

**The forty-first annual report of the visitors of the County Lunatic Asylum,
Stafford : for the year ending December 31, 1859.**

Contributors

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THE
FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE VISITORS
OF THE
COUNTY
LUNATIC ASYLUM,
STAFFORD,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,


1859.



STAFFORD:

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

—
1860.



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Committee of Visitors.

CHAIRMAN.

THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT.

LORD HATHERTON, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, K.G.

THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.

LORD WROTTESELEY.

VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P.

VISCOUNT SANDON.

SIR F. E. SCOTT, BART.

COL. THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON.

THE HON. AND REV. A. C. TALBOT.

THE HON. W. J. B. W. VERNON.

LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT.

LIEUT.-COL. LEVETT.

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The RT. HON. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P.

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E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.

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J. BOURNE, ESQ.

W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.

J. H. WEBB, ESQ.

W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.

A. E. MANLEY, ESQ.

THOS. SALT, JUN., ESQ., M.P.

Chaplain.

THE REV. THOMAS HARRISON.

Physician.

EDWARD KNIGHT, ESQ., M.D.

Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent.

MARK NOBLE BOWER, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

ROBERT A. DAVIS, L.R.C.P.E.

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, 1859, to the 25th March, 1860.

THE HON. W. J. B. W. VERNON.
 C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
 T. E. WHITBY, ESQ.
 LIEUT.-COL. DYOTT.
 W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.
 THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.

From the 26th of March to the 25th of June, 1860.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
 LIEUT.-COL. LEVETT.
 H. KILLICK, ESQ.
 J. BOURNE, ESQ.
 W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.
 E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
 THOMAS SALT, JUN., ESQ., M.P.

From the 26th of June to the 25th of September, 1860.

COL. THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON.
 THE HON. AND REV. A. C. TALBOT.
 MAJOR CHETWYND.
 J. H. WEBB, ESQ.
 A. E. MANLEY, ESQ.

From the 26th of September to the 26th of December, 1860.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND
 TALBOT.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD HATHERTON,
 Lord Lieutenant of the County.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD WROTTESELEY.
 VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P.
 VISCOUNT SANDON.
 SIR. F. E. SCOTT, BART.
 THE RIGHT HON. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
JANUARY 2nd, 1860.

THE Committee of Visiting Justices now present to this Court the following Report of the state and condition of the County Lunatic Asylum for the past year, ending December 31st.

Two hundred and twenty-two pauper lunatics have been admitted during the twelve months, of whom 104 were males and 118 females.

During the same period, 131 patients have been discharged, of whom 54 were males and 77 females.

Of these numbers 116 were sent away recovered, and 15 relieved.

Of those discharged, 4 females and 1 male have been re-admitted.

Seventy patients have died, of whom 35 were males and 35 females:—out of this number, 34 had only been in the Asylum a few weeks, and most were admitted in a hopeless state of disease.

At the close of the year 1858, there were 459 lunatics in the house, but on December 31st, 1859, the numbers had increased to 480, thus shewing an actual addition of 21 lunatics.

Judging from the admissions and discharges for some years past, the increase of lunatics in the Asylum from the various unions belonging to this county alone, averages 24 annually. The admissions since January, 1859, have been at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per week, and the discharges, at $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Plans for additional accommodation for 120 patients in the present Asylum were drawn out by the County Surveyor, and were submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy early in the year.

As any extensive enlargement of the present Asylum was deemed inexpedient by them, your Committee have only carried out one portion of the proposed plan, by which 16 single sleeping rooms for male lunatics have been erected at a cost of £661, being at the rate of £41 and a fraction, per patient. The contractor's bill for the erection of this building has been paid from the balance due to the Asylum in the hands of the Treasurer.

The rooms thus obtained, although valuable for present want, will prove totally inadequate to accommodate the increasing influx of pauper patients. On this subject the Visitors are still in communication with the Commissioners.

The attention of the Visiting Committee has been called to the nuisance arising from the state of the sewers in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum, injuriously affecting the health of the inmates; and they would ask the assistance of the Court in providing a remedy.

The Committee have not thought it desirable that any surplus fund should be allowed to accumulate in an Asylum solely maintained for the care of pauper

lunatics. To obviate this they have directed that a quarterly statement of the receipts and expenditure should be made, and that the sums charged for the care and treatment of the patients should be according to the actual cost for the same.

Having regularly visited the Asylum, and at short intervals carefully inspected all its different departments, your Committee are enabled to state that the general appearance of the inmates is satisfactory; and that the different officers and attendants have performed their several duties in a praiseworthy manner.

Signed, SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

—♦—
Stafford County Asylum,
19th April, 1859.

WE have yesterday and this day visited the Asylum, inspected all its wards, offices, outbuildings, and premises, and seen all the patients upon the books.

In the course of our inspection of the buildings and land, during a part of which we were accompanied by Lord Lichfield and some other members of the Committee of Visitors, our attention was specially directed to the question of the best mode of providing the necessary additional accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the County.

The subject is one of pressing importance, and the difficulty of adequately dealing with it, is mainly caused by the very limited extent of land, the property of the Asylum or available for the occupation of the patients.

It is sufficient here to state that, whilst the Asylum, which is at present nearly full, contains upwards of 470 patients, and will, with the additions and new arrangements in contemplation, accommodate upwards

of 500, the land in possession of the Asylum, including the site of the buildings and airing courts, and about 30 acres rented by the year, does not exceed 60 acres in extent.

A consideration of these circumstances, and others connected with the locality, independently of the objections on sanitary grounds to the congregation of excessive numbers of insane patients in one building, suggests, in our opinion, the inexpediency of extending the present Asylum, further than by raising the blocks at the extremities two stories, according to the plans which have already received the approval of the Secretary of State. An addition will thereby be provided of 32 beds (16 on each side) in single rooms.

An increased number of beds may conveniently be placed in the top male gallery, and that on the female side is similarly available as an associated dormitory.

By these means it is to be hoped that the immediate wants of the County may be adequately met.

The larger, and more serious questions however, will, no doubt shortly have to be considered, of procuring additional land, and erecting thereon a detached building of a simple character, and cheap construction, as an auxiliary Asylum, or for the residence of working or other particular classes of patients.

In that event it will, we think, be desirable to erect a Chapel conveniently accessible from both branches of the Institution, and to convert the present Chapel into a general dining and recreation hall.

The day rooms are now for the most part crowded, when all the patients belonging to the wards to which they are attached are congregated in them. With a view partially to remedy this defect, we recommend

that arrangements be made for the patients dining in their respective galleries.

The changes in the patients since the last visit of the Commissioners, on the 1st June, 1858, have been as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted.....	97	96	193
Discharged	53	56	109
Of whom recovered ...	41	52	93
Died.....	30	26	56

As respects the causes of death, we have only to report that there has been no disease of an epidemic character. We are informed by Dr. Bower that the majority of the patients admitted are generally in the last stage of bodily disease, and are sent to the Asylum to die there. It appears that nearly all the deaths during the past year took place within twelve months and the greater part within two months after admission. There are at present 14 cases of general paralysis in the Asylum.

Forty-four patients (26 males and 18 females) are registered as under medical treatment, and of these at the time of our visit yesterday, 11 were in bed. One female patient died during our visit. Out of 73 patients admitted since the 1st January last, as many as 56 were described as suicidal. There were in February last, in the Asylum, 92 epileptics.

The Schools continue to be conducted much to the comfort and benefit of the patients, of whom 95 (50 males and 45 females) usually attend three days in the week.

About 170 male patients and 130 females attend the afternoon service on Sundays, and about 130 of

the former, and 100 of the latter, on the Wednesday and Friday evenings.

According to the ward returns, 150 patients of each sex were employed on the 16th instant, viz:—

MALES.	FEMALES.
Grounds..... 69	Laundry, &c. ... 14
Shops 40	Needlework ... 127
House..... 41	Kitchen 9

On Sunday mornings about 75 of the male patients walk beyond the bounds of the Asylum, and from 55 to 60 females in the front grounds.

There has not since the last visit been any instance of the employment of mechanical restraint. The cases of seclusion have been very few.

The system of night watch is reported to work very satisfactorily. There are two night attendants in each division, who are on duty alternate weeks. During the intervening weeks they assist in the wards as supernumerary attendants. When on duty they go through all the wards every half-hour, get up the wet cases, change the bedding and linen of the wet and dirty, remove noisy patients from associated dormitories to single rooms, specially attend to the epileptics, and administer medicine to the sick, of whom lists are hung up in every ward at 10 p.m. Dr. Bower informs us that one beneficial effect of the system has been materially to diminish the number of wet and dirty cases.

The Farm continues to be a source of profit, varying from about £600 to £850 annually.

The male patients at the time of our visit were free from excitement. Several of the female patients in wards numbers 1 and 6 were much excited and noisy.

The inmates of both sexes were well dressed and clean, and orderly in their personal condition.

The several galleries, day and sleeping rooms, and the beds and bedding throughout the Asylum were clean and in proper order, and the ventilation generally was good.

The dinner yesterday consisted of soup and suet dumpling, and to-day of meat pie and potatoes: the provisions were excellent, ample in quantity, and well cooked.

The day rooms and galleries would be much improved in comfort and aspect by the introduction of more furniture of a suitable description, objects of interest, matting, and curtains to the south windows.

The general condition and management of the Asylum are creditable to the Medical Officers.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE, } Commissioners
ROBERT NAIRNE. } in Lunacy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

The Statistical Tables published in these Reports shew an increase of 24 lunatics in this Asylum annually, and as the numbers admitted each year have been found generally to exceed those of the preceding one, no diminution in the influx of patients can for the future be reasonably expected.

Average
increase.

Many of the cases of acute insanity received, frequently admit of cure, but very many who are brought here are in a chronic and incurable state, certain to become permanent residents, and destined probably for years to augment the numbers maintained in the house.

Increase of
incurable
cases.

As great objections have been made to the retention of these harmless but incurable cases in Workhouses, no decrease in the numbers can therefore be expected from this source, and no other plan but that of increased accommodation will meet the wants of the County.

Increase of
accommoda-
tion required.

During the last twelve months various temporary expedients have been adopted to prevent the necessity of refusing admission to violent and dangerous cases ; 21 beds have been placed in one of the galleries, and 16 single rooms have been obtained by building over

one ward ; already these beds and bed-rooms have been occupied, and accommodation on a larger scale must be provided to meet the increasing and unavoidable demands daily made upon the resources of the Asylum.

Lunacy on the increase in this County.

Without entering upon the question of the increase or not of lunacy in general, the returns from the different Unions and the yearly admissions into the Asylum, shew that in this County, at least, the disorder is gaining ground ; a consideration of the nature of the occupations and habits of the operative classes affords an explanation why such is the case.

Causes of increase.

Employment under ground or in buildings, badly ventilated, or exposed to great heat, tends to lower the vital energies, and to render the system unable to withstand the attacks of disease, whether bodily or mental.

Type of insanity in different districts.

It is found that acute mania prevails mostly in districts where the mining and manufacturing classes abound, whilst melancholia, dementia, and the other different forms of mental disease of a low type, come from agricultural districts, and generally arise from want, poverty, or hereditary predisposition.

Frequency of deaths from exhaustion after acute mania.

A careful analysis of the cases admitted during the last 12 months verifies the above remarks ; thus in many of the acute forms the wear and exhaustion of the bodily powers have been so great that the system has sunk under the depressing nature of the malady.

Connexion of insanity and bodily disease.

Table No. IX., "Of the Causes of Death," explains the method in which insanity so naturally follows, and is consequent upon, bodily disease.

Out of 70 deaths upwards of 50 occurred either from pure disease of the brain, or from some complication of such disease: from careful observation it may safely be affirmed, that many, if not the greater portion, of these would never have occurred, had the habits of the patients been different, and had they never been subject to influences tending to foster and encourage such morbid changes.

Causes of
deaths.

Of the various forms in which disease of the brain presents itself here, general paralysis is one of the most formidable.

General
paralysis.

Frequently on admission, a slightly feeble state of intellect and a difficulty in articulation are the only symptoms; but although the patient may appear in ruddy health, the fatal termination can with the utmost certainty be predicted.

Ten deaths from this disease took place within the year, and the history of all these cases shews morbid deterioration of the cerebral and nervous systems, produced by habits of habitual intoxication or immoderate indulgence in the use of tobacco.

Eighteen lunatics suffering from this formidable complaint still remain in the Asylum, of whom 17 are males.

As the disease generally runs its course within 12 months—more or less speedily according to the constitution and previous state of health—a fatal termination of all these cases must occur within a few months from this time.

The bodily diseases of the insane are frequently very obscure and difficult to ascertain, in consequence of the inability of the patients to express their

Obscurity of
bodily disease
in lunatics.

sensations, and also of the absence of pain in many of the maladies affecting them.

By careful daily observations alone of their habits, and by constant study of their diseases, can a true diagnosis of their complaints be obtained; this is more especially necessary, as the ordinary treatment adopted for persons of sane mind is frequently unsuited for lunatics.

Immunity from epidemic or local complaints.

Upon comparison with the Tables of other Asylums, it is found that the nature and causes of disease in this Asylum do not differ from those of others; there is, however, a singular immunity from fevers and all local or epidemic disorders—not a single case from either of these causes having occurred for some years.

Admission of cases of acute mania.

It will be seen from Table II. that 43 cases of acute mania have been admitted in the 12 months, being 8 more than in 1858.

This form of disease, although most formidable on admission, frequently proves most tractable and amenable to treatment: the great number of *curable* cases admitted within the year, and the great number *discharged* recovered, may to a certain extent be accounted for, by the increased number of admissions of these acute cases.

Suicidal propensity.

A large majority of the lunatics received here are stated in the medical certificates to have shewn suicidal propensities, and in many instances to have attempted self-destruction; most fortunately no one instance of any attempt of this kind has occurred since my last report.

Re-admissions

The re-admissions during 1859 have been less

than in the preceding year. Many persons are only periodically affected with insanity, and sometimes have long intervals of sound mind, extending even to many years. Where the disorder thus manifests itself only occasionally, it is frequently inexpedient that patients should be detained in an Asylum, although in such cases a return may be expected at some future time. For the reasons here mentioned a total exemption from re-admissions can never be expected.

Table VI. indicates no improvement in the amount of education of those admitted: the connexion between this and the state of the mind at first view seems slight; yet by inducing habits of morality and sobriety, exercise of the intellect certainly tends to check, not only crime, but also that morbid state of the brain which causes insanity.

State of education in county paupers.

The middle period of life is most prolific of affections of the mind, as may be seen by referring to the Tables for some years past, both in this and most other Asylums.

Frequency of insanity between 30 and 50 years of age.

Between the ages of 30 and 50 the faculties are more called into action, and are subjected to the anxieties and cares of life; an undue proportion of such causes acting on brains predisposed to disease, prove fertile sources of insanity.

Amongst the causes of derangement of mind (as shewn in Table VIII.) are 36 from hereditary predisposition—28 from poverty—36 from various diseases of the brain or other parts of the body—41 from intemperance, and, 22 from puerperal complaints.

Forms of disease.

Of these, very many patients, under different influences and in different states of society, would have escaped; and it is to be hoped that an advancement in civilization amongst the poorer classes may at some future time lessen such numbers.

Frequency of
deaths soon
after
admission.

Upwards of 50 out of 70 deaths have taken place in patients who have been less than 12 months resident, a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon all persons concerned in sending cases to Asylums; any delay upon the part of friends, from mistaken kindness or from a fear of expense, frequently converts curable into incurable cases, and aggravates evils already sufficiently formidable.

Employment.

Employment of the mind and body having always been found essential to the recovery of persons of deranged mind, this part of the treatment has not been neglected: during the last year a greater number of the inmates have been occupied, in various trades or out-door employment, than at any previous time.

Where out-door or other productive labour seems contra-indicated, reading and amusing games are encouraged.

In the employment of the inmates no compulsion is ever used, but the slightest desire to be occupied is immediately taken advantage of, frequently with marked, and often immediate benefit, to the patient.

Attendance at
Chapel and
School.

During the year past the congregations at Chapel, where service is performed three times in the week, have frequently exceeded 330, without a

single occurrence of improper behaviour or inattention on the part of any of the persons present.

The numbers attending School have throughout the year averaged 50 in the male and 45 in the female class; the state of mind of the scholars forbids any hope of great improvement, but there cannot be a doubt, but that the School attendance is much liked by the patients, and has a tranquilizing influence upon them.

The directions constantly impressed upon the different officers, attendants, nurses, and all other persons connected with the Asylum, of observing extreme vigilance, and of using kindness and gentleness towards the patients, under all circumstances and in all cases, have been strictly followed out, and no one instance calling for reproof or investigation has occurred.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MARK NOBLE BOWER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum December 31st, 1858	245	214	459
Admitted during the year 1859	104	118	222
Discharged recovered	43	73	116
Ditto relieved	11	4	15
Died	35	35	70
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1859.....	...	...	..
State, as to the probability of recovery, } of the numbers resident Dec. 31, 1859 } Curable	34	64	98
Incurable.....	226	156	382
Average number resident throughout the year .....	...	...	...
Re-admissions on those discharged in 1859	1	4	5

681

201

480

480

471

II.
FORM OF DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Acute Mania	25	18	43
Ordinary, or Chronic Mania	34	19	53
Recurrent Mania	5	10	15
Puerperal Mania .....	...	18	18
Melancholia	6	19	25
Moral Insanity.....	1	...	1
Epilepsy with Maniacal Paroxysms.....	6	5	11
Epilepsy with Imbecility	3	6	9
General Paralysis with Imbecility	14	2	16
Senile Imbecility	2	1	3
Dementia	5	14	19
Idiocy	2	3	5
Imbecility	1	3	4
	104	118	222

III.
DURATION OF DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 1 week	7	6	13
„ 2 months	21	29	50
„ 4 months	13	17	30
„ 12 months	29	24	53
„ 2 years	16	14	30
More than 2 years	9	15	24
Congenital	9	13	22
	104	118	222

IV.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Cases of first attack.....	75	76	151
Cases of more than one attack	29	42	71
	104	118	222

V.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Married	70	76	146
Single	30	35	65
Widowed	4	7	11
	104	118	222
Established Church.....	84	89	173
Roman Catholics.....	6	3	9
Dissenters and other denominations.....	11	22	33
Religion not ascertained.....	3	4	7
	104	118	222

VI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Able to read and write	44	43	87
Able to read only.....	25	38	63
Totally uneducated	25	19	44
Not ascertained	10	18	28
	104	118	222

VII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 5 to 15 years of age .....	...	2	2
„ 15 to 25 years	11	28	39
„ 25 to 35 years	26	26	52
„ 35 to 50 years	46	37	83
„ 50 to 60 years	7	17	24
„ 60 to 70 years	12	8	20
„ 70 to 80 years	2	...	2
	104	118	222

VIII.

CAUSE OF DISORDER.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Anxiety and Grief	3	5	8
Intemperance	36	5	41
Congenital Defect	10	13	23
Hereditary Predisposition	8	28	36
Poverty and Want	14	14	28
Disease of Brain	12	4	16
Scrofula.....	3	2	5
Other Bodily Disease	6	14	20
Blindness, with Diseased Brain.....	3	2	5
Masturbation	4	...	4
Exposure to Cold.....	1	...	1
Puerperal Disease .....	...	22	22
Old Age	2	2	4
Cause unknown	2	7	9
	104	118	222

CAUSE OF DEATH.

	Males.	Females	Total:
Disease of Brain	4	5	9
Disease of Brain, and Paralysis	2	2	4
Disease of Brain, and Lungs.....	...	2	2
Disease of Brain, and Epilepsy... ..	4	2	6
Disease of Brain, and Paralysis Agitans.....	...	1	1
Disease of Brain, and Sloughing Sores .....	...	2	2
Diseased Brain and Heart	1	...	1
Paralysis .....	...	2	2
General Paralysis	9	1	10
Diseased Heart.....	...	1	1
Acute Mania and Exhaustion	5	4	9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	5	6
Epilepsy	3	1	4
Diarrhœa and Epilepsy	1	1	2
Muco Enteritis.....	...	1	1
Spinal Disease .....	...	2	2
Old Age.....	2	1	3
Bronchitis .....	...	1	1
Chronic Peritonitis	1	...	1
Lumbar Abscess	1	...	1
Acute Laryngitis	1	...	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris and Typhoid Fever .....	...	1	1
	35	35	70

x.

AGE OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE
TWELVE MONTHS.

	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 25 years of age	3	5	8
„ 25 to 35 years	11	12	23
„ 35 to 50 years	11	7	18
„ 50 to 60 years	2	3	5
„ 60 to 70 years	3	5	8
„ 70 to 80 years	3	2	5
„ 80 to 90 years	2	1	3
	35	35	70

xi.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN
DISCHARGED OR HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR.

	DISCHARGES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1 Week .....	..	..	..	2	1	3
2 Weeks	3	..	3	3	1	4
1 Month	8	5	13	5	3	8
2 Months	10	12	22	4	3	7
4 Months	11	17	28	5	4	9
8 Months	8	17	25	6	4	10
12 Months	7	15	22	4	8	12
2 Years	5	9	14	2	4	6
3 Years	1	1	2	1	2	3
4 Years .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
5 Years	1	1	2	..	1	1
7 Years .....	..	..	..	..	3	3
10 Years .....	..	..	..	2	1	3
	54	77	131	35	35	70

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

	Males.		Females		Total.			Males.		Females		Total.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Total.
Attendant in Asylum	1	...	1	...	1	...	<i>Brought forward</i>	23	12	35	75	75	150
Bit Maker.....	2	...	2	...	2	...	Factory Hands.....	...	4	4	1	...	1
Bonnet Maker.....	...	2	2	2	2	...	Gardener	5	...	5	1	...	1
Boatman	1	...	1	...	1	...	Glass Maker.....	1	..	1	6	...	6
Brass Dresser	1	...	1	...	1	...	Glazier	1	...	1	1	...	1
Butcher.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	Grinder	1	...	1	...	1	1
Builder	2	...	2	...	2	...	Grocer	2	...	2	4	31	35
Brewer	3	...	3	...	3	...	Hair Dresser.....	1	...	1	...	2	2
Charwoman .....	...	3	3	3	3	...	Household Work.....	...	45	45	4	...	4
Clerk.....	1	...	1	...	1	...	Ironmonger (Saddler's)	2	...	2	...	3	3
Carpenter	3	...	3	...	3	...	Japanner	1	...	1	...	...	1
Collier	1	...	1	...	1	...	Labourers	18	...	18	...	1	1
Cook .....	...	1	1	1	1	1	Miners	10	..	10	3	...	3
Draper	1	...	1	...	1	...	Mop Maker	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dressmaker .....	...	6	6	6	6	6	Nailor	2	1	3	2	4	6
Engineer	1	...	1	...	1	...	No occupation	5	12	17	1	...	1
Engine Driver	3	...	3	...	3	...	Ostler.....	1	...	1	2	1	3
Engraver	1	...	1	...	1	...	Pawnbroker	1	...	1	1	...	1

	NUMBERS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.			NUMBERS DISCHARGED IN EACH MONTH.			NUMBERS DIED IN EACH MONTH.		
	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.	MALES.	FEMALES	TOTAL.
	January	7	7	14	6	6	12	3	3	6
February	6	13	19	3	2	5	1	6	7
March	9	11	20	8	6	14	3	3	6
April.....	12	14	26	5	7	12	6	4	10
May	6	10	16	1	8	9	3	2	5
June	6	8	14	2	6	8	3	4	7
July	5	9	14	5	7	12	1	3	4
August	16	11	27	2	5	7	1	2	3
September	10	10	20	4	6	10	5	2	7
October.....	9	7	16	3	9	12	3	1	4
November	9	9	18	7	6	13	3	4	7
December	9	9	18	8	9	17	3	1	4
	104	118	222	54	77	131	35	35	70

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
1858	205	101	10	62	459	448	49.26	13.83	9.61
1859	222	116	15	70	480	471	53.15	14.86	10.27
	5139	2309	1114	1236		9653	44.93	12.81	8.12

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

XVI.

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

	Males.	Females	Total.
Numbers employed daily.....	160	145	305
Ditto attending Chapel each Service.....	165	105	270
Ditto attending School each time	50	47	97

XVII.

AVERAGE CHARGE PER HEAD, PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	S.	D.
March Quarter	7	6
June Quarter	7	8
September Quarter.....	7	7
December Quarter	8	7
	<hr/>	
	4)	31 . 4
	<hr/>	
Average for the Year.....	7	10

XVIII.

AVERAGE COST PER HEAD, PER WEEK,
(UNDER THE DIFFERENT HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,)
FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	S.	D.	
Salaries and Wages	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{10121}{24453}$
Provisions	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{24434}{24453}$
Wine and Spirits	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{16437}{24453}$
Necessaries	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{11267}{24453}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{21698}{24453}$
Clothing	0	6	$\frac{20116}{24453}$
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{14079}{24453}$
Garden and Farm	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7469}{24453}$
Other Expenses (Miscellaneous)	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{20014}{24453}$
	<hr/>		
	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{23370}{24453}$
Less Miscellaneous Receipts	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{24177}{24453}$
	<hr/>		
Average for the Year.....	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{23646}{24453}$

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
For Care, Maintenance, Clothing, Reim- bursements for Funerals, and other Expenses of Patients	9630	3	3	By Balance due to Treasurers 1st January, 1859	848	18	10
For Sale of Farm Stock, Barm, &c.	203	9	9	By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on the next page	10833	3	8
From County Treasurer, for Repairs, Building, &c.	768	1	6	By New Building	661	8	9
*To Balance due to Treasurers	1741	16	9				
	£12343	11	3		£12343	11	3

24th February, 1860, Examined and found correct,

T. E. WHITBY, }
J. H. WEBB, } AUDITORS.

* Due from Unions, £2574. 18s. 5d.

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, 12944 $\frac{9}{16}$ stones	1037	18	11
Butter, 2133 pounds	77	5	7
Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas	134	13	4
Cheese, 136 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs.	471	2	2
Coal and Coke, 1132 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs.	515	16	8
Clothing	632	5	7
Cocoa, Coffee, Currants, and Raisins	98	2	2
Expenses in the Grounds, Gardens, and Farm	345	18	10
Eggs, Fish, and Poultry	7	9	10
Flour, 979 stones	81	19	9
Furniture, Linen, and Bedding	532	19	0
Funeral Expenses (repaid by Unions)	106	14	8
Meat, 80968 pounds	2046	3	4
Medicines, &c.	73	10	11
Malt, Hops, &c.	723	14	4
Mops, Brooms, &c.	16	12	6
Oatmeal, Peas, &c.	22	19	6
Rates and Taxes, £45. 10s. 5d., Insurance, £15. 1s. 6d.	60	11	11
Rent of Land, £85, Tithe, £8. 6s. 3d.	93	6	3
Rice, &c.	38	17	4
Salt, Pepper, &c.	54	4	2
Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire.	2124	14	2
Soap, Starch, Blue, &c.	99	18	5
Stationery, Printing, &c.	88	14	10
Straw and Hay for Cattle	52	9	10
Sugar, 8484 pounds	182	4	8
Tea, 1363 pounds	169	13	2
Tobacco and Snuff	57	2	9
Wine and Spirits	93	10	9
Workmen's Bills for Repairs &c., £685. 19s. 6d.)	768	1	6
Furniture for New Building.....£82. 2s. 0d.)	24	6	10
Incidentals	24	6	10
	10833	3	8
New Building	661	8	9
	£11494	12	5

