present date, there are now resident in the house 425 patients, namely, 224 males and 201 females. The present building is only capable of accommodating 457 patients, there being beds for 233 males and 224 females: thus at the present time nine beds alone remain vacant on the male side.

The average of admissions has increased for some years, but within the last twelve months larger numbers than in any previous year have been received as patients. It is believed that the superior accommodation obtained in the Asylum—the very moderate charge for the maintenance of the patients—the more close supervision of the parochial authorities, and the spread of the disorder, have all contributed, more or less, to produce this result;

but the undoubted fact of lunatics being sometimes sent who had never previously been in the receipt of parish relief, readily explains the crowded state of the beds. Of the cases admitted, many have been far advanced in years, several being more than 70 years of age, and three or four even past 80. The derangement or loss of intellect, in several cases, has been found to result from the natural decay of the faculties in old age, and it is a question whether such harmless persons might not, with greater propriety, be retained in workhouses.

The average of deaths has been $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the numbers under treatment, rather less than that of last year. In explanation of this apparent high rate of mortality, it must be remembered that in very many of the admissions, the patients had been declared incurable previous to being sent to the Asylum; whilst others have with difficulty been conveyed there, from the progress that bodily disease had already made.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Lunacy, and well aware of the exhausting nature of insanity, we have increased the dietary scale; and the amount of animal food now supplied weekly, namely, thirty ounces of meat cooked and free from bone, has proved of service in maintaining the health of the patients. Notwithstanding the increased charges necessarily incurred in provisions, we have been enabled, by careful attention to the general expenditure, and by the observance of due economy, to reduce the charge to the different unions, from 8s. 2d. to 7s 9d. per week, at which rate it now stands.

To obviate the necessity for the enlargement of the present building—a question which must shortly be brought before this Court, should the fresh admissions

continue equally numerous—we would suggest that more strict enquiry be always made by Boards of Guardians, and by magistrates or officiating clergymen, into the circumstances of the patients, before signing the orders; by which means alone space for really indigent persons can be preserved.

In the spring of 1857, a strict inquiry was instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any adequate cause could be discovered for the dysentery then prevailing; but, upon careful examination, it was evident that the drainage was perfectly clear, the ventilation good, the supply of water abundant and pure, and the building clean, dry, and free from all noxious smells.

The moral treatment of the patients, at all times most important in promoting cures, has been duly attended to; more than 260 patients have been daily employed, according to their mental capacities; 250 have, on an average, attended the schools each week; and from 230 to 250 have formed an attentive congregation at the services in the chapel, three times in the week.

Due attention has been paid to the importance of providing amusement for the inmates; and although, from the volatile state of their mental capacities, great difficulty is experienced in fixing their attention upon any subject; yet good results have followed from the measures adopted for the purpose.

The system hitherto pursued, of total absence of all coercion or restraint, continues in use; and the committee are gratified to find that it not only contributes most essentially to the comfort of the patients, but tends materially to promote their restoration to health.

It has been found necessary to take measures to render the gallery and approaches to the chapel more

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Stafford County Asylum,
9th March, 1857.

THERE are now 416 patients in this Asylum, of whom 218 are men and 198 women. We have seen the whole of them, and inspected every part of the establishment.

The patients were generally free from excitement, and we found no one under instrumental restraint or in seclusion.

Mechanical restraint is never resorted to, and the instances of seclusion are few. It appears, by the Medical Visitation Book, that since our last visit only 16 patients have been secluded; the total number of hours during which they were secluded amounting to 68.

Eighteen patients are entered as being now under medical treatment.

At the present time, the condition of the Asylum is healthy; but we regret to learn that during the winter months an epidemic has prevailed, which has raised the mortality] much beyond the average. Thus, since our last visit, in May, 1856, 67 patients have died. The epidemic under which the patients have suffered has been an affection of the mucous membrane of the bowels, which has proved fatal in twelve cases, and in three] others it was a prominent symptom.

The causes of death, in the other cases, are reported to have been as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| Diseases of the brain | 33 |
| Old age | 7 |
| Diseases of the lungs and chest | 9 |
| Exhaustion and diseases of the heart... | 6 |

In the course of our visitation, we have endeavoured to ascertain whether any local causes existed which would act prejudicially upon the health of the patients. The air in all the wards was pure, and the means of ventilation and warmth appeared to be sufficient ; good fires were burning in the day rooms, and the clothing was abundant.

We made special enquiries as to the dietary, and examined the food provided for this day's dinner. The soup, which forms part of the ordinary dietary on three days of the week, was poor and insipid, being little more than the liquid in which the meat of the previous day's dinner had been boiled. We are disposed to attribute much of the indisposition that has prevailed to the low state of the health of the inmates, and we think that recourse should be had to every means calculated to invigorate and raise the standard of health generally. With this object, we have recommended the Medical Officer, at once to place upon full diet all patients who are enfeebled in bodily condition ; and we are of opinion that the diet generally should be revised, and a larger amount of solid food substituted for the broth now given ; and further, that the quality of the latter should be improved by the addition of fresh meat, herbs, vegetables, and seasoning.

As a matter of precaution, it would be desirable that the main drain should be opened, in order to ascertain

that no lodgment of soil has taken place, and that it is effectually flushed; and should the epidemic continue, it might be well to remove the soil tank to a greater distance from the Asylum.

As far as possible, dry rubbing should be substituted for washing, in the galleries and dormitories.

We understand that the average of employment is about the same as heretofore, and that a considerable number of the patients attend prayers in the chapel. The schools for both sexes continue to be well attended, and are evidently much liked and appreciated by the patients.

The general condition and management of the Institution continues good and satisfactory.

W. G. CAMPBELL, } COMMISSIONERS
JAMES WILKES, } IN LUNACY.

The general condition and management of the Indian
 population in the Territory of New Mexico is
 the subject of this report. It is the duty of
 the Government to provide for the welfare
 of the Indian population, and to protect
 their rights and interests. The Indian
 population is a valuable asset to the
 Territory, and it is the responsibility
 of the Government to ensure that they
 are treated with justice and respect.
 The Indian population is a diverse group,
 and it is important to understand their
 different needs and concerns. The
 Government should work to improve the
 living conditions of the Indian population,
 and to provide them with the education
 and training they need to succeed in
 the modern world. The Indian population
 is a vital part of the Territory, and
 it is the responsibility of the
 Government to ensure that they are
 treated with the same respect and
 dignity as all other citizens.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

BY reference to the accompanying Tables, Admissions. it will be seen that the admissions into this Asylum have greatly increased within the last 12 months—since during 1857 the number of lunatics received have been 203, an increase of 31 over those of the preceding year; whilst the re-admissions, five in number only, exactly corresponded with those of 1856.

During the same period, the numbers discharged Discharges. were 112, of whom 100 were sent home cured; the remaining 12 being either greatly relieved, and discharged at the wish of friends, or removed by magistrates' orders—having been adjudged chargeable to other counties.

Seventy-four patients have died in the Asylum Deaths. between December 31, 1856, and December 31, 1857, the average of mortality being the same in both years.

On the 31st of December, 1857, 427 patients Numbers in House. remained in the house, of whom 226 were males and 201 females.

The great increase in the number of lunatics, Increase of Lunatics. within the last few months, 31 more having been received in 1857 than in 1856,—of which admissions 26 were fresh cases,—seems to require explanation.

For some years, the Tables of the different County Asylums show that the demand for accommodation has been steadily on the increase, and, in many counties, it has been found necessary to enlarge the original buildings. As the return from the workhouses do not indicate any material diminution in the number of lunatics therein, and as these are the sources from which County Asylums are or ought to be supplied, the reasons for the increase in insanity must be sought for elsewhere.

Causes of
Increase.

In the Report of the Committee to the Court of Quarter Sessions, various causes for the increase of the disorder are given, all of which contribute to swell the numbers; but in addition to these, much light may be thrown on the subject by a reference to Table VIII., which gives the cause of the disorder in those patients admitted during the year.

Although the natural desire of the friends of lunatics, to shield them from the imputation of intemperance, frequently leads them to assign any but the real cause for the insanity with which they are afflicted; yet, even judging from the causes alone, which *are* given in the various orders, it appears that in 31 out of 203 cases, intemperance is openly assigned as the proximate cause of the disease; and in many of the others it may fairly be assumed that it has been one of the chief predisposing sources.

Increase
of Cerebral
Disease,

The same Table also indicates an increased number of patients received, suffering from disease of the brain and epilepsy; 12 more of the former and six of the latter having been admitted in the year just past.

and
of Epilepsy.

The latter of these diseases, viz. epilepsy, so

formidable to witness, and so certain in its course, is evidently on the increase throughout the community: at the present time the Asylum contains 72 cases of pure epilepsy, all of which are perfectly incurable, and the great majority not even capable of alleviation. Frequently, on its onset, the intellect is but little if at all affected, and the disorder is only functional,—at which period relief may be afforded; but before long, becoming associated with some form of cerebral mischief, it terminates in fatuity and death. It is but rarely that this disease is witnessed in its primary state within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum; but when the case becomes hopeless and unmanageable, the patient is sent for safe keeping during the short period whilst life remains.

In 20 of the cases admitted in 1857, no cause for the disorder was given; but, judging from the symptoms presented, and from what can be ascertained of the patient's previous history, poverty and intemperance may be considered as predisposing to, and probably actually causing, the malady.

From the Table, it appears that the form of the disorder differs but little from previous years; but many of the patients have been admitted bedridden, and in a complete state of exhaustion from long-continued bodily disease.

In some cases, they have been retained at home until pronounced incurable by their medical attendants, and 17 patients above 70 years of age have been received.

Experience shows that the trade or occupation of patients materially modifies or marks the type of

State of
Patients on
Admission.

Effects of
Trades on the
Disease.

the complaint, and influences its course: thus the peculiar nature of the employment pursued in mining districts,—from which so many of our inmates come,—together with the demoralising habits of this class, have a tendency to deteriorate the powers of life, and render their chance of recovery but slight. Many of the patients brought to the Asylum possess no powers of reaction, in consequence of the inroads on their constitution from previous excesses; if not too far gone, curative measures and generous diet may sometimes arrest the progress of bodily disease, but in too many instances medicine proves unavailing; rapid exhaustion follows, and death quickly terminates the patient's suffering.

The reasons above enumerated plainly indicate why the mortality, in Pauper Lunatic Asylums, is so large; bearing in mind the fact that insanity is, in almost all cases, associated with some form of cerebral or other bodily disease, and that the malady has attained great progress, and has become confirmed before it comes under the observation of the Medical Officers of Asylums, it cannot be expected that any great diminution in the per centage of deaths can be hoped for.

Causes of
Deaths.

In the commencement of the past year, dysentery was prevalent in the Asylum, and carried off nine patients, each of whom was old and enfeebled by previous disease. As the spring advanced, this epidemic ceased, and since that time the causes of death have been those common to all establishments for the insane.

There have been 10 cases of death from that

most hopeless and intractable form of diseased brain, called general paralysis; 13 from other confirmed diseases of the brain, and 7 from consumption.

The Asylum has been singularly free from all complaints arising from local causes; and, with the exception of the above-mentioned cases of dysentery, and some few of influenza, has enjoyed exemption from epidemic or endemic disease.

In Table III., 44 cases are enumerated, where the paroxysm of insanity has not exceeded one week in duration at the time of admission, and 85 where the attack has lasted eight weeks only. As most of the recoveries have taken place in these recent instances, the result well exemplifies the advantage of early admission, and the increased probability of cure.

Advantage of
early
admissions.

Table IV. shows that 115 patients have been received during their first attacks of insanity, a much larger proportion than in the preceding year, when 89 only were admitted; this increase of first cases affords a much better prospect of cure, and may partly account for the greater number of recoveries.

Considerable difficulty is found in ascertaining the amount of education of lunatics, as the statements given at the time of admission are frequently erroneous,—whilst their mental condition precludes all possibility of testing their knowledge. As far, however, as can be ascertained, the facts are discouraging: Out of 203 patients, 52 are set down as unable to read or write, and 34 as unable to write. From the class of persons in Pauper Asylums, no large extent of education can be expected; but the

Amount of
Education.

dense amount of ignorance of many who are brought here, indicates but a very limited system of education in the districts from which they come.

Success of
the Schools
in Asylum.

That this want of education is not voluntary, the success of the schools established in this Asylum bears witness. On the male side there are, in general, upwards of 45 patients attending the classes; and on the female, 40, whilst the attention and progress of these grown-up scholars is most exemplary and pleasing.

Influence of
occupation in
causing
insanity.

The statistical reports of some Asylums indicate an excess of cases of insanity, in agricultural districts, and the Tables published in our Report tend to confirm this. Looking at the occupation of those admitted, we find that 30 out of 203 were labourers, whilst 72 were engaged in household work, or as servants; that over-action of the cerebral functions does produce insanity, is well known; and there seems but little doubt that a condition of brain, where the functions lie torpid, as in persons engaged solely in bodily labour, may also give rise to insanity—although presenting a different and less active type than the former.

Cases most
numerous in
the middle
period of life.

Looking to Table VII., we find that the middle periods of life are most prolific of the complaint—since out of 203 patients, 140 were between 25 and 60 years of age.

Insanity most
numerous in
male sex.

In many, if not most, of the English Asylums, the majority of the inmates are females, but here the reverse is the case, as in general there are between 25 and 30 more of the male sex resident in this establishment. To account for such an apparent discrepancy in numbers between this and other

counties, we may mention that out of 112 discharged patients, 66 were females; also, that the employment, peculiar to this county, requires large numbers of the male sex, who are, perhaps, thereby subjected to the influences productive of insanity, in greater proportion than females are.

Since the last Report was issued, but little has occurred in the ordinary management of the Asylum to require comment.

With the usual, or even a greater proportion of violent and suicidal cases admitted in the year, no instances of accidents, escapes, or attempts at self-destruction have occurred. This has been a great source of thankfulness, as the exemption from these casualties—so common and in general so unavoidable—can only be attributed to the unceasing watchfulness and attention of the attendants and officers, under whose care the patients are placed.

Exemption
from
casualties.

The system pursued, both as regards the moral and medical treatment, has been unchanged; but the dietary scale has been increased with evident advantage, both in the appearance and health of the inmates.

System
pursued.

Experience having shown that lunatics are not only amenable to kindness, but are more easily controlled by such treatment, and more quickly restored to a sound mental condition, all irritating measures, and all kinds of coercion or punishments, have been totally abolished.

Amongst other remedial measures adopted, bodily occupation and gentle exercise of the mental powers are looked upon as most important. During the last year, more than 240 patients have,

Remedial
measures.

in various ways, been daily employed ; in some cases in occupations of a productive nature, but always in accordance with the greater or less capacities of their minds, and with the form and nature of their disorders. Constant attention is given to the difficult subject of supplying the patients with amusements, a part of the treatment most important in effecting cures. It is frequently found that a *total* absence from all labour is essentially requisite, whilst amusing and harmless pursuits banish delusions, and are conducive to recovery.

Attendance at
Chapel.

The services in the chapel continue to be attended by an average number of 225 patients, and the exemplary behaviour of these congregations is always most gratifying.

Conduct
of Officers and
Attendants.

I am pleased, in conclusion, to state that no instances of misconduct, or neglect of duty, have occurred during the year; but that, on the contrary, all the officers and servants connected with the establishment have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and have invariably performed their several duties with zeal and humanity.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARK NOBLE BOWER,

SUPERINTENDENT.

February, 1858.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Patients in the Asylum December 31st, 1856..... | 212 | 198 | 410 |
| Admitted during the year 1857..... | 104 | 99 | 203 |
| Discharged recovered | 42 | 58 | 100 |
| Ditto relieved..... | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Died..... | 44 | 30 | 74 |
| Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1857..... | ... | ... | ... |
| State as to the probability of recovery { of the numbers resident, Dec. 31, 1857 { Curable..... Incurable..... | 16 | 21 | 37 |
| Average number resident throughout the year..... | 210 | 180 | 390 |
| Re-admissions on those discharged in 1857 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | | | 613 |
| | | | 186 |
| | | | 427 |
| | | | 427 |

II.

FORM OF DISORDER.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|----------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Acute Mania..... | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Mania, Ordinary or Chronic | 51 | 28 | 79 |
| Mania, Recurrent | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Mania, Puerperal | ... | 11 | 11 |
| Mania, Hysterical..... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Monomania | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Melancholia | 6 | 19 | 25 |
| Epilepsy with Maniacal Paroxysms | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Epilepsy with Imbecility..... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| General Paralysis with ditto | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Senile Imbecility | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Imbecility | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Dementia | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Delirium Tremens | 3 | ... | 3 |
| | 104 | 99 | 203 |

III.

DURATION OF DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Not exceeding 1 week | 22 | 22 | 44 |
| " 2 months | 42 | 43 | 85 |
| " 4 months | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| " 8 months | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| " 12 months | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| " 2 years | ... | 5 | 5 |
| More than 2 years | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Congenital | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Not ascertained..... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| | 105 | 98 | 203 |

IV.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Cases of first attack..... | 59 | 56 | 115 |
| Cases of more than one attack | 39 | 42 | 81 |
| Not ascertained..... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| | 105 | 98 | 203 |

V.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Married | 53 | 60 | 113 |
| Single | 37 | 27 | 64 |
| Widowed | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Not ascertained..... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | 104 | 99 | 203 |
| Established Church | 62 | 62 | 124 |
| Roman Catholics | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Dissenters and other denominations | 26 | 30 | 56 |
| Religion unknown | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| | 105 | 98 | 203 |

VI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Able to read and write | 59 | 52 | 111 |
| Able to read only | 11 | 23 | 34 |
| Totally uneducated | 32 | 20 | 52 |
| Not ascertained..... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | 104 | 99 | 203 |

VII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| From 5 to 15 years | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| „ 15 to 25 years | 7 | 22 | 29 |
| „ 25 to 35 years | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| „ 35 to 50 years | 36 | 21 | 57 |
| „ 50 to 60 years | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| „ 60 to 70 years | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| „ 70 to 80 years | .. | 5 | 5 |
| „ 80 to 90 years | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Not ascertained | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| | 104 | 99 | 203 |

VIII.

CAUSE OF DISORDER.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Anxiety | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Grief | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Congenital Defect | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Consequent on Occupation | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Intemperance | 24 | 7 | 31 |
| Poverty and Privation | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Religious Excitement | .. | 4 | 4 |
| Uterine and Puerperal Disorders | .. | 19 | 19 |
| Disease of Brain | 15 | 4 | 19 |
| Disease of Brain associated with Epilepsy | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Disease of Brain associated with Paralysis | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Ill Treatment | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Injury to Head | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Old Age | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Bodily Disease | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Hereditary Predisposition | 11 | 20 | 31 |
| Fright..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Jealousy or Disappointed Affection | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| General Weakness of Intellect | 3 | .. | 3 |
| No cause assigned | 9 | 10 | 19 |
| | 105 | 98 | 203 |

CAUSE OF DEATH.

| | Males. | Females | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Ascites..... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Asthma | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Disease of Brain | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Disease of Brain and Atrophy | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Disease of Brain and Heart | .. | 2 | 2 |
| Disease of Brain, Lungs, and Heart.. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Disease of Brain, Prostrate Gland, } and Paralysis | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Disease of Heart | 4 | .. | 4 |
| Disease of Heart and Lungs | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Enteritis | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Epilepsy | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Exhaustion after Acute Mania..... | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Ditto ditto Puerperal Mania .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| General Paralysis..... | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Lupus of Face | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Mesenteric Disease | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Muco-enteritis and Gangrene of } Intestines | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Natural Decay and Old Age | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Ditto ditto, with Phlegmonous } Erysipelas | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Phthisis Pulmonalis..... | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Pneumonia and Congestion of Lungs . | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Rupture of Blood Vessel from Stru- } mous Disease of Lungs | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Typhoid Fever following Acute } Mania | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | 44 | 30 | 74 |

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

| | Males. | Females | Total. | | Males. | Females | Total. | | Males. | Females | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------------------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| Actress | .. | 1 | 1 | <i>Brought forward...</i> | 27 | 4 | 31 | <i>Brought forward...</i> | 83 | 60 | 143 |
| Boatman | 1 | .. | 1 | Engine-fitter | 1 | .. | 1 | No ascertained occu- pation | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Blacksmiths | 4 | .. | 4 | Forgeman | 1 | .. | 1 | Nurse | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Bricklayer | 1 | .. | 1 | Gamekeeper | 1 | .. | 1 | Painters of Earthenware | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Brickmakers | 4 | .. | 4 | Gardener | 1 | .. | 1 | Plasterer | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Butchers | 2 | .. | 2 | General Dealer | 1 | .. | 1 | Plumber and Glazier ... | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Carpenters | 2 | .. | 2 | Grocer | 1 | .. | 1 | Potters | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Charwomen | .. | 2 | 2 | Grooms .. | 3 | .. | 3 | Printer | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Cigarmaker | 1 | .. | 1 | Hatter | 1 | .. | 1 | Puddlers .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Chainmaker | 1 | .. | 1 | Hawkers | 2 | 1 | 3 | Sea Captain | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Clerk | 1 | .. | 1 | Hingemaker | 1 | .. | 1 | Sempstress | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Colliers | 3 | .. | 3 | Hollow-ware Presser ... | 1 | .. | 1 | Servants | .. | 22 | 22 |
| Confectioner | 1 | .. | 1 | Household-work | .. | 50 | 50 | Silk-piecer | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Collector of Taxes | 1 | .. | 1 | Incapable of work | 5 | 3 | 8 | Shingler | .. | .. | .. |
| Cooper | 1 | .. | 1 | Iron-workers | 2 | .. | 2 | Shoemaker | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Cordwainer | 1 | .. | 1 | Labourers | 29 | 1 | 30 | Schoolmaster and } Schoolmistresses ... } | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Curbmaker | 1 | .. | 1 | Locksmiths | 2 | .. | 2 | Shopwoman | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Draper | 1 | .. | 1 | Miner | 1 | .. | 1 | Tailor | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Dressmaker | 1 | 1 | 2 | Moulders | 2 | .. | 2 | Teacher of Languages . | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Druggist | .. | 1 | 1 | Nailers | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | .. | 1 |
| <i>Carried forward...</i> | 27 | 4 | 31 | <i>Carried forward...</i> | 83 | 60 | 143 | | 105 | 98 | 203 |

XI.

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 | 13.73 | 9.39 |
| 1855 | 174 | 91 | 10 | 51 | 406 | 398 | 52.29 | 12.81 | 9.13 |
| 1856 | 172 | 97 | 4 | 67 | 410 | 412 | 56.39 | 16.26 | 11.59 |
| 1857 | 203 | 100 | 12 | 74 | 427 | 420 | 49.26 | 17.61 | 12. 7 |
| | 4712 | 2092 | 1089 | 1104 | | 8734 | 44.39 | 12.64 | 8. 2 |

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 | 145 | 115 | 260 |
| Ditto attending Chapel | 130 | 100 | 230 |
| Ditto attending School | 45 | 40 | 85 |

XIV.

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR 1857.

| | s. | D. | |
|-------------------------|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| March Quarter | 8 | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{285}{5391}$ |
| June Quarter .. | 7 | 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{4455}{5475}$ |
| September Quarter | 7 | 5 | $\frac{808}{5506}$ |
| December Quarter | 7 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{4346}{5467}$ |
| | 4)30 | .11 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| | | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ |

XV.

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK
(UNDER THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF EXPENDITURE)
FOR THE YEAR 1857.

| | s. | D. | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Salaries and Wages | 1 | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{4799}{21839}$ |
| Provisions | 4 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{15947}{21839}$ |
| Necessaries..... | 0 | 7 | $\frac{9920}{21839}$ |
| Surgery and Dispensary..... | 0 | 1 | $\frac{19652}{21839}$ |
| Clothing | 0 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{9887}{21839}$ |
| Furniture, Bedding, &c..... | 0 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{7405}{21839}$ |
| Garden and Farm | 0 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{10995}{21839}$ |
| Other Expenses (Miscellaneous)..... | 0 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{12319}{21839}$ |
| | 7 | .11 | $\frac{3568}{21839}$ |
| Less Miscellaneous Receipts | 0 | 2 | $\frac{8612}{21839}$ |
| | 7 | 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | $\frac{16795}{21839}$ |

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| For Care, Maintenance, Clothing, Reimbursements | | | |
| for Funerals, and other Expenses of Patients .. | 8597 | 13 | 0 |
| For Sale of Calves, Barm, &c..... | 149 | 9 | 1 |
| From County Treasurer, for Repairs, Building, &c. | 870 | 8 | 11 |
| Income Tax returned..... | 41 | 10 | 2 |
| To Balance due to Treasurers..... | 469 | 6 | 0 |
| | £10128 | 7 | 2 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----|----|
| By Balance due to Treasurer 1st January, 1857 ... | 521 | 0 | 10 |
| By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on the next page | 9518 | 15 | 4 |
| By Funeral Expenses (repaid by Unions)..... | 88 | 11 | 0 |
| | £10128 | 7 | 2 |

Examined and found correct.

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

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Bread, 11,524½ stones | 1271 | 0 | 8 |
| Butter, 1,312 pounds | 71 | 3 | 11 |
| Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas | 110 | 17 | 8 |
| Cheese, 102cwt. 1qr. | 354 | 11 | 1 |
| Coal and Coke, 975 tons, 2qrs. | 457 | 18 | 9 |
| Clothing | 442 | 10 | 7 |
| Coffee, Currants, and Raisins | 19 | 0 | 2 |
| Expenses in the Grounds, Gardens, and Farm | 135 | 12 | 3 |
| Eggs, Fish, and Poultry | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| Flour, 607 stones | 69 | 1 | 8 |
| Furniture, Linen, and Bedding | 366 | 7 | 7 |
| Meat, 65,332 pounds | 1634 | 14 | 9 |
| Medicines, &c. | 111 | 9 | 4 |
| Malt, Hops, &c. | 627 | 16 | 8 |
| Mops, Brooms, &c. | 28 | 1 | 4 |
| Oatmeal, Barley Flour, &c. | 73 | 1 | 0 |
| Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c. | 78 | 8 | 1 |
| Rent of Land, &c. | 71 | 7 | 5 |
| Rice, &c. | 30 | 0 | 3 |
| Salt, Pepper, &c. | 46 | 9 | 8 |
| Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire... .. | 1984 | 3 | 2 |
| Soap, Starch, Blue, &c. | 78 | 9 | 8 |
| Stationery, Printing, &c. | 95 | 15 | 4 |
| Straw and Hay for Cattle | 54 | 14 | 2 |
| Sugar, 6,107 pounds | 158 | 15 | 1 |
| Tea, 1,166 pounds | 168 | 13 | 6 |
| Tobacco and Snuff | 42 | 11 | 6 |
| Wine and Spirits | 62 | 15 | 10 |
| Workmen's Bills | 855 | 7 | 5 |
| Incidentals | 12 | 19 | 7 |
| | £9518 | 15 | 4 |

The Rate for Maintenance &c. of Pauper Lunatics from the 25th December, 1857, is Seven Shillings and Ninepence per week.