

The report of the Committee of Visitors of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1859 : presented to the Court, at Wakefield sessions, January 3rd, 1860.

Contributors

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.
Wickham, H. W.
Lutwidge, R. W. S.
Wilkes, James, 1932-
Cleaton, John D.
Bailey, William.

Publication/Creation

Wakefield : Printed by Hicks and Allen, 1860.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b9hfvmu>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

407
THE REPORT

OF

The Committee of Visitors

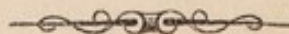
OF

THE WEST RIDING

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1859,


PRESENTED TO THE COURT, AT WAKEFIELD SESSIONS, JANUARY 3RD, 1860.



WAKEFIELD :

PRINTED BY HICKS AND ALLEN, MARKET-PLACE.

1860.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF
The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,
FOR 1859.

PRESENTED AT WAKEFIELD SESSIONS, 3RD JANUARY, 1860.

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

Males 165

Females 166

Total 331

Discharges. The discharges :—

Males. 96

Females 89

Total 185

Deaths. The deaths have amounted to :—

<i>Males</i>	.	.	.	.	55
<i>Females</i>	.	.	.	.	51
					<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	.	.	.	.	106
					<hr/> <hr/>

Patients in
the Asylum.

And the number of Patients remaining in the
Asylum on the 31st December, 1859, was :—

<i>Males</i>	.	.	.	.	427
<i>Females</i>	.	.	.	.	503
					<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	.	.	.	.	930
					<hr/> <hr/>

Increase. Showing an increase on the preceding year, of

<i>Males</i>	.	.	.	.	24
<i>Females</i>	.	.	.	.	26
					<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	.	.	.	.	50
					<hr/> <hr/>

Health of
Patients.

The health of the patients during the past year
has been good ; the rate of mortality having been
lower by two per cent. than in the year 1858. At
the same time the proportion of recoveries has not
been smaller.

Accommoda-
tion.

The Visitors have been compelled to refuse
admission to seventeen cases during the year for
want of accommodation, notwithstanding the com-

pletion and consequent occupation of Ivy House which contains forty beds. The new dining hall, kitchens, and central offices, which are being built under the direction of Mr. HARTLEY, the Riding Surveyor, are rapidly approaching completion, and will, it is expected, be ready for use in the month of March next.

New Church. A new church is being erected within the Asylum grounds, on a plan similar to that adopted by the Great Northern Railway Company in their church at Doncaster. The extent of the accommodation it will afford is estimated to be seven hundred sittings.

New Fence. A substantial fence, consisting of palisading upon a dwarf wall, is being placed around the whole of the southern portion of the Asylum estate.

Improvement of Wards. The suggestions of the Commissioners in Lunacy at their last visit have all been carefully considered by the Visitors, and as far as practicable, during the interval that has elapsed, have in many cases been carried out under the direction of the Medical Superintendent; and the Committee of Visitors have authorized a continuance of the thorough repair and alteration of the interior of the Asylum. Nearly

two-thirds of the work is completed. The changes thus effected have greatly improved the appearance of the wards, while many essential conveniences have been added, and the general efficiency of the Asylum for curative purposes increased. These considerations (together with a gain during the last two years of one hundred beds, including forty at Ivy House,) have appeared to the Committee sufficient to justify the somewhat heavy outlay which they are at present incurring.

Assistant
Medical
Officer.

Owing to the large increase in the number of patients, the Committee, in October last, thought it right to provide the Medical Superintendent with an additional Medical Assistant, and they accordingly appointed Mr. P. W. JONES, lately Assistant Medical Officer at the Kent County Asylum, to the office.

Visit of Com-
missioners
in Lunacy.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last, and a copy of the report made by them on that occasion is subjoined.

Officers and
Servants.

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

H. W. WICKHAM,
Chairman.

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,
25th May, 1859.

WE have yesterday and this day visited the Asylum, inspected all its wards, offices, and premises, and seen all the patients on the books, excepting one of each sex, who were absent on leave.

Amongst other out-buildings, we inspected a detached residence, formerly a farm house, and called "Ivy Cottage," which, with some land adjoining a field belonging to the Asylum, was purchased by the Visitors about two years ago, and has been added to and altered, so as to afford convenient accommodation, of a simple kind, for 40 male patients. The patients occupying the house referred to are of an orderly, working class, and dine in the Asylum, taking their breakfast and tea in Ivy Cottage, in which there is a good sized cheerful day room, and a series of airy, comfortable associated dormitories. They are under the immediate charge of two attendants, one of whom is a married man, and is suitably accommodated.

The changes in the patients since the last Commissioners' visit, on the 17th March, 1858, have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
<i>Admitted</i>	213	214	427
<i>Discharged, total</i> . .	105	106	211
<i>Of whom recovered</i> .	94	99	193
<i>Died</i>	66	66	132

The assigned causes of death were :—

<i>Pulmonary Consumption</i>	32
<i>General Paralysis</i>	27
<i>Epilepsy</i>	9
<i>Senile Decay</i>	10
<i>Paralysis</i>	5
<i>Exhaustion after Mania</i>	10
<i>Disease of Brain</i>	5
<i>Accidental falling in of Tunnel</i> . .	2
<i>Other causes</i>	32
<i>Total, as above</i>	<u>132</u>

The patients are at present 935 in number, viz :—435 males and 500 females. Their general bodily health appears to be good ; the number registered as under medical treatment being 52, viz :—12 males and 40 females. As respects employment we were furnished with the following particulars :

	MALES.
<i>Out-door Occupation</i>	178
<i>Shoemaker and Tailors</i>	22
<i>Other Trades.</i>	11
<i>Brew-house, Kitchen, and Wash-house.</i> .	25
<i>Helpers in Wards.</i>	45
<i>Other Work</i>	54
<i>Total</i>	<u>335</u>

FEMALES.

<i>Sewing and Knitting</i>	178
<i>Wash-house and Laundry</i>	58
<i>Kitchens and Bake-house</i>	26
<i>Helpers in Wards</i>	53
<i>Other Occupations</i>	6
<i>Total</i>	<u>321</u>

The attendance in chapel on the Sunday previous to our visit, was 376, viz :—182 men and 194 women. The average attendance at daily prayers is 110 men and 150 women. In reference to divine service on Sundays, it is to be observed that the chapel is filled, and that when a new chapel shall have been built, to accommodate, as is proposed, from 700 to 800, it is expected that nearly three fourths of the patients will attend.

Mechanical restraint is never employed.

We found no patient in seclusion ; but it appears by the Medical Journal that since the last visit, 87 patients, 3 men and 84 women, have been secluded, the former altogether on 5, and the latter on 119 occasions.

At the time of our visit the patients, of both sexes, were free from excitement and very orderly, and for the most part cheerful and contented.

The female patients, generally, were neat and clean, and their personal condition, as to dress and otherwise was very satisfactory.

The male patients did not present so favorable an appearance.

We suggest that the latter be provided with better suits for Sundays, and of a lighter material during the summer months, and that as respects both sexes, there be a greater variety of dress.

In reply to our inquiries respecting the system and results of the night watch, we were informed as follows :— On the male side there is one night attendant, who is exclusively employed as such, and who is assisted by the ordinary attendants (one each night) in turn, excepting the two in Ivy Cottage who are exempt from this duty. The assistants receive no remuneration for this special service.

The arrangement is similar in the female division, excepting that there is a second night nurse, who sits up in the dormitory of No. 25 ward in which the suicidal patients chiefly sleep.

The hours of duty are from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., during which time the night attendants visit the wards once in every two hours.

According to their returns on the night before our second visit 31 patients, 16 men and 15 women, were found to have soiled or wet their beds.

We submit a recommendation that two or more regular night attendants should be employed for each division of the Asylum, and that the duty should not be taken as at present by the ordinary attendants. Any nurse sitting up in the dormitory above referred to should, we think, be considered supernumerary.

As respects the attendants generally their numbers have been increased, and in no one of the wards (of which there are at present 11 on the male and 12 on the female side,) are there less than two attendants. The number of attendants in the male division is 26, and in the female 30, including two supernumeraries available generally and three laundry maids.

In several wards an additional attendant is, we think, still required.

We cannot too strongly enforce the expediency of giving liberal wages with periodical rise, and of allowing the attendants regular opportunities for recreation and temporary absence. The Committee will also, perhaps, consider it right to allow absent attendants board wages, an arrangement which is found to work very satisfactorily at the Hanwell Asylum.

Much progress has been made in the additional buildings and other structural alterations, to which it is not necessary on this occasion to refer in detail. As the arrangements are at present in a transition state, we abstain from making many specific suggestions which otherwise we should be disposed to offer.

We have observed with great satisfaction the many improvements as to furniture, decorations, and comforts, which have taken place in the female wards since Mr. CLEATON took charge of the Asylum, and to which mainly we attribute the present tranquil and improved condition and demeanour of the inmates.

We trust that no time will be lost in carrying out similar improvements in the male division, and that Mr. CLEATON may be invested with full discretionary powers for this purpose.

In the course of our inspection we had occasion to notice a serious deficiency in the means of due ventilation, more especially as to the admission and circulation of pure external air ; this most important subject calls for immediate attention on the part of the Architect. It is the more necessary, in consideration of the small cubical dimensions of the single rooms in most of the old wards. In several of the associated dormitories also there are at present more beds than they can properly contain.

In reference to the crowded state of the Asylum generally, we submit for the consideration of the Visitors the expediency of discharging some of the quiet and harmless chronic patients to the care of their friends, either by arrangement with their Union or Parish authorities, or under the powers of the Act applicable to patients absent on trial, so that in either case proper allowances may be made for the cost of their care and maintenance.

We are glad to learn that it is intended considerably to enlarge the principal airing ground on the male side. We recommend that a similar improvement, more especially needed in the female division, be effected by the removal of the wall between an airing court now in an unfinished state, and the large ornamental ground adjoining, which is not now available for the exercise and recreation of the patients.

There appears also to be a great want of sun shades in all the airing grounds.

In conclusion, we desire to draw the attention of the Visitors to the question of increasing the Medical staff, and also of providing assistance in the office, either by the division of the duties performed by the present Clerk and Storekeeper, or otherwise.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE.

JAMES WILKES.

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *February 29th*, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Fortieth Annual Report of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, together with the usual statistical returns for the year.

On the 1st of January, 1859, there remained in the Asylum 880 patients, namely, 403 men and 477 women; and there have been admitted during the year 331 individuals, namely, 165 men and 166 women; making the total number of patients under care and treatment during the year, 1211, against 1177 in 1858. The average number daily resident in 1858 was 862,—during 1859 it has been 926, shewing an increase of 64. Notwithstanding the large number of patients received, 14 were, during the summer months, rejected for want of room. No patient, however, has been refused admission during the last four months, and there are at the present time vacancies on both sides of the Institution.

One hundred and fifty-one patients were discharged recovered during the year, or in the proportion of 45.61 to the admissions. In 1858 the recoveries stood in relation to the admissions at 45.24 ; so that the results of the two years in this respect approximate very closely.

The mortality, 8.75 per cent., presents, however, a very favourable contrast as compared with previous years ; being nearly two per cent. lower than the years 1857 and 1858, and considerably below the average of the last ten years.

It would, perhaps, be premature to generalize from the results of a single year ; but it seems reasonable to infer that the improved dietary, better and more frequent change of clothing, more regular and extended out-door exercise, the concentration of the sick and feeble into Infirmaries, improved arrangements for personal washing and bathing, and the greater internal comfort of the wards generally, especially of those wards where the stone floors are replaced by wood,—I say it is reasonable to infer that the changes above enumerated, have had some influence in lowering the rate of mortality. It is certainly clear that the reduction in the death-rate is not due to the improved physical state of the patients on admission, for large as was the number of enfeebled cases received in 1858, it will be seen from a comparison of Table No. 5, in the Reports of that and the present year, that the proportion of patients admitted in a “reduced and exhausted” condition of general health, was considerably greater in the latter year, namely, 64 per cent. in 1859, against 55 per cent. in 1858.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that the physical health of the patients and servants *generally* has been tolerably good throughout the year. I am unable, however, to record our entire immunity from epidemic disease. Small pox which, as well as scarlet fever, had been very prevalent and fatal in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum, made its appearance in the Institution in the month of August, and continued more or less for six weeks, affecting in all 16 individuals, including 5 attendants. It was confined to the men's side of the house, and most of the cases were very mild, and of the modified form which usually happens where there has been previous vaccination. In four of the patients, however, it assumed the intensely severe confluent character which is sometimes seen in the worst cases. One of these, a poor congenital imbecile, died, the remaining cases all recovered.

Immediately on the outbreak of the disease, those affected were isolated in an airy ward at the top of the building, and every practicable precaution was taken to prevent the contagious extension of the disorder. At the same time a large number of patients were vaccinated, more especially the young, and those who did not show traces of their having previously been thus protected. .

The mode of its introduction into the Institution is by no means clear. The first person attacked was an old patient who had worked for years as a labourer on the farm. In no instance was a recently admitted patient affected, nor had any admission taken place from an infected district. Its origin was, therefore, probably due rather to an epidemic than a contagious influence.

The prevailing causes of death are much in accordance with the experience of former years, and with what is usually found in the larger Asylums of the country. General Paralysis and Pulmonary Consumption proved fatal in 55 per cent. of the total number of deaths,—the former disease prevailing chiefly among the men, and the latter among the women patients.

Two deaths were unfortunately due to an accident—the falling in of a portion of the tunnel, underneath the women's wing, and which is used as a thoroughfare communicating between the farm-yard and the land in front of the Asylum.

Owing to the excavations for the new domestic offices, one wall of the tunnel was deprived of adequate support, although stoutly propped, and believed by the contractor and clerk of the works to be perfectly secure. A heavy fall of rain during the preceding night is believed, by disturbing the props, to have caused the accident. A number of patients were wheeling manure through the tunnel at the time, and the two last of the party were buried and instantaneously killed, by the falling through of the arch, and superincumbent earth.

Several of the Visiting Magistrates, who had come to attend a Committee Meeting, were upon the spot within a few minutes of the accident, and assisted in the investigation of all the circumstances, but no culpable neglect could be attributed to those who had the management of the excavations.

The Coroner also held an inquest the same evening, when a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last, and spent two whole days in official inspection. A copy of their Report is published page 7.

They made a series of recommendations for the improvement of the Institution, most of which were in accordance with the views of the Visitors and Medical Superintendent. Some had already been determined upon, others were in progress, and I am glad to say that the Visitors resolved to carry the whole of them into effect as rapidly as practicable. In relation to these suggestions it may be incidentally mentioned, that

All the men-patients are now supplied with separate suits of clothing for Sundays, and with a proper change of leather shoes, and under-clothing. A considerable variety has also been introduced in the dresses of the women-patients.

The Visitors have sanctioned the appointment of two night-attendants on each side of the house, who shall be entirely relieved from day duty.

The proportion of attendants to patients is now, including the laundry maids on the women's side, and the artizan attendants on the men's side, one attendant to fourteen patients.

The alteration and renovation of the men's wards are in progress, and are to be carried on after the manner of those now completed on the women's side.

Steps are being taken to improve the ventilation in the men's wards, but the dormitories alluded to, as being over-crowded, cannot be relieved until the completion

of the alterations, and the opening of the new domestic offices.

The recommendation as to the discharge of chronic harmless patients to the custody of their friends, and to the workhouses, has been acted upon in twenty instances,—the Visitors having been previously satisfied that a proper allowance would be made by the Guardians for their care and maintenance.

The high divisional wall, near the female airing court, has been removed, and additional sun shades are about to be added.

The remaining suggestions, with respect to the increase of the staff of officers, have also been complied with.

The weekly cost for the year has been one penny a head more per week than for 1858, namely, 7s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. against 7s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. This increase is due to a larger outlay under the head of clothing, more especially for Sunday suits and additional under-clothing for the men-patients. The stock has, however, now nearly attained a proper standard, and after the present year the current cost under this head will be considerably reduced. The weekly cost per patient would be considerably lessened were there a larger quantity of land available for farming purposes. At present the total quantity in cultivation, including what is rented, is but forty-two acres, or about one acre to twenty-five patients. The Commissioners in Lunacy some years ago recommended as the minimum proportion, one acre to ten patients, and latterly they advocate a proportion of one acre to three or four patients

as desirable for the healthful and profitable occupation of the inmates, and as contributing to reduce the weekly rate of maintenance. Many asylums in the country have this proportion, and the original cost of the land having been defrayed out of the county rate, the current maintenance account appears to great advantage, as compared with an Institution like our own.

The arrangements effected early last year for an additional water supply have acted most satisfactorily, there being now an ample supply for the wants of the Institution, at a saving in cost of more than £100 a year.

The management of the Institution has continued to be conducted upon the same general principles referred to in last year's report. Restraint is never employed, and seclusion is had recourse to, only upon rare and exceptional occasions. The system of regular daily occupation of the patients, and arrangements for their periodical recreation have, however, during the past year been still further developed. An increased proportion, more especially of the men-patients, have been regularly employed, and coincidently, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of excitement and seclusion. Seclusion has, indeed, during the past year, been almost entirely disused on the men's side. I am by no means an advocate for its entire abolition, and on the contrary I think that in certain cases of cerebral disturbance, more especially occurring among the female patients, it should form an essential part of the treatment. My experience, however, leads me to believe that in a properly organized and well-disciplined Asylum it may be dispensed with,

with great advantage in a very large majority of instances of excitement, if appropriate medical treatment is adopted and due regard paid to the occupation, exercise, and recreation of the patients.

The two weekly meetings for the practice of glees and madrigals, and for dancing, have been continued, with but slight interruptions, throughout the year. They continue to be much appreciated by the patients of both sexes, and are in a variety of ways accompanied by beneficial results. By giving a preference, where other qualifications are satisfactory, to attendants having some musical ability, and who can take a part in the band, or assist in the glee singing, these meetings are conducted without any special cost to the Institution.

The various buildings and new works, for which the requisite grants of money have been made by the Pontefract Sessions, are in active progress.

The new Church, to contain seven hundred sittings, is in the course of erection, at the south eastern extremity of the grounds. The plan is identical with that of the Church, built by the Great Northern Railway Company, at Doncaster. It will be finished within the present year, and is likely to be very satisfactory, both as to utility and ecclesiastical character, as well as in the comparatively moderate amount of the outlay.

The new kitchens, store rooms, and central domestic offices are nearly completed, and will, it is expected, be ready for occupation in May. The new dining hall was sufficiently advanced at Christmas to be used for the

patients' annual party. This room is 108 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 30 feet high, besides an open roof. It is capable of dining 600 persons, and would, were it required, seat above 1000. It is most efficiently heated by five large open fires, and ventilated on the simplest principle, by provision for the admission of fresh air along the skirting, and for the exit near the ridge. On the particular occasion in question about 700 persons were present, and yet ample space was left for dancing, while the arrangements for heating, lighting, and ventilation, were felt by all to be most successful.

The alteration, renovation, and thorough repair of the wards generally, have been pushed forward with the utmost activity during the past year. Upwards of two thousand square yards of flags have been removed, and have been worked in for the floors of the new domestic offices, work-shops, and for other general purposes. In, fact, the stone floors generally are being replaced in the living and sleeping apartments by wood. The ventilation is being improved, and more commodious bath rooms and lavatories provided. Other structural alterations and improvements, and a thorough system of repair of the older portions of the building which has long been much needed, have also been in active progress. The women's wards are nearly completed, and about one-third of the men's wards are in an advanced state. The effect of these changes has been not only to render the wards much more comfortable, cheerful, and healthy, and better adapted for curative purposes, but also to give increased accommodation. The alteration in the women's wards gave 24 additional beds. These, together with two dormitories acquired

one on the men's and the other on the women's side, containing conjointly 40 beds, and with the 40 beds at Ivy House, have extended the actual accommodation in the Institution during the last two years by 104 beds. When the kitchens and stores are concentrated in the new central domestic offices now in course of erection, another 100 beds will be gained for ward purposes, thus eventually raising the total, and it is to be hoped the final accommodation of the Asylum, to 1100 beds.

Ivy House (formerly a farm house), which was fitted up about twelve months ago for 40 men patients, has been found most satisfactory as a quiet detached residence for tranquil and convalescent cases, and for a few chronic patients engaged in sedentary occupation, such as tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The building is situated at a little less than half a mile from the Asylum, upon rather high ground, which slopes away to the front or south side. It consists of a large, cheerful, well-furnished day room, kitchen, lavatory, &c., with four associated dormitories, and a contiguous cottage for the married attendant who is in chief charge of the little establishment. The patients take their breakfast and tea at home, but dine at the Asylum, near to or at which most of them are employed. The privilege of residing here is much appreciated by many of the patients, especially in the summer months, and at the same time the additional accommodation of 40 beds has been acquired in a very agreeable form and at a comparatively small cost.

There appears to have been a disposition on the part of some persons, to question the soundness of the modern system of making the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum

so extremely comfortable, and of accustoming them when in the Institution also to periodical recreation, lest on their recovery and return to their humble homes they should, from the withdrawal of those comforts and amusements, suffer a revulsion which would bring back their mental malady. This apprehension is not, according to my experience, in any degree supported by the records of the causes of relapses in insanity. They are almost invariably traceable to physical exhaustion from insufficient food, to intemperance, or to the reappearance of the circumstances, moral or physical, which originally produced the disease.

If the system of treatment in question, however, possesses *superior remedial advantages* over that which formerly prevailed, and if at the same time it tends *more surely to alleviate the sufferings and improve the condition of the chronic and incurable*, it would appear to be unsound not to adopt it from the fear of, to say the least, an exceptional and remote ill effect.

It is a great support and encouragement in the management of this Institution, to find the Visitors united as to the practical value of this enlightened policy, and I beg to express to the Chairman and Visiting Magistrates generally, my grateful acknowledgements for the uniform support I have experienced in carrying out this system, and for the courteous consideration with which the various recommendations for the government and improvement of the Institution have at all times been received.

The recent appointment of an additional Assistant

Medical Officer, greatly facilitates the routine medical visitation of the house, and will in future enable more satisfactory medical records to be kept, than has hitherto been possible.

I am glad, in conclusion, to have this opportunity of bearing testimony to the attention and general good conduct of the large staff of servants employed, and of acknowledging the cordial co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from the various officers of the Institution.

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.

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1859.	403	477	880			
Admitted during the year	165	166	331	568	643	1211
Discharged, recovered	72	79	151			
" improved	9	5	14			
" unimproved	4	5	9			
Escaped	1	...	1			
Died	55	51	106	141	140	281
Remaining in the Asylum Jan. 1, 1860.	...	...	...	427	503	930
Per centage of recoveries as compared with the admissions during the year.	...	...	...	...	...	45.61
Per centage of recoveries on total number under treatment.....	...	...	...	...	...	12.46
Per centage of deaths on number under treatment .....	...	...	...	...	...	8.75
Average daily number resident during the year .....	...	...	...	...	...	926

TABLE II.

AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Below 15 years	3	4	7
Between 15 and 20 years.....	8	11	19
" 20 " 25 "	21	15	36
" 25 " 30 "	16	25	41
" 30 " 35 "	21	21	42
" 35 " 40 "	25	22	47
" 40 " 50 "	34	36	70
" 50 " 60 "	25	23	48
" 60 " 70 "	12	9	21
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE III.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

<i>Men.</i>	
Labourers	50
Weavers	24
Tailors.....	6
Shoemakers	5
Colliers	2
Mill Hands.....	7
File Cutters	2
Wool Combers	4
Joiners and Cabinet Makers...	2
Cutlers	5
Hawkers	2
Mechanics	4
Butchers.....	2
Stone Masons.....	4
Warp Dresser	1
Forge Men	2
Dyers	2
Grocer.....	1
Stove Grate Fitter.....	1
Slater	1
Hair Dresser	1
Paper Makers.....	2
Musicians	3
Clerk	1
Sack Maker	1
Blacksmiths	3
French Polisher.....	1
Comic Singer	1
Soldiers	2
Draper's Assistant.....	1
Glazier	1
Printers	2
Tinners	2
Sawyer	1
Footmen	2
Coach Builder.....	1
Bricklayer	1
Spinner	1
Warehouseman	1
Not known	10
Total.....	165
<i>Women.</i>	
Housewives.....	52
Servants	35
Weavers	5
Mill Hands.....	12
Milliners and Dress Makers...	3
Charwomen.....	10
Hawkers	4
Hair Dresser	1
Housekeepers.....	4
Sempstresses	3
Schoolmistresses	2
Shoe-binder	1
Shopkeepers	2
Prostitutes	4
Bonnet-makers	3
Saw Dresser	1
Unknown	24
Total.....	166

TABLE IV.

SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married	72	68	140
Single.....	58	75	133
Widowed	24	18	42
Unknown	11	5	16
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE V.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced and exhausted.....	98	116	214
In moderate bodily health	47	20	67
In good bodily health	20	30	50
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE VI.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	59	56	115
Roman Catholics	19	18	37
Protestant Dissenters	41	63	104
No Religion	46	29	75
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE VII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR 1859.

	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
<i>Moral.</i>						
Pecuniary anxieties, losses and difficulties	7	4	11			
Domestic unhappiness	2	4	6			
Desertion of Husband .....	...	2	2			
Murder of Child.....	...	1	1			
Imprisonment.....	1	...	1			
Disappointed Attachment .....	...	5	5			
Rheumatism	2	...	2			
Spirit Rapping	1	...	1			
Religious excitement.....	8	5	13			
Over study	3	3	6			
Death of Relatives.....	1	4	5			
Self-pollution.....	3	1	4			
				28	29	57
<i>Physical.</i>						
Intemperance and Debauchery	13	1	14			
Poverty, want, and Physical Exhaustion...	6	9	15			
Epilepsy	6	13	19			
Imperfect Menstruation .....	...	1	1			
Chronic Disease of Brain	6	2	8			
Injury of Head	7	...	7			
Recent confinement .....	...	3	3			
Congestion of the Brain .....	...	2	2			
Congenital	4	1	5			
Climacteric change .....	...	1	1			
Erysipelas of the Head.....	1	...	1			
Whitlow .....	...	1	1			
				43	34	77
Unknown .....	...	...	...	94	103	197
Total .....	...	...	...	165	166	331

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	76	79	155
„ with Epilepsy	4	5	9
„ with General Paralysis	8	...	8
Monomania	4	1	5
Melancholia	13	34	47
Dementia	30	31	61
„ with Epilepsy	9	11	20
„ with General Paralysis	20	5	25
Convalescent after Mania	1	...	1
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under	14	31	45
Between 1 and 2 weeks	24	24	48
" 2 " 4 " 	28	26	54
" 1 " 2 months	21	9	30
" 2 " 3 " 	16	10	26
" 3 " 6 " 	19	10	29
" 6 " 12 " 	5	6	11
" 1 " 2 years	6	8	14
" 2 years and upwards	20	20	40
Unknown	12	22	34
Total.....	165	166	331

TABLE X.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	54	51	105
Melancholia	12	21	33
Dementia	6	7	13
Total.....	72	79	151

TABLE XI.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 2 and 3 months	3	3	6
" 3 " 4 " 	15	4	19
" 4 " 6 " 	20	31	51
" 6 " 12 " 	22	21	43
" 1 " 2 years	8	10	18
" 2 " 3 " 	3	6	9
" 3 " 4 " .....	...	...	...
" 4 " 5 " .....	...	2	2
" 6 " 7 " .....	...	2	2
" 7 " 19 " 	1	...	1
Total.....	72	79	151

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Chronic disease of the Brain with General Paralysis	20	11	31
" " and Apoplexy supervening	2	2	4
" " with Diarrhoea supervening	4	1	5
Epilepsy	4	2	6
Pulmonary Consumption	6	22	28
Pneumonia	1	...	1
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	2	3
Gangrene of Lung	1	3	4
Exhaustion after Mania	4	...	4
Diarrhoea	2	1	3
Senile Decay	5	2	7
Small-pox	1	...	1
Accidental falling in of Tunnel	2	...	2
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Bronchitis .....	...	1	1
Disease of Heart and Lungs .....	...	2	2
Cellulitis .....	...	1	1
Asphyxia	1	...	1
Total	55	51	106

TABLE XIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1859.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week .....	...	2	2
1 week and under 4 weeks	4	2	6
Between 1 and 3 months	1	...	1
" 3 " 6 "	22	14	36
" 6 " 12 "	10	10	20
" 1 " 2 years	6	6	12
" 2 " 3 "	2	2	4
" 3 " 4 "	2	1	3
" 4 " 5 "	2	4	6
" 5 " 6 " .....	...	1	1
" 6 " 7 "	3	1	4
" 7 " 8 " .....	..	3	3
" 8 " 9 " .....	...	2	2
" 9 " 10 "	1	...	1
" 10 " 12 " .....	...	1	1
" 13 " 14 " .....	...	1	1
" 16 " 17 " .....	...	1	1
" 22 " 23 "	1	...	1
" 27 " 28 "	1	...	1
Total	55	51	106

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING,
DURING 1859.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1851.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1859.
Barnsley	34,980	11
Bradford	103,778	26
Dewsbury	71,768	33
Doncaster	34,675	10
Ecclesall Bierlow	37,914	9
Goole	13,686	2
Halifax	120,958	22
Hemsworth	8,020	3
Huddersfield	123,860	18
Keighley	42,106	6
Knaresborough	15,473	7
Leeds	101,343	49
North Bierley	74,486	15
Penistone	13,214	2
Rotherham	33,082	4
Ripon	15,993	1
Sedburgh	4,574	1
Selby	14,365	2
Settle	13,762	3
Sheffield	103,626	49
Skipton	28,363	1
Wakefield	47,303	14
Wortley	18,798	2
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clithero .....	.....	3
Todmorden .....	.....	1
From Townships not in Union		294
Total		37
Total		331

TABLE XV.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN
NOVEMBER 1818, TO JANUARY 1, 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted during the 41 years, 1 month, 1 week ...	3630	3746	7376
Discharged Cured.....	1423	1714	3137
Relieved &c.....	290	367	657
Died	1490	1162	2652
Remaining in the Asylum January 1, 1860	427	503	930

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1859

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	1859
127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285	263	284	340	328	265	296	313	349	331

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
566	506	592	567	703	671	667	536	526	531	498	572

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1859.

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	1859
96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121	131	139	134	157	166	175	150	174	175

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1859.

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	1859
53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81	96	109	145	114	97	104	119	123	106

	Receipts.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's Account	"	"	"	—	360	10	9		
„ <i>Cash received for Sundries sold, viz :</i>									
<i>Farm and Garden Produce.</i>									
Cows	26	10	0						
Calves	4	12	0						
Hides and Tallow.....	17	10	0						
Pigs	22	17	0						
Vegetables	8	15	3						
Eggs	0	3	0						
Sheep Feeding.....	0	6	0	—	80	13	3		
„ <i>Miscellaneous :</i>									
Hams.....	17	14	1						
Dripping	47	8	4						
Yeast.....	1	0	8						
Rags	22	19	0						
Old Metal.....	1	0	0						
Discount on Lime	0	17	0	—	90	19	1		
„ Amount received from West Riding Treas- urer for Patients chargeable to the Riding }	"	"	"		387	7	8		
„ Amount received from Unions and Town- ships for Maintenance of Patients	"	"	"		18686	2	1		
					<u>£19605</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>		
„ Amount due from Unions and Townships } for half-year ending 31st December, 1859 }	"	"	"		7449	11	0		
„ Balance in hand, as per contra	"	"	"		349	7	0		
					<u>£7798</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>		

17th January, 1860, *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,
17th January, 1860.

H. W. WICKHAM,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Cr.

		Expenditure.					
By Provisions, viz :		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal		1989	0	0			
Groceries—including Tobacco		1451	12	8			
Butter and Cheese		539	4	8			
Malt £1077 15s. 3d., Hops £79 10s. 7d.		1157	5	10			
Meat		3688	0	1			
Potatoes		211	14	1	9036	17	4
„ Clothing and Bedding, viz :							
Cloth, Linen, Sheetting, Draperies, &c.		2572	9	1			
Leather, Shoes, &c.		501	15	4	3074	4	5
„ Necessaries, viz :							
Brooms and other Brushes		47	2	6			
Coals (9 months)		752	2	9			
Soap, Soda, Candles, &c.		237	3	10			
Oil, Bath-brick, &c.		55	16	11			
Ironmongery and Hardware		179	12	9			
Earthenware		112	11	6			
Water		117	15	10	1502	6	1
„ Salaries and Wages, viz :							
Officers' Salaries		1451	10	3			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages		1753	1	11	3204	12	2
„ Surgery and Dispensary, viz :							
Drugs and Surgical Instruments		196	2	6			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter		389	8	10	585	11	4
„ Funeral Expenses, (charged to Parishes)..		„	„	„	116	18	0
„ Farm and Garden,* viz :							
Bran, Meal, &c.		551	3	8			
Cows, Fodder, &c.		468	2	0			
Horse hire		2	14	7			
Seeds		38	10	5			
Straw		59	12	9			
Lime for Land		41	6	7	1161	10	0
„ Rent of Land		„	„	„	82	0	0
„ Rates and Taxes		„	„	„	87	19	10
„ Miscellaneous, viz :							
Advertizing		16	4	6			
Postages and Carriage of Goods		44	3	5			
Books and Periodicals		66	13	8			
Hymn Books and Prayer Books		13	6	6			
Stationery, Printing, &c.		144	17	9			
Clocks Winding, Repairing, &c.		5	3	6			
Travelling Expenses		8	2	4			
Allowed to Patients whilst out on trial		8	16	0			
Amounts overpaid by Unions refunded		15	11	0			
Bank Interest and Commission		29	11	10			
Incidentals		51	16	2	404	6	8
					19256	5	10
„ Balance in hand on 31st December					349	7	0
					£19605	12	10
„ Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December					1752	0	0
„ Balance in favor of the Institution					6046	18	0
					£7798	18	0

* 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, FOR THE YEAR 1859.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	4	3
Clothing and Bedding	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1
Wine, Spirits, and Porter.....	0	17 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rent, Rates, and Taxes.....	0	1
Miscellaneous.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c.	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Average daily number resident..... 926

Weekly charge 8s.

WM. BAILEY,

Clerk.