

The report of the Medical Superintendent and Director of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

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THE REPORT

OF THE

Medical Superintendent and Director

OF

THE WEST RIDING

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.


1860



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REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *March 22nd*, 1861.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Forty-first Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, together with the usual Statistical Tables having reference to the number of Patients admitted and discharged during the year, and giving such other classified information as has been accessible.

I shall as briefly as possible direct your attention to a few points of interest, which appear to require elucidation in these tables, and I shall afterwards, very shortly, remind you of the progress of the Institution during the past year, with regard to new works, alterations, additional accommodation, etc. Inasmuch, however, as it is hoped that in the course of another year, nearly the whole of the contemplated alterations will have been completed, I propose to defer until my next Annual Report a general retrospect of the state of the Institution, and a description of its present organization and general arrangements.

On the 1st of January, 1860, there were in the Asylum 930 patients, namely—427 men and 503 women; and there have been admitted during the year 333 individuals, namely—172 men and 161 women,—making the total number of patients under care and treatment during the year, 1263, as compared with 1211 in 1859. The average daily number resident in 1859 was 926, during 1860 it was 965; shewing an increased daily average of 39. The numbers in the house on the 1st of January, 1861, were 975, namely—471 men and 504 women. The increase has, it will be perceived, been this year entirely confined to the men, among whom there have been comparatively more admissions and fewer discharges.

The rejections for want of room during the past year, on the first application, have been 69—all men. This occurred in the Autumn months: the progress of the alterations in the Old, or men's building, has, however, now increased the accommodation, and has enabled us to provide for all applications since November last.

The usual return of the number of patients respectively received from the various Unions of the Riding is appended, Table No. XIV, and which also expresses the population of the Unions in question at the last census.

One hundred and twenty-five patients have during the past year been discharged recovered; twenty-one improved; and one hundred and thirty-five have died. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions, are therefore 37.56 per cent., and the mortality calculated upon the total number under treatment, 10.60. These rates are somewhat less favourable than those of last year; but the fact admits of ready explanation. An unusually large proportion of the cases admitted

during the past year, and the latter months of 1859, were in a most shattered condition of bodily health, while at the same time the character of their mental malady was, in a large number of instances, such as at once to preclude all hope of recovery. From Table No. II it will be seen that out of the 333 admissions during the year, no less than 45 were persons whose ages ranged from sixty to eighty. Table No. VIII shews that 58 were affected with General Paralysis or Epilepsy; and that in 84 other instances the patients laboured under most unpromising forms of mental alienation, namely—Dementia and Imbecility.

Table No. V shews that 184 or 55 per cent. of the total number admitted were much reduced, and in feeble bodily health. Fourteen cases were, indeed, on their admission in such a hopeless physical condition, that they only survived for periods varying from two days to a month.

Those who have paid attention to Asylum statistics are aware in what an important degree the rate of mortality and of the recoveries, for any given year, are affected by the proportion which the *recent cases* form to the total number of patients under treatment, and by the condition both mental and physical of these recent cases, on their admission. The recoveries chiefly take place, for reasons which I have stated at length in former reports, among the recent admissions, and in like manner the deaths are found to be much more frequent among this class than in the older residents. The extremely unfavourable character of the cases admitted during the year 1860, both mentally and physically, has, it will thus be seen, been the principal cause of the somewhat less favourable rates of mortality and recovery.

The Institution has been entirely free from Epidemic disease, and the health of the Patients generally has been quite up to the usual standard. The termination, however, of the cases of several old paralytic and consumptive patients was, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention to the proper heating of the wards, unquestionably accelerated by the very severe weather of the past winter.

The causes of death have among the women been mainly due to disease of the Lungs, and among the men to disease of the Brain, General Paralysis, and Epilepsy. Ten patients are recorded as having died from exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia: post-mortem examinations were made in five of these cases, and in every instance important disease was discovered in the lungs, heart, liver or kidneys—the disease being not in itself sufficient to cause death, but occurring in conjunction with cerebral disturbance, had doubtless an important bearing in inducing the fatal exhaustion. Had it been practicable to make post-mortem examinations in the other five cases, it is very probable that some of the thoracic or abdominal organs would have been discovered to be unsound, although owing to the predominance of the cerebral symptoms this was not readily discernible during life. The practical deduction to be drawn from the consideration of these facts is, that in many cases of active Mania or Melancholia, and where the patient appears to die from exhaustion of the nervous system—notwithstanding the early adoption of appropriate medical treatment, accompanied by proper diet and management—well marked disease in the chest or abdomen will probably be found upon a post-mortem examination, which by interfering with the proper assimilation of food, and its conversion into healthy blood, has prevented the due nutrition and repair of the nervous centres. My experience,

indeed, leads me to believe that many, if not the majority, of fatal cases of so called exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia have resisted treatment rather from the complication of insidious thoracic or abdominal disease, than from the intractability in itself of the cerebral affection.

One patient is recorded as having died while out upon trial. She was a young woman aged twenty-one years, who had been somewhat weak-minded from birth, but who, when admitted, was labouring under an attack of Mania. After a residence of a few months in the Asylum, the Mania entirely subsided, and she remained in her usual health for a couple of months, when at the urgent request of her mother, who resided at Sheffield, she was allowed to go home upon trial for a month; during this period she obtained some laudanum, and died from having taken an overdose of it. She was not known nor suspected to have any suicidal tendency, and it is not certain that she intended to destroy herself; but she was noticed to be rather low-spirited for a couple of days, and while in this state she took the fatal dose. Her father died in this Asylum, and it is probable that her mental malady was returning. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned. A copy of the depositions was obtained, and forwarded to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Two men patients are recorded as having escaped during the year. One of these having made his way to his own home at Dent, in the Northern extremity of the Riding, was,—at the solicitation of the Guardians, that he should have a trial out of the Asylum,—not retaken when first heard of; he has since, however, been re-admitted upon a fresh order and certificate, having been found unmanageable at home.

The other man was also ultimately found; but inasmuch as a patient who has escaped, and who has not been retaken within fourteen days, cannot legally be received back into the Asylum without a fresh order and certificate, this man was transferred to the care of the Parish Officers, whose duty it would be to take the above-mentioned steps for his re-admission into the Asylum. This has not, however, taken place. The man is still insane and is probably incurable; but he is not thought to be dangerous to himself or others.

Employment continues to form an essential part of the general treatment of the patients, where there are not, upon medical grounds, contraindications. Regular occupation, not pressed nor extended however so as to exhaust, is unquestionably of the greatest benefit in aiding convalescence.

Out of 500 women, 370 are upon an average employed daily in sewing, washing, ironing, and other domestic occupation; and out of 470 men, about 340 are regularly engaged for six or seven hours daily in general out-door occupation, in the garden, farm, or grounds; or as artizans of various kinds, and assistants to the attendants. The opening of a new shoe-makers' shop, recently, has enabled us to employ 18 patients in making shoes, instead of 12 as heretofore; and the fitting up of an excellent weaving-shed has enabled us to produce, by patients' labour, weekly, upwards of 200 yards of linen cloth for shirts and sheets, and linsey for women's dresses. A system of accounts is now kept, by which the money value to the Institution of the labour of the patients employed as joiners and upholsterers, bricklayers and stonemasons, plasterers and whitewashers, mechanics and painters, is accurately determined. The saving to the County funds from the above-named workshops during the past year, has

been equal,—if the articles made and the work done had been paid for at market price,—to £570. The saving by making our own gas instead of purchasing from the Wakefield Gas Works has been about £170, after deducting about £100 spent in new retorts and repairs. No calculation has as yet been made of the value of the labour of the rest of the patients, namely, the women employed in sewing, washing, &c.; and the men as shoemakers, tailors, weavers and out-door labourers; but it would of course amount to a very considerable sum.

There is nothing new to report as to the means employed for the amusement of the patients. The two weekly meetings, one for the practice of singing, and the other for dancing, are continued with good results.

During the summer, when the weather permitted, several pic-nic and out-door parties took place. One of these, through the kindness of Mr. WATERTON, consisted of a delightful excursion, occupying the whole day, by 100 women patients, to Walton Hall; and another, by permission of Mr. WENTWORTH, of a large fishing party to the reservoir at Cold Hiendley.

The past year has been an eventful one in the history of the Institution, as regards structural “additions, alterations, and improvements,” and the consequent changes in organization, and in the general management. The whole of the new buildings commenced in the Autumn of 1858, from plans prepared by Mr. HARTLEY, the County Surveyor, have been completed. These new works comprise the large central dining hall, servants’ dining rooms, kitchen and sculleries, with means of cooking for 1100 people, cellars, store-rooms,

offices and living rooms for Assistant Medical Officer, Clerk and Steward, Housekeeper, and other Officers, and for the domestic servants; new entrance lodge, large lavatory for 300 working men, two main staircases of approach to the central offices, and extensive workshops for joiners, upholsterers, painters, stonemasons, and weavers. The whole of these, with the exception of the lavatory, have been some time in use, and are found highly satisfactory, in operation.

Owing to the conversion of the men's and women's chapels, respectively, into dormitories for 20 patients each, the dining hall has been used for daily morning prayers, and for the Sunday services, which are attended by about 600 persons of both sexes. It will, indeed, be necessary to postpone the use of the hall for dining purposes, until the new Church is finished and opened for service, which it is expected will be the case in the course of the present summer.

The progress of the alterations consequent upon the thorough renovation and repair of the wards generally, has been actively continued throughout the past year. In eight corridors, in consequence of their insecurity, it was necessary to cut away the arches supporting the stone floors, and to replace them by beams and joists.

The substitution of wood for stone floors in the day rooms and dormitories, the admission of more light into the double corridorred wards, by enlargement of the windows, the making provision for the proper admission and exit of pure external air in connection with the sleeping rooms, and the conversion of a number of old refractory cells into tailors' and shoemakers' shops, and into commodious bath rooms and lavatories, have been among the more important structural improvements which have been carried out during the past year.

Another twelve months of equal energy and activity will, it is hoped, complete all these alterations, and will, it is confidently believed, enable the Asylum, in its general arrangements, to compare favourably with most similar Institutions in other Counties.

Notwithstanding that a large amount of work has been done by the patients and attendants employed, as bricklayers, masons, painters, &c., a very heavy expenditure has, as the Visitors are aware, been incurred in these alterations, which together with the sums paid out of the Sessional votes for new works, (now completed), has made the total cost of the Asylum out of the County Rate for the last two years exceedingly large. In many Counties it is a common practice when a large sum is required for new works at any particular time, to borrow a portion of the money upon mortgage, and to distribute the pressure upon the tax-payer over several years; but in the present instance the whole outlay has been taken out of the annual Estreats. Inasmuch, however, as a penny in the pound upon the annual rental of the West Riding will yield nearly £20,000,—those who have the management of the County finances have probably deemed it sounder and more economical in the main, to save the interest by paying off the expenditure as it occurred.

The Commissioners in Lunacy inspected the Asylum in May last, and left a very detailed report of their visit, which is now printed. They appeared to be satisfied that the very strong representations which they had made to the Visitors on former occasions, more especially during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, as to the urgent necessity for structural improvements, had at length borne fruit. They were also given to understand that it was intended to carry on the alterations in

the manner then in progress, until all was brought into a satisfactory condition. Under this impression they did not again repeat many suggestions, which they would doubtless otherwise have made, with regard to some of the older parts of the men's building where the improvements had not yet been undertaken, and which are consequently in a very defective and unsatisfactory state.

The weekly charge during the past year was 8*s.* 0*d.* but the cost per head per week has been 8*s.* 8½*d.* being an advance of 9¾*d.* upon that of 1859. This advance has been almost entirely due to the increased cost of provisions. In 1859 this item of expenditure amounted, including the produce of the Garden and Farm, to 4*s.* 3*d.* per head per week, and in 1860 to 4*s.* 11¼*d.* The reduction in last year's income and the continued high price of the principal articles of consumption will consequently render for the present an increased charge to the parishes inevitable.

There is nothing in the general management of the Institution to call for especial notice in this report. It continues to be conducted upon the same general principles enunciated on former occasions. Restraint is never employed, seclusion is used but very rarely, and is year by year becoming sensibly diminished, as the organisation of the Asylum is becoming more complete. During the past year out of the 599 men, who were under treatment four persons only were secluded—the aggregate period of seclusion of the four being 38 hours, and among the 664 women under treatment 21 were placed in seclusion for periods amounting in the aggregate of the 21 cases to 162 hours. Among the women patients those secluded were chiefly excitable Epileptics who were obliged to be kept in their rooms for short periods of time after the occurrence of their fits.

Our complete immunity from serious accident of any kind during the past year, either to Patients or Attendants, notwithstanding the small amount of seclusion, and the employment of a large number of workmen in the wards, many of which were occupied by Patients, is a matter deserving of notice, and calling for humble, but grateful and heartfelt acknowledgment.

It is my melancholy duty to record, among the changes in the staff of the establishment during the past year, the death of our late Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. CHAPMAN, who died in January last, while on leave of absence owing to ill-health, at his father's house in Scotland. The vacancy caused by his death, is at present filled by Mr. LANCASTER, late of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

I have much pleasure in repeating the acknowledgments, recorded in my former Reports, of the cordial co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from the various Officers of the Institution, and of bearing testimony to the general good conduct of the Attendants and Servants. And I beg, in conclusion, personally to thank the Visiting Justices, for continued proofs that I am honoured with their confidence and support in conducting the administration of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN D. CLEATON,

Medical Superintendent 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 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1860.	427	503	930			
Admitted during the year	172	161	333			
				599	664	1263
Discharged, recovered	49	76	125			
„ improved	9	12	21			
„ unimproved	1	4	5			
Escaped	2	—	2			
Died	67	68	135			
				128	160	288
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1861.	—	—	—	471	504	975
Per centage of Recoveries as compared with the Admissions during the year..	—	—	—	—	—	37.56
Per centage of Recoveries on total number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	9.89
Per centage of Deaths on number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	10.60
Average daily number resident during the year	—	—	—	—	—	965

TABLE II.

AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Below 15 years.....	1	0	1
Between 15 and 20 years.....	8	8	16
" 20 and 25 years.....	18	14	32
" 25 and 30 years.....	14	18	32
" 30 and 35 years.....	22	16	38
" 35 and 40 years.....	28	17	45
" 40 and 50 years.....	38	40	78
" 50 and 60 years.....	21	25	46
" 60 and 74 years.....	19	21	40
" 74 and 80 years.....	3	2	5
Total.....	172	161	333

TABLE III.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

<i>Men.</i>	
Labourers	35
Weavers	14
Tailors.....	9
Shoemakers.....	10
Colliers	6
Mill Hand	1
File Cutters	5
Joiners and Cabinet Makers...	6
Cutlers.....	5
Hawkers	3
Butchers	2
Stone Masons	6
Warp Dressers	9
Forge Man	1
Dyer	1
Policemen	2
Saddler	1
Mariners	2
Mechanics	12
Stove Grate Fitter.....	1
Paper Makers.....	2
Clerk	1
Blacksmiths	3
Soldiers	4
Painter	1
Tinner.....	1
Bricklayer	1
Spinners	3
Warehousemen	2
Watermen	2
Bookbinders	2
Rope Spinners	2
Cab Driver	1
Artists.....	3
Publican	1
Hauler.....	1
Gardener.....	1
Not known	10
Total.....	172
<i>Women.</i>	
Housewives	57
Servants	31
Weavers	2
Mill Hands	10
Milliners and Dress Makers ...	3
Charwomen	12
Hawkers	2
Housekeepers	3
Prostitute	1
Saw Dresser.....	1
Sempstresses	3
Schoolmistresses	2
Shoe-binder.....	1
Shopkeepers	2
Burlers.....	5
Winders	3
Matron.....	1
Rag Picker	1
Baker	1
Unknown.....	20
Total.....	161

TABLE IV.

SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married.....	92	90	182
Single	65	50	115
Widowed	12	20	32
Unknown	3	1	4
Total.....	172	161	333

TABLE V.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced	98	86	184
In moderate bodily health	58	67	125
In good bodily health	16	8	24
Total.....	172	161	333

TABLE VI.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England.....	63	55	118
Roman Catholics	12	6	18
Protestant Dissenters	55	81	136
No Religion	42	19	61
Total.....	172	161	333

TABLE VII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Moral.</i>			
Pecuniary anxieties, losses, and difficulties	6	6	12
Domestic unhappiness	2	10	12
Desertion of Husband	—	2	2
Imprisonment	1	1	2
Disappointed Attachment	2	3	5
Religious Excitement	6	13	19
Over study	1	1	2
Distress of Mind at Death of Relatives	5	8	13
Being present at a post mortem examination	1	—	1
" " Fire	—	1	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Intemperance and Debauchery	14	—	14
Poverty, Want, and Physical Exhaustion	5	5	10
Epilepsy	11	7	18
Imperfect Menstruation	—	1	1
Chronic Disease of Brain	3	1	4
Extensive Ulcers on the Legs	1	0	1
Injury of Head	4	1	5
Recent Accouchement	—	6	6
Congestion of the Brain	5	2	7
Congenital	5	2	7
Climacteric change	—	1	1
Exhaustion from Bodily Disease	4	2	6
Fright in a Thunder Storm	1	—	1
Unknown	95	88	183
Total	172	161	333

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	65	71	136
" with Epilepsy	4	1	5
" with General Paralysis	5	1	6
Monomania	1	—	1
Melancholia	15	37	52
Dementia	40	30	70
" with Epilepsy	18	10	28
" with General Paralysis	15	4	19
Imbecility (including Congenital)	5	3	8
" Senile	4	3	7
*No symptom of Insanity detectable	—	1	1
Total	172	161	333

* This Patient was discharged in the course of a few weeks after her admission, having manifested no symptom of Insanity, the attack having apparently subsided on the day upon which she was brought to the Asylum.

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS RECEIVED
DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under.....	16	20	36
Between 1 and 2 weeks	21	21	42
" 2 " 4 " 	21	17	38
" 1 " 2 months.....	28	33	61
" 2 " 3 " 	11	11	22
" 3 " 6 " 	11	17	28
" 6 " 12 " 	7	9	16
" 1 " 2 years	11	9	20
" 2 years and upwards.....	26	18	44
Unknown	20	6	26
Total.....	172	161	333

TABLE X.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	34	47	81
Melancholia	7	18	25
Dementia	8	10	18
Convalescent after Mania.....	—	1	1
Total.....	49	76	125

TABLE XI.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED
RECOVERED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 1 and 2 months	3	3	6
" 2 " 3 " 	8	11	19
" 3 " 4 " 	5	7	12
" 4 " 6 " 	11	22	33
" 6 " 12 " 	12	16	28
" 1 " 2 years	5	9	14
" 2 " 3 " 	3	4	7
" 3 " 4 " 	0	2	2
" 4 " 5 " 	0	0	0
" 5 " 7 " 	0	2	2
" 7 " 19 " 	2	0	2
Total.....	49	76	125

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Chronic disease of the Brain	7	5	12
" " with General Paralysis...	12	4	16
" " and Apoplexy supervening	3	—	3
Epilepsy	4	3	7
Pulmonary Consumption	13	23	36
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Pleuro-pneumonia	—	1	1
Gangrene	1	1	2
Exhaustion after Mania	5	3	8
Diarrhoea	3	2	5
Senile Decay.....	6	5	11
Renal Disease	—	2	2
Apoplexy	3	1	4
Bronchitis.....	2	5	7
Disease of Heart and Lungs	2	5	7
Cellulitis	1	—	1
Coma after Mania	—	1	1
Pleurisy.....	2	1	3
Cancer	—	1	1
Exhaustion after Melancholia	—	2	2
Peritonitis	1	—	1
Disease of the Liver	1	—	1
Disease of the Spine	1	—	1
Died while out on Trial	—	1	1
Total.....	67	68	135

TABLE XIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE
DIED DURING 1860.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week	3	—	3
1 week and under 4 weeks	8	3	11
Between 1 and 3 months	8	6	14
" 3 " 6 " 	7	10	17
" 6 " 12 " 	8	5	13
" 1 " 2 years.....	12	12	24
" 2 " 3 " 	7	5	12
" 3 " 4 " 	4	7	11
" 4 " 5 " 	—	7	7
" 5 " 6 " 	—	2	2
" 6 " 7 " 	1	3	4
" 7 " 8 " 	1	0	1
" 8 " 9 " 	—	1	1
" 9 " 10 " 	3	2	5
" 10 " 12 " 	—	2	2
" 13 " 14 " 	1	1	2
" 16 " 17 " 	1	—	1
" 17 " 23 " 	1	—	1
" 23 " 28 " 	1	—	1
" 28 " 40 " 	1	1	2
While out on Trial	—	1	1
Total.....	67	68	135

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING,
DURING 1860.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1851.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1860.
Barnsley	34,980	11
Bradford	103,778	31
Dewsbury	71,768	27
Doncaster	34,675	10
Ecclesall Bierlow	37,914	12
Goole	13,686	3
Halifax	120,958	11
Hemsworth	8,020	1
Huddersfield	123,860	27
Keighley.....	42,106	2
Knaresborough	15,473	6
Leeds	101,343	39
North Bierley	74,486	8
Penistone	13,214	2
Rotherham	33,082	6
Ripon	15,993	1
Sedbergh.....	4,574	1
Selby	14,365	3
Settle	13,762	2
Sheffield	103,626	39
Skipton	28,363	3
Wakefield	47,303	18
Wortley	18,798	4
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe	—	3
Todmorden	—	2
		272
From Townships not in Union.....	—	61
Total.....	—	333

TABLE XV.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM
IN NOVEMBER, 1818, TO JANUARY 1, 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted during 42 years, 1 month, 1 week	3802	3907	7709
Discharged Cured	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Relieved, &c.	1472	1790	3262
Died.....	302	383	685
	1557	1232	2787
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1861	3331	3403	6734
	471	504	975

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1860.

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	1860
127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285	263	284	340	328	265	296	313	349	331	333

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
582	540	616	594	749	692	698	563	553	556	530	595

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1860.

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	1860
96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121	131	139	134	157	166	175	150	174	175	153

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1860.

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	1860
53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81	96	109	145	114	97	104	119	123	106	135

	Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's Account.....	„	„	„	—	349	7	0
„ CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:							
<i>Farm and Garden Produce:</i>							
Bull	15	10	0				
Cows	52	17	6				
Pigs	35	17	6				
Hides and Tallow.....	31	4	0				
Vegetables.....	1	10	0				
Pigeons	0	3	0				
Eggs	1	3	6				
Calves	4	6	0	—	142	11	6
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>							
Hams.....	13	6	6				
Dripping	15	9	2				
Yeast	0	11	0				
Coke	0	7	0				
Rags, &c.	28	3	9	—	57	17	5
„ Amount received from West Riding Treas- urer for Patients chargeable to the Riding }	„	„	„		709	2	7
„ Amount received from Unions and Town- ships for Maintenance of Patients..... }	„	„	„		21170	1	3
					<u>£ 22428</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>
„ Amounts due from Unions and Townships } to 31st December, 1860..... }	„	„	„		6089	15	4
„ Balance in hand, as per contra	„	„	„		287	16	1
					<u>£ 6377</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>

29th January, 1861,

Examined and found Correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

*We append our names as Auditors, the correctness
of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW,
31st January, 1861,*

JOHN BARFF.

FRANK WORMALD.

*PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors,
31st January, 1861,*

J. G. SMYTH,

Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET, FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Cr.

By Provisions, viz:	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal	2330	3	0				
Groceries—including Tobacco	1552	5	10				
Butter, Cheese, &c.	614	9	8				
Malt £1045 15s. 2d. Hops £149 0s. 2d.	1194	15	4				
Beer bought during alterations in the } Brew-house.....	251	18	5				
Meat	4478	2	4				
Potatoes	459	5	0		10880	19	7
„ Clothing and Bedding, viz:							
Cloth, Linen, Sheeting, Draperies, &c.	2589	9	6				
Leather, &c. and Shoemaking	439	9	11		3028	19	5
„ Necessaries, viz:							
Brooms and other Brushes	69	4	6				
Coals	837	16	0				
Soap, Soda, Candles, &c.	251	3	11				
Oil, Bath-brick, &c.	60	7	0				
Lime for Gas House.....	8	11	6				
Ironmongery and Hardware	153	13	4				
Earthenware	113	9	5				
Water.....	175	3	6		1669	9	2
„ Salaries and Wages, viz:							
Officers' Salaries	1698	13	9				
Attendants' and Servants' Wages	1909	1	6		3607	15	3
„ Surgery and Dispensary, viz:							
Drugs and Surgical Instruments.....	291	18	10				
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	426	18	11		718	17	9
„ Funeral Expenses—charged to Parishes... „ „ „					143	19	0
„ Farm and Garden,* viz:							
Bran, Meal, &c.	670	10	4				
Cows, Fodder, &c.	563	13	3				
Horse hire.....	32	13	0				
Seeds	62	17	9				
Straw.....	141	12	6				
Lime for Land.....	6	10	0		1477	16	10
„ Rent of Land	„	„	„		82	0	0
„ Rates and Taxes.....	„	„	„		49	14	10
„ Miscellaneous, viz:							
Advertizing	11	5	3				
Books, Periodicals, Music, &c.	124	11	4				
Stationery, Printing, &c.	158	16	6				
Postages and Carriage of Goods.....	45	15	1				
Clocks Winding, Repairing, &c.	6	10	6				
Saccarometer & Slide Rule for Brewhouse	5	11	6				
Travelling Expenses.....	20	13	9				
Allowed to Patients whilst out on trial.	12	7	6				
Expenses on account of discharged } Patients, charged to Parishes	5	8	4				
Amount overpaid by Unions—refunded	7	5	2				
Banker's Interest	31	4	10				
Incidentals.....	52	2	1		481	11	10
					22141	3	8
„ Balance in hand on 31st December					287	16	1
					£22428	19	9
„ Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December					2432	16	4
„ Balance in favour of the Institution					3944	15	1
					£6377	11	5

* The Farm and Garden Produce having been consumed in the Institution, the amount under this head should be added to "Provisions."

SUMMARY
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1860.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expences	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing and Bedding	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries	0	8
Salaries and Wages	1	5
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Wine, Spirits and Porter.....	0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rent of Land, Rates and Taxes	0	0 $\frac{5}{8}$
Miscellaneous	0	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
	8	9
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c.	0	0 $\frac{7}{8}$
	8	8 $\frac{1}{8}$

Average daily number resident..... 965

Weekly charge, *Eight Shillings.*

WM. BAILEY,
Clerk.