

Report of the Committee of Visitors and of the medical superintendent of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1870.

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REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
The West Riding
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.



WAKEFIELD :
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1871.



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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1870,

PRESENTED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS, 2ND JANUARY, 1871,

AND TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS,

APRIL, 1871.

Admissions. The Admissions during the year have been :—

Men..... 189

Women 257

Total 446

Discharges. The Discharges have numbered :—

Men..... 111

Women 118

Total 229

Deaths. The Deaths have numbered :—

Men..... 86

Women 75

Total 161

Patients
remaining in
the Asylum. The Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st
December, 1870, were :—

Men..... 695

Women 779

Total 1474

Increase on
the previous
year.

The number of Patients resident on the 31st
December, 1869, was :—

<i>Men</i>	706
<i>Women</i>	720
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	1426
	<hr/> <hr/>

The increase in the number of Patients in 1870, has therefore only amounted to 48. The comparative lowness of this figure, however, is accounted for, by the fact that, in accordance with the intimation conveyed in our last Report, a large number of Male Lunatics, 81 in all, have had to be refused admission from want of accommodation, and have consequently been removed to other Asylums in London, Leicester, Northumberland and Wales. The Asylum, as now enlarged, is capable of holding 1500 patients—705 Males and 795 Females—so that at the present time, there are just 26 vacancies. These cannot possibly meet the requirements created by the increase of Lunacy in the Riding for more than three months, so that a considerable number of Lunatics, of both sexes, must be inevitably excluded from the benefits of the establishment in the coming year.

Additions.

The new Dining Hall and Bath Room for Female Patients, which have been fitted up temporarily as Day Rooms and Dormitories were opened in November, and are now fully occupied. They afford accommodation of the most cheerful, convenient and excellent description.

Necessity
of new
Laundry.

The alteration and enlargement of the Laundry department which was adverted to in our last Report, is now engaging the attention of the Committee. The present buildings and machinery being altogether inadequate for their proper purposes, much unnecessary

labour and difficulty are entailed upon the Officers and Patients, while economy, and efficiency are alike interfered with. It is hoped that they will be brought into a more satisfactory condition during the coming year. It seems probable that the Gas Works will also require enlargement and improvement.

Recoveries. The Recoveries in 1870 have amounted to 212, and have therefore been at the rate of 47.53 per cent. on the admissions. This unusually high rate, which is far above the average of English Asylums, is all the more gratifying, when it is borne in mind that the admissions have been in some degree restricted, and that many of the Patients received have been in a chronic and hopeless state.

Death-rate. The Death-rate, which amounts to 11.06 per cent. on the average number daily resident, is considerably below the average.

Health of the Patients. The health of the inmates has been generally good during the past twelve months. The occasional appearance, however, of Typhoid Fever, Dysentery and Erysipelas, have led to repeated investigations of all sanitary arrangements, to the repairs of some drains where subsidence had taken place, and to the introduction of a trap on the main drain, by which the passage of currents of foul air upwards from Wakefield has been effectually prevented. The Water supply—a most complicated and important question—is still under consideration.

Rate of Maintenance The weekly sum charged for the maintenance of Lunatics to the Unions, will be reduced to 9s. 6d. a head, from the 1st of April, 1871.

Visit of Commissioners.

The Asylum was visited in February last by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who reported most favourably of its condition and management.

Conduct of Officers and Servants.

The conduct of the Officers has been satisfactory; and the general management of the Asylum, in its present over-crowded condition, reflects the highest credit on the ability of the Medical Superintendent.

Signed, W. SPENCER STANHOPE,
Chairman.

SPECIAL REPORT

AS TO

THE NECESSITY OF A NEW LAUNDRY BUILDING FOR
THE WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The present Laundry of the West Riding Asylum was erected in the year 1847, when the Asylum contained about 430 Patients, and has undergone no material enlargement since that time, although the population of the Asylum has meanwhile increased up to 1500. As the result of this large augmentation of the number of inmates of the Asylum, together with the restricted notions, respecting the comfort and personal cleanliness of the insane which characterize the modern system of treatment, an amount of work is now thrown upon the Laundry department, at least four times as great as that for which its dimensions and arrangements make it adequate. Twenty-three thousand articles are on an average washed weekly, in a building of the most cramped and inconvenient description, the capabilities of which may perhaps be inferred from the fact that its sorting and folding rooms measure, Men's 22f. 4in., X 18ft. 3in., Women's

18ft. 2in. X 12ft. 3in. The entire insufficiency of this building for the requirements of the establishment as now constituted, has been several times commented upon by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and has frequently engaged the attention of the Committee of Visitors, who have hitherto postponed dealing with it, as they have had to make repeated applications to Quarter Sessions for funds to enable them to effect extensions calculated to meet the rapid increase of Lunacy in the Riding. A scheme suggested by the Committee in 1869, by which an extension of temporary accommodation for Male patients would have been obtained in connexion with a new Laundry building, having failed to secure the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the necessity for a new Laundry having since become so urgent, as to permit of no further delay, it only remains to the Committee to propose that a suitable building commensurate with the size and wants of the Asylum, be at once built and fitted up for Laundry purposes. A variety of considerations, besides those already stated, have forced this conclusion upon the Committee.

The Patients and Officers at present engaged in the Laundry department, are undoubtedly much overtasked, and have constantly to continue their labours to a late hour, in order to supply the Wards with the requisite clothing and bedding. It has been found impracticable to lighten their duties by additions either to the machinery in use, or to their numbers.

The Male Patients employed in the management of the machinery, and the Females in hand-washing in the present Laundry have to work together, an arrangement which is exceedingly objectionable, but which cannot be rectified under existing circumstances.

The drying screens available in the present Laundry, are so limited in number, that during the winter season large quantities of clothing and bedding have to remain in a wet state often for many hours, greatly to their detriment, and consequently to the increase of the cost of maintenance.

The West Riding Surveyor is of opinion that the cost of the alteration of the existing Laundry buildings, so as to adapt them to the present requirements of the Asylum, together with that of temporary sheds and fittings, which would be necessary during the progress of such alteration, would reach a sum not far short of what would be sufficient to provide an entirely new Laundry, which would be far more satisfactory in its operation than any possible modification of the old structure.

It appears also that collateral advantages of great importance would be obtained by the erection of a new building. The Medical Superintendent reports that the various day-rooms throughout the Asylum are much overcrowded, and that this acts injuriously upon the health of the patients, especially when from cold or severe weather they are prevented from taking their accustomed exercise and thus permitting the thorough ventilation of the Wards. At such times epidemic diseases have upon several occasions broken out, and have been attributed in some degree to the constant aggregation of too large a number of Lunatics in a confined space. The erection of a new Laundry building would permit of the appropriation of that now in use, as a large workroom for Female patients, many of whom would therefore be withdrawn from the Wards for several hours in each week-day, thus relieving the overcrowding complained.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
ON THE
West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD,

11th March, 1870.

IN the course of the last two days, and this day, we have inspected this Asylum, in its several Divisions and Departments, have seen all the patients resident therein, and have made the Statutory enquiries into their condition and treatment, and the visitation and management of the Institution.

We have to record the following as the changes in the patients since the visit of our Colleagues, 18th February, 1869, and their present numbers and distribution:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted	262	247	509
Discharged and Removed	107	143	250
„ Of whom Recovered	99	136	235
Died	103	79	182
Present numbers on Books	702	718	1420
„ Of whom in Asylum	696	608	1304
„ At Mount Pleasant } Asylum	6	110	116

In reference to the Deaths, which have since the last visit been about 13 per cent. per annum upon the average numbers, we have to state as follows:—

Post-mortem examinations were made in 172 cases.

The assigned causes were—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
General Paralysis . . .	26	7	33
Epilepsy	7	2	9
Other forms of Brain Disease	22	22	44
Pulmonary Consumption .	10	12	22
Other forms of disease of Lungs and Heart . . .	22	13	35
Dysentery	5	0	5
Typhus Fever	1	0	1
Erysipelas	1	3	4
Other ordinary Causes .	8	20	28
Suicide	1	0	1

The Suicide was by stabbing with a Shoemaker's knife, which, owing to carelessness on the part of an Attendant, the patient had obtained and secreted. The case was duly investigated by the Committee, who took the necessary action thereon, and all the circumstances were fully reported to our Board.

In six other cases Inquests were held for special reasons, not calling for particular observation.

In the case of death from Typhus Fever, the man, who was brought from Sheffield, was affected with the malady when admitted, and died in a few days, having in the meantime been under treatment in the detached Hospital for contagious diseases.

The existence of Dysentery in the Asylum, involving the deaths, since the last visit, of five Male patients; and of Erysipelas, which during the same period proved fatal in four cases, taken in connection with the fact, communicated to us, that eleven Female patients have recently suffered from mild attacks of Typhoid Fever, suggests the importance of careful investigation of any defects still existing in the sanitary arrangements, more especially as respects the quality of

the drinking water. The state of the drains and sewers also should be well examined. No system for their ventilation from the interior, through the roof or otherwise, will prove effectual without further provision being made for that object, and the deodorization of noxious gases externally to the building.

There is not at present in the Asylum any disorder of a contagious, epidemic or other exceptional character.

The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 88 in the male division, and 115 in the female; 35 of the former and 15 of the latter being cases of Epilepsy.

The results of our inquiries in reference to employment continue to be most satisfactory. In the male division, including 120 assisting in the wards, 506 patients are reported to be usefully occupied, of whom 214 are "general out-door workers," and 85 artisans. The female patients returned as employed are 440 in number, of whom 64 are engaged in the laundry department, 227 work at their needle, 58 are occupied in the domestic offices, and 81 in cleaning the wards. In the weaving shed the materials woven since the last visit have been 14,550 yards of linen sheeting and Hessian, and 2,836 of linsey. A stocking-weaving machine has been introduced, and the male patient in charge of it has, since May last, woven nearly 500 pairs of stockings.

In reference to out-door exercise we have to report as follows:—

Of the male patients 260 walk out in the country every Saturday afternoon. Of these 120, engaged as artisans and in sedentary work, take exercise daily in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, and 70 others, assistants in the wards, &c., walk out three times a week. On the female side, about 270 patients walk daily in the plantations, and 70 in the country.

Ample provision continues to be made for recreation and amusements. In addition to the Saturday evening weekly dances, at which upwards of 400 patients are generally present, there have, since the last visit, been about 20 associated entertainments, including seven dramatic and other performances, and two promenade concerts, and

which have been usually attended by upwards of 500 patients of both sexes.

The church service on Sundays is attended by about 225 men and 240 women.

In our progress through the wards, with the exception of very few of the women of the worst class, who were somewhat excited and noisy, we found the patients of both sexes quiet and orderly, and their personal condition, as to clothing and otherwise, generally was very satisfactory.

There are no special dresses in the male division. Female patients of very destructive habits wear an ordinary dress of stronger material. At the time of our visit not more than two or three such dresses were in use.

On the day of our first visit we saw 360 men assembled in their general hall at dinner, which consisted of excellent boiled mutton, parsnips and carrots, bread and beer. The dinner was comfortably served, and the patients were most orderly.

There has not since the last visit been any instance of the employment of mechanical restraint for any cause. During the same period there has been only one patient, a male of the criminal class, placed in seclusion. This man was secluded for four days, and ultimately discharged recovered.

We noticed very few bruises or personal injuries, and those which we observed were all satisfactorily explained.

One patient only, a male epileptic, complained of ill-treatment of himself and others by attendants. We afforded him a full opportunity of making his statements, in reference to which we, in his presence, examined such of the patients and attendants as appeared to us capable of speaking to the facts alleged, including those suggested by himself, and we ascertained that his charges were entirely unfounded. We further satisfied ourselves that all such complaints, when made, are promptly investigated by the superintendent.

The present staff of attendants appears to be sufficient in number.

There are in each division three night attendants. One of those,

in the male division, sits up in a long dormitory on the ground floor, appropriated to suicidal and epileptic patients, whom he has under constant supervision throughout the night.

In connection with night nursing we have to state that it is in contemplation, in the female infirmary, to connect by open arches two six-bedded rooms with the adjoining twelve-bedded dormitory, in which a fourth night attendant, for the constant nursing of the sick, will always be on duty. We think this arrangement most desirable.

We have, as heretofore, to report most favourably of the cleanliness and good order of all parts of the Asylum, and the creditable state of the beds and bedding.

The day-rooms, more especially in the female division, were crowded, but the ventilation being good, the air was untainted. The overcrowding will, it is expected, ultimately be in great measure obviated, when the female dining hall, in course of construction, shall have been made available for extending the day accommodation.

Various alterations and improvements continue from year to year to be made in the wards, with the view to render them more comfortable and cheerful in aspect. Since the last visit the stone floors of three corridors in the female division have been replaced by boards. An insufficiently lighted corridor on the men's side has been much improved by skylights in the roof, and much has been done in the way of papering and painting of walls, hitherto merely whitewashed. Upwards of 70 of the old wooden-bottomed bedsteads have been replaced by others of a modern and more comfortable kind, and screens between the beds have been introduced in the female infirmary dormitories. About 260 prints and illuminated texts, framed and glazed in the Asylum, have been hung on the walls throughout, and nearly 100 additional chairs, and many more articles of useful domestic furniture, have been supplied.

A handsome wooden lectern, carved by a patient recently discharged recovered, has been placed in the church.

Several structural additional improvements have also been made, chiefly by the labour of patients and attendants, and under the direction of the clerk of the works.

The laundry drying-ground is in progress of extension, and the north-western boundary of the estate is about to be walled off from the public footpath.

The female dining-hall and associated bath-room, suggested at the last and previous visits, are in course of construction.

In connection with the subject of the latter, we desire to record our opinion, that after its completion, in order to provide adequately for the bathing of all classes of patients, it will be necessary to retain in every ward of the main building one of the existing baths.

We regret that the efforts to obtain additional land have hitherto failed. We trust that they will be continued; and in the event of success we recommend to the favourable consideration of the committee of visitors a proposition made to us by Dr. Browne, for erecting some cottages for married male attendants.

Dr. Browne is aided in his duties by two assistant medical officers, and two legally qualified clinical clerks. There is also a dispenser.

The medical records appear to be fully and carefully kept.

On the female side, books for noting at the bedside the treatment of the patients and changes in their condition have latterly been kept in the wards, under the charge of the clinical clerks. It has not as yet been the practice to transcribe these notes in the "case-books," which consequently, as respects the female division, are at present incomplete. Steps will, we doubt not, be taken to remedy this defect, and preserve such valuable records in the permanent and conveniently accessible form contemplated by the statute.

In reference to the visitation and management of the Asylum, and the duties of inquiry into the same devolving upon us, under the 110th section of the Act 8 and 9 Viet., c. 100, we have to report as follows:—

The Committee of Visitors meet at the Asylum on stated Quarterly days, in January, April, July and October, for the transaction of general business, after which, as a rule, several members visit, and inspect the wards, and see the patients.

In the intervals between the Quarterly Meetings, two members

of the committee, pursuant to the 61st section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, visit the Asylum for the purpose of performing their statutory duties.

The Chairman and individual members of the Committee, also occasionally visit the Asylum.

In reference to the question of the opportunities afforded to patients on their discharge, of making statements to the Visitors relative to their treatment, we desire to recal attention to the observations of the Visiting Commissioners, in their Report of the 22nd February, 1868. We find that the practice then recorded has not since been altered, and we recommend the subject to the special consideration of the Visitors.

In concluding our Report, we are glad again to bear testimony to the very creditable state of the Asylum, and to the energy and ability shown by Dr. BROWNE in its direction and management.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

J. D. CLEATON,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *January 26th*, 1871.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to lay before you the Fifty-first Annual Report of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, with the usual statistical information as to the movements of the population of that establishment, in the year 1870, and as to other matters of general interest.

On the 31st of December, 1869, there were resident in the Asylum 1416 patients—that is to say, 702 males, and 714 females. Since that date, up to the 31st of December, 1870, there have been admitted 447 patients—190 males, and 237 females—so that 1863, in all, have been under treatment during the past year. As the admissions in 1869 were 510 in number, and as these during 1870 were only 447, it might be inferred that insanity had not been so prevalent in this Riding during the latter as during the former year. Such an inference, however, would be incorrect, as the reduction in the number of admissions during last year must be attributed solely to the want of adequate accommodation, which has necessitated the exclusion of many patients, for whom admission has

been sought. Although a list of the applications for admission which have been refused is kept, no trustworthy computation of the number of lunatics, who, owing to want of room for them, have been excluded from the benefits of the Asylum, can be formed, as repeated applications are sometimes made on behalf of the same lunatic. There can be no doubt, however, that a considerable number of lunatics, principally of the male sex, have been shut out from the Asylum of whom many have been conveyed to Asylums in other counties. It is roughly estimated that, had this Asylum been capable of meeting all the demands for accommodation made upon it, the admissions would have reached 500 in number. If from this be subtracted the total number of discharges and deaths during the year,—390 in all,—then the apparent increase of lunatics, during the twelve months, would be represented by 110. In connection with this calculation, however, it must be stated that, as will afterwards appear, the recoveries, during 1870, have been considerably above the average. In relation to admissions, it is a noteworthy circumstance that a larger number of patients, not only proportionately to capacity, but absolutely, are annually received into this Asylum than into any other in Great Britain. As the toil and anxiety involved in Asylum management may be in some degree gauged by the figures indicating the yearly admission, it will be obvious that the strain made upon the resources of this establishment, and the energies of its Officers, is singularly severe.

The Asylum, including its Mount Pleasant auxiliary, is now capable of accommodating, in round numbers, 1500 patients—705 males, and 795 females. On the 31st December, 1870, it contained 1473 patients,—695 males, and 778 females,—so that there were then 27 vacancies, 10 for men, and 17

for women. Since that date up to the present time several of the beds which were then available have been occupied. It is inevitable that the Asylum will be again quite full in the course of three months, and that the admissions must be thereafter again restricted to a number equivalent to the aggregate of the discharges and deaths.

At the date of the last Report the Asylum was capable of accommodating 1425 patients. The enlargement for 75 patients, which now enables it to hold 1500, has consisted in the erection of the new Dining Hall, and General Bath Room for women, which are being temporarily used as day-rooms and dormitories. The former of these, which stands in advance of the eastern extremity of the south front of the main building for females, and commands a good view, is a plain, substantial structure 90 feet in length, 38 in breadth, and 37 feet in height, with an open raftered roof, stained and varnished, and with a small projecting wing at its north end, in which water-closets are placed. It is connected with the main staircase of the female building by a corridor 10 ft. in breadth, and 65 in length; with an open raftered roof. It has windows on three sides; those looking towards the South and West being bays of handsome dimensions. On the ground floor there are a Kitchen, Scullery, Coal Cellar, Larder, &c. What will ultimately form the Hall proper is now divided into two stories, by a temporary floor, which will be removed after the completion of the South Yorkshire Asylum. This now forms the ceiling of a spacious Day-room, Lobby, and Storeroom, and the floor of a Dormitory of very imposing appearance, with three Nurses' Rooms attached. These rooms have been furnished in a useful and yet cheerful style, and have a most comfortable and pleasing aspect. The general Bath-room projects to the North side of the Female Building, and is 79 ft. in length by 30 ft. in breadth,

and 13 ft. in height to the spring of the roof, which is also open and rafted. It has a cross wing at its north end, which is being fitted up as a Turkish Bath. It is divided by temporary brick partitions into 12 single rooms, a dormitory for 6 beds, and a small lavatory.

The Discharges, during 1870, have numbered 229. In 212 cases recovery had taken place, in 9 relief had been obtained, and in 8 no improvement could be detected. The recoveries have been at the rate of 47.65 per cent. of the admissions. In all other English Asylums the recoveries during the year 1869, the latest for which returns are as yet accessible, were at the rate of 35.21 per cent. of the admissions. Considering the class of patients received into this Asylum, including many congenital idiots, many aged persons in a state of second childishness, who are, of course placed beyond the pale of all curative treatment, many paralytics whose brains are irreparably damaged, and many chronic lunatics and epileptics who have been so for years in spite of all remedial measures, and in whom their infirmities are inextricably rooted, it is certainly a subject for congratulation that such a rate is attained. Considering also that for two years past the admissions have been partially restricted; so that many mild, and therefore, mitigable cases of insanity have been retained in their own homes or in workhouses, a complementary concentration of the very worst cases, particularly the dirty, degraded, and fatuous, having taken place here, it is still more gratifying that the recoveries should hold so large a ratio to the admissions.

The number of deaths in 1870, as shown by Table IV, has been 161, or in the proportion of 11.06 per cent. on the average daily number of patients resident in the Asylum. The

rate of mortality, when contrasted with that of previous years and of other Asylums, has therefore been satisfactorily low. Of the patients whose deaths are reported, 14 died within one month, and 34 within 3 months of their admission; while 17 were above 60, and 9 above 70 years of age at the time of their death.

The causes of death have been of the usual description, General Paralysis of the Insane and Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain, being together responsible for one-third of the whole mortality. Of 4 patients who died of exhaustion after mania, one had been an inmate of the Asylum for 24 hours, and the other for 6 days when death took place; the fatal issue in both these cases being in great measure due to the want of sufficient nourishment during the access and early stages of that mental excitement which draws so heavily upon the vital energies. It cannot be too strongly or repeatedly impressed upon Poor Law Officers, that under existing circumstances, no attempt ought to be made to treat cases of Acute Insanity in the homes of the humbler classes or in Workhouses; and that the immediate removal of patients thus afflicted to an Asylum is at once the safest and the cheapest policy. Pending that removal, however,—and this caution seems peculiarly necessary at a time when deficiency in Asylum accommodation may interpose tedious delays before removal can be effected,—care ought to be taken that abstinence is not prolonged beyond 24 hours. The forcible administration of aliment is an exceedingly simple process which could be effectively carried out by any and all of the very able and expert practitioners, who, as I have reason to know, are entrusted with public medical appointments in this district. The attention of these gentlemen only requires to be called to the importance of seeing that no insane person under their professional charge is allowed to fast

for more than one day and one night consecutively, in order to secure an adequate supply of food to those attacked by Acute Insanity, during that critical period which intervenes between the beginning of the disease and of Asylum treatment. Starvation, voluntary or involuntary, plays an appreciable part in the causation of mental diseases, and of the perils which attend them; and no efforts ought to be spared to mitigate or abrogate its very pernicious influence.

The material diminution which is observable in recent years, in the number of deaths in this Asylum, reported as due to epilepsy and convulsions, is to be ascribed to the remarkable success of the modern treatment of these affections, by the Bromide of Potassium, Atropine and Ergot of Rye.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia, which figure more largely in the table of mortality than for several years past, have carried off chiefly aged and infirm patients, who would otherwise have swollen the returns under Senile Decay, which are, it will be observed, unusually low.

Pulmonary Consumption caused 40 deaths in this Asylum in 1866, when the average population was 1118, and only 24 in 1870, when the average population was 1455. These figures are by no means exceptional or misleading, as it is undoubtedly true, that by various hygienic improvements, the mortality from that formidable disease has been reduced to one-half of what it formerly was. It is certainly very gratifying and very conclusive, as to the soundness of the sanitary arrangements now enforced, to find that the inmates of this Asylum suffer in a less degree from Pulmonary Consumption than the population generally. According to the Registrar General's Returns, it appears that of every 100 deaths occurring throughout the Kingdom, in persons above 5 years of age, 17 are due to

Pulmonary Consumption; whereas, our Statistics here show that of every 100 deaths occurring in the Asylum only 15 are due to that cause; and this, too, notwithstanding the operation of certain conditions very favourable to the development of Pulmonary Consumption, to which the incarcerated insane are particularly exposed. In view of such facts, the allegation that any special connexion exists between Insanity and Phthisis is of course no longer tenable. Whenever an excessive mortality from Phthisis in an Asylum would seem to indicate such a connexion, it is probable that a searching inquiry will reveal some other and more feasible explanation. In relation to this subject it is certainly an instructive fact that in almost all English Asylums the female patients suffer from Phthisis to a disproportionate extent. Now, it is indisputable that in proportion to their weight, female pauper lunatics in Asylums have a more liberal dietary than males; their domestic comforts are as a rule better attended to; their clothing is fully as good; their mental diseases are as a whole less debilitating. Why, then, are they more liable than males to Pulmonary Consumption? Without attempting any elaborate answer to this question, it may be pointed out that one essential difference between male and female lunatics in Asylums, and a vital one too, is to be found in the amount of indoor and outdoor life to which they are respectively subjected. The males, by virtue of their employments and recreations are kept in great numbers and for prolonged periods in the open air, while the females, on the other hand, by their occupations and habits, are mostly kept confined to closed rooms, enjoying only stated and comparatively brief periods of outdoor exercise. The injurious effects of continuous indoor life in the production of phthisis in those of weakly constitution and consumptive tendencies, have been often exemplified in the most lamentable

manner in the history of public institutions. Fresh air is the best preventative against Phthisis and affords valuable protection to those who are vulnerable to its assaults. It ought to be freely indulged in by all pauper lunatics; and a hope may perhaps be entertained that when females of that class are more bounteously supplied with it, the ravages of Phthisis amongst them will be still further circumscribed.

It will be noticed that three deaths from Enteric or Typhoid Fever are reported in 1870. By a calculation founded upon the ordinary rate of mortality in that disease, these might be taken to represent a serious epidemic. Any such estimate, however, would be quite inaccurate, as these 3 deaths actually sum up the whole extent of the fever in question during the year. Only three cases of Enteric Fever occurred, and all ended fatally. In one of these, which occurred in December, there are good grounds for believing, that the woman, who had been resident in the Asylum for only 25 days at the date of her death, had contracted the disease previous to her admission in the insalubrious suburb of Leeds, in which her home was situated. In the other two, which occurred in September, there could be no question that the infection took place in these premises. That death terminated both these cases is to be attributed, not to the virulence of the poison, but rather to the dangerous character of the complications which existed. In one there was an abscess of the cerebellum, and in the other emaciation and exhaustion, following a violent attack of mania, which had been with difficulty controlled by Hydrate of Chloral.

The occurrence of these cases of Typhoid Fever, together with the appearance of Erysipelas, in the Table of Deaths, as the cause of 3, and of Diarrhœa and Dysentery as of 2 each, unmistakably indicate that the morbid agencies, denounced in

previous Reports, 1st, impure water; 2nd, overcrowding; and 3rd, defective drainage; still continue to tell upon the health of the community. And it is not only in the Obituary that the detrimental effects of these are exhibited. Our records of sickness show that they occasionally operate in the production of various disorders, which, though not fatal, are distressing and prejudicial to constitutional vigour. In February last 11 women suffered from distinct Febricula, while throughout the year cases of Erythema, Carbuncle, Diarrhœa, have from time to time cropped up, and demonstrated vitiation of two of the great elements of healthy vital action.

Continued attention has been given to the rectification of the evils enumerated. A Sub-Committee is still engaged in investigating the question of the Water Supply; but as yet no practicable scheme has been devised by which a better supply than that which we now have, might be procured.

Certain modifications in the internal arrangement of the Wards have slightly lessened the inconvenience and risks dependent upon their overcrowding; and a plan is now in contemplation which, if carried out, will afford material relief in this direction.

The ventilation of the drains, which had been previously attended to, has been further improved, while their condition in other respects has also engaged consideration. The position of the Asylum on an elevation above the town of Wakefield, and about 80 feet higher than the outfall of its main sewer; the heated state of its drains, due to the constant flow of hot water into them, the faulty construction, and course of many of the old drains, some of which were laid down as long as thirty years ago; and the complicated and ill-balanced ramifications of its drains, which have been extended and diverted at

various times to suit enlargements and alterations; are all sources of danger in connexion with the disposal of our liquid sewerage, and formidable obstacles in the way of any thoroughly safe and satisfactory system of drainage. Some steps towards such a system have, however, been taken during the past year. Experiments with the anemometer having proved that a constant current of foul air ascended into the Asylum drains from those of Wakefield, a large trap has been fixed on the Asylum main drain, near its point of exit from the grounds, with the purpose of preventing the back draught referred to. Two old and most malignant-looking cesspools, or precipitating tanks as they were called, have been filled up and abolished. A barrel drain of brick, conducting from the male building, excoriated, rat-eaten, presenting subsidence in certain places, and of exorbitant dimensions, has been replaced by a line of pot pipes, of size more suitable to the work to be done; ventilating tubes have been fixed at new points; and charcoal trays introduced into some manholes that had not before been protected in that way.

The improvements carried out during the past year, however, have not been confined to the Asylum's subterranean aspects. Out of a large number of works which have been accomplished only a few can be named, such as the erection of a new Photographic Studio, in lieu of that removed from the Court-yard of 35, with a small Pathological Museum attached; of a boundary wall at Mount Pleasant; of a Straw Shed at the Farm; the fitting up of a disused cellar as a Laboratory for the preparation of Drugs; and of a room as a Flour Store communicating with the Bakehouse; the fixing of two large skylights, with a view to light and ventilation, over the Tailor's Shop and No. 10 passage; the substitution of a pitch-pine for a stone floor in No. 1 dayroom; the addition of a Kneading

Machine to the Bakehouse, and the felting of all steam mains, water pipes, and boilers. Considerable additions have been made to the furniture of the Wards, and papering and painting have been extensively carried out. A second-hand Billiard Table has been placed in No. 20, and gives much amusement to the inmates of that Ward.

Medical and Moral Treatment have been diligently carried out with growing confidence in the efficacy of both.

The Honourable and Reverend the Dean of York preached at our Harvest Festival, to a congregation keenly alive to his goodness in coming amongst them, and to the exhortations which he addressed to them.

Mr. LEWIS R. STARKEY, of Heath Hall, and Major BARKER, of Holme Field, have generously supplied us with evergreens—very precious in this smoke-desolated neighbourhood—for our Christmas decorations.

Mr. T. TAYLOR and Captain SANDERSON have made much prized contributions to our Theatrical Wardrobe.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy spent the 11th of March, last, and two following days, in their annual and very searching investigation into the state of the Asylum, and were pleased to intimate their approbation of its condition and management.

In the Permanent Medical Staff no change has taken place. Dr. MITCHELL continues to superintend the Mount Pleasant Branch at Sheffield, with such effectual zeal and care, that no misadventure of any kind has up to this time chequered its history. Mr. THOMPSON and Mr. ALDRIDGE still afford me their valuable co-operation here, and energetically second my efforts to maintain and extend the usefulness of the Institution.

Among the Clinical Assistants, several changes have of course occurred. Dr. NICOL who was a member of the clinique at the close of 1869, and who was afterwards appointed Assistant Medical Officer in the Sussex County Asylum, returned here in Autumn to fill Dr. MITCHELL'S place, during his absence for four months, on a visit to Continental Asylums. Mr. PEDLER who was Dr. NICOL'S colleague resigned his position in May last on entering upon practice in London, and was succeeded by Dr. LAWRENCE who has since been elected Assistant Medical Officer in the Chester County Asylum. Dr. LAWRENCE has been followed by Dr. CHURCHILL FOX, who is now associated with Mr. WATSON DOVE. To those gentlemen who are, and have been Clinical Assistants here, my sincere thanks are due for the ability and industry which they have brought to bear upon their gratuitous labours. Their best reward must consist in the reflection that they have improved the vast opportunities for study and observation which have here been offered to them, and that they have contributed by their exertions, in no trifling degree, to whatever success has attended the practice of this Hospital. A close scrutiny of their work and influence, enables me to express in the most unqualified manner my opinion, that no more valuable improvement can be effected in any Asylum, than the addition of the Clinical element to its medical constitution.

Mr. BRACEY has been appointed Dispenser in the room of Mr. EVANS, who had secured a better situation, and promises to justify the strong recommendations which led to his selection.

In consequence of the increase of work in the Steward's Department an Assistant Clerk has been appointed. Mr. CARL HUDTMAN upon whom the choice of your Committee fell, has brought intelligence and diligence to the discharge of his duties, and has already given evidence of his fitness for the position which he fills.

Miss CHADWICK who had been for nine years in the service of the Asylum, at first as Chief Nurse and latterly as Chief Female Officer, having resigned her appointment in June last, the then Chief Nurse, Miss CHAPMAN, was promoted to her place. Miss CHAPMAN who has been connected with the Asylum for four years displays great devotion and activity in her new sphere.

Miss WARD, a pupil of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, London, has been appointed in succession to Miss CHAPMAN, and is now an efficient Chief Nurse.

The conduct of the Subordinate Officers, Attendants, Nurses and Servants generally, has been highly commendable, and has betokened a more just and elevated conception of their work, than could have been anticipated in persons of their rank and education. I cannot fail to attribute much of the all but universal propriety of their deportment to the consideration which you have been kind enough to show, for their comfort and welfare, and to the uncompromising character of the discipline which is enforced. The one impresses them with an inspiring notion of the value attached to the service in which they are engaged, and the other affords a powerful stimulus to self control. The increase which you have sanctioned in the wages of the Senior Nurses, and the gratuities which you have granted in certain specially deserving cases have had an excellent effect. The adoption of my suggestion that a money compensation, should be paid to married attendants, for the loss of board sustained by them when they are absent from the Asylum on leave, has also afforded much satisfaction. It did not seem equitable that a man whose board forms a portion of his remuneration—a supper each evening being a part of that board—and whose leave of absence includes three nights a week from seven p.m. till six the following

morning, should neither be permitted to carry his supper home with him nor receive any recompense for the forfeited meal. Only three alternatives, all equally disagreeable; either to forego his supper, to forego his intercourse with his family, or to take his supper immediately after his tea, were open to him. Your liberal settlement of this grievance, will I believe insure more numerous applicants for attendants' situations than have lately presented themselves. Much difficulty has from time to time been experienced in recent years in finding suitable persons to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Attendants or Nurses. The facilities of obtaining employment in this district of a more congenial description than that offered here, and the high rates of wages now paid in mills and in domestic service place us at a decided disadvantage in the labour market. Serious deficiencies in the staff, particularly in the Female Division, have occasionally occurred and obliged me to bring recruits from agricultural counties at considerable distances. For the same reasons that difficulty is found in securing officers, difficulty is found in retaining them. Movement at any rate, and progress if possible, seems to be the law in this vigorous and prosperous Riding, and hence changes amongst servants of every class, are exceedingly common. The effect of this here is, that much trouble has to be constantly expended in the training of probationers, and much anxiety felt on the ground of their ignorance and unskilfulness. The machinery for their training is not so perfect as might be wished, though it has undergone considerable improvement. A hope is felt, however, that Nursing Institutions under certain conditions and regulations, may yet be founded in connexion with some of our large Asylums, so that more science and art than heretofore may be infused into the ministering to a mind diseased. The Superintendents of such institutions under medical guidance and authority might exercise an unremitting

and most beneficial supervision over the wards. The presence of the probationers and the necessity for instructing them in the offices of the sick room, and in those special measures which appertain to Lunatic Asylum practice, would create a high standard of nursing and render obligatory the observance of all those precautions and attentions which though apparently insignificant in themselves, sometimes make up the difference between recovery and death. Could expert and well-qualified Nurses be supplied to families of the upper and middle ranks in which cases of mental-derangement occur, the necessity of removal to an Asylum might sometimes be obviated, and if not that it would take place under more favourable auguries. Incalculable mischief is done by the mismanagement of cases of mental derangement at their outset. The urgency of the demand for trained Nurses to wait upon cases of insanity and of nervous disorders, may be gathered from the fact that women who have been dismissed for bad conduct from our County Asylums frequently find employment of this kind, notwithstanding the knowledge of their delinquencies on the part of those who engage them. Their special training is held to more than counterbalance their moral defects.

When speaking of Nurses and Attendants, it may not be improper to refer to a series of acrimonious attacks upon the administration of public Asylums, and particularly upon the character of their inferior Officers which appeared in the pages of two presumably respectable periodicals during last spring. To show the nature and honesty of these attacks I may mention, in one of them in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, there was what I do not hesitate to call a deliberate misrepresentation of an accident which happened in this Asylum in 1869. As it would have been in vain to seek redress from that journal which excludes from its pages every refutation of its own fallacies, I submitted the

official reports on the case to the Editor of a local paper in which the paragraph in question had been quoted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who in his next issue, expressed his regret for having given circulation to such a misleading paragraph, and his opinion that its writer must have been guilty either of wilful mis-statement or culpable negligence.

Although the attacks alluded to were impotent and fell far short of their aim they were not altogether harmless, as they caused uneasiness to the relatives of some of the unfortunate inmates of Asylums, and cast unjust odium upon those whose position was already sufficiently trying. It is well, therefore, that they should be repelled, and that evidence should be adduced to show that the insane who are confined in Asylums are treated with singular kindness and humanity, and are subjected to none of the atrocities which it served the purpose of a couple of hired philanthropists to describe. In the Asylum circle as in all circles, even the family circle, individual cases of cruelty and oppression, will no doubt, occasionally present themselves. These must be rigorously dealt with. Their occurrence, however, does not logically warrant the conclusion, that cruelty and oppression prevail universally in all Lunatic Asylums, nor obviously suggest the remedy, that our present system should be demolished to its foundations, and another constructed on its ruins. The unanimous experience of those who know most of our Asylums, is that such cases are rare and exceptional and stand in strange contrast, with the gentleness and forbearance with which the insane poor in these establishments are ordinarily treated. The Chaplain of this Asylum who will not be suspected of any medical bias, and who is certainly a competent judge upon such a subject, says in his Report laid before you this day.

“I may perhaps add, and this I can do with great pleasure, that, in my capacity as Chaplain, it has never been my lot to witness any instance

of inhumanity towards a patient in the West Riding Asylum. I have, on the contrary, again and again observed, in the patients, a kindly appreciation of the sympathy manifested for them—both when they have been called in to bear testimony to the way in which they have been treated before they leave, and also in the course of my visits to the Wards: in the latter case rather by manner, than in words. My experience in parochial visiting leads me to feel strongly that the class of patients domiciled within the walls of the Asylum cannot but be surrounded by greater comforts, and have less to disturb and distress them than in many cases, in the time previous to their reception into the Institution.”

The best witnesses as to the treatment of the insane in Asylums, are certainly those who having been themselves insane, and in an Asylum have recovered their reason and been discharged. Thousands of such persons are now scattered over the country, and it is quite incredible, that, had the charges brought against Asylums by the *Lancet* and *Pall Mall Gazette* had any real foundation in fact, many of them would not have come forward to bear testimony regarding practices so nefarious, as to excite indignation by their very mention. To the patients who are discharged from this Asylum, I have lately begun to make an appeal for information, more minute and confidential than that conveyed in the declaration made in my presence and that of the Chaplain at the time of discharge and referred to in former reports, as to the treatment received by themselves and their companions. Every patient when discharged is requested to write to me one week after their return home, when their Asylum experiences are still fresh in their memories, and when the constraint due to routine and discipline may be supposed to have worn off, and to tell me fully and truthfully, nothing extenuating their impressions as to the manner in which they and those around them were treated. As the result of this arrangement, which with your approval, I shall continue in the future, I have already amassed a body of evidence as to the substantial kind-

ness and consideration with which the patients here are treated, which the most captious critic could not impugn. That these letters are not merely formal but that they are really genuine records of experience and expressions of opinion, is established by various internal proofs and notably by the suggestions contained in many of them as to amendments and reforms, in little details of Asylum life which had been distasteful to the writer. The thankfulness for having been sent here, to which many of them give utterance, the gratitude for kindness shown with which they overflow, and the personal acknowledgements of which they are made the vehicle, afford a triumphant vindication of the humane behaviour of the Attendants and Nurses here. Reiterating what I have said in former years as to the imperative necessity of vigilant watchfulness over these having the immediate care of the insane and of prompt repression of everything approaching to harshness or severity; I have again also to repeat my convictions, that upon the whole our subordinate Asylum Officers deport themselves in a most creditable way and deserve encouragement and reward rather than contumely and defamation.

In closing this Report, I beg leave again my Lords and Gentlemen, to represent to you my respectful and grateful sense of the sympathy and support with which you unceasingly honour me, and without which I could not hope to sustain the grave solicitude and responsibility that press upon me in the management of this Asylum, and in my endeavours to make it worthy of the West Riding and of the pains and patronage which you bestow upon it.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obliged and obedient Servant,

J. CRICHTON BROWNE, M.D., (EDIN. UNIV.)

Medical Superintendent & Director.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR, 1870.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1870				702	714	1416
Admitted for the first time during the year	156	222	378			
Re-admitted during the year.....	34	35	69			
				190	257	447
Total under care during the year				892	971	1863
Discharged or Recovered :						
Recovered	100	112	212			
Relieved	5	4	9			
Not improved.....	6	2	8			
Died	86	75	161			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				197	193	390
Remaining in the Asylum 1st Decem- ber, 1870 (inclusive of absent on trial, Male and Female).....				695	778	1473
Average numbers resident during the year				711	744	1455

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING
OF THE ASYLUM TO THE PRESENT DATE, DECEMBER 31st, 1870.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Persons Admitted during the period of 52 years				5899	6025	11924
Total of cases Admitted, Discharged or Removed :						
Recovered	2233	2764	4997			
Relieved	382	438	820			
Not Improved.....	105	74	179			
Died	2484	1971	4455			
Total Discharged and Died during the 52 years				5204	5247	10451
Remaining 31st December, 1870				695	778	1473
Average Nos. resident during the 52 yrs.				280	281	571

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
PER CENT. OF THE ADMISSIONS, FOR EACH YEAR.

Years.	Admitted.			DISCHARGED.								
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
(Nov. 23) 1818...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819...	61	48	109	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
1820...	41	35	76	18	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
1821...	52	37	89	15	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
1822...	56	56	112	20	26	46	1	2	3	...	...	...
1823...	50	68	118	18	24	42	7	5	12	...	...	...
1824...	59	63	122	34	43	77	4	8	12	...	...	...
1825...	70	73	143	33	38	71	6	8	14	...	...	...
1826...	66	56	122	21	29	50	7	11	18	...	...	...
1827...	65	49	114	31	27	58	2	4	6	...	...	...
1828...	57	62	119	21	34	55	7	9	16	...	...	...
1829...	58	65	123	20	29	49	9	6	15	...	...	...
1830...	58	55	113	32	28	60	7	7	14	...	...	...
1831...	78	65	143	28	34	62	4	6	10	...	...	...
1832...	80	69	149	28	30	58	3	5	8	...	...	...
1833...	68	75	143	29	38	67	12	14	26	...	...	...
1834...	59	68	127	27	36	63	7	10	17	...	...	...
1835...	78	69	147	30	23	53	12	16	28	...	...	...
1836...	81	66	147	34	28	62	13	14	27	...	...	...
1837...	71	84	155	28	36	64	9	12	21	...	...	...
1838...	92	91	183	34	35	69	11	17	28	...	...	...
1839...	75	84	159	38	41	79	7	8	15	...	...	...
1840...	75	65	140	36	33	69	10	12	22	...	...	...
1841...	64	63	127	27	31	58	6	7	13	...	...	...
1842...	79	92	171	23	29	52	16	18	34	...	...	...
1843...	76	86	162	30	35	65	5	6	11	...	...	...
1844...	75	71	146	30	41	71	7	6	13	...	...	...
1845...	47	64	111	28	22	50	11	14	25	...	...	...
1846...	21	72	93	16	13	29	2	5	7	...	...	...
1847...	32	76	108	7	34	41	...	7	7	...	...	...
1848...	118	139	257	12	37	49	2	4	6	...	...	...
1849...	135	133	268	57	68	125	4	6	10	...	...	...
1850...	149	136	285	54	59	113	5	3	8	...	...	...
1851...	132	131	263	41	77	118	8	3	11	2	...	...
1852...	132	152	284	56	66	122	9	6	15	1	1	...
1853...	179	161	340	47	71	118	4	7	11	4	1	...
1854...	157	171	328	65	66	131	11	10	21	4	1	...
1855...	134	131	265	66	82	148	6	8	14	1	3	...
1856...	141	155	296	56	66	122	22	31	53	1	...	...
1857...	156	157	313	60	70	130	11	8	19	...	1	...
1858...	175	174	349	79	79	158	5	6	11	4	1	...
1859...	165	166	331	72	79	151	9	5	14	5	5	...
1860...	172	161	333	49	76	125	9	12	21	3	4	...
1861...	200	214	414	58	74	132	25	23	48	10	9	...
1862...	191	182	373	65	97	162	15	10	25	10	9	...
1863...	198	189	387	67	103	170	18	14	32	8	11	...
1864...	225	220	445	84	78	162	7	9	16	10	8	...
1865...	161	202	363	51	94	145	7	8	15	3	3	...
1866...	189	182	371	58	89	147	3	8	11	12	2	...
1867...	249	187	436	81	105	186	5	6	11	12	9	...
1868...	235	231	466	98	113	211	4	3	7	5	1	...
1869...	256	254	510	93	128	221	3	7	10	4	3	...
1870...	190	257	447	100	112	212	5	4	9	6	2	...
<i>Total (53 years)</i>	5899	6025	11924	2233	2764	4997	382	438	820	105	74	179

THE MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY AND PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES
SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

Died.		Remaining 31st December.			Average num- bers resident.			Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per cent. of Deaths on average of num- bers resident.		
F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
...	...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	46	50	96	32	35	67	29.50	20.83	25.6	40.6	2.8	20.78
8	12	64	61	125	57	54	111	43.90	48.57	46.0	7.0	14.8	10.79
3	19	85	64	149	82	62	144	20.88	83.78	51.6	19.5	4.8	13.09
10	19	102	88	190	89	77	166	37.73	46.42	42.1	10.1	12.9	11.39
10	23	118	113	231	106	101	208	35.99	35.29	35.5	12.2	9.9	10.94
13	30	126	108	234	130	113	243	57.62	68.25	63.0	13.0	11.5	12.30
23	53	129	110	239	129	111	240	47.14	52.07	49.5	23.3	20.7	21.99
20	45	132	116	248	131	115	246	31.81	51.78	40.9	19.0	17.3	18.26
23	52	138	118	256	134	116	250	47.67	55.10	50.7	21.6	19.16	20.80
19	42	135	117	252	136	118	254	36.84	54.83	46.21	16.9	16.1	16.49
29	60	134	121	255	133	120	253	34.48	44.61	39.83	23.3	21.6	23.71
19	47	133	114	247	134	115	249	55.17	50.90	53.09	20.8	16.5	18.79
17	49	141	128	269	134	120	254	35.89	52.30	43.35	23.8	14.1	19.19
28	63	156	143	299	149	137	286	34.99	43.47	38.80	23.49	21.16	22.2
21	52	151	146	297	153	149	302	42.64	50.66	46.84	20.2	14.0	17.19
21	43	154	147	301	155	148	303	45.76	52.94	49.59	14.1	14.0	14.09
30	60	164	143	307	162	141	303	42.85	33.33	36.04	19.7	21.2	19.79
24	56	170	139	309	170	139	309	41.98	42.42	42.17	18.8	17.2	18.09
28	62	172	145	317	175	147	322	39.43	42.85	41.28	19.4	19.0	19.19
17	37	196	170	366	161	185	346	36.95	38.46	37.88	12.4	9.1	10.59
31	60	197	174	371	196	172	368	50.66	48.80	49.67	14.7	18.0	16.31
19	41	206	173	379	206	173	379	48.00	50.00	49.28	10.6	10.9	10.79
18	47	200	178	378	200	178	378	42.19	50.76	45.65	14.50	10.1	12.43
24	53	206	194	400	207	194	401	29.11	31.15	30.40	14.0	12.3	13.19
24	53	219	214	433	208	204	412	39.47	40.70	40.12	13.9	11.7	12.79
37	59	226	207	433	229	209	438	40.00	57.70	48.63	13.9	11.9	12.99
18	44	218	207	425	225	213	438	59.57	34.40	45.04	11.5	8.4	10.01
25	37	209	236	445	202	227	429	76.19	18.05	31.17	5.9	11.0	8.08
17	43	208	254	462	205	250	455	21.87	44.73	37.96	12.6	6.8	9.39
30	73	271	314	585	239	278	517	10.17	26.61	19.05	17.9	12.94	14.12
105	226	225	267	492	275	326	601	42.22	51.13	46.64	44.0	32.2	37.59
35	81	269	306	575	259	295	554	36.24	44.11	39.64	17.7	11.8	14.61
39	96	291	320	611	292	322	614	31.06	58.77	44.85	19.5	12.1	15.59
55	109	302	345	647	301	344	645	42.42	43.42	42.94	11.2	15.9	16.78
59	145	341	367	708	328	353	681	26.25	44.09	34.70	26.2	16.7	21.19
53	114	357	408	765	344	394	738	41.41	38.59	39.93	17.7	13.4	15.39
35	97	356	411	767	365	422	787	49.01	62.59	55.83	16.9	8.2	12.29
54	104	368	416	784	377	426	803	39.57	42.58	41.20	13.2	12.6	12.89
46	119	380	448	828	379	448	827	38.49	44.58	41.60	19.2	10.2	14.19
59	123	403	477	880	395	467	862	45.14	45.40	45.26	16.1	12.8	14.29
51	106	427	503	930	425	501	926	43.63	47.56	45.61	12.9	10.1	11.39
68	135	471	504	975	499	466	965	28.48	47.20	37.53	13.4	10.4	13.89
81	167	492	531	1023	480	516	996	28.98	34.56	31.87	17.9	15.7	16.69
70	170	493	527	1020	496	531	1027	34.03	53.29	43.42	20.1	13.1	16.51
67	154	511	521	1032	517	527	1044	33.83	54.49	43.92	16.8	12.6	14.53
71	166	540	575	1115	520	555	1075	37.33	35.45	36.39	18.2	12.7	15.40
79	188	531	593	1124	532	594	1126	31.67	46.53	39.93	20.4	13.2	16.67
78	195	530	598	1128	525	593	1118	30.67	48.90	39.61	22.2	13.1	17.41
58	151	593	609	1202	582	597	1179	32.53	56.14	42.65	15.5	9.7	11.99
51	125	647	672	1319	609	632	1241	41.69	48.09	45.30	12.1	8.0	9.99
75	175	702	714	1416	689	709	1398	36.32	53.39	43.33	14.51	10.57	12.51
75	161	695	778	1473	711	744	1455	52.62	43.57	47.65	12.09	10.08	11.06
1971	4455				14569	15164	29733	2050.05	2416.19	2302.24	886.78	678.92	802.43
					280	291	571						

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1870.

AGES.				The Admis- sions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
							Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
				M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
From	5 to 10 years			—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
„	10 to 15 „			2	2	4	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
„	15 to 20 „			14	14	28	7	5	12	—	—	—	1	4	5
„	20 to 30 „			26	58	84	24	26	50	—	—	—	8	13	21
„	30 to 40 „			55	90	145	21	32	53	4	2	6	19	17	36
„	40 to 50 „			41	47	88	19	19	38	2	2	4	24	21	45
„	50 to 60 „			30	23	53	15	18	33	1	1	2	19	7	26
„	60 to 70 „			17	18	35	11	8	19	—	—	—	10	7	17
„	70 to 80 „			2	4	6	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	5	9
„	80 to 90 „			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	90 and upwards ...			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	.....			3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total.....				190	257	447	100	112	212	11	6	17	86	75	161

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED
AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1870.

<i>Length of Residence.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>			<i>Died.</i>		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month	—	—	—	5	9	14
From 1 to 3 months ...	25	24	49	11	9	20
„ 1 „ 6 „	25	33	58	9	10	19
„ 6 „ 9 „	23	24	47	8	3	11
„ 9 „ 12 „	6	16	22	6	4	10
„ 1 „ 2 years ...	15	9	24	13	8	21
„ 2 „ 3 „	1	3	4	15	9	24
„ 3 „ 5 „	4	1	5	9	6	15
„ 5 „ 7 „	1	—	1	2	3	5
„ 7 „ 10 „	—	1	1	4	5	9
„ 10 „ 12 „	—	1	1	—	1	1
Above 12 years	—	—	—	4	8	12
Total.....	100	112	212	86	75	161

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT	M.	F.	TOT
First Class.												
First attack, and within } 3 months on admission }	77	149	226	47	52	99	3	2	5	24	27	51
Second Class.												
First attack above 3 and } within 12 months on } admission	22	46	68	11	18	29	3	1	4	19	15	34
Third Class.												
Not first attack and with- } in 12 months on ad- } mission	43	41	84	34	32	66	—	—	—	16	12	28
Fourth Class.												
First attack or not, but } of more than 12 months } on admission	36	21	57	4	10	14	3	3	6	16	21	37
Unknown	12	—	12	4	—	4	2	—	2	11	—	11
Total.....	190	257	447	100	112	212	11	6	17	86	75	161

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1870.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Single	72	100	172	38	35	73	1	0	1	20	31	51
Married ...	102	124	226	52	57	109	8	4	12	60	33	93
Widowed...	11	33	44	7	20	27	—	2	2	3	11	14
Unknown...	5	—	5	3	—	3	2	—	2	3	—	3
Total ...	190	257	447	100	112	212	11	6	17	86	75	161

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1870.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	74	101	175
Roman Catholics	9	22	31
Protestant Dissenters	77	113	190
No Religion	18	10	28
Jew	1	—	1
Unknown	11	11	22
Total	190	257	447

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1870.

MEN.		
Accountant..... 1	Grocers 4	Potters 2
Barber 1	Groom 1	Puddlers 2
Barman 1	Horse Dealer 1	Quarrymen 2
Blacksmiths 2	Innkeeper 1	Rag Dealers 2
Blade Forger 1	Jewish Minister..... 1	Saw Maker 1
Boiler Maker 1	Joiners 2	Schoolmaster 1
Bookseller 1	Labourers 27	Ship Carpenter 1
Brickmaker..... 1	Lawyer's Clerk 1	Shoemakers 11
Butchers 6	Maltsters..... 2	Show Man 1
Butler 1	Masons 5	Soldier..... 1
Cab Driver 1	Mechanics 3	Solicitors..... 3
Clerks 3	Mill Hands.. 12	Smith, Engine 1
Coachman 1	Millstone Builder ... 1	Stocking Weaver ... 1
Colliers 7	Nail Maker..... 1	Stuff Manufacturer... 1
Confectioner 1	Omnibus Conductor 1	Tailors..... 11
Currier 1	Painters 2	Tea Dealer 1
Cutlers 5	Pianist..... 1	Tinners 2
Dyers 2	Pipe Maker..... 1	Warehousemen 6
Farmers 2	Plasterer..... 1	Wheelwrights..... 2
File Cutter 1	Plate Rubber 1	Weavers 9
Founder in Glass	Plumber 1	No occupation 9
House 1	Pointsman on Railway 1	Unknown 1
Gardeners 2	Printers 2	
Greengrocer 1	Porters 2	Total 190
WOMEN.		
Baker 1	Huckster..... 1	Sempstresses 3
Book-folder 1	Lodging - House	Servants 39
Charwomen..... 12	Keepers 2	Shopwomen..... 2
Factory Hands 26	Milliner 1	Staymakers..... 2
Dress Makers 7	Nurses..... 2	Washerwomen 4
Farm Servant..... 1	Pearl Buttonmaker . 1	Weavers 17
Governess 1	Rag Dealer..... 1	No Occupation 11
Hawkers 2	Rag Pickers 2	Not known 8
Housekeepers 5	Saw Rubber 1	
Housewives 102	School Mistresses ... 2	257

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED
DURING THE YEAR 1870.

<i>Cerebro-Spinal Diseases.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Abscess of the Brain	—	1	1
Apoplexy, Sanguineous.....	—	2	2
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain	18	11	29
Encephalitis,.....	1	—	1
Epilepsy	2	2	4
General Paralysis	22	3	25
Locomotor Ataxy	1	—	1
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	2	2	4
Melancholic do.	—	1	1
Meningitis	3	—	3
Red Softening of the Brain	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease of the Brain.....	1	1	2
Tumour of the Brain.....	—	3	3
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Acute Pneumonic Phthisis	—	3	3
Bronchitis	3	—	3
Emphysema.....	1	2	3
Pleuro-pneumonia ..	3	—	3
Pneumonia	3	9	12
Pericarditis	1	—	1
Other Diseases of the Heart	2	3	5
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Abscess of Liver.....	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	—	1	1
Cancer of the Pancreas	1	—	1
Acute Bright's Disease	1	—	1
Chronic do. do.	—	2	2
Hæmatemesis	1	—	1
Diarrhœa.....	1	1	2
Dysentery	2	—	2
Enteritis	1	—	1
Ulceration of the Intestines.....	—	1	1
<i>General Diseases.</i>			
Enteric Fever	1	2	3
Erysypelas	3	—	3
Mollities Ossium	—	1	1
General Tuberculosis	2	2	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis	8	16	24
Senile Decay	2	1	3
<i>Special Causes of Death.</i>			
Abscess of the Arm.....	—	1	1
Pharyngeal Abscess	1	—	1
Suicide by Cut-throat*	—	1	1
Total.....	86	75	161

Post Mortem Examinations were made in 156 of these cases.

* The Act committed previous to Admission.

D

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST
RIDING DURING THE YEAR 1870.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1870.
Barnsley	45,787	10
Bradford	106,218	36
Bramley	11,391	12
Dewsbury	92,873	25
Doncaster	39,387	11
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion)..	60,172	23
Goole	15,375	4
Halifax	128,667	38
Hemsworth.....	7,793	4
Holbeck	15,824	4
Huddersfield	131,334	38
Hunslet	25,763	12
Keighley	43,112	8
Knaresborough	17,176	4
Leeds (Township)	117,533	108
„ Boro'	—	1
North Bierley	85,767	15
Ouseburn (Great)	11,532	—
Penistone	14,418	2
Pateley Bridge	9,534	2
Pontefract	—	6
Ripon	—	—
Rotherham	44,330	4
Saddleworth (Township)	18,630	7
Sedbergh.....	4,396	—
Selby	14,918	2
Settle	12,528	2
Sheffield	128,929	23
Skipton	31,155	4
Tadcaster	—	1
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	7,149	2
Wakefield	53,069	20
Wetherby	—	1
Wharfedale	15,467	5
Worksop (West Riding Portion).....	—	1
Wortley	24,091	3
York	—	1
Patients chargeable to the Riding.....	—	1
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe	—	2
Todmorden	—	5
From Unions not in the Riding	—	—
Total.....	—	447

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1870.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In good bodily health and condition	1	—	1
In fair bodily health and condition	10	6	16
In feeble, very feeble, and exhausted condition..	179	251	430
Total.....	190	257	447

TABLE XIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

MEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF ATTENDANT.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1870. MARCH 12th.	1870. JUNE 12th.	1870. SEPT. 12th.	1870. DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	221	234	235	228
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	9	9	7	9
" " Engine-room and Gas-works...	9	9	8	9
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	3	1	1	1
" " Plumbers' do.....	3	3	3	3
" " Joiners' do.....	13	12	12	14
" " Shoemakers' do.....	18	17	21	18
" " Tailors' do.	19	18	21	21
" " Weavers' do.	24	26	28	27
" " Upholsterers' do.	1	3	3	2
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	48	50	47	44
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	17	19	18	22
" " Assisting in Wards	120	114	115	116
Total employed	505	515	519	514
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	8	9	7	8
Aged and Infirm	53	48	41	42
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	32	28	25	21
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	40	46	50	41
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	65	68	64	73
Able, but unwilling	1	3	2	5
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	199	202	189	190
Total number of Patients.....	704	717	708	704

TABLE XIV.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE PATIENTS
AS REGARDS EMPLOYMENT.

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF FEMALE OFFICER.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1870.	1870.	1870.	1870.
	MARCH 12th.	JUNE 12th.	SEPT. 12th.	DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	62	64	65	65
" " Bakehouse	—	—	—	—
" " Passages and Kitchen	58	61	57	67
" " Sewing	194	207	235	237
" " Knitting	36	32	32	35
" " Cutting-out Room	7	6	5	6
" " Cleaning Wards	81	83	86	96
" " Other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	438	453	480	506
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble.....	35	30	35	35
Aged and Infirm	39	39	36	40
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	8	8	3	7
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>).....	70	72	79	77
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>).....	97	106	100	96
Able, but unwilling	31	30	30	32
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	280	285	283	287
Total number of Patients.....	718	738	763	793

BALANCE SHEET,

1870.

Dr. WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

£ s. d.

To CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:

„ *Farm and Garden Produce:* £ s. d. £ s. d.

Hams and Bacon	219	10	8			
Hides and Tallow.....	842	17	6			
Cows	9	10	0			
Calves.....	23	16	6			
Pigs	175	15	6			
Vegetables.....	1	8	0	1272	18	2

„ *Miscellaneous:*

Coke	29	16	1			
Gas Water.....	33	15	0			
Clothing and Linen	899	7	3			
Dripping	332	7	7			
Rags, &c.....	38	2	11			
Canaries.....	4	3	6	1337	12	4—2610 10 6

„ Amount received from the West Riding }
Treasurer for Patients chargeable to } 835 11 11— 835 11 11
the Riding

„ Amount received from Unions for the }
Maintenance of Patients..... } 38199 17 1—38199 17 1

Carried forward.....£ 41645 19 6

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Cr.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurer, 31st December, 1869	782	7	7
„ <i>Provisions, viz :</i>	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal.....	3568	5	8
Groceries—including Tobacco	2194	15	0
Cheese, Butter, Eggs, &c.....	1655	1	8
Malt.....	1725	10	0
Hops.....	181	14	4
Meat.....	8301	18	0
Potatoes	797	14	2
Milk.....	88	11	8
Turnips	38	2	9—18551
13			3
„ <i>Clothing and Bedding, viz :</i>			
Cloth, Linen, Sheetting, &c.....	4869	19	3
Leather	854	18	3—5724
17			6
„ <i>Necessaries, viz :</i>			
Brushes	69	8	6
Coal and Gas	1464	4	0
Earthenware	223	8	4
Ironmongery	324	11	6
Lime.....	33	3	4
Soap, Candles, &c.	734	10	7—2849
6			3
„ <i>Salaries and Wages, viz :</i>			
Officers' Salaries.....	1422	10	0
Attendants' and Servants' Wages ...	4125	15	7—5548
5			7
„ <i>Surgery and Dispensary, viz :</i>			
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	435	8	0
Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....	430	11	10—865
19			10
„ Funeral Expenses—charged to Parishes	154	8	6
„ <i>Farm and Garden, viz :</i>			
Bran, Meal, &c.....	530	6	3
Cows, Fodder, &c.	1743	12	6
Seeds	176	5	8
Straw	242	12	1
Horse hire	38	18	6
Manure	8	4	0—2739
19			0
Carried forward.....	£ 37216	17	6

Dr.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	41645	19	6
To Interest from Bankers	50	14	10
	<hr/>		
	£ 41696	14	4
	<hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in favor of the Institution, 31st Dec. 1870.....	3203	2	1
„ Amount due from Unions	9738	6	0
„ Sundries (Sales)	460	15	11
	<hr/>		
	£ 13402	4	0
	<hr/>		

Examined,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

*We append our names as Auditors, the correctness
of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW.*

Exhibited to us,

THOS. H. HOLDSWORTH.
J. B. CHARLESWORTH.

W. SPENCER STANHOPE,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1870.

Cr.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	37216	17	6
<i>By Miscellaneous, viz :</i>	£	s.	d.
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	252	14	11
Books, Periodicals, and Music	115	9	4
Postage and Carriage of Goods	124	5	7
Clocks Winding, and Repairing	6	12	0
Travelling Expenses	74	10	11
Bankers' Interest, Commission and) Stamps	0	17	6
Furnishing and Repairs.....	547	9	3
Cooperage	65	8	8
Incidentals	89	6	7
	1276	14	9
	38493	12	3
Balance	3203	2	1
	£41696	14	4

	£	s.	d.
By Amount due to Tradesmen	5229	4	2
„ Balance in favour of the Institution	8172	19	10
	£13402	4	0

SUMMARY
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1870.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	5	7
Clothing and Bedding	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries.....	0	9
Salaries and Wages	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drugs, &c.....	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furnishing and Repairs.....	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Miscellaneous	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less Receipts from Sales.....	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Average daily number resident..... 1455

Weekly charge, 10*s.* for One Quarter, and 9*s.* 9*d.* for Three Quarters.

HENRY S. ROXBY,
Clerk and Steward.