

**Report of the Committee of Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire : presented at the Epiphany quarter sessions for the respective ridings, 1850 and their special report on the additional buildings together with the superintendent's third annual report, read at the Easter sessions, 1850 and an account of the receipts and payments to the end of the year 1849 / North and East Ridings of Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum.**

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# REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

# THE LUNATIC ASYLUM

FOR THE

North and East Ridings of Yorkshire :

PRESENTED AT THE

EPIPHANY QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE RESPECTIVE RIDINGS, 1850;

AND

THEIR SPECIAL REPORT ON THE ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS :

TOGETHER WITH

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S THIRD ANNUAL REPORT, READ AT THE  
EASTER SESSIONS, 1850 :

AND


AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS TO THE END  
OF THE YEAR, 1849.



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# REPORT.

*North and East Ridings' Lunatic Asylum, Clifton, York,  
17th December, 1849.*

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE RESPECTIVE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE, IN GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS ASSEMBLED.

THE Committee of Visitors in presenting their Third Annual Report of the proceedings in the County Lunatic Asylum, have to state that there were in the Asylum at the date of their last Annual Report on the twenty-third December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight,

	77	69	—together,	146
Admitted since	26	32		
	—	—		
	103	101	—total,	204

who have been under treatment, of whom there have been

Discharged cured	13	18		
Out on trial	0	2		
Removed by friends	0	1		
Died	9	2		
	—	—		
	22	23		

Remaining under treatment this day 81 males, 78 females, total 159.

The proportion of cures on the admissions amount to 57 per cent., whereas last year it was only 45½ per cent.\*: another proof of the increasing usefulness of the Institution. The deaths have only been 5 per cent. upon the number under treatment; this fact calls for much thankfulness, and is the more remarkable as happening in a season so fraught with unusual danger to health and life.

The Committee sanctioned an alteration in the dietary of the patients so long ago as April, in consequence of several of the female patients and three of the nurses being suddenly and severely attacked with dysentery: they happily all recovered.

This suggestion of the Medical Superintendent has been in force ever since, and the Committee have every reason to believe that

\* The Committee's Report for the year 1848 was dated 23rd December, and this for the year 1849 the 17th December. The difference between the number of admissions and the per centage of cures in the Committees and Superintendent's Reports for the present year, is caused by the latter Report including the results between the 1st January and 31st December, 1849, inclusive.

this early and judicious measure, together with the most scrutinizing and vigilant watching on his part and on that of the subordinate officers, have been the means, under God's blessing, of preserving the Institution from epidemic influences.

The Committee feel much pleasure in having been enabled to lower the weekly charge for maintenance for the current quarter to 7s.; this has been accomplished within two and a half years from the opening of the Asylum, which they trust will be alike satisfactory to the court and to the rate-payers. The most studied economy is practised in the management of every department. The happiness, industry, and general contentment prevailing throughout the Asylum, renders the task of the Visiting Magistrates a grateful duty; and judging from the remarks entered by stranger Visitors, the tone and bearing of the whole establishment appear not only to have produced sentiments of pleasure in their breasts, but likewise of surprise in witnessing the order, regularity, and skilfulness with which the work is cheerfully performed by upwards of 135 of the patients of both sexes. In these feelings the Commissioners in Lunacy clearly participate, as is evidenced by their Report as follows:—

*North and East Ridings Asylum, Clifton,  
December 13th, 1849.*

“ We have to-day visited the North and East Ridings Lunatic  
 “ Asylum at Clifton,—have gone through and inspected the differ-  
 “ ent wards,—and have seen the patients; a few of them in their  
 “ rooms, but a very large proportion—indeed almost the whole of  
 “ them—actively engaged in various kinds of work suited to their  
 “ age, strength, sex, and previous habits of life. The sight was a  
 “ gratifying one, for with hardly one exception the inmates were  
 “ busy, cheerful, and comfortable. Their persons and dress were  
 “ clean and neat; their apartments were well ventilated and in the  
 “ best order, and were comfortably warmed by open fires; their  
 “ bedding was clean and of excellent quality. A great number of  
 “ the males were busily employed in the several workshops; some  
 “ as shoemakers, others as tailors, and others again as joiners, and  
 “ in the blacksmith's shop. There was also a large party employed  
 “ in field labour.

“ The total number of patients now in the House is 160; of  
 “ whom 81 are males, and 79 are females. This number is quite  
 “ as many as the building can conveniently or properly accommo-  
 “ date; and we understand that in consequence of the demands  
 “ for increased accommodation for the Pauper Lunatics of the  
 “ Ridings, the Committee of Justices have taken into their con-  
 “ sideration proposals for making a considerable addition to the  
 “ building, which will thereby be enabled to receive a hundred  
 “ additional patients. The condition of the Asylum is at present  
 “ remarkably healthy.

“ Altogether we have had every reason to be satisfied, as well as gratified, with the result of our visit.”

J. W. MYLNE, }  
J. R. HUME. } *Commissioners in Lunacy.*

The early admission of patients after the commencement of insanity, in whatever form the disorder may exhibit itself, is so necessary to insure a probability of cure, that the Committee rejoice in the gradual diminution of the cost for maintenance, medical care, and clothing; as they anticipate from this circumstance that there will be for the future no delay on the part of the townships in making early application for the reception of every recent case into the Asylum, in order that proper care and medical treatment may be resorted to at the most critical and promising time for cure of the mental disease.

The Committee have to report that for want of room as many as 16 male and 9 female lunatics have been refused admission; many of these patients were brought to the door, and were cases requiring prompt attention. Notwithstanding the urgent nature of their insanity, which was evidenced by strong excitement in some, and by a disposition to commit suicide in others, and the pain of rejecting such pitiable objects, the Superintendent was compelled from the crowded state of the Asylum, to send them away to seek refuge elsewhere. As vacancies have occurred through the discharge of cured patients, the Committee have, whenever an opportunity has permitted, ordered the removal of the rejected patients from the private Asylums into the North and East Ridings Asylum.

Generally speaking, however, the vacancies are quickly filled up by new patients brought to the door, or by those for whom application is made by letter: preference being given to these latter cases as the others are supposed to be already under treatment.

The time therefore has arrived when the Committee feel it to be imperative on them, with a due regard to the welfare of the insane poor, to call upon the Ridings to augment the Asylum, so as to bring under legal and proper care all lunatic paupers belonging to the Ridings. Looking to the fact that the Returns obtained by the Committee of Visitors in 1845, when the Establishment was commenced building, shewed only 109 pauper lunatics of both sexes to be within the two Ridings; and that provision was made at that time for the accommodation of 144, inclusive of the infirmaries to contain six beds each, and that already 25 pauper lunatics have been unavoidably refused the benefits of the Asylum; the Committee consider that further accommodation should be made for 50 more of each sex, making an increase of 100 beds. This can alone be secured by an addition to the existing building. The Committee, after having thoroughly canvassed the subject of providing for the most hopeless and old

standing cases in another building;—which they thought it possible might be procured,—arrived at the conclusion in October last, that such provision would not only be wanting in many essential points of treatment and care, but would entirely check the favorable progress of the present Establishment in so far as the gradual decrease in the cost of maintenance is concerned. Still adhering to these views, the Committee respectfully submit, that, in accordance with a notice given at the last Quarter Sessions, a sum not exceeding £5,000 should be voted for the additional buildings for 100 patients; plans and contracts for which are in the course of preparation, and will be produced before the next respective Courts of Quarter Sessions after they have been submitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy and the Secretary of State, and have received their approval.

The Committee trust that even a further reduction may be made in the weekly charge, when the proposed additional buildings are fully occupied.

The financial year does not expire until the end of March next, when the Accounts will be presented, together with the Superintendent's Third Annual Report.

J. V. B. JOHNSTONE,

CHAIRMAN.

*North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, Lunatic Asylum,  
April 2nd, 1850.*

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE RESPECTIVE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE, IN GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS ASSEMBLED.

*Special Report of the Committee of Visitors.*

AFTER the plans for the additional wings to the Asylum received the sanction and approval of the last Courts of General Quarter Sessions, the Committee of Visitors immediately caused them to be forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy, who agreed to the suggestion made by the Visitors that two single sleeping rooms, marked A. B. on the plan No. 2, should be thrown into one, upon the grounds that it gave accommodation for four additional beds in each wing; and Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, was pleased to approve of the plans by writing under his hand and seal.

Advertisements for tenders for the erection of the wings were inserted in several of the public journals, and on the 13th March last the Committee, pursuant to due notice, assembled and considered the several tenders (42 in number) which had been sent in; and after careful consideration, accepted contracts for brick, stone, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and glaziers, iron-founders, plasterers, and painters' work, together amounting to £4,244 10s.; from which will have to be deducted the duty on bricks—estimated at £145.

	£.	s.	d.
Thereby reducing the contracts to . . . . .	4099	10	0
Exclusive of the following estimates for extras } hereafter to be contracted for, viz. :—gas, ranges, boilers, pumps, pipes, asphalte, &c. }	338	0	0
Architect's commission, and Clerk of Works . . . . .	285	0	0
	<hr/>		
	4722	10	0
To which should be added for contingencies } @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. on the above sum of £4,722 } 10s. . . . .	236	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£4958	10	0

The Committee of Visitors have caused agreements to be prepared for the due execution of the several contracts, which they now submit to the two Courts of Quarter Sessions for their adoption; and as they will, previously to their being carried into execution, require the approval of the Secretary of State upon the Report of



the Commissioners in Lunacy, to whom for that purpose they must be submitted, the Visitors recommend that the Courts of Quarter Sessions, with the view of avoiding delay, adopt the agreements, subject to any modifications which may be required or recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy.

The extreme lowness of the price of provisions, and the favorable advancement of the Institution, have justified the Committee in reducing the weekly charge for the patients from 7s. to 6s. 8½d. for the past quarter, commencing on the 1st January last.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Asylum is appended to this.

J. V. B. JOHNSTONE,

CHAIRMAN.

*North and East Ridings Lunatic Asylum, Clifton, York,  
2nd April, 1850.*

### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

—♦—

*To the Chairman and Committee of Visitors :*

GENTLEMEN,—Before reporting upon the humane tendencies and usefulness of an Institution of this nature, it may be well to remark that the law of England and Wales has declared the old system on which parochial authorities and others were permitted to treat and manage lunatics, to be unsuited to the spirit of the age in which we live.

The desirableness of providing County Lunatic Asylums is by no means a recent discovery. So long ago as the year 1807 a Committee in the House of Commons investigated the state and condition of lunatics: the next year an act was passed to empower Justices, who thought proper to do so, to build County Asylums out of the county rates. Parliament was subsequently for twenty years occasionally attracted to the same object, but with little benefit to this suffering class, from the unwillingness on the part of counties to vote funds for building.

Twenty-three years ago another Act of Parliament was passed “To facilitate the erection of County Lunatic Asylums, and to improve the treatment of Lunatics.” The officers and servants for the care and management of the patients, were to be paid by moneys derived from Overseers of Parishes for the maintenance of their pauper lunatics whilst in the Asylum. Existing laws under the Act of 1845 continue to impose the like charges upon the same sources of Asylum income.

The following dissection of the weekly cost per patient explains how the sum charged for maintenance, medicine, clothing, and care, is applied in defraying the various heads of expenditure to which County Asylums are liable:—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and wages . . . . .	2	5		
Provisions . . . . .	3	3		
Necessaries, viz. :—coals, lights, soap, &c. .	0	8		
Surgery and dispensary . . . . .	0	0		
Clothing . . . . .	0	5		
Garden and farm . . . . .	0	3		
Miscellaneous . . . . .	0	1	7	5

The cost of maintaining the inmates of a Workhouse has been contrasted with that of maintaining those of a County Lunatic Asylum. As the public are open to wrong impressions on this subject, it may not be amiss to premise that there is generally a large proportion of children and many infants in Workhouses, who are counted with the adults; whereas the inhabitants of a Lunatic Asylum include but very few children: the patients in this Asylum are all adults.

The above item for provisions amounting to 3s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., probably does not exceed the average weekly cost of paupers in Workhouses, when it is considered that it also embraces the cost of rations of some of the officers and all the resident servants, who necessarily form no inconsiderable part of the household.

As regards the charge of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the farm and garden, it is right to observe that this cost is more than compensated by the supply of vegetables, milk, and bacon, to the house, exclusive of the sales effected. The actual payments as shewn in the farm and garden account, are in excess of the receipts by £126 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., upon which the average of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. has been taken; but did we possess no farm and garden, and had to purchase their products, the weekly cost for maintenance under this head, would have been 9d. The farm and garden have therefore had the effect of diminishing by 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. the weekly cost of maintenance; whilst a further reduction of 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. has arisen from the earnings of in-door patients, chiefly females, amounting to £135 3s. 9d., as shewn in the miscellaneous receipts, page 25.

In many cases insanity produces a flag in the constitutional powers, requiring a generous diet, and often stimulating beverages.

The daily average number of patients in this Asylum for the year 1848 was 140. The daily average number for 1849 has been 157. The gradual quarterly reduction made last year in the weekly charge, from 9s. 4d. to 7s. from September, has not alone depended upon the average number, exceeding by 17 patients that for the previous year, but is due in some measure to the increase in the age of the Institution, and to the diminished cost of articles of consumption. The expenditure upon the maintenance and repairs for 1849 has been £402 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. less than for 1848. The favorable advancement of the Institution in all departments, and the diminished expenses of the past quarter will enable you to again lessen the weekly charge from 7s. to 6s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the 1st January last.

No establishment should be deemed to be fully organized until the time has arrived when all its powers, resources, and natural products are turned in an economical manner, to their most useful and advantageous purposes. We have not yet reached this period.

Various ways may be devised for the attainment of this object: there should be no superfluous officers and servants, and those engaged ought to be such as can inspire the patients with a desire

to be useful, which is the surest way to promote happiness, peace, and order. In every Asylum there will be some lunatics who cannot resist, under the ablest and most judicious management, mischief and violence; others who are aged, infirm, and incapacitated from work by want of mental energy, epilepsy, and other sickness. Such persons, although not constantly assembled together, might, without injury to each other, be placed under the care of one, two, or three attendants, during the hours of work; in order to secure as large a staff as possible of the other attendants for superintending and working with the patients at their different trades, in the garden, on the farm, at needlework, in the laundry, kitchen, &c. Nothing is more conducive to the progress of the patients than an efficient plan in these particulars. Upon it, and the avoidance of every sort of waste, depends the frugality of the Institution.

The proportion of insane persons and idiots who can, when under proper instruction, perform remunerative labour, is very large, as evidenced by the number usefully engaged here, namely 135 of both sexes. When allowed to be idle, nine out of ten of such patients are unhappy and miserable. They loiter about, mope against a wall, lounge on a seat, squat on the ground, crouch in a corner, become round-shouldered, contract filthy, disgusting, and destructive habits, and ponder over their real or imaginary evils. The listlessness of some, the discontent and mistrust of others, the offensive habits of the worst class, the restlessness and impatience of the unreconciled, and the turbulence of the quarrelsome and disorderly, produce not only injurious effects upon themselves, but more or less of evil on all who are associated with them.

Under an industrial system, much of the anxiety experienced in the treatment of the insane, is lessened; and the duties of those so engaged, rather partake of a pleasurable and entertaining character. Looking at it, then, in a higher point of view than its effects upon the finances of the establishment, it converts an Insane Institution into a busy house of interesting and varied incidents; imparts to it an air of cheerfulness and of active every-day life; removes every semblance of restraint; encourages a wish amongst the patients for the accomplishment of work in hand; to a great extent deprives them of the harass of their mental hallucinations; and often engenders contentment and gratitude. Its marked influence on the curable is not less striking and satisfactory, than on their more unfortunate companions. Scarcely one of the 75 patients discharged cured, since the opening on the 7th April, 1847, has omitted to acknowledge with feeling the benefits of the different instruction gained whilst resident in the Asylum. In illustration of which may be recorded a conversation in an eight-bedded dormitory, between the patients. They had all, save one, formerly been confined in other Asylums. Two of the more recently

admitted said "they now hoped to get well, as they had so much to occupy them; and they supposed the reason of the patients being so contented, was because they had such good employment." Some of the others spoke their sentiments, and said "'twas so different from being dull and miserable, and having nothing to do." One of the patients who began this discourse, has returned to his family in good health and quite sane: his cure is attributable to the influence of moral agency, although his bodily health was impaired when first admitted. Being satisfied that moderate employment and a nutritious diet, could effect all the good that the best adapted medicines might do, such means were tried. Pure air, exercise, regularity, suitable food, healthy mental recreation, early retirement and early rising, a rigid observance of cleanliness, both domestic and personal, the correction of carelessness, whether habitual or the result of mental alienation, can accomplish, in a majority of instances, everything which is required to restore the disordered functions and secretions of the organs of the body. Insane persons seldom recover their senses whilst labouring under derangement of general health: improvement of the reasoning faculties is almost invariably contemporaneous with an increase in the weight of the patient.

The strict attention and kindness with which Mr. Roberts, the Clerk and Steward, continues to devote a portion of his time to the schools, show the interest he takes in the welfare of the patients, and have proved how large an amount of information several have acquired under his tuition. Success mainly depends on the selection of such patients as are capable of scholastic duties. Imbeciles and idiots do not appear to bear the stimulus of study. About 24 pupils comprised the schools, and have been taught reading, spelling, and writing: arithmetic was tried with one or two, but seemed to be too perplexing. Two females learnt both to read and write; each has written a pleasing account of herself since her return home.

There has been a commendable desire and exertion on the part of the attendants, nurses, and servants, in encouraging the patients to employ themselves, and in directing them when working. It must be expected there will be different degrees of ability and judgment exercised in so peculiar and difficult a task.

A clergyman, who kindly wrote to inform me of the favorable progress of one of his parishioners who had been discharged from this Asylum for some months, quoted the quaint expression of the man's mother-in-law, who said "he was as good as made over again."

The past year has been no less remarkable, either in the nature or value of the works performed by the patients, than those enumerated the two former years. They have materially assisted in the erection of a brick wall, 250 yards long, and 10 feet

high, which has been planted with fruit trees. Levelling and trenching land have been continued. An excellent road-side raised footpath for the public, has been formed, 370 yards long, and 5 feet wide; the old hedge destroyed, the ditch drained and filled up, paling erected, and a quick-set fence planted. The garden is further enlarged and consists of upwards of 21 acres, cultivated by spade husbandry, presenting the novelty of the Asylum standing in the midst of it; which, together with its airing courts and pleasure-grounds, command a view of both garden and farm. The iron hurdles separating the two, were made in the blacksmiths' shop. Grass paths, 9 feet wide, measuring upwards of 1,000 yards in length, have been laid down; cumbrous and useless hedges have been stubbed; and 5 acres of land drained with pipe tiles  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep.

The summer season brought its usual delights: the mowing, haymaking, and stacking were all well and cleverly executed. A tea party took place in the Ings hay field, comprised 34 male and 38 female patients, who behaved with perfect propriety towards each other. A more happy company could not have met; its effects upon one woman, who for months had been in a profound melancholy, and is still disposed to commit suicide, are worth naming. She was the first person to commence turning the hay, and has since, without intermission, been employed in a variety of ways.

In September, 1847, the Commissioners in Lunacy, in their Report upon this Asylum, noticed a male and female patient whom they had seen chained, or otherwise fettered, in their respective previous places of confinement; these two patients happened to sit side by side at the tea party, and were surrounded by several others whose former violence was much of the same character. At half-past eight o'clock, the whole party collected, and concluded their day of recreation by singing, with very tolerable harmony, the National Anthem.

Cricket is a favourite game, and was frequently played during the year. In the spring, I invited, through their medical officer, the patients and attendants from a neighbouring Asylum, to come here to play a match; this was followed by a return match played at Bootham. The chagrin from want of success was forgotten in the good feeling that prevailed.

Each patient on admission is accompanied by the necessary legal forms. Parochial authorities, magistrates, and officiating clergymen, are doubtlessly sometimes called on to use their authority in cases where, previously to the infliction of insanity, the sufferers' friends never applied for or received any parish assistance. Many examples of this kind might be adduced, in which a refusal to send such insane persons without loss of time to the County Asylum, would be unfeeling and impolitic.

Suppose the wife of a mechanic, who earns from 16s. to 20s. or more wages weekly, is attacked with insanity, his only notions of pauperism hitherto have been through the payment of rates. Now his position is suddenly changed, and his children are deprived of their natural guardian. What is he to do but get his wife placed in the County Asylum? where the cost is such that at all events he can afford to pay a portion, if not the whole of it. Partial assistance from the parish constitutes pauperism, which, when established, renders the consignment of the lunatic to the County Asylum imperative.

The difficulties of anticipating the wants and claims of this class of persons, and the impossibility of their being included in the official returns, have led counties into error when originally building Asylums. In almost every county the necessity for enlarging the Asylum has arisen in a few years. Lunatics from the sphere of society above referred to, deserve the advantages of a County Asylum quite as much as those who are essentially paupers. It should be remembered they are rate-payers, who not only pay in part for the maintenance of pauper lunatics, but, either directly or indirectly, contribute towards the erection of the County or Borough Asylum. That absolute pauperism should be the prescribed qualification before such an individual is legally admissible, is, I think, much to be regretted.

Lunatics, in that station immediately above paupers, are exposed to hardships which will, perhaps, never be fully susceptible of relief, but by providing for them in a portion of the County Asylum. In all new buildings, nothing could be easier than to arrange a part of the house with distinct airing grounds, if thought necessary, for them.

Were the legislature to pass a short Act, empowering Justices to apply county and borough funds for such a purpose, a boon would be conferred on small farmers, little tradespeople, mechanics, agents, clerks, governesses, shop assistants, &c., in some of the most trying, pressing, and anxious emergencies that can befall them. The period has arrived when these classes have a right to demand that some effective measures should be adopted, to facilitate in their cases, the prompt application of the best and most enlightened treatment which medical science has discovered.

With the hope of extending these advantages only to their proper limits, no higher charge than one-half more than the amount paid by the parishes for pauper lunatics in the Asylum, should be permitted; a sum, in my opinion, sufficient to secure every requisite comfort for the numerous and respectable classes above-named, and who, by their station in life, are far remote from pauperism, but by the smallness of their means, when insanity happens, are too nearly allied to that condition. The magnitude and importance

of the cause now brought under notice, must plead my excuse for introducing the subject.

Committees of Visitors who still have to provide for pauper lunatics, would do well to build so extensively as to prevent the necessity of adding to the Institution within the first eight or ten years. The simplest, cheapest, best, safest, and most convenient arrangements are such as were spoken of in my last Report. By confining all day rooms with short corridors to the ground floor, with a small proportion of sleeping rooms for patients of the worst description, the aged, paralytic, and epileptic; the rest of the sleeping apartments occupying the whole of the first floor; each family would live entirely by day on the ground floor, and enjoy ready access to the airing grounds and all working departments; running up and down stairs would almost be limited to morning and evening, the supervision and command of the attendants more easily exercised, the great bulk of the sleeping rooms freed during the day from respired air, the kitchen and offices more conveniently reached, and indeed the whole household economy and expenditure very materially influenced. On this principle are the additional buildings for 108 patients planned here. The contracts for this enlargement show how cheaply such a building can be erected: the whole expense, inclusive of furniture, fittings, &c., will not exceed £60  $\varphi$  head.

To afford employment for a greater number of patients more land will be very desirable.

I would now enter more particularly upon the statistics of this Asylum. They do not present anything very remarkable, yet it is hoped that those who are interested will be convinced our labours are not without their reward.

Deeply does every officer and servant, and I may add the more intelligent patients, feel that God has indeed been good to us. His sparing mercy has preserved this Institution from the effects of the late devastating pestilence, and from accidents of any kind. We humbly desire to render our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for His bountiful goodness during the past year, and to supplicate for His merciful protection for the future.

The mortality has been small; the cures more numerous than could reasonably be expected from the nature of the maladies affecting many of those patients admitted in the year, amounting to 25 males and 30 females. Out of 159 remaining in the house on the 31st December, 1849, no less than 149 are old standing cases of insanity; presenting the disorder in all its characters, and inducing but slight hope of the recovery of any of this large number. Notwithstanding this preponderance of chronic patients, 28.18 per cent. have been cured of the whole number admitted between the opening on the 7th April, 1847, and the 31st December last, besides two discharged relieved, and one removed by friends. But



upon the admissions of the past year, namely 55, no less than 60 per cent. have been cured; being 13 males and 20 females, together 33, for the year 1849.

Of the 204 under care during the year, 5.39 per cent. have died; namely, 9 males and 2 females, total 11. Of the daily average number in the house, 7 per cent. have died; and of the whole number under treatment since the commencement, namely, 145 males and 121 females, total 266 patients, 10.9 per cent. have died, namely, 23 males and 6 females, total 29.

Of the 39 males and 36 females discharged cured since the opening, 4 males and 2 females have been re-admitted. Two of the males and one of the females have been twice discharged; one male and one female remain under treatment; and one male, reported last year, died when re-admitted; so that 69 of the cured patients continued on the 31st December, as far as was known, in a sound state of mind.

The causes of death in the year 1849 have been as follow—

1 male,	aged 71 years,	exhaustion from old age.
1 "	" 36 "	general palsy.
1 "	" 53 "	inflammation of the lungs.
1 "	" 73 "	old age and dropsy.
1 "	" 26 "	serous apoplexy.
1 "	" 34 "	general palsy & disease of the lungs.
1 "	" 48 "	pulmonary consumption.
1 "	" 62 "	general decay and palsy.
1 "	" 23 "	epilepsy.
1 female,	" 31 "	palsy.
1 "	" 64 "	apoplexy.

The male aged 26 arrived in a dying state, and survived but fifteen minutes.

Two births have occurred, the mothers being far advanced in pregnancy when admitted: both did well, and are amongst the cured. These events certainly produced soothing effects upon the other female patients. With one exception they considered it a favour to be permitted to nurse the infants, who were always treated in a tender and affectionate manner. Nor were the parents afraid to trust their offspring to the care of their sisters in affliction.

The insane are, for the most part, susceptible of sympathy, and when placed in situations for exciting their finer feelings, evince emotions of love and mercy. The gentleness with which they treat animals and birds, and the interest they show in the management of cattle and poultry, afford proof of how much may be done to rouse sentiments of kindness, and to extinguish or change those passions which, through insanity, are apt to gain an ascendancy.

The practice of changing the shoes of the working patients every time they go to and return from work, is cleanly and

healthful. This attention to the comforts of the patients, and that paid to the other clothing, exerts a powerful influence in checking disorderly and careless habits, and in inculcating neatness and regularity. There is little doubt but the almost entire absence of catarrhs and sore throats, is due in a great measure to the oft repeated inspection of the clothing by the shoemaker and tailor attendants.

The warming apparatus has not been in use: open fires have kept up a healthy temperature: no patient has complained of being cold during the severe weather.

The female patients are employed in large numbers. We are indebted to the Magistrate who first suggested that they should wash for the York Training School.

Whenever the weather permits, all those who are employed in the laundry, accompanied by others of the various female workers, walk daily in the garden and farm. The new walks intersect the grounds in all directions, and prove agreeable promenades; presenting to the view of the patients numerous objects to which they have been, more or less, accustomed in former days.

Knitting, dress and shirt making, and such kinds of useful needlework, are industriously pursued. It happens at times that a self-willed and turbulent spirit will not readily comply with the routine custom of the house.

The nurses and all other servants, should be persons of judgment, tact and ability, to fit them for overcoming the difficulties incidental to the care of the insane. The necessity for such qualifications becomes evident when it is known that suicidal patients who are continuously bent on committing self-destruction, not unfrequently manifest an unusual cheerfulness of manner, prior to making an attempt on their lives. No proof, however, exists that such seemingly enlivened conduct is assumed for the purpose of imposing on the attendants; but would rather appear to arise from the prospect that coming circumstances will favour the accomplishment of a long desired and fatal intention. Such feelings are probably like those we all experience, when a chance of success presents itself after protracted and repeated disappointments.

The utmost attention and vigilance are required on the part of the attendants, who soon learn how much their own positions are influenced by a steady perseverance in useful occupation amongst the patients, and of its value in promoting their cure.

Prayers are read in the wards every evening, when nearly all the family are present: the excellent results were referred to in another Report. Divine Service is regularly performed in the chapel, where daily Morning Prayers are also read. On the days of Prayer and Humiliation, and of Public Thanksgiving, on account of the Cholera, the attention of the patients was signifi-

cant. As many as seven-eighths of the males, and five-eighths of the females, were present. The Chaplain has remarked "No sane congregation, of rich or poor, could surpass this in reverent attention, or in the solemn spirit of devotion that appeared to be present."

In these pages there may be matter not immediately concerning this Establishment; if I have digressed, it has been with a sincere and humble hope of bearing a part in a cause of growing importance.

In conclusion I would observe, that the earnest solicitude and interest with which every patient entrusted to my care is watched over by yourselves, so strikingly testify to your practical benevolence, that it is esteemed and prized by the inmates, who are keenly sensible of the kindness and care they experience at your hands; and who, although confined within the bounds of a Lunatic Asylum, do not complain of the restrictions necessary for their safety, comfort, and restoration.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and very faithful servant,

SAMUEL HILL.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS by the Treasurers of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire County Lunatic Asylum, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1849. (Pursuant to the 8th and 9th Vict., chapt. 126, sect. 44.)

## RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From produce of farm and garden, and } sales of live stock .....	189	12	5			
Sale of rags .....	0	5	10			
	<hr/>			189	18	3
Maintenance Account:—						
From a private patient .....	7	1	4			
	<hr/>			7	1	4
<i>From Unions and Parishes in Counties and Boroughs, contributing to Asylum.</i>						
Bedale .....	115	7	8			
Beverley.....	249	11	11			
Bridlington.....	42	1	10			
Darlington .....	41	15	8			
Driffield .....	208	18	8			
Easingwold .....	92	10	10			
Guisborough .....	120	15	2			
Helmsley .....	4	12	0			
Howden .....	109	9	0			
Kirbymoorside .....	67	0	2			
Leyburn.....	80	18	0			
Malton .....	259	1	4			
Northallerton .....	129	10	1			
Patrington .....	148	10	9			
Pickering .....	52	5	2			
Pocklington .....	139	3	0			
Richmond .....	177	6	9			
Scarborough .....	66	6	6			
Sculcoates .....	192	1	8			
Selby .....	20	16	10			
Skirlaugh .....	107	14	0			
Skelton .....	9	14	0			
Stockton-on-Tees .....	32	18	10			
Stokesley .....	41	17	0			
Thirsk .....	171	0	0			
Whitby .....	274	7	10			
York .....	219	4	2			
	<hr/>			3174	18	10
Carried forward.....				£3371	18	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....				3371	18	5
<i>From Counties and places not contributing to the Asylum.</i>						
Doncaster (for a patient originally } belonging to Sculcoates) .....	15	6	8			
Horncastle .....	12	3	4			
	<hr/>			27	10	0
<i>From County Treasurers, for Vagrants.</i>						
East Riding .....	41	15	8			
North Riding.....	31	9	8			
	<hr/>			73	5	4
The weekly charge for patients belonging to the North and East Ridings, was, for the quarter ending 31st March, 9s. 4d.						
"    "    30th June, 8s. 2d.						
"    "    30th Sept., 7s. 7d.						
"    "    31st Decr., 7s. 0d.						
Out-county patients have been charged at the rate of 11s. 8d. weekly, throughout the year.						
<i>From County Treasurers, for Farm Buildings, Garden Wall, Flood Embankment, and Boundary Paling, &amp;c., &amp;c.</i>						
East Riding proportion ( $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}$ ) .....	413	3	0			
North Riding do. ( $\frac{1\frac{9}{16}}$ ) .....	603	16	7			
	<hr/>			1016	19	7
<i>From County Treasurers, for Repairs, Furniture, and Fittings.</i>						
East Riding proportion ( $\frac{1\frac{3}{4}}$ ) .....	160	6	4			
North Riding do. ( $\frac{1\frac{9}{16}}$ ) .....	234	6	0			
	<hr/>			394	12	4
<i>Repayment of Funeral and other expenses.</i>						
Beverley.....	2	19	0			
Driffield .....	4	10	0			
Easingwold .....	0	15	0			
Helmsley .....	1	11	6			
Malton .....	0	0	3			
Patrington .....	3	17	0			
Pocklington .....	1	11	6			
Riding Treasurer (North).....	1	0	0			
Sculcoates .....	3	3	0			
Skirlaugh .....	2	11	6			
Stokesley .....	0	19	6			
Thirsk .....	1	11	6			
Whitby .....	1	13	0			
	<hr/>			26	2	9
Carried forward .....				£4910	8	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....				4910	8	5
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Clothing sold .....	22	11	11			
Discounts .....	2	14	10			
Washing .....	104	5	0			
Wheelbarrows .....	2	2	0			
Sundry other receipts .....	3	10	0			
				135	3	9
<i>Total receipts</i> .....				£5045	12	2

## PAYMENTS.

<i>Salaries and Wages.</i>	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Officers .....	643	10	0			
Attendants.....	252	15	6			
Servants.....	116	10	10			
Occasional .....	9	0	0			
				1021	16	4

*Provisions, including all articles in dietary.\**

Ale and porter, 648 galls. ....	48	12	0			
Beer, 8811 galls. ....	202	6	9			
Malt, 5½ bushels .....	2	4	0			
Hops, 28 lbs. ....	1	10	8			
Butter, 83 st. 10 lbs. ....	45	12	8			
Cheese, 32 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. ....	89	10	4			
Coffee, 71 lbs. ....	4	3	2			
Currants, 42 lbs. ....	0	19	10			
Eggs, 5 doz. ....	0	5	1			
Flour, 200 sacks .....	330	16	3			
Meat, 1594 st. 0½ lb. ....	464	18	6			
Oatmeal, 16 sacks .....	26	0	0			
Pease, 78 st. 4 lbs. ....	8	7	0			
Raisins, 56 lbs. ....	1	8	0			
Rice, 100 st. ....	10	5	0			
Sugar (loaf), 56 lbs. ....	1	8	3			
Sugar (moist), 9 cwt. ....	18	8	0			
Tea, 360 lbs. ....	59	12	2			
Tobacco and pipes .....	17	1	6			
Vinegar, salt, mustard, pepper, &c. ....	11	15	4			
Wines and spirits .....	9	16	0			
Miscellaneous, as arrow-root, sago, &c. ....	6	7	7½			
				1361	8	1½
Carried forward .....				£2383	4	5½

\* For contract prices of the principal articles of Provisions and Necessaries, see pages 26 and 27.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....				2383	4	5½
<i>Necessaries.</i>						
Candles .....	11	11	6			
Coals, 242 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs.	109	16	9			
Coke, 5¼ chal.....	2	6	0			
Gas .....	76	18	4			
Oil .....	1	15	6			
Soap (yellow), 31 cwts. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.	66	2	6			
— (mottled), 1 cwt.....	2	10	0			
— (soft), 2 qrs. ....	1	2	0			
Soda, 16 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs....	6	10	7			
Starch and Blue.....	3	4	10			
Miscellaneous (as blacking, black- lead, hearth-stone, matches, &c.) }	6	8	9			
	<hr/>			288	6	9
<i>Surgery and Dispensary.</i>						
Drugs .....	14	15	8			
Sundries .....	0	8	8			
	<hr/>			15	4	4
<i>Clothing.</i>						
Apron check .....	3	6	8			
Braces and gloves .....	1	4	0			
Calico .....	8	1	4			
Canvass .....	0	9	0			
Cloth .....	67	10	0			
Diaper .....	1	19	4			
Flannel .....	0	5	0			
Gingham.....	4	2	8			
Handkerchiefs .....	2	18	4			
Hessian .....	1	9	2			
Lawn .....	1	9	9			
Leather .....	28	10	9			
Linen .....	14	3	4			
Muslin .....	0	11	0			
Towelling .....	2	9	3			
Thread, needles, tapes, buttons, &c.	19	2	7			
Worsted and yarn.....	15	1	10			
	<hr/>			172	14	0
<i>Furniture and Bedding.</i>						
Bedsteads .....	15	0	0			
Bolsters .....	3	2	6			
Crockery.....	8	19	11			
Culinary utensils, brushes, &c.....	14	7	5			
Mahogany and turnery.....	3	10	9			
Pillows (feather) .....	1	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Carried forward .....	£46	10	7	2859	9	6½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	46	10	7	2859	9	6½
<i>Furniture and Bedding (continued).</i>						
Straw, hair, &c.....	32	9	9			
Sundries .....	1	19	2			
	<hr/>			80	19	6
<i>Funeral expenses.</i>						
Coffins and shrouds .....	10	14	6			
Bearers and hearse .....	3	0	0			
Burial fees .....	1	16	0			
	<hr/>			15	10	6
<i>Buildings, &amp;c.</i>						
Embankment to keep out the floods } from overflowing the garden and } land.....	254	2	8			
Palisading at the foot of embank- } ment .....	195	0	3			
Garden wall on north-west side .....	195	17	3			
Farm buildings .....	195	14	4			
Surveyor's salary for two years .....	40	0	0			
Balances of certain disputed ac- } counts on original building .....	103	12	4			
	<hr/>			984	6	10
<i>Repairs.</i>						
Blacksmith.....	30	12	0			
Bricklayer .....	42	0	0			
Carpenter .....	51	8	3			
Cement .....	2	0	3			
Ironfounder .....	8	3	11			
Ironmonger .....	52	4	1			
Insurance .....	24	15	0			
Labour .....	2	8	0			
Lime .....	0	17	2			
New hot water boiler.....	18	13	10			
Paint and oil .....	2	13	0			
Plumber and glazier .....	8	16	1			
Repairing old hot water boiler.....	5	15	0			
Stone .....	2	16	8			
Stove for shoe-room .....	2	10	0			
Tiles for house-drains .....	7	1	9			
Timber .....	20	16	2			
Other materials .....	5	7	3			
	<hr/>			288	18	5
Carried forward .....				£4229	4	9½



	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .....	4229	4	9½			
<i>Garden and Farm.</i>						
Live stock .....	81	2	6			
Implements .....	24	13	5			
Labour .....	91	19	4			
Manure .....	31	3	0			
Pipe tiles and garden pots .....	9	15	8			
Provender .....	28	7	10½			
Seeds .....	35	8	0			
Taxes .....	11	18	0			
Cattle medicine .....	2	2	6			
	<hr/>			316	10	3½
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Advertisements, stationery, postage, and printing .....	39	7	2			
Removals, charged to Unions .....	10	12	3			
Taxes .....	4	6	4			
Incidentals .....	21	14	8½			
	<hr/>			76	0	5½
<i>Total payments</i> .....	<hr/>			£4621	15	6½

GENERAL STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire County Lunatic Asylum, between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1849.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance of maintenance account, 1848 .....	861	13 0½	Salaries and wages .....	1021	16 4
Balance of construction account, 1847 .....	54	19 11	Provisions .....	1361	8 1½
From sales of produce, &c. ....	189	18 3	Necessaries.....	288	6 9
From maintenance of a private patient.....	7	1 4	Surgery and dispensary ...	15	4 4
Maintenance of patients from places within the Ridings.....	3174	18 10	Clothing .....	172	14 0
Maintenance of out-county patients.....	27	10 0	Furniture and bedding .....	80	19 6
Maintenance of vagrants ...	73	5 4	Funeral expenses .....	15	10 6
County Treasurers for buildings .....	1016	19 7	Buildings, &c. ....	984	6 10
County Treasurers for repairs, furniture, and fittings .....	394	12 4	Repairs, furniture, and fittings .....	288	18 5
Re-payment of funeral and other expenses .....	26	2 9	Farm and garden .....	316	10 3½
Miscellaneous (washing sales, &c.).....	135	3 9	Miscellaneous.....	76	0 5½
			Balance on maintenance account .....	1250	11 7
			Balance in Steward's hands .....	2	5 4
			Balance on construction account .....	87	12 8
TOTAL.....	£5962	5 1½	TOTAL .....	£5962	5 1½

Aggregate number of days of residence of patients:—57469.  
Average daily number of patients ..... 157<sup>164</sup>/<sub>365</sub>

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK:—

Salaries and Wages .....	2s. 5¼d.—	27797 57469
Provisions.....	3s. 3¼d.—	11079 57469
Necessaries .....	0s. 8¼d.—	41151 57469
Surgery and Dispensary .....	0s. 0¼d.—	44787 57469
Clothing ..	0s. 5d.—	11164 57469
Farm and Garden.....	0s. 3½d.—	48160 57469
Miscellaneous .....	0s. 1¾d.—	35315 57469
	7s. 5d.—	47046 57469
Less from miscellaneous receipts.....	0s. 3¼d.—	46425 57469
Actual cost .....	7s. 1¼d.—	621 57469

30th March, 1850.

JOHN ROBERTS, Clerk of the Asylum.

## NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Farm and Garden Account for the Year 1849.*

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sales of live stock & produce	189	12	5	Purchase of live stock .....	31	2	6
Potatoes and other vegeta- bles, consumed in the House, and valued at wholesale prices .....	62	5	3½	Implements,—including a turnip drill, and copper pump for fluid manure... }	24	13	5
Milk, 4931 gallons at 3d. ...	164	7	4	Labourers' wages .....	91	19	4
Pork, 2200 lbs., at 6s. per st.	47	2	10	Manure.....	31	3	0
Estimated labour of horse and man, in works not connected with the farm or garden :—				Pipe tiles and garden pots ...	9	15	8
Leading 113,500 bricks, at 1s. 6d. per 1000 .....	3	10	3	Provender for live stock.....	23	7	10½
Leading 242 tons 18½ cwts coals, at 1s. 6d. ....	18	4	4½	Garden seeds and potatoe sets	35	3	0
Leading sand, lime, stone, cobble, and sundry other jobs .....	14	12	6	Taxes .....	11	13	0
				Cattle medicines .....	2	2	6
				Hog wash.....	3	0	0
				Rent of land, valued at £3 per acre .....	120	0	0
				Balance .....	60	4	8½
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>£504</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>£504</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

Notwithstanding that no land is rented, yet, for the purpose of forming a correct judgment as to the working of the Farm and Garden, it is considered fair that the estimated rent should be included in the expenditure, the charge being the sum at which the land is assessed. For the same reason is the Farm charged with the hog wash from the House. All the amounts on the receipt side, below the first sum—the produce of sales—are the items on which the value of 9d. per head per week is obtained, as referred to in the Superintendent's Report, page 10.

## NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Contract prices of the principal articles of consumption, 1849.*

<i>Provisions.</i>		Quarter ending 31st March.			Quarter ending 30th June.			Quarter ending 30th September			Quarter ending 31st December.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Flour .....	per sack.	1	15	9	1	11	6	1	14	6	1	11	0
Oatmeal .....	do.	1	15	0	1	11	6	1	13	6	1	11	0
Beef (by the side) ....	per st.	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10
Mutton (by the carcass) head, suet, and shank bones excepted. }	do.	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5	10
Cheese (Derby) .....	per cwt.	3	0	0	2	19	0	2	12	0	2	12	0
„ (Wensleydale)...	do.	2	10	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pease (split) .....	per st.	0	2	6	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	9½
Rice .....	do.	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Beer* .....	per gall.	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6
Porter .....	do.	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	6
Tea .....	per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	3	0	3	2	0	3	2
Sugar (moist) .....	per cwt.	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	19	0
Tobacco .....	per lb.	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6	0	3	6

\* Subject to a fluctuating discount.

*Contract prices of the principal articles of consumption (continued).*

<i>Necessaries.</i>		Quarter ending 31st March.			Quarter ending 30th June.			Quarter ending 30th September			Quarter ending 31st December.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Coals (average about)...	per ton	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	9	0
Gas .....	per 1000 ft.	0	6	8	0	6	8	0	5	3	0	5	0
Soap, Yellow .....	per cwt.	2	4	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0
„ Mottled.....	do.	2	10	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ Soft .....	do.	2	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Powder Blue .....	per lb.	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	1	4
Starch .....	do.	0	0	6	0	0	5½	0	0	5½	0	0	5
Soda.....	per cwt.	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0
Black Lead.....	per lb.	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6

JOHN ROBERTS,

Clerk and Steward.

*Articles made and repaired by the Female Patients during the year 1849 :*

<b>ARTICLES MADE.</b>	61 doz. of buttons	1154 shirts
146 pairs of stockings knitted	12 pairs of sheets	772 shifts
40 do. of fine worsted socks	1 blanket	728 gowns
176 linen day caps, with lawn borders	3 cotton drawers	107 stays
118 cotton print gowns	18 iron holders	341 petticoats
221 linen shirts	4 table cloths	392 day caps
171 ditto shifts	18 pudding cloths	413 aprons
17 flannel shifts and shirts	46 men's black stocks	27 straw bonnets
52 grey woollen petticoats	77 dusters	142 night caps
167 towels	48 cotton print bonnets	197 flannel shifts
115 check linen aprons	116 house cloths	3 drawers
24 coarse ditto	173 pocket handkerchiefs	25 neckerchiefs
349 pink neckerchiefs	18 round towels	56 night gowns
21 pairs of boots and shoes bound	<b>ARTICLES REPAIRED.</b>	2 blankets
	3833 pairs of stockings, of which the feet of 56 prs. were re-knitted	56 men's flannel shirts
		25 pillow cases

S. H. HILL, MATRON.

*Articles made and repaired by the Male Attendants and Patients during the year 1849 :*

<b>SHOEMAKERS' LIST OF NEW WORK.</b>	<b>SHOEMAKERS' LIST OF REPAIRS.</b>	18 waistcoats
14 pairs of women's leather shoes	150 pairs soled and heeled	109 trowsers
6 pairs of women's leather boots	46 pairs soled	69 cloth caps
21 pairs of men's leather boots for heavy work	183 „ repaired	<b>TAILORS' LIST OF REPAIRS.</b>
1 pair of boots newly clogged	12 „ of boots strapped and buckled	321 jackets
	11 pairs soled, heeled, & vamped	341 waistcoats
	<b>TAILORS' LIST OF NEW WORK.</b>	989 trowsers
	24 jackets	22 cloth caps
		37 pairs of braces
		3 jacket and trowsers dresses

Mechanical employment is followed by about 20 of the patients: their trades are—Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Joiners, Carpenters, Wheelwrights, Stone-masons, Bricklayers, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS, STEWARD.

## NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Dietary Scale.*

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.*
Monday .....	Gruel, thickened with Oatmeal 1½ pints, with 6 oz. bread.	Pease soup 1½ pints, with 6 oz. of bread.	6 oz. of bread, with butter and tea.
Tuesday.....	} .....	Cooked meat, free from bone, 5 oz., bread 6 oz., beer ½ pint, with vegetables.	} .....
Saturday .....			
Sunday .....			
Wednesday .....	.....	Irish stew 1½ pint, with 4 oz. bread.	.....
Thursday .....	.....	Meat pie, with vegetables, and ½ pint of beer.	.....
Friday .....	.....	Rice pudding, with 4 oz. of bread.	.....

\* On Thursdays, ½ pint of beer with 2 oz. of cheese, are substituted for the male patients.

Indulgences consist of tobacco, beer, tea, &c., and may be said to be enjoyed by nearly all the patients; since but few are, at any time, unemployed.

The pease soup and Irish stew are made with legs of beef and necks of mutton, with Scotch barley, vegetables, herbs, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS, *Steward.*

## NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

*Goods in Store, 1st January, 1850.*

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated value of male and female apparel and domestic articles ...	469	8	0
ditto goods in the piece ... ..	113	2	7
ditto provisions ... ..	85	12	5
ditto household necessaries ... ..	96	9	11½
Total ... ..	£764	12	11½

JOHN ROBERTS, *Steward.*