

**The report of the Committee of Visitors of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1858 : presented to the Court, at Wakefield sessions, 4th January, 1859.**

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THE REPORT

OF

The Committee of Visitors

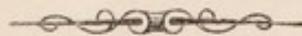
OF

THE WEST RIDING

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1858,

PRESENTED TO THE COURT, AT WAKEFIELD SESSIONS, 4TH JANUARY, 1859.



WAKEFIELD :

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REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF  
The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,  
FOR 1858,

*Presented at Wakefield Sessions, 4th January, 1859.*

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Admissions. The admissions during the past year have been :—

*Males* ..... 175

*Females* ..... 174

.....  
*Total* ..... 349

Discharges. The discharges :—

*Males* ..... 88

*Females* ..... 86

.....  
*Total* ..... 174

Deaths. The deaths have amounted to :—

*Males* ..... 64

*Females* ..... 59

*Total* ..... 123

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Patients in the Asylum. And the number of patients remaining in the House on the 31st December, 1858, was :—

*Males* ..... 403

*Females* ..... 477

*Total* ..... 880

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Increase. Showing an increase on the preceding year, of

*Males* ..... 23

*Females* ..... 29

*Total* ... .. 52

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Health of Patients. The health of the patients has been on the whole good, although the mortality shows a slight increase on that of the preceding year.

Accommodation. The accommodation has not been fully equal to the requirements of the Riding during the past year ; but the fitting up of Ivy House, (a building

adjacent to the Asylum, calculated to accommodate 40 male patients,) and other alterations will obviate any complaint on this ground.

Water  
supply.

The water supply to the Institution having, through failure of the springs, become quite inadequate to the necessities of the establishment, the Committee have, after consultation with the County Architect, and a competent Water Engineer, recently concluded an agreement with the Wakefield Waterworks Company, to have the Institution supplied from the works of the latter, at a moderate charge, and it is expected that all inconveniences arising from the scarcity of this all important necessary, will shortly be at an end.

Enlargement  
of the  
Asylum.

The new dining hall, kitchen, and other buildings are now in course of erection, from plans prepared by Mr. HARTLEY, and approved by the Secretary of State and Commissioners in Lunacy. And this Committee have directed the Architect to submit to their next Quarterly Meeting, plans for a new Chapel, for the erection of which, as well as the additions already mentioned, the General Quarter Sessions have already voted the necessary grants of money.

Appointment  
of Resident  
Medical  
Officer.

The Office of Medical Superintendent having become vacant by the death of Mr. ALDERSON, a special Meeting of your Committee was held on the 25th of February last, when Mr. JOHN D. CLEATON, late Medical Superintendent of one of the Lancashire County Asylums, was appointed the Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent of the Asylum, and he entered on his duties on the 26th of April following.

Officers and  
Servants.

The conduct of the officers and servants has met with the approbation of the Visitors.

H. W. WICKHAM,  
Chairman.

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *January 25th*, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the thirty-ninth Report of the WEST RIDING COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, together with the usual statistical returns, respecting the patients who have been under care and treatment in the institution during the year.

It will be seen from table 1, in the appendix, that the admissions (including seven re-admissions) have, during the year, been 349; namely, 175 men and 174 women. This is a higher number than has ever before been received during any year since the opening of the institution, and yet several applications for the admission of men patients were obliged to be refused for want of room, during the summer and autumn months. The opening of the new detached residence for 40 patients, has, however, made room for all applications which have taken place during the last month.

In the appendix, a return of some interest will be found,—shewing the number of patients respectively sent

from the various Unions in the Riding, and their relation to the population of the Unions in question.

One hundred and fifty-eight patients, namely, 79 men and 79 women, have been discharged recovered; or at the rate of 45.27 per cent. on the admissions during the year. The recoveries usually take place among the recent cases, and accordingly are found in most asylums to bear a marked relation to the admissions during the year. The large number of recoveries during the past year, would, there is little doubt, not have taken place, had not the admissions, also, been unusually numerous. Of those discharged as recovered during the year, 7 were re-admitted after varying periods of absence, the causes of relapse having been, in most of the instances, a return to the poverty or intemperance, which originally produced the insanity.

The deaths during the year have been 123, or at the rate of 10.45 on the total number under treatment. This rate of mortality is much the same as that of the previous year, and is somewhat higher than is commonly found in county asylums.

Dr. CHAPMAN, in the Superintendent's report of last year, in commenting on this subject, has, however, as far as my observation goes, arrived at a correct conclusion as to the causes of this apparently high mortality, which he traces to two circumstances, namely,—first, the large proportion which the “admissions” in the year bear to the “average daily number resident.” The yearly admissions at the West Riding Asylum are, thus compared, higher, (and indeed I believe *absolutely* greater,) on the

average of the last three years, than those of any asylum in the country, not excepting the large ones at Hanwell and Colney Hatch. It is the universal experience of asylums, that the recoveries chiefly take place among the new cases; and it is equally true, that the chief proportion of the *deaths* also occur among the recent admissions, and not among the older residents. This is, indeed, what *a priori* might have been anticipated. In the acute stages of all disorders the changes are more active and serious; there is more wear and tear, and greater immediate danger to life, than in the more chronic forms of disease; and hence, it is invariably found that the mortality, as well as the recoveries in insanity, have a well-marked relation to the proportion of *recent cases*, among the total number which have been under care and treatment. Sixty-three per cent. of the total number of deaths, during the past year, occurred among those patients who had not been twelve months in the house, and 17 per cent. among those who had been resident less than one month.

The other circumstance referred to in last year's report as influencing the mortality, and which I agree in considering a still more important cause, is the extremely shattered condition of the general health of the majority of the patients on admission. Fifty-five per cent. of the total admissions during 1858 are recorded as having on their reception into the asylum, been "much reduced and exhausted:" this dangerous exhaustion being at the same time, in a large number of cases, combined with maniacal excitement, and requiring a liberal supply of extra diet, with, in most instances, stimulants to prevent rapid sinking.

From table 12 it will be seen that the causes of death have been in 29 cases general paralysis, in 22 pulmonary consumption, in 18 exhaustion after mania, in 11 epilepsy, in 12 senile decay, and in the remaining 31 cases the several causes mentioned in the obituary.

During the summer and autumn months a considerable number of the patients, chiefly among the women, were affected with attacks of mild fever, but which, with two exceptions, readily yielded to treatment. The two cases in question proved fatal, from the complication of inflammation of the lungs in the one instance, and peritonitis in the other.

Table 7 shews the alleged causes of insanity, in 141 of the cases admitted during the year. Epilepsy, intemperance, poverty, pecuniary anxieties, and religious excitement hold the foremost rank.

There have been two successful attempts at escape during the year, both men. The one patient having secreted his clothing, managed to break out of his bedroom at night. The other being convalescent was acting as assistant to the brewer, and would probably shortly have been discharged.

The weekly cost during the past year, 7s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head per week, lower than that of 1857. A still greater reduction might probably have been anticipated, considering the low price of provisions. The outlay under some of the other heads has, however, been heavier than usual, owing in some measure to the necessity of making a large addition to the clothing of the patients,

which had gradually fallen much below what was absolutely essential for a proper change,—to the introduction of leather shoes generally, instead of cloth which were found to be unsuitable for the patients taking exercise in damp weather,—and to the improvement which I felt it my duty to recommend in the dietary of the patients, namely, reducing the number of the soup dinners in the week, from three to one, and substituting more substantial meals with meat.

Inasmuch, however, as the allowances of beer has at the same time been somewhat reduced, the difference in the cost of the present, as compared with the former dietary, does not exceed 2*d.* to 3*d.* per head, per week.

During the last six months, many important additions and alterations have been made at the asylum. A new weaving shed, joiners', upholsterers', and painters' shops have been built, which will permit of much work being done on the premises, which was formerly contracted for by tradesmen. An additional wash-house and drying closets have been erected in connection with the former one,—old materials on the premises being mainly used in their construction. The extensive buildings, comprising the new kitchens, dining hall, cellars, and other domestic offices are also commenced, and will, when completed, unite the two wings of the institution, which at present look like distinct asylums. These latter additions will, it is expected, greatly facilitate the orderly and economical administration of the commissariat, and will release for ward purposes a large amount of space in each wing, at present used as kitchens, cellars and store rooms.

In addition to the new works already enumerated, a large number of the men patients and attendants, assisted by several extra artizans, have been engaged during the greater part of the year, in altering and improving the condition of the women's wards: many scores of cart-loads of brick-work have been removed, and replaced by glass, by which means light has been freely admitted into the previously dark double corridors. Baths and lavatories have been added where needed: many of the sitting-rooms have been painted, and papered with cheerful inexpensive paper; and in the living and sleeping apartments of several of the wards, the stone floors have been removed and wood substituted—the flags thus taken up being about to be worked into the floors of the new domestic offices now in course of erection. These changes, with a few cheap engravings upon the walls, bright coloured but inexpensive window curtains, a little additional furniture, and the removal of the old heavy fire guards, have given the wards already completed a much more cheerful and domestic appearance, and have, as far as is practicable, divested them of their “asylum aspect.” In some of the wards where these alterations have taken place, an aspect of greater contentment and of increased cheerfulness and freedom from excitement is already noticeable among the patients. Many of the previously refractory have appeared to have their self-control and self-respect brought out by having their comforts increased, and by having trust and confidence reposed in them. I feel sure, that notwithstanding the somewhat heavy outlay which these improvements involve, the committee will have no reason, eventually, to regret their benevolent determination to proceed with these

alterations, which in my opinion have an important and well defined remedial influence on the mental condition of the patients.

Employment continues to hold in this, as in most other similar institutions at the present day, the foremost place as an aid to the medical and general treatment of the patients. Nearly three-fourths of the total number in the asylum are usefully employed in some occupation or other. About 150 of the men are regularly engaged as labourers in the gardens, farm, and grounds; and about 130 more as tailors, shoemakers, artizans of various kinds, and in-door assistants. Among the women, about 90 are occupied daily in the wash-house, laundry, bake-house, and kitchens; and nearly 250 in sewing and domestic work. Occupation, according to their ability, for five or six hours daily, is in fact understood to be the rule for all patients, unless interdicted by a medical order; and to keep this more prominently before the attention, a record is kept of all those who are *not* employed, and the reasons why. The women patients, and those among the men engaged in sedentary occupations, take exercise daily in the plantations, which form the boundary of the estate, and which are a mile in their total length. Walking excursions into the country are also made by considerable numbers of the patients of both sexes, once or twice a week; and during the summer months some very pleasant pic-nics were organized, and were highly appreciated by those patients who participated in them.

Although employment has been justly regarded as the

most important auxiliary in the successful treatment of the insane, it ought to be alternated with periodical recreation and amusement. With this view a weekly evening party for music and dancing, and another weekly evening meeting for practice and instruction in glee singing, has now been established for several months past, and are attended by about 150 of the patients, (as many as our present room will hold), who are much pleased with this pleasant break in the monotony of their weekly life.

It has been too much the habit at some of our large asylums, to have recourse to these meetings but once or twice a year, at which periods large numbers of strangers are admitted ; under these circumstances the whole scene becomes little more than a mere spectacle to feed the curiosity of the public, while the value of the meeting as an element of treatment is lost. These gatherings, to be *remedial* in their influence on the minds and feelings of the patients, must I believe be repeated *periodically* and with *moderate frequency*. In this way they are productive of marked benefit, not only by breaking the general monotony of asylum life, but in many individual instances by, on the one hand, arousing the dormant energies, and dispelling the gloomy brooding of the lethargic and melancholic, and on the other by fixing the attention and developing the self-control (the exercise of which is a necessary condition of their being allowed to be present,) of the flighty and manical. I look forward with hopeful interest to the increased facilities which our new dining and recreation hall will afford, for bringing a large proportion of the patients in the house frequently

under what I believe to be the *remedial* influence produced by these meetings.

Inasmuch as the Committee are fully aware of the great inadequacy of the present chapel accommodation, and have determined to remedy it by erecting a new building, —(appropriating the two rooms at present used for service, as dormitories)—it seems scarcely necessary that I should introduce the subject into this report. One or two points, however, require a passing notice. The two present chapels are capable of containing, when crowded, about 350 patients; but it is probable that from 150 to 200 more would be able to attend service if there was room, and as the number of beds in the institution, will, when the new offices now in course of erection are completed, and the existing ones are released for occupation as wards, be increased to at least 1000, it is important that the accommodation in the new chapel should not be less than from 600 to 700 sittings, including those for officers and servants; for I am of opinion that nearly three-fifths of the whole number of patients in the institution, would in the course of time be capable of attending chapel.

The other point to which I wish to draw your attention is the character and position of the new building.

It is an opinion now very generally entertained by those who have devoted especial attention to the subject, that an asylum chapel should have as much ecclesiastical character as possible, consistently with simplicity of detail and freedom from all superfluous ornament.

One of the leading features of asylum management at the present time, is the disposition to get rid, as far as is practicable, of every arrangement likely to associate itself in the minds of the patients with the "mad-house"—of all mechanical contrivances which are calculated to degrade, by being made substitutes for the exercise of the understanding and the will—and of every thing likely to obtrude obnoxiously upon the attention of the patients their unfortunate affliction. It is the gradual development of this principle that is leading to the disuse of mechanical restraint—the removal of window and fire-guards, and high walls, the abolition of blunt knives, and wooden eating vessels, and the substitution of ordinary domestic necessaries and comforts, and of arrangements calculated to arouse the perception, and the self-control of the patients. This principle is also at present being further exemplified in the architecture of the more recently erected asylum chapels. Several of these are now detached ecclesiastical buildings like small village churches, having no central division to separate the sexes, and nothing to remind the worshipper of his unhappy mental condition. In accordance with these principles, it is proposed that our new chapel shall be placed at the extremity of the grounds, to the front of the institution,—that daily family prayer shall be read every morning by the Chaplain, in the new dining hall now in course of erection, and that in very stormy weather, this shall also be available for service on the Sunday if necessary. Under these circumstances of having a large central room available for emergencies, I am of opinion that a chapel placed at some distance from the main building, possesses very decided and well

marked advantages, not only on account of affording a pleasant walk to and from service, but also in that there is likely to be more complete isolation from asylum associations, and consequently a more favourable opportunity for hearty and grateful participation in the devotional exercises of our church.

A matter which has engaged our anxious attention for some time past, has been the state of the water supply to the institution. The springs on the asylum estate had been gradually failing for a long time past, it is believed owing to the draining off of the water by neighbouring collieries. At length the scarcity became so great, that the committee, after consultation with a competent water engineer, wisely determined to make an arrangement with the Wakefield Water Works Company, and to lay down a separate main of their own to the service reservoir of the company, about 1200 yards distant from the institution. This has just been satisfactorily completed under the direction of Mr. HARTLEY, the County Surveyor; and I am glad to say, that the water will flow by its own gravity into our highest cisterns, so that we shall not, in future, be under any apprehension as to scarcity of this most important necessary.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the zealous assistance and co-operation of the various officers of the institution, upon whom a change in the directorship, and the extensive alterations and improvements in progress, have necessarily entailed a large amount of increased labour, but which has been most cheerfully undertaken.

I have, in conclusion, to thank the Committee of Visitors, for the kind and liberal spirit in which all suggestions of mine, for the improvement of the Institution, have been received.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN D. CLEATON,

Resident Medical Officer and Director.

*The Committee of Visitors of the*

*West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield.*



TABLE II.

AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Below 15 years .....	6	2	8
Between 15 and 20 years .....	8	15	23
"    20    "    25    "    .....	20	21	41
"    25    "    30    "    .....	18	16	34
"    30    "    35    "    .....	16	23	39
"    35    "    40    "    .....	29	19	48
"    40    "    50    "    .....	35	45	80
"    50    "    60    "    .....	28	25	53
"    60    "    70    "    .....	15	8	23
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE III.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

<i>Men.</i>	
Labourers.....	47
Weavers .....	17
Tailors .....	10
Shoemakers .....	7
Colliers .....	7
Mill Hands .....	7
File Cutters.....	6
Wool Combers.....	5
Cloth Finishers .....	6
Cabinet Makers .....	4
Cutlers .....	4
Hawkers .....	7
Mechanics.....	3
Butchers .....	2
Stone Masons .....	2
Excise Officers .....	2
Forge men .....	2
Dyers .....	2
Grocers.....	2
Grooms .....	2
Book-keepers .....	2
Painters .....	2
Silk Dresser.....	1
Silver Stamper .....	1
Book-binder.....	1
Gardener .....	1
Soldier .....	1
Basket Maker .....	1
Draper's Assistant .....	1
Glazier .....	1
Schoolmaster .....	1
Sawyer .....	1
Cattle Dealer .....	1
Bricklayer .....	1
Sweep .....	1
Watchmaker .....	1
Not known .....	13
Total.....	175
<i>Women.</i>	
Housewives .....	78
Servants .....	28
Weavers .....	13
Mill Hands .....	10
Baker .....	1
Milliners .....	5
Charwomen .....	4
Hawkers .....	4
Sempstresses .....	3
Schoolmistress .....	1
Shoebinders .....	2
Shopkeepers .....	2
Innkeeper.....	1
Prostitute .....	1
Upholsterer .....	1
Unknown .....	20
Total.....	174

TABLE IV.

SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married .....	76	89	165
Single.....	67	68	135
Widowed .....	15	13	28
Unknown .....	17	4	21
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE V.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced and exhausted .....	79	113	192
In moderate bodily health.....	37	13	50
In good bodily health.....	59	48	107
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE VI.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England .....	61	78	139
Roman Catholics .....	10	8	18
Protestant Dissenters .....	55	66	121
No Religion .....	49	22	71
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE VII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1858.

	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
<i>Moral.</i>						
Pecuniary anxieties, losses and difficulties	13	3	16			
Domestic unhappiness .....	2	5	7			
Desertion of Husband .....	...	1	1			
Imprisonment.....	1	1	2			
Disappointed Attachment.....	2	2	4			
Over-work .....	1	1	2			
Fear.....	1	2	3			
Spirit Rapping .....	1	...	1			
Religious excitement.....	7	8	15			
Over study .....	3	...	3			
Death of Relatives.....	3	6	9			
				34	29	63
<i>Physical.</i>						
Intemperance and Debauchery .....	11	4	15			
Poverty, want, and Physical Exhaustion...	3	7	10			
Epilepsy .....	17	13	30			
Imperfect Menstruation .....	...	3	3			
Chronic Disease of Brain .....	3	1	4			
Fever .....	2	3	5			
Injury of Head .....	5	1	6			
Recent confinement .....	...	2	2			
Excessive Smoking .....	1	...	1			
Congenital .....	1	...	1			
Climacteric change .....	...	1	1			
				43	35	78
Unknown.....	...	...	...	98	110	208
Total.....				175	174	349

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania .....	74	87	161
" with Epilepsy.....	8	6	14
" with General Paralysis.....	5	...	5
Monomania.....	1	1	2
Melancholia .....	22	40	62
Dementia .....	34	26	60
" with Epilepsy .....	14	11	25
" with General Paralysis .....	17	3	20
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under .....	19	25	44
Between 1 and 2 weeks.....	29	29	58
"  2  "  4  "  .....	23	33	56
"  1  "  2 months.....	21	18	39
"  2  "  3  "  .....	26	11	37
"  3  "  6  "  .....	17	21	38
"  6  "  12  "  .....	4	8	12
"  1  "  2 years.....	8	2	10
"  2 years and upwards .....	19	20	39
Unknown.....	9	7	16
Total.....	175	174	349

TABLE X.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	Total.
Mania.....	47	43	90
Melancholia .....	20	27	47
Imbecile.....	2	1	3
Dementia .....	10	8	18
Total.....	79	79	158

TABLE XI.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	Total.
Under 2 months .....	2	4	6
Between 2 and 3 months.....	16	12	28
"  3  "  4  "  .....	12	18	30
"  4  "  6  "  .....	12	18	30
"  6  "  12  "  .....	20	14	34
"  1  "  2 years.....	14	6	20
"  2  "  3  "  .....	0	3	3
"  3  "  4  "  .....	0	3	3
"  4  "  5  "  .....	1	1	2
"  6  "  7  "  .....	2	0	2
Total.....	79	79	158

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Chronic disease of the Brain with General Paralysis	23	6	29
"                    "    and Apoplexy supervening	1	...	1
"                    "    with Diarrhœa supervening	3	2	5
Epilepsy .....	8	3	11
Suffocation during an Epileptic Fit .....	...	1	1
Pulmonary Consumption .....	7	15	22
Pneumonia .....	...	2	2
Bronchitis .....	1	1	2
Pleuro-pneumonia .....	1	...	1
Disease of Heart and Lungs .....	...	2	2
Gangrene of Lung .....	1	...	1
Exhaustion after Mania.....	5	13	18
"                    "    with Asthma.....	2	...	2
"                    "    Fever.....	...	1	1
"                    "    following Gangrene of labia pudendi ...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa.....	3	...	3
General Dropsy .....	1	...	1
Senile Decay .....	5	7	12
Peritonitis .....	...	2	2
Enteritis following Strangulated Hernia .....	1	...	1
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach .....	...	1	1
Meningitis .....	1	1	2
Scrofula .....	...	...	...
Apoplexy.....	...	1	1
Erysipelas .....	1	...	1
Total.....	64	59	123

TABLE XIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1858.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week .....	1	3	4
1 week and under 4 weeks .....	14	3	17
Between 1 and 3 months.....	11	9	20
"    3    "    6    "    .....	12	8	20
"    6    "    12    "    .....	7	10	17
"    1    "    2 years .....	7	5	12
"    2    "    3    "    .....	3	5	8
"    3    "    4    "    .....	4	5	9
"    4    "    5    "    .....	2	2	4
"    5    "    6    "    .....	1	...	1
"    6    "    7    "    .....	...	4	4
"    7    "    8    "    .....	1	1	2
"    8    "    9    "    .....	...	2	2
"    9    "    10    "    .....	...	1	1
"    10    "    12    "    .....	...	1	1
"    24    "    25    "    .....	1	...	1
Total.....	64	59	123

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING,  
DURING 1858.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1851.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1858.
Barnsley .....	34,980	9
Bradford .....	103,778	22
Dewsbury .....	71,768	15
Doncaster .....	34,675	12
Ecclesall Bierlow .....	37,914	12
Goole .....	13,686	4
Halifax .....	120,958	10
Hemsworth .....	8,020	...
Huddersfield .....	123,860	32
Keighley .....	42,106	3
Knaresborough .....	15,473	3
Leeds .....	101,343	63
North Bierley .....	74,486	9
Ouseburn, Great .....	12,167	4
Pateley Bridge .....	9,334	2
Penistone .....	13,214	1
Rotherham .....	33,082	12
Saddleworth .....	17,799	6
Sedbergh .....	4,574	3
Selby .....	14,365	2
Settle .....	13,762	4
Sheffield .....	103,626	38
Skipton .....	28,363	8
Thorne .....	15,886	...
Wakefield .....	47,303	11
Wortley .....	18,798	6
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe .....	.....	3
Todmorden .....	.....	5
From Townships not in Union .....	.....	299
		50
Total .....	.....	349

TABLE XV.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN  
NOVEMBER 1818, TO JANUARY 1, 1859.

	M.		F.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted during the 40 years, 1 month, 1 week ...	3465	3580			7045
Discharged Cured .....	1351	1635			2986
" Relieved &c. ....	276	357			633
Died .....	1435	1111			2546
Remaining in the Asylum Jan. 1, 1859. ....	403	477			880

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1858.

From Nov. 1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
29	109	76	89	109	118	122	143	122	114	119	123	113	143	149	143	127	147	147	155	183	159	140

1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285	263	284	340	328	265	296	313	349

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
543	473	561	529	671	637	627	519	504	504	480	556

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1858.

1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
28	35	46	49	54	89	85	68	64	81	70	74	72	66	93	80	81	89	85	97	94	91	71

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121	131	139	134	157	166	175	150	174

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1858.

1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
14	12	19	19	23	30	53	45	42	42	50	47	49	53	52	43	60	56	62	37	60	41	57

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81	96	109	145	114	97	104	119	123

		Receipts.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To	Balance of last year's Account.....	”	”	”	— 412	17	7
”	Cash received for Sundries sold, viz:						
	<i>Farm and Garden Produce.</i>						
	Wheat .....	101	0	0			
	Cows .....	20	0	0			
	Calves .....	2	6	0			
	Hides and Tallow .....	8	15	0			
	Pigs .....	18	10	7			
	Eggs and Poultry .....	2	4	4			
	Vegetables .....	11	10	10	— 164	6	9
”	<i>Miscellaneous :</i>						
	Hams.....	2	5	4			
	Dripping .....	55	4	3			
	Yeast.....	12	4	2			
	Clothing .....	0	12	0			
	Rags .....	8	6	0	— 78	11	9
”	Amount received from West Riding Treas- urer for Patients chargeable to the Riding }	”	”	”	346	18	9
”	Amount received from Unions and Town- ships for Maintenance of Patients .....	”	”	”	17236	5	9
					<u>£18239</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
”	Amount due from Unions and Townships } for half-year ending 31st December, 1858 }	”	”	”	6956	18	2
”	Balance in hand, as per contra.....	”	”	”	360	10	9
					<u>£7317</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

27th January, 1859, Examined and Found Correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

We append our Names as Auditors, the correctness  
of the figures being certified by Mr. CAW.

JOHN BARFF.

F. WORMALD.

PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors,  
27th January, 1859.

H. W. WICKHAM,  
Chairman.

		Expenditure.					
By Provisions, viz :		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Flour and Oatmeal .....	2077	17	9			
	Groceries—including Tobacco .....	1163	3	5			
	Butter and Cheese .....	533	10	3			
	Malt £1187 12s. 4d., Hops £73 10s. 1d. ....	1261	2	5			
	Meat .....	3126	13	1			
	Potatoes.....	190	18	0	8353	4	11
„ Clothing and Bedding, viz :							
	Cloth, Linen, Sheeting, Draperies, &c....	1861	14	5			
	Leather, &c., for Shoes .....	574	7	5			
	Straw for Bedding .....	28	1	3	2464	3	1
„ Necessaries, viz :							
	Brooms and other Brushes .....	59	8	6			
	Coals, (15 months) .....	1104	12	9			
	Soap, Soda, &c. ....	126	10	10			
	Oil, Bath-brick, &c. ....	51	6	3			
	Lime for Gas Works .....	10	1	7			
	Ironmongery and Hardware .....	120	15	10			
	Water .....	225	5	4			
	Earthenware.....	80	1	9	1778	2	10
„ Salaries and Wages, viz :							
	Officers' Salaries .....	1607	9	2			
	Attendants' and Servants' Wages.....	1643	2	9	3250	11	11
„ Surgery and Dispensary, viz :							
	Drugs and Surgical Instruments .....	134	9	6			
	Wine, Spirits, and Porter .....	256	7	6	390	17	0
„ Funeral Expences, (charged to Parishes)	„ „ „				136	10	0
„ Farm and Garden,* viz :							
	Bran, Sharps, Meal, &c. ....	443	13	8			
	Cows, Fodder, &c. ....	399	13	2			
	Horse Hire .....	19	6	0			
	Seeds .....	43	19	6			
	Straw .....	68	1	2			
	Lime for Land .....	14	12	5			
	Wheat, Reaping and Thrashing.....	16	8	6			
	Bones Grinding .....	5	18	0	1011	12	5
„ Rent of Land .....	„ „ „				82	8	8
„ Rates and Taxes.....	„ „ „				98	5	7
„ Miscellaneous, viz :							
	Advertizing .....	8	1	1			
	Postages, and Carriage of Goods .....	34	17	6			
	Books and Periodicals.....	51	8	0			
	Stationery, Printing, &c. ....	104	17	8			
	Clocks Winding, Repairing, &c.....	5	15	6			
	Razors, Furnished and Set.....	10	10	0			
	Travelling Expences .....	14	6	3			
	Incidentals .....	44	0	1			
	Allowed to Patients whilst out on trial	6	14	8			
	Bank Interest and Commission .....	32	2	8	312	13	5
					17878	9	10
„ Balance in hand on 31st December .....					360	10	9
					<u>£18239</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
„ Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December.....					1822	11	10
„ Balance in favor of the Institution .....					5494	17	1
					<u>£7317</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>

\*The Farm and Garden Produce having been consumed in the Institution, (excepting sales as per contra,) the Amount under this head should be added to "Provisions,"

SUMMARY  
OF  
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Garden and Farm Expenses .....	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing and Bedding .....	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries .....	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages .....	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and Dispensary .....	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rent, Rates, and Taxes.....	0	1
Miscellaneous.....	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	7	11
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c. ....	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
		<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

Average daily number resident..... 862

Weekly charge 8s. throughout the year.

WM. BAILEY,

Clerk.

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