

**The thirtieth [i.e. 32nd] report of the director of the West-Riding of York
Pauper Lunatic Asylum.**

Contributors

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
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THE THIRTIETH [ie: 32nd]
R E P O R T
OF THE DIRECTOR
OF THE
WEST-RIDING OF YORK
PAUPER
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

For 1850

Wakefield :

ROWLAND HURST, PRINTER, WESTGATE.

1851.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

AT the conclusion of another year, it becomes again the duty of the Director of the Asylum, to submit to the Visiting Justices a report of its progress, and the present aspect of its affairs.

He has the satisfaction to record that the events of the last year afford a review of comparative prosperity. The inmates have been unusually free from serious physical disease. But one accident has occurred of sufficient importance to disturb for a short time the tranquility of the household.* By far the larger portion of the inmates have appeared contented and happy; whilst all have been (so far as outward circumstances could render them) quiet and comfortable; and the curative results have not only equalled, but in some measure surpassed former experience. Succeeding to the painful events of the last quarter of the preceding year and its protracted history of Asiatic Cholera, such immunity demands from all concerned in the welfare of the Institution the utmost gratitude to a merciful Providence, through whose beneficent care the accustomed peace and prosperity of the household have been restored.

DISCHARGES.—One hundred and twenty-one Patients have been discharged, a few of whom were sent away for the trial of a month, and from whom satisfactory statements have been subsequently received of their continuance in health of body and mind; and not a few have borne witness to the salutary

*A patient escaped while taking his usual walk, and drowned himself.

influence of the moral and religious feelings, established during their residence in the Asylum, by their own personal reformation of character and the better discipline of themselves and families.

The evils of a too early removal from the beneficial treatment of a public institution, although less felt in County Asylums than in those to which the opulent classes have access, are nevertheless occasionally occurring. Friends are deceived by the apparent calmness and improved condition of the patient; the old and fallacious argument is urged "that if they can work in the Asylum they can do so at home;" they become importunate, and assist in augmenting the desire of the patient for a premature restoration to liberty.

It is a fact known to all who have opportunity of observation, that many of the insane, who are noisy and outrageous whilst under the care of their friends, become calm and docile when admitted into an asylum. Such a change does not indicate the cessation, or even (in some instances) the mitigation of disease, but that it is held under controul by the varied influences brought to bear on it. Many of our inmates, who are peaceful and contented, cheerfully occupied throughout the day, entering with pleasure into the amusements and recreations afforded them, or rambling at will in the grounds of the Asylum, would become unhappy and unmanageable, if restored to the exciting causes of their malady.

In the treatment of other diseases, it is not considered safe to suspend remedial measures on the first indications of their successful employment, or hastily to relax in that precautionary treatment of convalescence, which can alone result in complete restoration. How is it, that Society reason less correctly on insanity than on other diseases?

The Cerebral system is amenable to the same natural laws

as other parts of the human frame ; and if, in other physical diseases, the moral treatment forms a part, and no inconsiderable one, how much more important is the careful and persevering use of curative means in that class of maladies, in which the organ of thought itself becomes the principal seat of disease.

Instances, not a few, might be adduced from the journals, of relapses, in which the patient has been brought back to the Asylum, sunk in despondency and self-renouncement, after having presented the most encouraging proofs of convalescence, which might have been matured, had sufficient time been allowed before old associations and former exciting causes had been again encountered.

To consider no case as hopeless, and to act with the best anticipations in view for all, is as salutary a rule in assisting the ministrations and labours of such as have charge of the insane, as it is difficult uniformly and practically to carry out.

Symptoms by which the disease is characterized are often so delusory and capricious, their forms so changeful and indefinite, expectations are so long unrealized, and efforts so tardily seen to produce any desirable effect, that the most practised observer may be at fault. In corroboration of these remarks, a few cases, discharged in the past year, will not be uselessly quoted, whilst they afford encouragement for future exertions, and samples of a class of cases which might be more properly multiplied in another form of work, than in this annual report of a public Institution.

M. H—, the wife of a respectable, industrious workman, in Bradford ; mother of three children ; forty-two years of age ; had been insane about three years before, but had recovered without leaving home ; no cause assigned, but she is said to have had a severe fall down stairs many years ago, by which her head was severely injured ; had three times attempted

self strangulation. Appearance wan and emaciated; muttering incessantly, and staring vacantly about; constantly rubbing her head with both hands, until the hair was rubbed off; persisted in drawing her feet under her, with the head resting on her knees. The appearance of this poor creature as she cowered down, her pallid face vacantly staring from between her knees, (a position which no means would induce her to change) her hands convulsively rubbing her almost bald head, as she muttered or chanted a low, wild, incoherent ditty, was singularly repulsive; and whilst in this state, she was occasionally visited by a kind husband and affectionate children, whose sufferings can better be imagined than described.

The perseverance of the patient in the position alluded to, at length produced such rigidity of the muscles, that she was unable to stand, and could only move herself by shuffling to and fro, on her hands and knees.

A stimulating liniment was prescribed to be frequently applied, and the limbs straitened by the attendants. Painful as was this operation, and resisted by the patient with all the strength she could summon, it had the effect of tranquilizing her, and, after a long operation of rubbing, induced short sleep; after many weeks of application, the rigidity gave way and the patient perfectly recovered. As her case was one which had involved much solicitude and considerable trouble, it was considered expedient, in dismissing her, to let it be for the trial of a month. Some time after, a letter was received from her husband, by a member of the establishment, of which the following is a part:

Dear —

I am requested by my dear wife to write to you, not only to inform you that she is much better since she came home, but to acknowledge her gratitude for the great kindness manifested towards her whilst she was under your care. You must have been good to her, for she has even got an attachment to the place she once dreaded more than anything in the world. * * * I need not tell you that many have been the privations I have had to endure the eight months my dear wife has been with you, but I am happy

to say I have found ample recompense for all, for I can truly say all things have worked together for our good. Many are the important lessons we have learnt during our separation, that we never could have understood under ordinary circumstances, * * and oh, how it would have delighted you to see the pleasure experienced when mother and children first met, never did the mother whose son Jesus raised from the dead, rejoice more than my dear wife did, over the little ones. * * * * She understands more than ever she did, the principles on which life and health depend; the necessity of fresh air, plain diet, exercise and cleanliness, &c., all of which things are of great consequence to a mother of children. * * * I should be glad to look through the Asylum, if you have no objection, and we should consider ourselves highly honoured if you would pay us a visit at our humble dwelling. In conclusion, we pray that you may live long to spread your blessed influence amongst the poor afflicted daughters of humanity, and that through you, many, very many, may rise up like my partner, to petition the God of heaven to pour down upon you the choicest of his blessings, not only that he may bless you in your basket and in your store, in your going out and coming in, but that after having ended your works of mercy here, you may join the merciful in heaven for ever. Such is the sincere prayer of your humble and grateful servants,
J. and M. H.

S. J., an interesting girl, twenty-three years of age, lived as housemaid in a gentleman's family; a sister drowned herself, and another relative had been insane. This patient, when admitted, had been confined to bed for a year or more at home. Generally incoherent, noisy, and mischievous; skin pallid; features contracted; habits perverted; greatly emaciated; the spine, hips and shoulders covered with plasters, to prevent their protruding through the skin. A medical regimen was adopted, with nutritious diet, and careful attention to cleanliness of habits. The patient continued many months in a state of great irritability, talking incoherently day and night, incapable of being soothed or controuled; the appetite, which was generally good, affording the only ground for hope. After some months, the patient was reported to have slept a little, and afterwards to have improved in habits; the pulse also increased in volume, and she expressed a wish, tolerably coherent, to do something for the nurse in Ward 18, to whom she had given so much trouble.

To follow the progress of such cases from the first dawn of returning reason to perfect soundness of mind, is much like

tracing the opening of an infant's mind from the first word that discovers the germ of intellect, through its progressive and scarcely discernible advancement, to the full development of matured mental powers. After treatment for six months in the Asylum, the patient grew stout, healthy and active; was discharged cured in September, and was one of the visitors, for a few days, during the festivities of Christmas, and one of the most sprightly guests at the annual tea party.

ADMISSIONS.—The admissions present an advance of 17 on those of the preceding twelve months: 285 patients have been admitted, of whom 49 have died. Some were brought in the last state of exhaustion, whose life and sufferings terminated in a few days; others, by the use of restorative means, lingered out a few weeks or months without any favourable symptoms.

Amidst the disadvantages to which County Asylums are especially subject, is that of being the last, instead of the first resort, to the mentally afflicted. The hope of cure, without the imagined stigma of so declared and public an avowal, as is involved in placing a relative in an institution for the insane, prevails to a greater extent even amongst the lower classes of society, than might at first be believed; and every means within the reach of influence or funds is resorted to, mostly in vain, and often so injudiciously applied, as to aggravate the evil it is intended to cure, until, funds and patience alike exhausted, the Asylum becomes the last refuge to the sinking or incurable patient, and a relief to the anxiety and fatigues of neighbours or friends.

In a former Report it was stated that a cessation to the once numerous influx of suicidal cases, had given a respite to the watchfulness formerly required. The two past years contain the record of no less than 133 patients admitted with suicidal propensity, suggesting the probability of epidemic influence in this phase of mental disorder. From the month

of June last, 7 females have been received, whose propensity to self destruction has been particularly declared in a determined resistance of food. With a single exception, all were fed for a longer or shorter period, by the œsophageal tube; the resistance has given way, and, with the above exception, they are progressing favourably. Of a different nature, but a charge not less interesting, has been added by the admission of 5 little boys, three of whom are fine healthy-looking children, from 8 to 12 years of age, the subjects from birth of epilepsy. For these poor children, in whose behalf little curative treatment can be applied, the parental care and sympathy of all by whom they are surrounded are awakened, in a degree as productive of satisfaction to the parties by whom it is exercised, as to those by whom it is called forth; to provide for and amuse them, seems less the duty, than the pleasure, of all.

A fourth is a child, twelve years of age, of singular appearance, a congenital idiot, said to have been left in a cottage by some gypsies, to whom he belonged. He is unable to speak, and in appearance and habits partakes more of the brute than the human species, expressing pleasure or disapprobation by a wild cry, or by flapping his arms to and fro like the wings of a bird, and being destitute even of such intelligence as would enable him to be destructive or mischievous. A peculiarity marking the case of this singular child—is that he ruminates his food. When eating, his food is bolted or rapidly swallowed, without mastication. As soon as the meal is finished, the ruminating process commences. A portion of food is raised from the stomach, sometimes by a visible effort, but not always accompanied by eructation; the morsel is then deliberately chewed and re-swallowed. Afterwards a fresh portion is raised in a similar manner, and the process continues for a quarter of an hour or longer.

During rumination he remains quiet and completely absorbed in the act. If the morsel brought from the stomach is large, he divides it into two portions, retaining one in the fingers, until the other has been masticated and re-swallowed. The regurgitated food has an acid reaction. The fifth is also a congenital idiot and epileptic.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—No duties more distinct and incompatible one with the other are involved in the due regulation of Asylums, than the safe custody of Criminal Lunatics, and the maintenance of peace, protection, and comfort amongst such as are innocent of any violation of the laws of society. With the insane there is, in almost every ward, a sufficient amount of sagacity and moral feeling, to make the presence of a burglar or a murderer felt as a degradation; and the morbid sensibility to danger, so often perceived amongst the evidences of insanity, is roused to an extent highly pernicious, by the presence of an associate whose crime, if murder, makes him an object of dread, if theft or arson, of contempt and avoidance.

To answer the remonstrances which are sometimes urged with too much appearance of right, by the partially intelligent, amongst the recognized rightful occupants, is no easy task. "We come here to be cured; how can that be, when we are in constant fear of our lives?" To reason with an insane man, when he has cause of complaint, is useless; and even to convince him that the laws, and not his guardians, are the real source of offence, does but little to allay his irritation. Within the past two years, ten male criminal lunatics have been admitted.

F. B—, an Italian by birth, was removed to Bethlem Hospital in July, 1849, after having been nine months in the Asylum. The journals furnish the following particulars of him:—About forty years of age; worked as a navigator on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Had cut his throat, and was

admitted into the Leeds Infirmary in May, 1849. Said to be a thoroughly dangerous, malevolent man; muttering incoherently; — complexion, hair and eyes, dark, with a peculiar, sinister expression of countenance. Bodily health good. It was necessary to watch him closely during his stay in the Infirmary, and he was not sent out until a powerful man came for him, under the impression that he would either accomplish his suicidal purpose, or murder some one if set at large unguarded; and he was delivered into the charge of the Overseers, with many injunctions to have him carefully watched. This appears to have been neglected, as he resumed his work on the Railway and lived with his wife and child in a small cottage. On one occasion, the wife had to go out, to look after some bread she was baking in a neighbour's oven, and left the infant asleep in bed. He took the opportunity of her absence, with the fire poker to knock out the brains of his own child; soon after which he was taken to York Castle, to undergo his trial, but was "found insane on arraignment." During his stay in the Asylum, an attendant was employed solely to watch him. He was silent, morose, and inactive, frequently severely assaulting those around him, and whilst confined in York Castle, had made an attempt in the night on the life of G. W—, also a criminal lunatic, which, but for the timely interference of the turnkeys, would have been successful.

G. W—, the patient above alluded to, was removed to York Castle in a recovered state of mind. A man of kind disposition, tolerably well educated, and endowed with good mental powers. Much addicted to intemperance, and when under the influence of drink, a complete madman. A shoemaker by trade. In a fit of delirium tremens, stabbed his wife with a shoemaker's knife, dividing the femoral artery. On the recovery of reason, nothing could exceed the horror and remorse felt by him at the knowledge of his crime, (for

remembrance of it he has not the least) and he often declared, with tears, that he had "loved his wife as his own soul."

In a long and touching letter, written soon after his recommittal to York Castle, addressed to the attendant with whom he had been placed here, are these passages:—

* * * I am sorry to have to write to you from a prison. This I must submit to, but God prepares a worse prison for the impenitent. I am shut out, it is true, from the wide prospect of nature, I am rent from the bosom of my family, I no longer reap the gain, or mingle in the amusements of life. Sometimes I mourn in solitude, and sometimes I am distressed by companions. To be visited by a friend is a special favor. And as for deliverance, I have no knowledge of the period when it is likely to arrive. Alas, all this is mercy, and peace, and joy, when compared with the wages of persevering wickedness. * * * If Jesus Christ will make me free, I shall be free indeed. * * * Whether I obtain enlargement or continue a prisoner, I must not be a prisoner hereafter. Liberty is sweet in this world, but ten-fold sweeter in the next. Dear friend, if we meet no more in this world, I hope we shall meet in heaven."

Whilst the enactments of a wise Legislature have been directed to the improved regulation of our system of Prison discipline, so as to secure for the culprit the best means of reformation, and for Society the best guarantee for protection; and whilst the lunatic, be he rich or poor, is made the care of the State; it would seem inexplicable that a charge so grave as that of criminal lunatics, one so irreconcilable with the harsher features of prison appointments and with the mild governance and insecure construction of Asylums for the insane, should have been hitherto so insufficiently provided for. The aggregate number of insane criminals in the United Kingdom would surely warrant the construction of a suitable separate building, in some remote part of the country, and the maintenance of a duly qualified executive staff.

CHOLERA.—It may not be out of place, even at this distance of time, to revert to the visitation of Asiatic Cholera.

After excitement has subsided, and the effects are only impressed on the memory, when active employment of over-taxed body and mind has given way to the ordinary routine of daily duty, and time and opportunity are left to

review with caution and calmness the stirring events of such a season, better ground is obtained for useful retrospection.

The disease appeared in the House of Correction in the month of February, 1849, when 16 prisoners died ; and in the months of July and August, many severe cases were reported in the town of Wakefield and suburbs.

The inmates of the Asylum continued in their ordinary state of health* until the 17th of September, when E. F—, an epileptic female, was brought from the Morley Union Workhouse, the relieving officer who came with her, bringing the intelligence that Cholera was spreading amongst the inmates of the workhouse, and that two persons had died from it that morning. Having been placed in No. 3 of the Auxiliary Institution, she appeared well until night, when the nurse reported her to have been affected with vomiting, severe cramp, and rice-water evacuations. The following day she was removed to the Hospital, where she continued in a state of severe suffering; vomiting, cramps and blueness of features disappearing and then again recurring for some weeks ; with this difference from ordinary cases of Cholera, that large quantities of blood were from time to time evacuated from the stomach and bowels. She is now, after thus lingering between life and death, with the exception of epilepsy, stout and well.

On the 22nd, a healthy patient of No. 3, had the same symptoms, and was removed to the Hospital, without any benefit from the means resorted to, and died on the 23rd. On the 2nd and 6th of October, two other females in the same ward were similarly affected, and died within ten hours.

* Throughout the summer of 1849, more cases were under medical treatment than in former years ; but this peculiarity is in some measure accounted for, by the extreme watchfulness enjoined at that time. When Cholera appeared in the House of Correction, and afterwards, the servants of the Institution were directed to observe the state of health of each patient with jealous care, and the slightest deviation from their usual health, such as at other seasons would have escaped notice, was reported to the medical officers, and so swelled the physician's lists.

Another elderly female was attacked in the same ward, on the 8th, and died on the 10th.

It is thus shown that the first five cases were confined to the ward in which the patient E. F—, had been attacked by the disease; and as the rest of the inmates appeared in a good state of health, it was hoped it had terminated there. These hopes were destined to be unrealized. On the 15th, W. H—, a delicate feeble patient in No. 4, in the Old Building, was attacked, and died on the following night. The attendant of No. 4, whose trade is that of a joiner, and who is occasionally employed in the supervision of patients in that capacity, had attended the funerals of the four females who had died, and from the infirm state of health under which W. H— laboured, was in consequence more closely brought into contact with him than with the rest; whether such a fact be worthy of notice or not, involves the debatable question of contagion.

After the 15th of October, no rule or bound seemed to afford any limit to the spread of the disease. Now here, now there, in the wards or the offices; first one, then another seemed, to use their own expressive term, "death struck." A patient actively employed all day in apparent health, uttered a scream whilst seated quietly eating his dinner, was carried out, and dead in twelve hours. Two healthy women, the one employed in the kitchen in the New Building, the other as housemaid in the Old, without any communication, were simultaneously seized, and both died in thirteen hours. No part of the household seemed to be exempt from the poisonous influence, though it would seem from the virulence with which it spread in the most airy, pleasant and healthy wards, that local circumstances were unconnected with its existence. The highest rate of mortality was on the 27th of October, when nineteen died in the course of the day; after that date, the mortality gradually diminished.

The total number of deaths from cholera in the house was 98,* as copied from the register, to which the signature of each medical officer who has attended the patient is affixed, with the cause of death assigned. It is worthy of remark, that of only one, and that the last victim, could the smallest anticipation be entertained of mental restoration.

W. H., a young woman labouring under melancholia, after a long period of mental suffering, was convalescent; had become cheerful, was regularly employed in household work, and had begun to evince a benevolent interest in the welfare of her companions;—she suddenly complained of sickness and cramp, on the 27th of November, and although remedial measures were immediately applied, she died during the same day. With this poor girl terminated the devastation which had commenced on the 17th of September, had diminished from the 27th of October, and ended in the death of H. H. on the 27th of November. Two special services were held in the chapel on Wednesday, the 19th of December, a day set apart for solemn thanksgiving to God. The congregations attending were crowded, and suitable sermons were delivered by the chaplain to attentive and deeply interested hearers.

On the conduct of officers and servants, I look back with gratitude and admiration. There was no flinching, no murmuring; but whilst all stood as it were on the threshold of eternity, all seemed actuated by an intrepid resolve to do their duty; and however needless it may be to assert that no pecuniary recompense can adequately remunerate such services, the Visiting Justices unanimously determined to distribute from the funds £264, amongst the officers and

* One of the Visiting Physicians, in his able summary of Cholera cases in the West-Riding Asylum, has given the deaths as having been 108. I am not able from the records, or from personal experience, (all but one case came under my immediate observation,) to corroborate this statement, and from the accuracy of his other details, I infer that he has been misled as to the result of some of the cases which did not come under his own care.

servants. This was in addition to a very large sum which had been generously given among the servants, from the private purse of one of the Magistrates, as an encouragement, and in testimony of his approval, at the time they were unremittingly employed in attending the sick. Some of the Justices who visited the Institution at several times, gave an unlimited order for the provision of all means within the reach of money and skill, and would have gone to the bed-side of the numerous sufferers, had they not been assured that their doing so would effect no useful object.

The inquiry into the cause of this sad visitation, naturally arises in every mind. This search has been diligently prosecuted. Water has been analyzed, diet subjected to close scrutiny, ventilation tested, drains opened and re-opened, cleansed and re-cleansed; sources probable and improbable investigated; and yet, the simple fact remains unshaken, that before the 17th of September, 1849, and more than twelve months after the 27th of November, of the same year, the inmates of the Asylum were in possession of their usual good state of health. When, in the year 1832, the town and neighbourhood of Wakefield, together with the House of Correction, in common with almost all parts of the country, were visited by Asiatic Cholera, the Visiting Justices held a meeting, and as a precautionary measure, made a resolution that no patient should be received from an infected home or district. The Asylum then escaped without a solitary case, and the patients watched from the windows the numerous funerals of victims removed for interment, from the neighbouring suburbs of the town, called "East Moor."

FINANCES.—A saving has been effected in the past year, by which the debt incurred with the bankers has been paid off. The funds of an Institution are necessarily considerably affected by the irruption of epidemic or contagious disease. Not only do gratuities justly earned contribute to swell the

debtor amount ; but the diversified items in diet, medicines, washing, clothing, &c., bring a heavy charge on the funds. These things made it impossible for the Visiting Justices to effect any reduction in the weekly charge during the past year ; which, but for the invasion of disease, would have been done. They will no doubt consider the expediency of now making a reduction, so necessarily postponed.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.—So much depends on this division of the subject, that notwithstanding it has been copiously treated of in former reports, and that nothing new remains to be set forth, it may yet be right to give prominence to the fact, that all the patients are employed or amused, to the fullest extent compatible with their condition.

Incomparably more is done by means of the confidence we are able to inspire, through the moral influence we exercise over the “mind diseased,” by obtaining the trust of those committed to our care, and their belief that both the power and will to benefit are ours, than by any specific course, either medical or moral. To establish and maintain confidence in the system, and confidence in those by whom it is carried out, to call forth a spirit of protective guardianship, of self government and forbearance on the part of attendants, and of good will and thankfulness on that of patients, will do infinitely more in restoring their impaired powers, than all the rules that can be put together, or all the medicines of the pharmacopœia combined. From this cause it is, that so much less inconvenience and difficulty is encountered, with patients who have before recovered in the Asylum. It is common to hear from such as have suffered a relapse, a desire to be with the “old attendant ;” a request always complied with if possible ; and in such as are subject to maniacal paroxysms at long intervals, those attacks are generally found to diminish in intensity, as well as to shorten in duration.

In all places of reception for the insane, a like difficulty is

felt in the way of furnishing employment for men; more especially in winter, when out-door occupations cannot be either regularly or extensively followed. With the females this difficulty is unknown; and when their industry is observed in washing, sewing, knitting, cleaning, &c., the remark once made by the celebrated Robert Hall, that "if he had known how to hem a pocket handkerchief, he should never have been deprived of reason," may be easily understood.

A supply of cocoa-nut fibre for picking, from the neighbouring House of Correction, has furnished a useful occupation for the imbecile male patients. The unusual mildness of the season has also given great advantage, by allowing their labours in the grounds and gardens. Large numbers of men have been employed in trenching, levelling, and preparing for planting, the ground in front of the auxiliary building, and in pulling down the walls dividing three airing courts attached to the east wing of the original one. A community always fluctuating, and constantly draughting off such as are set at liberty from the numbers of the useful and industrious, of course witnesses a continual change in the several workshops; there is, however, always a sufficient number employed to keep the looms in constant work, and to supply the Institution with shoes and clothes, well made.

As a reward for good conduct, as an encouragement to the depressed, and as a safe link of communication with the outer world, nothing has been more satisfactorily allowed, than frequent walks into the country, of parties, sometimes men, at other times women, with the attendants. Nor have the parties for tea, music and singing, or dancing, been less numerous attended, or less pleasantly conducted.

The '*Wakefield Journal*,' of January 3rd, contains the following description of the last Christmas party, at which one of the gentlemen connected with it was present; on the

next evening a similar party was given to about two hundred of the male patients, when a few only of the females were present.

TREAT TO THE INMATES OF THE WEST-RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Those of our unfortunate fellow-beings who labour under the most severe affliction to which human nature is subject—the poor inmates of the West-Riding Lunatic Asylum,—have not been forgotten amid the festivities of this joyous season. We believe it has been for years past customary, twice during the twelvemonth, to afford the harmless and recovering patients, in this establishment, the means of exhilarating, and, as far as they can appreciate it, rational, recreation. In the Summer season, when nature blooms forth in all loveliness and gaiety, they are permitted and even encouraged to look forward with anxious expectation for the day annually set apart for them to participate in the enjoyment of healthful, out-door amusements. At Christmas, too, though necessarily confined to a commodious apartment in the interior of the establishment, a similar treat—so acceptable to these much-to-be-pitied mortals,—is granted to them by the gentlemen who superintend the management of the Asylum. On both these occasions, one of the most interesting, though at the same time, heart-depressing sights, is presented to the view of the observant spectator. It is no less striking a scene than the assembling and mixing together in orderly demeanour and quietness of conduct, of more than two hundred fellow-creatures, cut off altogether as it were from society, and exhibiting, more or less strongly, the varied and to us innumerable forms which insanity assumes.—The concluding week of 1850 was not allowed to pass over, without these poor people being cared for as usual. The room in which they were regaled (if such an expression be allowable,) at our Riding Asylum, on Friday last, was spacious and in every way suited to the purpose to which it was applied. The spotless white walls were decorated tastefully with laurels and evergreens, displaying various devices; amongst which were most conspicuous a representation of the Crown, with the letters V. A. on either side,—the initials of the title of this excellent institution, W. R. L. A., under a wreath of evergreens forming the words “God save the Queen,”—and the three letters—C. C. C. The poor inmates were supplied, during the day, with such provisions as their malady permitted; and in the evening partook of tea. The men, by far the smaller number of those present, with the boys, were seated at one table, and the females at others; and they sipped their refreshing beverage with the utmost order and discipline,—those whose intellects were the least affected evincing deep attention to the Grace sung before and after tea, as well as to the general proprieties of the table. Seated here and there amongst this motley group, might be selected many visitors who had experienced the benefits afforded by this institution; and who, long after their recovery, would seem to make it a practice to visit the establishment occasionally, and to offer such trifling presents as are allowed, to relieve the tedious hours of those, whose malady is of a more severe and lasting character than their own had been. Such acts of sincere kindness and gratitude are, it is represented, by no means singular,—and this circumstance must

afford high gratification to every mind which takes delight in bringing out and contemplating the better and brighter lights, rather than the darker shadows, of human nature. As may be well supposed, the patients varied as much in their ages, their appearance and their conduct, as they did in the degrees of insanity. Here was to be seen the self-styled "queen of the party," a portly, once-handsome woman, bedizened from head to foot with all the gaudy finery and trinkets it was possible to heap upon her head and dress,—seemingly gay and happy;—whilst, in another part of the room, were presented to the wondering eye of the visitor, the slim figure and graceful movements of a younger female,—her countenance vacant and melancholy,—as she glided rapidly through the mazes of the dance, to the exhilarating music of the piano, the violincello, the violin and the flute. The latter instruments well played by inmates of the Asylum. Seated around the room were to be seen, in sad contrast, aged and youthful idiotcy,—viewing what was passing before their eyes, it is true, but apparently unfeeling and unconsciously,—some of the former amusing themselves by examining a miniature doll of gaudy colours or other fantastical plaything,—the latter laughing listlessly, or moving restlessly about. One there was, who now and then seemed unable to contain her feelings, for she uttered occasionally a wild exclamation, and at once resumed her calmness;—another looked indifferent and sullen;—and a few—was it that "the sound of sweet music made them sad?"—wept occasionally and seemed relieved. None exhibited the least sign of dissatisfaction or displeasure: whatever their mental afflictions, all looked contentedly on the scene passing before them. The more ludicrous and awkward the movements of the dancers, the greater the merriment, and the louder the occasional clapping of hands by the patients, as a mark of their enjoyment.—The evening, too, was not passed without several songs being given by a recovered patient, in a manner little expected in such a place. The "Ivy green," "Woodman spare that tree," "Some love to roam," and others of the same class were well sung in this strange party; and numerous were the inmates who crowded around the vocalist, and applauded his exertions! Nor, should it pass unnoticed that several benevolent ladies and gentlemen mixed unreservedly in the pastimes of the evening—freely dancing with the grotesquely dressed inmates, heartily joining in their choruses, and unceasingly administering, to the utmost of their power, to their consolation and wants, by smiles, by kindness, and by trifling presents.—Nothing occurred to interrupt in the slightest degree, the pleasure of the evening: and at nine o'clock, the mixed heterogenous company arose at a given signal, and remained standing whilst the National Anthem was sung; and then, the females preceding, the whole of the patients retired to their rooms with as much silence and decorum as a devout congregation leaves a place of worship.

In the interval between such general gatherings at Midsummer and Christmas, similar parties on a somewhat more limited scale, are frequently held, and are a means of holding out, to a community for the most part susceptible to the influence of social intercourse, a reward for good conduct

always anxiously anticipated, and an encouraging restoration to the ordinary habits and pleasures of the class to which they belong.

C. C. CORSELLIS, M.D., Director.

December 31, 1850.

At a meeting of the Visiting Justices, held at the Asylum, on the 28th of January, 1851,

It was ordered,—That the weekly charge be 7s.

B A L A N C E

DR. CASH.	£.	s.	d.
To Amount received for Calves	4	18	0
Cow	10	0	0
Cows' Hides and Tallow	1	19	0
Dripping	16	9	2
Pigs	4	1	0
Sleeves	0	5	6
Yeast	6	19	5
Sundries from Garden and Farm	24	12	9
Discount on Wheat	3	18	9
Amount received from Ellis Hodgson, Esq., for } Patients chargeable to the Riding	125	6	4
Do. received from Townships	11871	10	1
	£12070	0	0

Amount of Accounts due from different Townships ..	4476	8	9
Balance in hand.....	1165	5	3
	5641	14	0

Audited 29th January, 1851.

J. HOLDSWORTH.
H. W. WICKHAM.

SHEET.

CONTRA, CR.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance of last Account	539	8	8
Amount paid for Clothing and Bedding.....	404	6	1
Coals	523	2	0
Cotton and Linen Yarn	185	10	0
Cows	92	17	0
Fodder	2	10	0
Drugs and Leeches	85	16	0
Fumigation	20	10	0
Earthenware	22	7	6
Brushes	59	2	6
Freight and Carriage	16	4	7
Groceries.....	584	15	0
Hops	106	18	0
Tobacco	52	10	0
Ironmongery	66	8	0
Incidentals	82	9	2
Funeral Expenses.....	280	1	0
Leather, Hemp, &c.	157	5	1
Malt	706	19	0
Meat... ..	1815	17	0
Lime	18	16	8
Rates and Taxes	27	1	10
Rent of Land to Harrison's Fund ..	36	0	0
—————Arthur Heywood, Esq.	20	0	0
Salaries and Wages	2265	12	1
Gratuities	264	13	4
Scouring Blankets.....	14	14	0
Seeds	8	0	6
Setting Razors	8	8	0
Stationery and Postages.....	52	10	1
Straw	215	19	0
Wheat, Meal, &c.....	1666	18	0
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	106	0	6
Wool	313	3	0
Horse Hire	19	4	2
Banker's Interest, Commission, &c.	62	17	0
	10904	14	9
Balance in Hand on the 31st December, 1850.....	1165	5	3
	£12070	0	0
Tradesmens Accounts owing	1179	6	0
Balance in favor of the Institution.....	£4462	8	0
	5641	14	0

P A T I E N T S.

In the Asylum on the First of January, 1850 44	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted since	225	267	492
	149	136	285
	374	403	777
Discharged.....	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Dead	59	62	121
	46	35	81
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1850	105	97	202
	269	306	575

A D M I T T E D.

Cases not exceeding three months' duration, and first attack.	Cases not exceeding twelve months' duration and first attack.	Cases not exceeding two years' duration, and first attack.	Cases of more than two years' duration.	Cases of those who have had previous attacks.
103	43	11	50	78

DISCHARGED.

Cases not having been in- sane more than three months before admis- sion, and discharged within six months.	Cases not having been in- sane more than twelve months before admis- sion, and discharged within two years.	Cases not having been insane more than ten years before admission and discharged within three years.	Cases having had pre- vious attacks.	Cases not cured dis- charged by desire of their friends and by order of the magis- trates.
30	27	8	47	9

25

Admitted since the Asylum opened	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged.....	2259	2348	4607
Dead	1990	2042	4032
Remaining	269	306	575

Number of Patients discharged	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cured.....	878	1061	1939
Relieved . . .	184	270	454

Average Number of Patients during the Year, 554.

Number of Patients admitted in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1850.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
76	89	109	118	122	143	122	114	119	123	113	143	149	143	127	147	147	155	183	159	140	127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285

Number of Patients admitted in each Month.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Nov.	Dec.
347	321	361	353	453	427	423	392	357	354	321	360

Number of Patients discharged in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1850.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
35	46	49	54	89	85	68	64	81	70	74	72	66	93	80	81	89	85	97	94	91	71	96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121

Number of Patients dead in each Year, from 1st January, 1820, to 31st December, 1850.

1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
12	19	19	23	30	53	45	42	42	50	47	49	53	52	43	60	56	62	37	60	41	57	53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81

Statement of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of
all the Patients in the Asylum, since its Opening, on
the 23rd November, 1818.

ADMISSIONS.

Patients admitted within three months after the first attack	1431
Patients admitted within twelve months after the first attack ..	773
Patients admitted who had been insane from one to thirty years.	986
Patients admitted who have had previous attacks, and have been confined before in the Asylum	656
Patients admitted who are stated to have had previous attacks, but have not been confined here	761
	<hr/>
	4607

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Patients discharged cured, who had not been insane more than three months before admission	670
Dead..	388
Patients discharged cured, who had not been insane more than twelve months before admission.....	425
Dead..	316
Patients discharged cured, who had been insane from one to many years before admission	116
Dead..	564
Patients discharged cured, who have had previous attacks.	728
Dead..	371
Patients not cured, discharged by desire of their friends, and by order of the Magistrates	454
	<hr/>
	1639 2393

Deaths during the Year 1850.

	1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Total.
MALES	5	11	14	16	46
FEMALES	5	7	13	10	35
					—
					81

Average daily number resident, 554.

Mortality—Males, 46 ; Females, 35 ; Total, 81.

Average mortality on the average daily number, 14.62

Average weekly number of Patients under Medical Treatment.

Males.	Females.	Total.
$6\frac{1}{26}$	$11\frac{18}{26}$	$17\frac{19}{26}$

Causes of Death of the Patients who have died in the Asylum during the Year 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Asthma	1	0	1
Cancerous disease of Vagina	0	1	1
Chronic Diarrhœa	1	0	1
Disease of Heart	2	2	4
Dropsy	1	2	3
Dysentery	4	3	7
Effusion on the Brain	2	1	3
Epilepsy	3	4	7
Erysipelas of Face	1	0	1
General Exhaustion	3	5	8
Hydrothorax	1	0	1
Maniacal Exhaustion	6	2	8
Old Age	3	9	12
Paralysis	12	3	15
Phthisis	1	2	3
Pleuropneumonia	2	0	2
Scrofula	1	0	1
Suicide	1	0	1
	46	35	81

Ages of the Patients who have died in the Asylum
during the Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 15 to 20 years	0	1	1
From 20 to 25 years	0	1	1
From 25 to 30 years	3	1	4
From 30 to 35 years	5	3	8
From 35 to 40 years	4	2	6
From 40 to 45 years	9	3	12
From 45 to 50 years	3	3	6
From 50 to 55 years	9	8	17
From 55 to 60 years	5	3	8
From 60 to 65 years	3	5	8
From 65 to 70 years	4	1	5
From 70 to 75 years	1	2	3
From 75 to 80 years	0	2	2
	46	35	81

Average Age of the 46 Male Patients who have died during
the year, 47.7.

Average Age of the 35 Female Patients who have died during
the year, 50.4.

Mean Average age, 48.87.

Residence of the Patients who have died in the Asylum
during the Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
From 1 week to 1 month	14	5	19
From 1 to 2 months	6	2	8
From 2 to 3 months	5	3	8
From 3 to 6 months	2	7	9
From 6 to 9 months	2	1	3
From 9 months to 1 year	3	0	3
From 1 year to 18 months	3	1	4
From 18 months to 2 years	5	6	11
From 2 to 4 years	2	6	8
From 4 to 6 years	0	0	0
From 6 to 10 years	3	2	5
From 10 to 15 years	0	0	0
From 15 to 20 years	0	0	0
From 20 to 25 years	0	1	1
From 25 to 30 years	1	1	2
	46	35	81

Average period of Residence of the 46 Male Patients who have
died during the year 1850. 1 year 11 months, 1 week.

Average period of Residence of the 35 Female Patients who have
died during the year 1850. 3 years, 1 month, 1 week.

Mean Average duration of Residence, 2 years, 5 months, 1 week.

Work done in the Institution during the year 1850.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
WEAVING.			
	Yards.		
Calico	1830	Calico woven.....yards	390
Linen	2538	Linsey	476
Sheeting	1188	Aprons made	312
Cloth	955	Bed Ticks.....	36
Flannel	412	Caps	606
Linsey	319	Cloth Shoes (bound).....	1295
		Flannels	36
		Handkerchiefs.....	876
		Linsey Gowns	102
		Petticoats.....	127
		Pillow Cases	533
		Pinafores	56
		Stays	81
		Sheets	276
		Shifts	500
		Shirts	612
		Stockings	969
		Table Cloths	49
		Tick Dresses	16
		Towels	89
		Womens' Bed Gowns	263
SHOE MAKING.			
	Pairs.		
Cloth Shoes .....new	1278		
Do. ....repaired	586		
Leather Shoes .....new	45		
Do. Boots .....do.	4		
Leather Shoes....repaired	129		
Do. Boots	4		
TAILORING.			
Cloth Jackets	199		
Do. Waistcoats	141		
Do. Trousers	324		
Do. Caps.....	199		
Flannel Vests	92		

Occupation of the 149 Male Patients admitted during
the Year 1850.

Bricklayer	1	Millwrights	2
Butchers	3	Miners	6
Carpenters	4	Moulders	3
Carpet Weaver	1	Nail Maker	1
Cloth Dressers	4	Plasterer	1
Clothiers	2	Quarry Man	1
Coachmen and Grooms	3	Rope Maker	1
Cornmillers	2	Saddlers	2
Cutlers	9	Saw-handle Maker	1
Engine Tenter	1	Shoemakers	7
Gardeners	2	Shopkeeper	1
Gentlemen's Servant	1	Silversmith	1
Glass Blower	1	Soldier	1
Grocer	1	Spinner	1
Hatter	1	Surgeon	1
Hawkers	3	Teacher of Languages	1
Innkeepers	3	Watchman	1
Labourers	23	Watermen	3
Lime Burner	1	Weavers	16
Masons	3	Wire Drawer	1
Mechanic	1	Wool Combers	13
Milkseller	1	Wool Sorter	1
Mill hand	1	No occupation	11

Occupation of the 136 Female Patients admitted during
the Year 1850.

Bobbin Winder	1	Scissor Polisher	1
Burler	1	Servants	20
Cotton Reeler	1	Shoebinder	1
Dress Makers	4	Shopkeeper	1
Field Labourer	1	Silver Polisher	1
Fruit Seller	1	Spinners	3
Hair Weaver	1	Stay Maker	1
Hawker	1	Straw Bonnet Maker	1
Housewifery	61	Vagrant	1
Lady's Maid	1	Warehouse women	3
Listing Sewer	1	Washerwomen	5
Mill hands	4	Weavers	9
Schoolmistresses	2	No occupation	9

Degree of Education of the 285 Patients admitted during
the Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Well Educated	2	0	2
Can read and write.....	80	55	135
Can read	33	45	78
No Education.....	34	36	70
	149	136	285

Social State of the 285 Patients admitted during the
Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Married	70	68	138
Widowers	15	0	15
Widows	0	21	21
Single	64	47	111
	149	136	285

Religion of the 285 Patients admitted during the
Year 1850.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Church of England.....	53	49	102
Roman Catholics	8	5	13
Wesleyan	29	31	60
Calvinists	7	10	17
Baptists	3	1	4
Primitive Methodists.....	8	5	13
Moravian	0	1	1
Followers of Joanna Southcote.....	1	1	2
No Religion.....	40	33	73
	149	136	285

Degree of Education of the 285 Patients admitted during
 the Year 1880.

Male	Female	Total
145	140	285
34	38	72
58	55	113
80	82	162
9	0	9

Social State of the 285 Patients admitted during the
 Year 1880.

Male	Female	Total
145	140	285
64	57	121
0	31	31
15	0	15
70	62	132

Religion of the 285 Patients admitted during the
 Year 1880.

Male	Female	Total
145	140	285
40	39	79
1	0	1
8	0	8
5	0	5
7	0	7
20	0	20
8	0	8
53	0	53

CONDITION OF ASYLUM - OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

SITUATION OF BUILDING.

In town or rural district. The Asylum is situated in a rural district about half a mile north of W. ...

There are a few ...
The ...
The ...
The ...

APPENDIX.

...
...
...
...

COPY OF RETURN

TO THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

CONDITION of ASYLUM at OUTBREAK of CHOLERA.

SITUATION OF BUILDING.

In town or rural district?—The Asylum is situated in a rural district, about half a mile north of Wakefield.

Whether in a densely populous neighbourhood?—There are a few residences to the north of the Institution, which are distantly situated from each other. To the south (betwixt the Institution and Wakefield) is "East moor," containing a population of about 2,000 persons. There is no sewerage at East Moor; the refuse from the houses is thrown into the streets and yards, where it accumulates, and remains stagnant.

Elevation as respects surrounding country?—The Asylum is in an elevated situation,* particularly the new building, in which the cholera first appeared.

Nature of soil and subsoil of district?—Surface soil, heavy. Subsoil, clay, and such as is usually found in coal districts.

STATE OF INSTITUTION AS TO WATER.

Sources?—From Wells.

Kind?—Hard.

Quantity?—About 22,000 gallons daily.

DRAINS.

Description?—Egg shape.

Condition?—In most places the drains were quite clean and free from any deposit, and where there was any lodgement it was almost always small in quantity, in great part sand, and of comparatively inoffensive character. In two places we found offensive deposit to the depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and six inches respectively; but we ascertained that these deposits were strictly local, and small in extent. With the two exceptions named, the present flow of water keeps the drains quite clean, without flushing. Only part of the drains are at present furnished with the means of flushing. The drains communicate with the tall shaft, in order to draw off and get rid of any foul air which may be generated in them.

Whether any and what cesspools and where situate, whether open or not, and whether provided with overflow drains?—There are two cesspools beyond the garden wall, one to the east, the other to the west, about 200 yards south of the old building. These are covered and provided with overflow drains. Through these cesspools the quantity of water passes after having been used in the establishment. They are emptied annually. There are no cesspools near the new building.

* About 136 feet above the level of the sea.

WARDS.

Temperature?—From 12 A. M. to 7 P. M., during the cholera, the day rooms ranged from 59 to 62 degrees; the galleries, 54 to 57 degrees.

Ventilation?—Sufficient and good.

Number of cubical feet per patient in the sleeping rooms? Do. in day rooms and galleries?—From 500 to 700 cubical feet.

DIET.

Whether any and what steps had been previously taken to prevent the invasion of cholera, e. g., by such means as improved diet, increased attention to clothing and cleanliness of person; warming, ventilating, and whitewashing building; flushing drains, removal of refuse, use of disinfecting agents, &c.—It may be mentioned that so long ago as February, 1849, Asiatic Cholera was prevailing in the Wakefield House of Correction, and its vicinity to the Asylum suggested the disirableness of placing all the delicate and weakly patients on full diet, that is, with daily meat dinners. The order was accordingly given, and a considerable number of patients placed on this extra allowance, which was continued throughout the spring and summer, up to the present time; during the whole of the same period no vegetables have been allowed in the wards; and flour, instead of oatmeal, has been used for the milk porridge and for thickening the soup prepared for dinner. Since the irruption of the cholera meat dinners have been served daily to all patients, in every ward, and tea, with the addition of brandy, liberally allowed in lieu of the evening meal of milk porridge. *Clothing.*—In all cases where required, the body linen has been changed daily, and in many cases two or three times, and more frequently, if necessary. *Cleanliness.*—By weekly bathing and daily washing of the person. *Warming and ventilation* given before. *Whitewashing.*—The whole establishment undergoes thorough whitewashing quarterly, and more frequently if necessary. After the removal of a patient from a room during the cholera, the room was whitewashed and fumigated. *Flushing drains.*—At present there are no means of flushing the drains.

HISTORY OF CHOLERA.

ACCESSION.

Date? How supposed to have arisen? Whether prevalent in the district at the time?—The first alarm as to the presence of cholera within the asylum was excited by the illness of a female brought on the 17th of September from the Gomersal workhouse, where it was stated two persons had died of cholera on the previous night. She was attacked with vomiting and diarrhoea soon after her admission, and though her case was not distinctly marked, the symptoms were

considered suspicious ; she was kept in bed, isolated from the other patients, and her case carefully watched. The door of her room was locked, and no one but the nurse allowed to enter except the medical officers and one assistant in the ward, for occasional aid in washing the floor. About a week after, an imbecile female patient, sleeping in a large room (containing eight beds,) on the opposite side of the same gallery, was attacked during the night of the 22nd of September, with more unequivocal symptoms of malignant cholera ; in the morning she was livid and in a state of collapse ; was moved at 10 a.m. into one of the side rooms towards the other end of the gallery (letter N,) and at 2 p.m. was ordered to the hospital, where she died the following day. The female first attacked was at the same time removed, with her bed, and all her clothes and bedding, to the hospital, and the room she had occupied, as well as that from which the patient who had died had been removed, were thoroughly white-washed and purified with chloride of lime before any other patients were allowed to enter them. The next case was that of a female who, after a lapse of ten days was sleeping in the side room (letter N,) previously occupied by the deceased patient during four hours before her removal to the hospital. She was also seized during the night, was collapsed and livid next morning, and died during the following night. After her removal to the hospital the room was again purified and whitewashed, and was not used for some weeks. It had been, but was not so at the time the disease first appeared at the asylum.

PART OF BUILDING IN WHICH DISEASE FIRST APPEARED AS RESPECTS

Ward ? Situation ?—Ward (No. 3) in which the cholera first appeared in a healthy situation, forming part of the third story in the east wing of the new building ; and nothing seemed defective in its cleanliness or ventilation ; but as besides the cases of cholera just mentioned, a number of the patients in the ward were then suffering from sickness and diarrhoea, it was thought desirable to remove the whole of the inmates into fresh apartments. Accordingly on the evening of Tuesday, October 9th, they were all transferred into a hitherto uninhabited range of rooms in the same story, nearer the centre of the building ; with the result that next day all invalids were reported well ; and it is remarkable that not one patient has since complained of sickness in that ward.

Ventilation ?—The ventilation was good, and the greatest attention had been paid to it, and the warming of the whole institution.

Warmth ? Crowded state or otherwise ?—Not in a too-crowded state.

Class of cases in ward ?—Incurable, maniacal, and demented patients ; at times noisy and subject to maniacal paroxysms.

SPREAD AND PROGRESS.

Parts of asylum in which it successively appeared ?—For the parts of the asylum in which the cholera successively appeared, see next answer.

What means employed to check progress ?—All the rooms and galleries of No. 3, were cleansed and whitewashed ; the clothes and bedding of the patients who had died were removed and stoved, and for eight days it was hoped the epidemic had ceased. This hope, however, was extinguished by a reappearance of the disease in a male patient in No. 4, the second story of the east wing of the old building, a man who could have had no direct communication with the inmates of No. 3 new building, and was far removed from that locality. He was attacked on Tuesday, October 16th, and almost simultaneously a woman in No. 1 of the new building, a ward two stories below the then unoccupied No. 3. Next day another female was seized with cholera in No. 1, one in No. 12, a distant part of the old building, and three or four cases occurred at the same time in different wards of the men's part of the institution. The nurses and keepers in every ward were furnished with a supply of such medicines as were thought best adapted to relieve the commencing attack of vomiting or diarrhoea, with directions for their use, and strict injunctions to watch carefully the patients under their charge, and on the earliest approach of alvine disorder to administer immediately the appropriate medicine, and next to report the case in the office to the director or house surgeon. So soon as the patients were observed in a state of approaching collapse, they were removed to the cholera hospital, a suite of rooms having been set apart in each division of the establishment for that purpose, and competent attendants appointed in them, with all appliances that might be required for instant employment. In the earlier days of the outbreak the cholera patients were removed to rooms built for, and hitherto used as hospitals in the several departments of the institution, but these were found to be so inconvenient for the emergency, that another arrangement was adopted. In the women's end of the new asylum, the patients from the lowest ward, No. 1, were removed to No. 3, which had been for ten days under purification and unoccupied, and No. 1 was taken for a cholera hospital. In the old building, No. 4 of the male wards was converted into a cholera hospital. In the new building, a large room to the south, on the second floor, was also used for the same purpose, for those male patients who were attacked in that part of the establishment. In wards where it could be done with safety, the doors of the sleeping rooms were allowed to remain open during the night.

DECLINE AND TERMINATION.

General course ?—See the foregoing answers.

Date of last case ?—27th November, 1849.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Any wards exempt ?—None.

Any, and what officers, attendants, or servants, attacked ?—The clerk was attacked and died ; the nurse in charge of the cholera hospital was also attacked and died.

RETURN OF CASES OF DIARRHŒA

In West York County Asylum, immediately previous to outbreak and during prevalence of Cholera.

MALES.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Days.	Recov. Died.	
1 34	530	Maniacal	Occasional Diarrhœa	3	13th Sept., 1849	56	1	Admitted 4th Oct. much reduced, having had an attack of cholera in July.
2 65	1	Maniacal	Much reduced	9	15th October	39	1	
3 29	228	Maniacal	Subject to Diarrhœa	7	19th	6	1	
4 45	53	Maniacal	Health improving	3	22nd	6	1	
5 34	23	Acute Mania	Reduced from excitement	7		1	1	
6 34	26	Maniacal	Healthy	3	23rd	3	1	
7 23	12	Maniacal	Epileptic—healthy	6	24th	5	1	
8 44	439	Maniacal	Reduced from excitement			3	1	
9 46	139	Demented	Reduced: fistula in ano	5		3	1	
10 29	306	Demented	Occasional Diarrhœa	5		3	1	
11 33	264	Maniacal	Healthy	8		3	1	
12 49	25	Melancholic	Reduced	8		5	1	
13 50	652	Demented	Reduced from Oaranism	6	25th	1	1	
14 26	72	Imbecile	Occasional Diarrhœa	4		7	1	
15 56	342	Maniacal	Healthy	5		37	1	
16 21	50	Recovered	Healthy	7	26th	11	1	
17 45	796	Demented	Reduced from injury of knee	7		2	1	
18 28	74	Imbecile	Healthy	4		8	1	
19 35	139	Demented	Reduced from mental delusion	6		9	1	
				7		11	1	

No.	Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
		Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Days.	Recov. Died.	
20	42	78 1	Melancholic	Reduced from disease of the stomach and membranes of brain		27th October, 1849	5		
21	40	15 0	Maniacal	Healthy	5	28th	2	1	
22	50	675 0	Demented	Reduced	6		8	1	
23	31	77 4	Cong. Idiot	Healthy	6		7	1	
24	22	216 5	Demented	Healthy	5		12	1	
25	23	19 5	Imbecile	Epileptic: healthy		29th	2	1	
26	43	40 5	Maniacal	Healthy	6		5	1	
27	22	19 4	Maniacal	Healthy	3	30th	3	1	
28	39	168 0	Maniacal	Generally healthy	6		3	1	
29	64	18 2	Imbecile	Generally healthy	6		10	1	
30	38	361 5	Maniacal	Healthy	3	31st	1	1	
31	41	4 2	Maniacal	Health improving	3		6	1	
32	28	97 2	Imbecile	Healthy			4	1	Admitted 1st October.
33	25	185 4	Cong. Imbec.	Scrofulous swellings in neck	6	2nd Nov., 1849	4	1	
34	27	2 4	Maniacal	Generally healthy	7	3rd	10	1	
35	43	647 5	Demented	Reduced from Onanism	7		3	1	
36	45	406 4	Maniacal	Healthy	3	11th	1	1	
37	54	642 3	Maniacal	Occasional Diarrhoea	5	23rd	2	1	
38	46	949 3	Demented	Healthy	6	28th	7	1	

RETURN OF CASES OF DIARRHŒA

In West York County Asylum, immediately previous to outbreak and during prevalence of Cholera.

FEMALES.

* Patients slightly attacked with Dysentery.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Days.	Recov. Died.	
1 61	283 0	Maniacal....	Healthy		9th Sept., 1849..	6	1	
2 62	5 6	Maniacal....	Reduced	13	12th.....	22	1	
3 48	22 0	Melancholic	Delicate	11	14th.....	8	1	
*4 21	1 6	Maniacal....	Delicate		19th.....	14	1	
5 47	495 6	Demented ..	Delicate	2	25th.....	4	1	
6 60	64 2	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	26th.....	1	1	
7 28	29 3	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	.....	1	1	
8 39	54 4	Melancholic	Healthy	3	28th.....	2	1	
*9 27	132 6	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	29th.....	11	1	
10 45	201 5	Maniacal....	Delicate	3	.....	2	1	
11 43	565 4	Demented ..	Delicate	3	2nd October	7	1	
12 43	743 2	Idiotic.....	Healthy	3	.....	2	1	
*13 69	1238 0	Imbecile....	Healthy	2	3rd	28	1	
14 51	63 5	Maniacal....	Healthy	10	.....	2	1	
15 25	105 4	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	8th	3	1	
*16 19	2 3	Maniacal....	Healthy	1	10th.....	44	1	
17 38	62 2	Imbecile....	Much reduced	1	12th.....	2	1	
18 61	74 5	Maniacal ..	Reduced.....	2	.....	2	1	

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Dura- tion.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Days	Recov. Died.	
19 70	505 6	Imbecile . . .	Has occas. suppres. of urine	15	12th October, 1849	6	1	
20 35	22 6	Melancholic	Healthy	10	20th	2	1	
*21 34	88 0	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	11	"	6	1	
22 37	648 5	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	12	"	7	1	
23 54	910 1	Imbecile . . .	Has frequent diarrhoea . . .	13	"	2	1	
24 47	110 1	Imbecile . . .	Delicate	15	"	6	1	
*25 38	87 5	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	2	"	10	1	
26 35	26 3	Maniacal . . .	Has affection of the heart . .	2	"	3	1	
27 49	726 2	Imbecile . . .	Healthy	2	21st	9	1	
*28 40	330 2	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	2	"	8	1	
29 56	239 4	Demented . . .	Healthy	18	"	2	1	
30 37	69 3	Recovered . . .	Healthy	16	22nd	4	1	
31 27	41 6	Imbecile . . .	Reduced	16	"	2	1	
32 46	587 5	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	2	23rd	7	1	
33 25	88 0	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	16	"	10	1	
34 46	854 6	Maniacal . . .	Scrofulous—Abscess in arm	10	25th	4	1	
35 18	3 4	Recovered . . .	Healthy	15	"	2	1	
36 53	528 2	Maniacal . . .	Occasional dyspepsy	16	"	6	1	
37 46	1409 2	Idiotic	Disease of the heart	16	"	3	1	
38 44	1239 4	Imbecile . . .	Healthy	14	26th	3	1	
39 55	31 6	Melancholic	In delicate health	16	28th	14	1	
40 46	811 0	Imbecile . . .	Reduced	16	29th	1	1	
41 56	38 0	Demented . . .	Reduced—Epileptic	13	30th	2	1	
42 68	532 4	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	16	"	2	1	

No.	Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.		Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack		Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
		Weeks.	Days.			Old B.	New B.		Days.	Recov.	Died.
43	19	8	1	Maniacal....	Healthy	12		31st October, 1849	4	1	
44	38	241	6	Maniacal....	Slight diarrhoea.....		2	2nd November ..	2	1	
45	37	139	5	Imbecile ..	Reduced.....		10	"	4	1	
46	39	22	3	Demented ..	Reduced.....	18		"	2	1	
47	36	63	3	Maniacal....	Healthy		10	3rd	2	1	
48	49	14	2	Maniacal. ..	Generally healthy	11		5th	11	1	
49	64	783	0	Imbecile ..	Generally healthy		3	12th.....	2	1	
50	31	23	4	Melancholic	Very reduced	13		"	2	1	
51	45	789	1	Demented ..	Generally healthy	14		"	2	1	
52	28	44	5	Maniacal ..	Generally healthy	13		26th.. ..	2	1	
*53	38	31	4	Idiotic	Reduced.....		1			1	
*54	51	570	3	Maniacal....	Occasional diarrhoea		1			1	
*55	35	27	2	Maniacal ..	Generally healthy		2			1	
*56	40	23	2	Maniacal....	Healthy		2			1	
*57	33	41	2	Maniacal....	Healthy		3			1	
*58	44	69	4	Demented ..	In delicate health.....		3			1	
*59	37	548	0	Demented ..	Healthy		3			1	
*60	37	57	6	Maniacal....	Healthy		4			1	
*61	45	52	4	Maniacal....	Healthy		4			1	
*62	33	331	2	Maniacal....	Reduced.....		10			1	
*63	36	924	1	Demented ..	Reduced.....		10			1	
*64	36	211	0	Maniacal ..	Healthy	11				1	
*65	58	789	6	Demented ..	Healthy	12				1	
*66	24	109	2	Imbecile ..	Healthy	13				1	

*These Patients were slightly attacked with Diarrhoea, which was removed by the administration of a dose of an astringent mixture, and calomel and opium pills, which were in the possession of the Ward Attendants to be given as requisite.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Days.	Recov. Died.	The length of time in the Asylum is calculated to the first day of October, 1849.
*67 33	9 3	Maniacal....	Reduced.....	13			1	
*68 59	35 3	Demented ..	Reduced.....	14			1	
*69 46	10 5	Demented ..	Healthy	14			1	
*70 46	3 0	Melancholic	Healthy	15			1	
*71 24	14 7	Maniacal....	Healthy	15			1	
*72 41	38 6	Melancholic	Healthy	15			1	
*73 69	28 4	Recovered ..	Healthy	15			1	
*74 44	84 6	Imbecile	Reduced.....	1			1	

Number of Cases of Cholera with and without premonitory symptoms of Diarrhoea.

M A L E S.

Number of Patients attacked with Cholera without premonitory Diarrhoea.	Number of Patients who suffered from Diarrhoea prior to the attack of Cholera.	Number of Patients apparently well at bed-time, and found in the morning labouring under Cholera.	Number of Patients suddenly attacked with Cholera.
41	26	11	25

F E M A L E S.

31	26	15	38
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Number and Description of Male Wards

REFERRED TO BY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERS IN THE ANNEXED
RETURN.

OLD BUILDING.

<i>No. of Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Patients in each Ward.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
1 ..	15	Is exclusively occupied by congenital and other idiots, epileptic and paralytic patients, all of whom are harmless.
2 ..	16	Occupied by patients who are harmless, inoffensive, and a few convalescent patients, who are employed in the shoemakers' shop, &c.
3 ..	31	Occupied by the most maniacal and dangerous class of patients.
4 ..	18	Occupied by harmless and convalescent patients, the majority of whom are employed in out-door and other work.
5 ..	15	Similar to Ward 4.
6 ..	25	Occupied by epileptic and imbecile patients, who are occasionally disposed to violence and to maniacal attacks.
7 ..	20	Occupied by a mixed class of patients who are cleanly, and who at times require watching to prevent one patient from attacking another. Some of them employed in work out of the ward.
9 & 10 ..	33	Similar to Ward 7. Wards 7 and 9 may be considered as receiving Wards.

NEW BUILDING.

5 ..	26	Harmless, cleanly and incurable patients.
6 ..	33	Do. do.
7 ..	27	Do. do.
8 ..	27	Do. with a few curable, employed in out-door work.
9* ..		Do. do.

* On the outbreak of the cholera, the patients from No. 4, Old Building, were removed to No. 9, New Building, No. 4 being occupied exclusively as a Ward for the cases of cholera which occurred in the Male Wards of the Old Building.

RETURN OF CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE WEST YORK COUNTY ASYLUM. MALES.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Hrs.	Recov. Died.	
1 52	887 2	Demented	Reduced	4	15th October, 1849	25	1	Diarrhoea a day or two before attack of cholera, but at the time of attack diarr. abated.
2 70	9 1	Maniacal	Reduced from age	3	17th	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
3 40	23 0	Maniacal	Suffering from dysentery	7	18th	20	1	
4 57	899 0	Maniacal	Paralyzed—epileptic	5	"	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
5 58	24 6	Imbecile	Had diarrhoea occasionally	3	"	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
6 46	875 0	Maniacal	Healthy	3	"	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
7 59	526 5	Maniacal	Healthy	4	19th	13	1	
8 72	1292 2	Imbecile	Had diarrhoea constantly	5	"	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
9 62	881 3	Maniacal	Had diarrhoea occasionally	6	"	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
10 49	507 4	Maniacal	Had diarrhoea occasionally	2	"		1	
11 28	58 6	Idiotic	Generally healthy	3	"	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	[No. 16.]*
12 55	227 4	Demented	Healthy	3	"	120 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	Oct. 25, Tem. of tongue 77.0.
13 41	22 3	Demented	Paralysed	3	"	17	1	hand 70.0. arm pit 80.0. bet. scrot. & thigh 80.0.
14 51	689 4	Demented	Symptoms of incip. paralysis	3	20th	10	1	Oct. 26, Tem. of ton. 80.0. bet. scrotum and th. 82.0. arm pit 92.0. feet 76.0.
15 55	747 4	Demented	Reduced	2	"	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
*16 26	17 6	Melancholic	Much reduced	9	"	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
17 51	499 2	Demented	Healthy	5	"	28	1	
18 65	424 6	Imbecile	Healthy	7	"	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
19 30	14 5	Maniacal	Red. from manial. excitement	6	"	82 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
20 36	111 6	Maniacal	Epil —reduced: refused food	1	"	223 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	

No.	Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Dura- tion.	Result.	Remarks.
		Weeks.	Days.				Hrs.	Recov.	Died.
21	55	300	2	Demented .	Old B. New B.	20th October, 1849	62½		
22	43	227	5	Demented .	1	"	17½		1
23	39	270	0	Monomania	7	"	14		1
*24	39	62	6	Maniacal .	3	"		1	
25	36	340	6	Demented .	1	21st	162		
26	40	875	1	Imbecile .	1	"	8		
27	72	124	4	Maniacal .	3	22nd	11½		
28	36	35	0	Demented .	6	"	29		
29	62	1247	0	Demented .	4	"	69		
30	38	64	1	Imbecile .	3	"		1	
*31	45	553	6	Demented .	4	"		1	
*32	28	560	0	Imbecile .	9	"		1	
33	75	61	4	Demented .	7	"	31½		
34	28	40	4	Maniacal .	9	"		1	
35	32	792	5	Imbecile .	7	"		1	
36	56	1208	1	Maniacal .	5	23rd	8		
37	48	933	3	Imbecile .	6	"	16½		
38	37	1009	6	Maniacal .	3	"	32		
*39	62	488	6	Maniacal .	1	24th	25		
40	48	37	6	Demented .	8	"		1	
41	50	423	5	Demented .	6	"	29		
*42	50	660	2	Demented .	5	"	19¾		
43	54	936	1	Maniacal .	5	"		1	
44	45	1223	2	Idiotic	6	25th	17		
45	51	491	0	Demented .	6	"	103½		

*Had an attack of cholera in the House of Correction, in February, 1849

*Pulse 90, o. ton. 85, o.

*Pulse 92, o. ton. 85, o. surfa. of bo. 90, o. room 62, o.

Tem. of tongue 75, o. chest 80, o. ft. 72, o.

*A few minutes before attack was jocosely talking to the patients.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Dura- tion.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Hrs.	Recov. Died.	
46	23	Idiotic.....	Healthy	1	25th October, 1849	25	1	
47	42	Demented ..	Paralysed	6	"	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
48	49	Maniacal....	Had diarrhoea	3	26th	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
49	35	Maniacal....	Healthy	9	"	25		*Tongue 72, o. surface of bo. 70, o.
50	46	Maniacal....	Labouring under incip. paral.	3	"	29		
*51	38	Demented ..	Epileptic: healthy	7	"	14		
52	37	Demented ..	Red. with perverted appetite	1	"	29 $\frac{1}{2}$		
53	33	Idiotic.....	Healthy	6	"	19 $\frac{1}{2}$		
54	49	Demented ..	Healthy	9	"	22 $\frac{3}{4}$		
*55	54	Melancholic	In delicate health	5	27th	32	1	*Tem. of to. 73, o surf. of body 70, o. arm pit 89, o.
56	52	Demented ..	Paralysed	6	"			
57	64	Demented ..	Paral.: occasional diarrhoea	9	"			
*58	47	Maniacal....	Healthy	6	"			
59	19	Maniacal ..	Healthy	7	28th	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
60	45	Maniacal ..	Healthy	6	"	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
61	39	Maniacal ..	Healthy	6	29th	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
62	46	Maniacal ..	Healthy	3	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		
63	59	Maniacal....	Healthy	5	31st			
64	67	Demented ..	Healthy	5	2nd Nov.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	
65	60	Demented ..	Healthy	9	"	25 $\frac{1}{4}$		
66	44	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	7th		1	
67	66	Maniacal....	Healthy	3	13th		1	
68	22	Maniacal....	Reduced	3	15th			
69	55	Maniacal....	Healthy	5				
70	34	Maniacal....	Healthy	6		11	1	

Number and Description of Female Wards

REFERRED TO BY THE CORRESPONDING NUMBERS IN THE ANNEXED
RETURN.

OLD BUILDING.

<i>No. of Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Patients in each Ward.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
11 ..	25	Occupied by patients who are cleanly—employed— and convalescent.
12 ..	25	Occupied by idiots, epileptics, (dirty,) and at times dangerous.
13 ..	30	Occupied by a mixture of patients who require care, watching, and good looking after.
14 ..	27	Similar to No. 13, but occupied by a better class of patients.
15 ..	29	Occupied by patients who are cleanly; weakly; at times employed; and for convalescent patients.
16 ..	27	Similar to Ward 12.
18 ..	25	Similar to Wards 13 and 14.

NEW BUILDING.

1 ..	30	Occupied by idiots, (congenital and others,) dirty: and a few epileptic and paralytic patients.
2 ..	20	Occupied by cleanly patients, and those who are employed in the domestic offices of the institution.
3 ..	28	Occupied by maniacal, incurable and demented patients, and subject to occasional attacks of mania.
4 ..	27	Similar to Ward 3.
10 ..	22	Occupied by patients (incurable,) troublesome, but cleanly and not disposed to destructiveness.

RETURN OF CASES OF CHOLERA **IN THE WEST YORK COUNTY ASYLUM.** **FEMALES.**

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
	Weeks. Days.			Old B. New B.		Hrs.	Recov. Died.	
*1 37	0 0	Imbecile . . .	Epil. : admitted with cholera	3	17th Sept., 1849 . .	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	*Admitted lab- ouring under cholera.
2 35	263 4	Idiotic	Healthy	3	22nd	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
3 39	42 2	Maniacal . . .	Healthy	3	2nd October	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
4 54	376 2	Maniacal . . .	Disease of heart	3	6th	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
5 64	763 6	Maniacal . . .	Epileptic—reduced	3	8th	106	1	
6 37	326 6	Maniacal . . .	Generally healthy	1	16th	12	1	
7 38	27 3	Demented . . .	Had diarrhoea	1	17th	33	1	
8 75	1431 1	Demented . . .	Reduced from age	1	"	12	1	
9 46	865 5	Demented . . .	Healthy	16	18th	90	1	
10 35	46 0	Maniacal . . .	Health declining	1	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
11 38	272 0	Demented . . .	Healthy	16	19th	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
12 48	884 4	Maniacal . . .	Health delicate	12	"	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	
13 32	138 4	Imbecile . . .	Epileptic—healthy	18	"	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
14 40	42 3	Imbecile . . .	Very obese	2	"	12	1	
15 59	151 1	Demented . . .	Health declining	11	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
*16 37	295 1	Cong. Idiocy . .	Healthy	11	20th	15	1	*Tem. of tongue 90° o., surface of body 95° o.
17 56	632 5	Demented . . .	Tolerably healthy	11	"	17	1	
18 55	1128 6	Imbecile . . .	Health declining	10	"	17	1	
19 63	986 6	Monomania . .	Tolerably healthy	10	21st	17	1	
20 68	1529 3	Idiotic	Reduced	10	"	17	1	

No.	Age	Length of Time in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack	Date of attack.	Duration.	Result.	Remarks.
		Weeks.	Days.		Old B.	New B.	Hrs.	Recov.	Died.
21	26	33	1	Maniacal ..	16		138½		1
22	46	679	3	Imbecile ...		4	21st October, 1849	1	
23	36	53	6	Maniacal ..	16		"	1	
24	64	33	3	Melancholic	15		"		1
25	59	1	2	Melancholic	16	1	23rd	8	
26	59	713	4	Maniacal ..	11		"	55	
*27	51	338	2	Demented ..	14		"	1	
*28	35	393	1	Imbecile ...	14		"	1	
29	49	6	1	Maniacal ..	14	4	"	12	
*30	42	33	5	Demented ..	13		24th	11	
31	17	208	4	Cong. Idiocy	14		"	89	
*32	72	27	6	Demented ..	16		"	4	
33	37	850	4	Imbecile ..	14		25th		
34	35	139	4	Imbecile ..	15		"	1	
*35	55	15	2	Demented ..	13		"	52½	
36	58	1161	2	Demented ..	12		"	1	
*37	62	197	5	Demented ..	16		"	21½	
38	45	1	1	Acute Mania	14		26th	22	
*39	39	970	6	Imbecile ...	14		"	27	
40	40	545	4	Maniacal ..	14		"	24	
41	59	755	1	Demented ..	14		"	17	
42	37	462	3	Maniacal ..	11	4	"	12	
43	59	10	1	Demented ..	12		27th	1	
44	44	89	3	Maniacal ..		2	"	16	
45	43	72	6	Maniacal ..			"		

(No. 27.)
*Oct. 24, Tem. of tongue 85.0, hands 75.0.
Oct. 26, pulse 92.0, tongue 85.0, feet 76.0, 11½ p.m.
(No. 28.)
Oct. 25, Salivated tongue 90.0.
(No. 30.)
*Tem. of to. 75.0 ha. palms 70.0.
(No. 32.)
*Tem. of to. 77.0 pa. of ha. 80.0.
(No. 35.)
*Ton. 80.0., surf. of body 90.0.
(No. 37.)
*Collapsed.—
Pulseless. ton. 75.0, body 84.0.
(No. 39.)
*Tongue 84.0., pulseless.

No. Age.	Length of Time in Asylum.		Form of Mental Disorder.	Bodily health and condition at the time of attack.	No. of Ward in which resident at time of attack		Date of attack.	Dura- tion.	Result.		Remarks.
	Weeks.	Days.			Old B.	New B.		Hrs.	Recov.	Died.	
46	62	7	Demented ..	Healthy	13		27th October, 1849	15		1	
47	41	85	Imbecile	Health declining	13		"	14		1	
48	36	587	Maniacal ..	Healthy	14		28th	15½		1	
49	33	55	Maniacal ..	Reduced		4	"	142½		1	
50	42	12	Demented ..	Epilep.—Paralyzed: reduced	11		29th		1		
*51	56	476	Maniacal	Healthy	13		30th		1		
52	33	86	Demented ..	Occasional diarrhoea		1	"	25½		1	*Tem. of tongue 80, o.
53	55	154	Maniacal	Delicate health	18		"	7½		1	
54	22	76	Idiotic	Healthy	13		"		1		
55	25	40	Maniacal ..	Healthy		2	"	4½		1	
56	60	492	Demented ..	Weakly		3	1st Nov.	115		1	
57	35	100	Idiotic	Healthy	12		"	3½		1	
58	51	591	Imbecile	Reduced	12		2nd				
59	33	61	Maniacal	Healthy		4	3rd		1		
60	70	46	Imbecile	Reduced		2	"	7½		1	
61	49	6	Maniacal	Healthy		4	13th	17		1	*Tem. of tongue 72, o., arm pit 70, o., room 64, o.
*62	58	696	Maniacal	Epileptic: healthy	13		24th	17½		1	
63	33	12	Recovered ..	Healthy	13		27th			1	

Sleeping Rooms of the Patients who died of the Cholera.

Old Building.										New Building.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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No. of Ward.	No. of Patients who died in each Ward.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in single rooms.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in three-bedded rooms.	No. of Patients who died in rooms of 7 to 10.	Total.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in South aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in North aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in East aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in West aspect.	Total.	MALES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
8	1	1	1	..	1	1	1

	No. of Ward.	No. of Patients who died in each Ward.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in single room.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in three-bedded rooms.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms of 7 to 10.	Total.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in South aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in North aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in East aspect.	No. of Patients who died sleeping in rooms in West aspect.	Total.	F E M A L E S.	
New Building.	11	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	..	3	98	11
	12	4	1	..	3	4	..	3	1	..	4		
	13	5	2	3	..	5	3	3	..	..	5
	14	6	6	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	6
	15	2	2	..	3	2	..	5	2	..	2		
	16	6	3	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	6
	18	2	3	3	..	2	4	2	..	..	2
	1	3	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	3
	2	4	3	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	4
	3	3	3	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	3
Old Building.	10	1	1	1	1	1	98	11
	11	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	3
	12	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	13	5	2	3	..	5	3	3	..	..	5
	14	6	6	..	..	6	3	3	..	..	6
	15	2	2	..	3	2	..	5	2	..	2		
	16	6	3	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	6
	18	2	3	3	..	2	4	2	..	..	2
	1	3	3	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	3
	2	4	3	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	4

Ages of the 98 Patients who died of Cholera.

	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	60 to 65	65 to 70	70 to 75	75 to 80	Males. Females.	
	1	2	3	8	5	9	8	7	4	4	1	1	53	45
	1	1	3	9	5	5	2	10	6	1	2	0		

WEST YORK ASYLUM.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Patients in the House during prevalence of cholera.....	296	324	620
Number attacked with cholera	70	63	133
Recovered	17	18	35
Died	53	45	98
Proportion attacked suddenly	25	38	63
Recovered	0	9	9
Died	25	29	54
Proportion of Cases in which Diarrhœa constituted the earliest symptom	22	9	31
Recovered	10	4	14
Died	12	5	17

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Recoveries from Cholera, affected with consecutive Fever	10	9	19
Patients attacked with Cholera who had been subject to Diarrhœa previous to the appearance of Cholera in the Asylum	14	7	21
Patients attacked with Diarrhœa, not followed by Cholera.....	38	74	112
Total number of officials (including all officers and servants,) residing in the Asylum during the prevalence of Cholera	29	22	51
How many attacked	1	1	
Result, both died.			

NOTE.—Very few officers and servants were exempt from premonitory symptoms of Cholera.