

The report of the Committee of Visitors of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1861 : presented to the Court, at Wakefield sessions, December, 1861.

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THE REPORT

OF

The Committee of Visitors

OF

THE WEST RIDING

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR 1861,

Presented to the Court, at Wakefield Sessions, December, 1861.



WAKEFIELD:

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1862.

THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR

1880-81

AND

FOR THE YEAR

1881-82

AND

FOR THE YEAR

1882-83

AND

FOR THE YEAR

1883-84

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR 1861,

PRESENTED AT WAKEFIELD SESSIONS, DECEMBER, 1861.

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

Men..... 200

Women 214

Total 414

Discharges. The discharges :—

Men..... 93

Women 106

Total 199

Deaths. The deaths have amounted to :—

Men..... 86

Women 81

Total 167

Patients in The patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st
the Asylum. December, 1861, are :—

Men..... 492

Women 531

Total..... 1023

Increase. Shewing an increase on the preceding year of:—

<i>Men</i>	22
<i>Women</i>	22
	—
<i>Total</i>	44

Accommoda-
tion.

Notwithstanding that the number of patients admitted during the past year is unprecedentedly large, the Visitors have been able to provide accommodation for all legitimate applications for admission from the whole of the townships and parishes of the Riding, and owing to the opening of the New Buildings, and the completion of the process of renovation of the other parts of the Institution, and the conversion of the old Chapels, Kitchens, Store Rooms and Offices, into Wards and Dormitories, there is at present vacant accommodation in the Asylum for about one hundred patients.

Opening of
New Church.

During the past year the new detached Church having 700 Sitings, and built after the plan of the Great Northern Railway Company's Church at Doncaster, has been finished and opened for service.

Use of Dining
Hall.

This event, as well as the use of the spacious Dining Hall, for breakfast and dinner by the men patients, will be further referred to in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

Completion
of New Build-
ing and of
Alterations of
Old Wards.

The Visitors have much satisfaction in reporting that the extensive additions, alterations, and improvements, which have from time to time been urged upon them by the Commissioners in Lunacy, and which have been going on at the Asylum during the last few years, are now brought to a close, and that in future, with the exception of a few comparatively small and inexpensive

Future
charge upon
the Riding.

alterations, the cost of the Institution to the Riding will be restricted to the outlay necessary for repairs of the Buildings, and for providing for the ordinary wear and tear which may be anticipated in a Public Asylum.

Additional
Land.

The Visitors, impressed with the necessity of providing a larger quantity of Land for the use of the Asylum, have made an arrangement to rent ten additional acres immediately adjoining the grounds of the Institution. The Committee have been reluctant to recommend to the Sessions the *purchase* of more land at present, owing to the heavy outlay incurred during the last few years upon buildings ; but they concur with the Commissioners in Lunacy in the opinion that the present quantity, 74 acres (of which 22 acres are taken up by Buildings, Airing Courts, Roads and Plantations) is quite inadequate to the wants of the Institution, and their attention will continue to be directed to the feasibility of renting or purchasing, under favourable conditions, additional land at the earliest opportunity.

Condition of
the Establish-
ment.

The mortality has been somewhat higher during the past than previous years ; this is accounted for partly by the large proportion of patients admitted in unsound bodily health, and partly to the length and severity of the last winter, which carried off many of the older invalids. The condition of the Establishment generally throughout the year has been healthy, and it has been entirely free from any epidemic disease.

Visit of the
Commission-
ers in Lunacy.

The Commissioners in Lunacy made their accustomed official visit in May last, and spent two days in inspecting the Institution, and seeing the patients. Their report is appended, from which it will be seen that the

“Asylum in its Medical and other departments” is considered by them to be under “excellent management.”

Management
of the
Asylum.

The Visitors cannot conclude their report, without expressing their entire satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. CLEATON has discharged his duties as Medical Superintendent.

H. W. WICKHAM,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,
24th May, 1861.

UPON our visits to the Asylum yesterday and this day, we have inspected all its Wards, Offices, and Workshops, the whole of which we found in the best order. We have also been shewn the Buildings and other Works in progress, and approaching completion.

Since the last Commissioners' visit, on the 12th May, 1860, the change in the Patients have been as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
<i>Admitted</i>	187	189	376
<i>Discharged</i>	80	115	195
<i>Of whom recovered</i>	52	78	130
<i>Escaped</i>	1	0	1
<i>Died</i>	95	82	177

It will be observed that the mortality during the past twelve months has been at the rate of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the average number of Patients resident, whereas during the year prior to the last visit, the rate of mortality was only 11 per cent. From the subjoined statement of the assigned causes of death, there does not appear to have been any disease of an epidemic character, or attributable to local circumstances. It will be noted that nearly one-fourth of the deaths arose from pulmonary consumption and bronchitis, for which the length and severity of the last winter will, in a great measure account, and the same observation applies, in some degree, to the

deaths from senile decay. It further appears that nearly seventy Patients died of general paralysis, apoplexy, epilepsy, and other cerebral diseases. The following are the particulars with which we have been furnished :—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Pulmonary Consumption</i>	36
<i>Senile Decay</i>	13
<i>Exhaustion after Mania</i>	10
<i>Exhaustion after Melancholia</i>	2
<i>Disease of Heart and Kidneys</i>	8
<i>Ditto of Brain</i>	17
<i>Ditto of Liver</i>	5
<i>General Paralysis</i>	27
<i>Epilepsy</i>	13
<i>Apoplexy</i>	9
<i>Bronchitis</i>	8
<i>Diarrhæa</i>	7
<i>Pleuro Pneumonia</i>	3
<i>Other Causes</i>	19

The Patients on the books are, at present, 971 in number, viz. :—Males 471, and Females 500. Of the former two were absent on trial, at the time of our visit.

With the exceptions referred to, we have seen all the Patients, and found them tranquil and orderly, and personally as to clothing and otherwise in a comfortable and most satisfactory state.

To recur to the subject of mortality, we are informed by Mr. CLEATON that a large number of Patients, many more than in Lancashire, are received in a state of physical exhaustion. It is further material to bear in mind that the number of admissions is very considerable, on the average more than one daily throughout the year, and that the recoveries have been at the rate of nearly 13 per cent. upon the average number of Patients resident. The Patients under treatment since the last visit have been 1,344. In relation to that number the per centage of recoveries has been about $9\frac{2}{3}$ and of deaths 14.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum, at this time, is satisfactory. The number registered as under medical treatment, mostly on account of their mental affection, or ordinary bodily ailment, are 37 in the male division, and 53 in the female.

Mechanical restraint, in any form, has not been employed for many years.

The instances of seclusion, all for very short periods, since the last visit, have been only 40, viz.:—5 male Patients, each on one occasion, and 35 females of whom 30 were secluded only once each. The above include 2 male and 6 female Epileptics.

The system of night attendance continues to be followed by the best results, as will appear by the fact, that the Patients who soil or wet their beds at night are reported to be 12 on the male side and 30 on the female. These include the Paralytics and Epileptics, of which there are considerable numbers.

According to the latest Ward Returns the Patients usefully employed were 341 in the male division and 376 in the female. Of the male Patients 149 were occupied in out-door labour, and 49 as artizans; and of the females 213 were engaged in needlework and knitting, and 60 in the Wash-house and Laundry. The Weaving Shed, containing about 12 Looms, is now in constant use, and about 250 yards of sheeting and other linen are wove weekly, in addition to a quantity of linsey for the dresses of the female Patients.

All the clothes, shoes, and stockings are made in the Asylum. The Church has not yet been brought into use, owing as we are informed to some default on the part of the contractor. It is expected to be opened within the next three months. The general Hall has as yet been used only for the purpose of music and recreation.

Great progress has been made as respects the alterations and improvements in course of being carried out at the time of the last visit. The full details then given render it unnecessary, on this occasion, to enter into further particulars on the subject. Much still

remains to be done in forming and levelling the ground about the Church and in the Courts, which must occupy a considerable time.

We cannot omit to notice, with special satisfaction, the new arrangements for Bathing, viz.:—three spacious Lavatories and Bath-rooms in each Division, containing three Baths each, making altogether 18 Baths on the men's side; and a Lavatory containing between 40 and 50 basins, for the use of the male Patients preparatory to their going into the general Dining Hall.

The provisions made for the amusement of the Patients in and out of doors continue to be ample. There are two Bands, (a Stringed and a Brass Band) containing respectively 10 and 12 musicians, including two of the male Patients.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to urge upon the Committee of Visitors the importance of giving the earliest consideration to the question of adding to the Land of the Asylum, which will shortly accommodate as many as 1,150 Patients, whilst at present the entire quantity of Land occupied for the purposes of this large Institution is only about 64 acres, of which 10 are rented, an amount of Land available for occupation and recreation wholly insufficient. Upon the whole, we have much satisfaction in reporting our opinion that the Asylum in its Medical and other Departments is under excellent management, and that the gradual introduction of attendants of a superior class has materially conduced to the present good order and condition of the Patients.

R. WM. S. LUTWIDGE,
ROBERT NAIRNE,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *March 24th*, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the Forty-second Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the WEST RIDING ASYLUM, together with the usual Statistical Returns respecting the patients who have been under care and treatment in the Institution during the year.

On the 1st of January, 1861, there were in the Asylum 975 patients, namely 471 men and 504 women, and there have been admitted during the year 414 individuals, namely 200 men and 214 women,—making the total number of patients under care and treatment during the year, 1389, as compared with 1263 in 1860.

The average daily number resident in 1860 was 965, during 1861 it has been 996, showing an increased daily average of 31. The numbers in the house on the 1st of January, 1862, were 1023, namely 492 men and 531 women.

The past year has been remarkable for the very large

number of admissions, which were 81 in excess of the year 1861; and upwards of 100 more than the annual average of the last ten years, which I find to have been 310.

This increase is, however, to a considerable extent, due to the removal of a number of patients from private Asylums, into which they were received during the year 1860, before this Institution became enlarged to its present capacity, by the additions and alterations since completed.

All applications for admissions during the past year have been at once complied with, and there is not at present a single pauper patient chargeable to the West Riding, or to any of its Townships or Unions, in a private Asylum.

The patients admitted during 1861, I am sorry to say, compare most unfavourably as regards their mental and physical condition, with the admissions of previous years. As will be seen from Table V. the physical condition of 312, or 75 per cent. of the total number admitted, is stated to have been "much reduced." Of these, many were suffering under advanced incurable disease, and no less than 76 were afflicted with General Paralysis or Epilepsy, (see Table VIII). One hundred and thirty-nine patients are also recorded as labouring under the most unpromising forms of mental alienation, namely Dementia and Imbecility.

Most of those received from private Asylums were chronic cases of this hopeless character, which tend to swell the number of incurables, and increase the yearly mortality.

A Return of the number of Patients respectively received from the various Unions and Townships of the Riding is appended, Table XIV., and which also expresses the population of the Unions in question, at the census of 1861.

One hundred and thirty-two patients have, during the year, been discharged recovered,—forty-eight improved,—nineteen not improved,—and one hundred and sixty-seven have died. The recoveries as compared with the admissions was, therefore, 31.88 per cent.,—and the mortality, calculated upon the total number under treatment, 12.02. These rates are less favourable than the average of the last few years ; but as has been already remarked, it is only what might have been anticipated, from the unpromising character of a large number of the cases admitted.

Sixty-seven patients have been discharged during the year who had not recovered : of these, forty-eight were “improved,” and nineteen were “unimproved.” Nine of the number were transferred to the care of their friends,—eleven were removed to other Asylums, not being West Riding patients,—and forty-seven were discharged at the request of Boards of Guardians, for transfer to the lunatic wards of various work-houses. The last-mentioned forty-seven cases were all chronic harmless patients, many of them epileptic, or congenitally imbecile, who might be expected to be adequately taken care of in a well-regulated work-house lunatic ward. In acceding to these applications of the Guardians, a recommendation was made that the patients should be kept apart from the other inmates,—that they should be allowed a better dietary, and opportunities for regular out-door exercise and occupation.

I have reason to believe that, to a certain extent, this recommendation has been attended to. It has been found necessary to send one patient only, of the forty-seven, back to the Asylum. Some months ago I called to see the patients thus transferred to the Leeds work-house, twenty-five in number, and I was satisfied that they were adequately and kindly cared for.

The prevailing causes of death have been Pulmonary Consumption, Disease of the Brain, General Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Senile Decay. Fifty-four deaths are recorded as due to Chronic Disease of the Brain and General Paralysis, thirty-six to Pulmonary Consumption, fourteen to Epilepsy, and thirteen to Senile Decay.

One of the deaths during the past year has been a Suicide, the particulars of which are as follow :

The patient, a man aged fifty, a weaver by trade, was admitted on the 16th of July last, and was labouring under Mania. He had on four previous occasions been a patient in the Asylum, and had been discharged recovered, the date of his last discharge having been 1856. He was stated in the order of admission to be "not suicidal." The excitement of his attack subsided, under medical treatment and generous diet, in the course of a week after his admission, and at the end of a fortnight he was, at his own request, employed in the weaving shop; he was subsequently transferred from the Asylum to the detached building called Ivy House, situate about a quarter of a mile from the Institution.

He continued to improve, both mentally and physically, and appeared contented and happy, excepting that he occasionally expressed a strong wish for his early discharge, that he might return home and "work for his family." About the middle of September he was visited by his wife, and in the course of a few days afterwards, from being cheerful and chatty, he was observed to become gloomy and taciturn.

On the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of September, he said he felt "low spirited," and "could not understand why." He was not employed on these days, owing to the absence of the Weaver Attendant on his annual holiday. On the morning

of the 27th he got up as usual soon after six, still appeared dull and taciturn, but not otherwise changed, and a little before seven he walked outside in front of Ivy House, with the rest of the patients, as is their habit every morning before breakfast. He was missed at breakfast-time—a quarter to eight. Diligent search was immediately made for him, but he was not found, and supposing he had made his way home, a messenger was sent thither. The morning was very foggy, but the mist cleared away about nine o’Clock, and soon afterwards the patient was found by a neighbouring gardener, suspended by his neck-cloth and quite dead, in an apple-tree in an orchard near Ivy House. No blame was attributed to those who had charge of the patient.

A Coroner’s inquest was held on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

In Table No. XII. one patient is recorded as having died from accidental suffocation, by means of his bed rug—the brain being at the same time diseased. The case being a somewhat peculiar one, I venture to make a quotation of the principal facts from the Case book. The patient, a man, aged forty-five, “was admitted on the 21st of September, 1861, labouring under Dementia with excitement, and having symptoms of General Paralysis. He was restless at night, fidgetty and talkative by day, and had frequently been found by the night attendant, with his bed clothes tied or twisted around his waist or legs. At five o’Clock on the morning of the 5th of October, the patient was found by the night attendant, lying upon his face on the bed, with his woollen rug wrapped tightly once around his neck, but not tied. His face was livid, and when turned over upon his back, he was probably dead, although the night attendant thought he breathed once.

The Medical Superintendent was called, and was in attendance in five minutes, but was too late to be of any service. The night attendant had visited the man at four o'clock, and had left him awake and talking."

"A post-mortem examination revealed well marked disease of the membranes of the brain, and a large amount of serous effusion into the ventricles. The viscera of the chest and abdomen were healthy. The post-mortem appearances render it probable that the patient had either had a fit, or that the effusion upon the brain had reduced the natural sensibility to an abnormal position of the body, so that an amount of pressure upon the throat and mouth, which in a healthy person would have been of small moment, had under these circumstances ended in fatal Asphyxia. Although some time ago, when at his home, he had threatened to injure himself,—there was nothing since his admission into the Asylum to lead to the supposition that he in any way contemplated suicide."

At the Coroner's inquest a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

In addition to the medical treatment of the patients, regular though not laborious employment, periodical recreation and amusement, and a good and abundant dietary, continue to be most successful in promoting recovery. Three-fourths of the patients are employed daily in the manner recorded in the Chief Attendant's and Assistant Matron's Reports, quotations from which are inserted in the form of Tables, Nos. XV. and XVI.

In addition to the means of occupation referred to in previous reports, the weaving shop has now been brought into full use. Upwards of 11,000 yards of excellent linen sheeting, shirting and of linsey for women's dresses have been woven by the patients

during the past year, the cost to the Institution of the material thus woven being 25 per cent. less than the same quality purchased from tradesmen.

Restraint is never employed, and as the means of occupation has been extended, and the general organization and discipline of the whole establishment has advanced, so has there been a proportionate increase in the comfort of the patients, a diminution of excitement, and a reduction in the amount of seclusion. This is especially noticeable among the men patients. During the past year, out of the 672 men who were under treatment, *three persons* only were secluded, the *aggregate* period of seclusion of the three being only *two hours and a half*.

Two important events in the progress of the Institution have taken place during the past year, which have already exerted a favourable influence upon a large number of the patients. I refer to the opening of our new Church, and the use of the spacious Central Hall as a public dining room for 360 men.

The Church is placed at the south-east extremity of the grounds, about 300 yards from the centre of the Asylum. It is raised upon a terrace, and is bounded on the south and east by the plantation which surrounds the original Asylum estate. The approaches to the Church lie through this wood, both for the men and the women, who come in different directions, leaving their wards and airing courts, respectively, at their south-eastern extremities, the women entering the Church by the south porch, and the men by the west door. The trees form a continuous sun-shade from the airing courts to the Church, which will be found most grateful in summer. The Church itself is a handsome stone edifice of the geometric period of Gothic architecture, and is constructed in close

imitation of the plan of the Church of the Great Northern Railway Company, at Doncaster. It is remarkable for being exceedingly substantially built, for possessing in an eminent degree great ecclesiastical character, and for the absence of all superfluous ornament. It consists of a nave and aisle of nearly equal height and span, the nave being 50 feet high and 28 feet wide, and the aisle 48 feet high and 24 feet wide; the length is 113 feet, and it has nearly 700 sittings.

It was opened on the 6th of October, with a congregation of 600, including patients, officers, servants, and a few visitors, and service has been held in it regularly since, with the exception of one exceedingly stormy day in November, when the Chaplain preached to the patients in the dining hall. The permission to go to Church is looked upon by the majority of the patients as a great privilege, and inasmuch as a strictly orderly behaviour is understood to be an essential condition among those who attend, in addition to the other favourable effects, which it is to be hoped the religious services may produce, the self-control of many a wayward or turbulent person becomes, unquestionably, periodically developed and strengthened. The services are about an hour and a quarter in length. They are made as attractive and as little monotonous as possible, by the introduction of music. On the Sunday afternoons there is an excellent choir of about twenty-four voices from among the officers and servants, kindly assisted by several leading members of the choirs of churches in the town. Full choral service, with an anthem, is regularly performed, and the psalms are chanted, usually to simple single chants. In the morning the service is, musically, much plainer, the psalms and versicles being read, and the chants and psalm tunes being chiefly taken in unison. One of the objects contemplated by this difference between the musical character of the morning

and afternoon services, is to endeavour to meet, equally, the tastes of those who think chanting the psalms scarcely devotional, and of the still larger proportion who are soothed and devoutly impressed by good church music.

As I am aware that the Chaplain has, in his Annual Report, referred to the various religious services, which he conducts so faithfully and assiduously, and to the apparent results, it is not necessary for me at present to bring them before your notice.

The other event of the year,—the opening of our large Central Hall, as a general dining room, also took place in October.

It was at first intended that it should be used by equal numbers of both sexes, but it was found after a short trial that, owing to the absence of adequate space, wherein the women could be assembled near the hall, so as to be ready to enter as soon as the food was cut up and put upon the plates, the dinner was apt to get cold before the patients could come from their wards and take their seats. The want, moreover, of a general dining room is less felt on the women's side, inasmuch as the new building, near the laundry, affords dining accommodation to from 80 to 100 of the female patients.

The difficulty above referred to, did not, however, exist on the men's side, owing to the proximity of the covered way lately completed. Accordingly the system which is now in operation was decided upon, and it has worked most satisfactorily. The whole of the men who are employed, with a few exceptions, now dine in the hall, about 360 in number, and have a somewhat better dietary than those who are not employed. They are assembled in the covered way when the dinner bell rings, having previously washed themselves in the general lavatory

lately finished, and having changed their working smocks, and their wet or dirty shoes. As soon as the dinner is placed upon the plates they come into the hall, and take their seats after grace is said.

The time occupied in cutting up and distributing the dinner is from five to seven minutes only, consequently it is quite hot when the patients sit down. After the table cloths are removed, books, newspapers, and periodicals, are placed upon the tables for three quarters of an hour, and are used by the patients whilst the attendants go to their dinners, the room in the mean time being superintended by two gardeners who have already dined. Either myself or the Assistant Medical Officer is always present in the hall at the dinner hour, and the advantages we have found from its use are :

- 1st.—That it facilitates supervision at a most important meal.
- 2nd.—It ensures the honest and impartial distribution of the food and beer by the attendants.
- 3rd.—It promotes order and developes self-control among the patients, who prefer dining in the hall to the wards.
- 4th.—It economises time ; in the first place owing to the proximity of the hall to the kitchen, and in the second place by rendering it unnecessary for the working men to go into the wards at all at the dinner hour.
- 5th.—It relieves the wards, many of which would otherwise, owing to the absence of dining rooms distinct from the day rooms, be crowded at this meal.

In addition to dining purposes as above described, the hall is also used for breakfast and for morning prayers for the men patients, and by both sexes for the weekly dance, and for lectures and magic lantern exhibitions. In all respects the

room is a great success, being found most convenient and satisfactory for all the objects for which it was intended. At the patients' annual party last Christmas, nearly 800 persons were present in the room, and yet no oppression from imperfect ventilation was experienced, while ample space was left for dancing.

As the Institution has now, by the completion of the additions and alterations which have been in progress during the last four years, attained its final size and capacity, and as these alterations and improvements have been on so extensive a scale as to make the Institution scarcely recognizable by those who have not seen it for some years, it occurred to me that it would be well to have a bird's eye view prepared of the whole of the Asylum as completed, including workshops, airing courts, Church, &c. A very faithful and clear isometrical drawing of the whole of the buildings, &c., upon a scale of 40 feet to the inch, has been kindly made by one of the patients (Mr. W.) an architect, and having been examined as to its accuracy by Mr. BERNARD HARTLEY, the Riding Surveyor, it has been lithographed, and a copy is bound in with this Report.

The Asylum stands upon slightly elevated ground, about a mile from Wakefield, looking south-west by south, and having a lineal frontage of 1050 feet. It is a white brick structure with stone string courses, copings, and dressings. The main buildings are fire-proof, the floors which were, until recently, exclusively of stone, being carried upon arches with iron beams. The part originally constructed and opened in 1818, afforded accommodation for 250 patients of both sexes. (Marked A on plan).

In the year 1831 it became necessary, from the increasing number of patients in the Riding, to enlarge the Asylum; this was done by an addition of 70 beds for men (marked B).

In 1837 more room was required, and about 20 beds were gained by building a new house for the Director, (marked C on plan.) The next addition, in 1843, consisted of 60 beds for women (marked D). The Asylum now contained 400 beds,—200 for each sex. In the year 1846, owing to the operation of the Lunacy Act of Lord SHAFTESBURY (then Lord ASHLEY) a large increase of Asylum accommodation became necessary, to provide for the existing and prospective requirements of the Riding; accordingly in the years 1846 to 1849, the large building, at present occupied by the women, (marked E) was erected, having accommodation for 400 patients, and at the same time the present laundry, wash-house, bake-house, brew-house, gas works, &c. (also marked E) were substituted for the old offices of this class, which were found too small, and which have since been pulled down.

In 1853 the farm buildings (marked F) were provided, giving room for twenty cows, besides a dwelling-house. The Commissioners in Lunacy, having pressed upon the Visitors the necessity of further enlargement, and of providing additional Chapel accommodation, work-shops, a new kitchen with offices, store-rooms, &c., upon a scale adequate to the increased size of the Institution, grants were made at the Pontefract Sessions of 1856 and 1857 of £25,000 for this purpose.

Plans were accordingly furnished by Mr. BERNARD HARTLEY, the present Surveyor of the Riding, who had succeeded his father as the Asylum architect, and in 1856-57, 75 beds and a large day room (marked G on the lithographed plan) were added in connection with the laundry building, for the reception of patients employed in washing, ironing, &c. In the years 1858-59-60 and 61, the extensive buildings, works, and offices were completed, comprizing large general kitchen, central dining and recreation hall, store-rooms, cellars, offices

of various kinds, reception room, clock tower, residences for Assistant Surgeon, Steward, and House-keeper, new lodge, bath rooms, lavatory for 300 working men, extensive covered communication between men's wards and dining hall, two main staircases connecting the wards with the central kitchen, new shops for tailors, shoemakers, weavers, joiners, upholsterers, painters, stonemasons, plasterers, bookbinders, additional gas-holder, new water main from the Wakefield Company's Reservoir, a new detached Church with 700 sittings, and a boundary palisade fence. These buildings and works, together with Ivy House, a detached residence for forty men patients (shewn on plan) adapted and brought into use in 1859, are marked with the letter H on the lithographed plan.

The structures marked I on the plan are not as yet completed, they consist of buildings and sheds for garden and farm purposes, and they will be added gradually from year to year, chiefly by means of the patients' labour, so as to obviate the necessity for any considerable outlay of money.

The available room for the reception of patients was, by the additions marked G and H, and by the conversion into wards and dormitories of those parts of the old buildings used as kitchens, chapels and offices thus released, increased by 330 beds, finally raising the capacity of the establishment so as to accommodate 1130 patients, besides nearly 100 officers and servants.

In addition to the necessity of enlarging the Asylum, as above described, the Committee of Visitors had, during the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, very strong and repeated representations made to them by the Commissioners in Lunacy, that the "radical structural defects," of the older parts of the Institution urgently required correction, and indeed that the whole establishment required, in order that the "improved

treatment of the Insane" might be properly carried out, extensive structural alterations, and the addition of many appliances in the shape of furniture, fittings, baths, lavatories, &c., with which the Asylum was very inadequately provided. The stone floors, which were universal throughout the Institution, were also strongly condemned for living and sleeping rooms, as being likely, by too great a withdrawal of animal heat, to lower the vital power of persons already suffering from a depressed nervous system. Wood floors have accordingly been substituted for stone, in nearly all the apartments above mentioned, throughout the building; the flags thus removed having opportunely become available for the floors of the new kitchens, workshops, and covered ways.

The alterations above referred to, together with the thorough renovation and repair of the whole of the Institution, have been constantly going on during the last four years, and are now almost brought to a close. A very large proportion of the labour has been supplied by the patients and attendants, but a heavy outlay has also been incurred for material and additional skilled labour. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the changes effected have not only satisfied the Commissioners in Lunacy, but have also, it is believed, been such as to place the Institution, as regards its working appliances, in a high position among the public Asylums of the country.

The weekly cost of maintenance during the past year has been 9s. 0d. a head per week, being an advance of 4d. per head upon that of the year 1860. This advance has been almost entirely due to the higher price of provisions, the cost of which during the past year, including the produce of the garden and farm, has been 5s. 3d. against 4s. 11¼d. in 1860.

If this Institution, like some public Asylums, had land rent

free (it having been purchased and paid for by the County), in the proportion of one acre to every four patients, the weekly cost of the provision item would probably be reduced by 1s. 0d. a head, per week.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last, and spent two days in official inspection. The only recommendation they make in their report, which is now printed, is that the Justices should endeavour to obtain more land for the purposes of the Institution. Their recommendation has been acted upon, as far as has been practicable up to the present time, by the renting of ten acres in the vicinity of the Asylum. The exceedingly high price of land, convenient of access from the Institution, and the large annual outlay in buildings during the last few years, have doubtless induced the Visitors to abstain from bringing the matter before the ensuing Pontefract Sessions.

I have much pleasure in again repeating my acknowledgements for 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 in conducting the administration of the Institution.

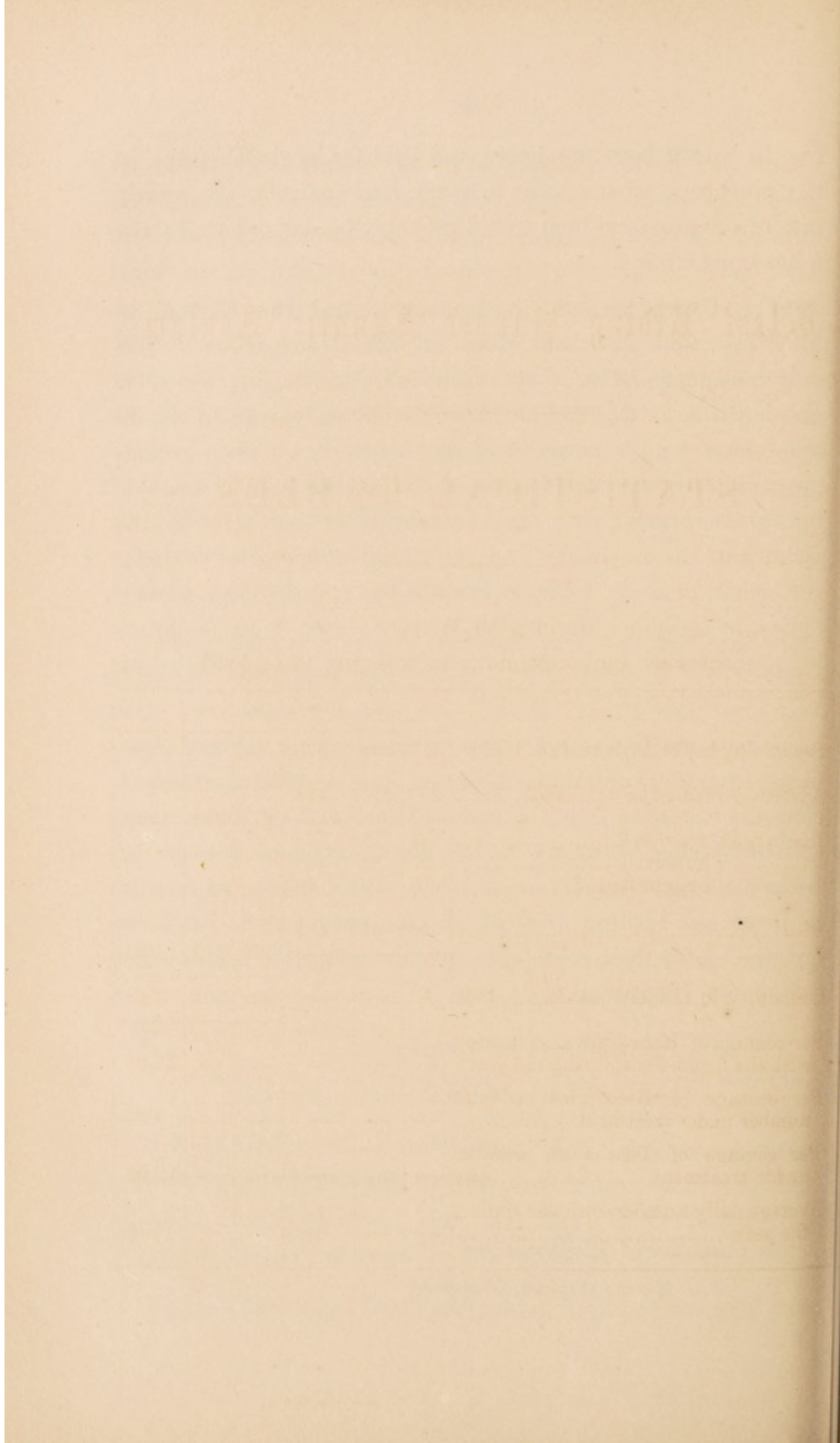
I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble Servant,

JOHN D. CLEATON,

Medical Superintendent and Director.

*The Committee of Visitors of the
West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.*



West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1861.	471	504	975			
Admitted during the year 1861.....	200	214	414	671	718	1389
Discharged, recovered	58	74	132			
„ improved	25	23	48			
„ unimproved	10	9	19			
Died	86	81	167	179	187	366
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1862	—	—	—	492	531	1023
Per centage of Recoveries as compared with the Admissions during the year..	—	—	—	—	—	31.88
Per centage of Recoveries on total number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	9.50
Per centage of Deaths on number under treatment	—	—	—	—	—	12.02
Average daily number resident during the year	—	—	—	—	—	996

TABLE II.

AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Below 15 years.....	—	—	—
Between 15 and 20 years.....	10	16	26
„ 20 and 25 years.....	21	22	43
„ 25 and 30 years.....	19	27	46
„ 30 and 35 years.....	21	27	48
„ 35 and 40 years.....	30	33	63
„ 40 and 50 years.....	46	43	89
„ 50 and 60 years.....	30	27	57
„ 60 and 74 years.....	20	11	31
„ 74 and 84 years.....	2	2	4
Unknown	1	6	7
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE III.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

Men.	
Labourers	26
Weavers	11
Tailors.....	2
Shoemakers.....	6
Colliers	1
Mill Hands.....	4
File Cutters	2
Joiners and Cabinet Makers.....	12
Cutlers.....	9
Hawkers	7
Stone Masons	5
Warp Dressers	4
Forge Men	2
Dyers	3
Saddler	1
Mariner	1
Mechanics	8
Paper Stainer.....	1
Clerks	2
Blacksmiths	5
Soldiers	3
Painters	2
Bricklayers.....	2
Spinners	2
Warehousemen	3
Watermen	3
Bookbinder.....	1
Artist	1
Publicans	2
Gardeners	3
Bleacher	1
Commercial Traveller	1
Overlookers in a Mill	2
Horsebreaker	1
Horsekeeper	1
Farmers	2
Comb Maker	1
Printer	1
Carter	1
Waiter.....	1
Sawsmiths	2
Curriers	2
Coal Agent.....	1
Drapers and Grocers	6
Pudler.....	1
Ironmonger.....	1
Woollen Manufacturer	1
Nail Maker.....	1
Plumber and Glazier.....	1
Slater	1
Shuttle Makers	2
Gentleman's Servant.....	1
Hair Dresser	1
Woolcombers	6
Glass Makers	1
Engine Tenters	4
Railway Porters.....	2
Potters	2
Architect.....	1
Wire Drawer	1
Schoolmasters	2
Not known	6
No employment	8
Total.....	200

Women.	
Housewives.....	98
Servants	51
Weavers	20
Mill Hands.....	3
Dress Makers	8
Upholstress	1
Prostitute	1
Rag Sorter	1
Charwomen.....	5
Hawkers	2
Shopkeepers	2
Schoolmistress	1
Burlers	2
Burnisher	1
Unknown	18
Total.....	214

TABLE IV.

SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Married.....	109	113	222
Single	79	80	159
Widowed	10	18	28
Unknown	2	3	5
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE V.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Much reduced	139	173	312
In moderate bodily health	58	39	97
In good bodily health	3	2	5
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE VI.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England.....	87	82	169
Roman Catholics	10	8	18
Protestant Dissenters	62	89	151
No Religion	17	35	52
Unknown	24	—	24
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE VII.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Moral.</i>			
Pecuniary anxieties, losses, and difficulties.....	17	6	23
Domestic unhappiness	6	8	14
Desertion of Husband	—	1	1
Disappointed attachment	1	7	8
Religious excitement	5	9	14
Over study	6	0	6
Distress of mind at Death of Relatives	1	7	8
Solitude	—	1	1
<i>Physical.</i>			
Intemperance and Debauchery.....	13	3	16
Poverty, Want, and Physical Exhaustion	1	4	5
Epilepsy	10	12	22
Injury of Head	4	1	5
Recent Accouchement.....	—	9	9
Congestion of the Brain.....	—	4	4
Hepatic Congestion.....	1	—	1
Congenital	2	4	6
Climacteric Change.....	—	2	2
Exhaustion from Bodily Disease	2	7	9
Sun-stroke	2	—	2
Neuralgia	—	1	1
Quarrel with Neighbours	2	—	2
No alleged cause.....	1	—	1
Unknown	126	128	254
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE VIII.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	58	79	137
„ with Epilepsy	1	—	1
„ with General Paralysis.....	5	—	5
Monomania	2	1	3
Melancholia	21	37	58
Dementia	58	67	125
„ with Epilepsy	10	11	21
„ with General Paralysis.....	37	12	49
Imbecility (including Congenital)	6	7	13
„ Senile	1	—	1
No symptom of Insanity	1	—	1
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE IX.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under.....	9	16	25
Between 1 and 2 weeks	38	19	57
" 2 " 4 " 	28	33	61
" 1 " 2 months.....	24	27	51
" 2 " 3 " 	11	17	28
" 3 " 6 " 	23	22	45
" 6 " 12 " 	20	28	48
" 1 " 2 years	14	7	21
" 2 years and upwards.....	18	20	38
Unknown	15	25	40
Total.....	200	214	414

TABLE X.

FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Mania	37	44	81
Melancholia	11	14	25
Dementia	10	16	26
Convalescent after Mania.....	—	—	—
Total.....	58	74	132

TABLE XI.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 1 and 2 months	2	—	2
" 2 " 3 " 	8	—	8
" 3 " 4 " 	5	—	5
" 4 " 6 " 	11	24	35
" 6 " 12 " 	20	34	54
" 1 " 2 years	8	11	19
" 2 " 3 " 	3	1	4
" 3 " 4 " 	—	3	3
" 4 " 5 " 	—	—	—
" 5 " 7 " 	—	1	1
" 7 " 19 " 	1	—	1
Total.....	58	74	132

TABLE XII.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Chronic disease of the Brain	6	6	12
" " with General Paralysis...	32	10	42
" " and Apoplexy supervening	2	—	2
Epilepsy	6	8	14
Pulmonary Consumption	11	25	36
Pneumonia	—	1	1
Pleuro-pneumonia	1	1	2
Abscess penetrating into the Lungs	2	—	2
Gangrene	1	1	2
Exhaustion after Mania	1	2	3
Diarrhoea	1	1	2
Dysentery	1	1	2
Senile Decay.....	4	9	13
Renal Disease	1	1	2
Apoplexy	3	1	4
Bronchitis.....	2	1	3
Disease of Heart and Lungs	3	4	7
Erysipelas.....	1	—	1
Coma after Mania	2	—	2
Pleurisy.....	—	2	2
Cancer	—	1	1
Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Exhaustion after Melancholia	—	2	2
Peritonitis	1	—	1
Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs	—	1	1
Disease of the Spine	1	—	1
Pericarditis	—	1	1
Hæmorrhage from a fibrous tumour of Uterus	—	1	1
Exhaustion after inflammation of Mouth & Pharynx	—	1	1
Suicidal Asphyxia	1	—	1
Accidental Strangulation, the brain being diseased...	1	—	1
Total.....	86	81	167

TABLE XIII.

DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING 1861.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week	—	4	4
1 week and under 4 weeks	10	9	19
Between 1 and 3 months	15	10	25
" 3 " 6 " 	9	5	14
" 6 " 12 " 	10	8	18
" 1 " 2 years.....	13	9	22
" 2 " 3 " 	9	10	19
" 3 " 4 " 	5	6	11
" 4 " 5 " 	5	6	11
" 5 " 6 " 	2	6	8
" 6 " 7 " 	2	2	4
" 7 " 8 " 	1	1	2
" 8 " 9 " 	3	—	3
" 9 " 10 " 	—	1	1
" 10 " 12 " 	1	—	1
" 12 " 14 " 	1	1	2
" 14 " 17 " 	—	1	1
" 17 " 23 " 	—	—	—
" 23 " 28 " 	—	—	—
" 28 " 40 " 	—	2	2
Total.....	86	81	167

TABLE XIV.

ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING,
DURING 1861.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1861.
Barnsley	45,787	12
Bradford	106,218	36
Dewsbury	92,873	22
Doncaster	39,387	9
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion) ..	60,172	9
Goole	15,375	3
Halifax	128,667	22
Hemsworth	7,793	1
Huddersfield	131,334	40
Keighley	43,112	1
Knaresborough	17,176	7
Leeds (Township)	117,533	64
North Bierley	85,767	17
Ouseburn (Great)	11,532	2
Penistone	14,418	5
Pateley Bridge	9,534	1
Rotherham	44,330	4
Saddleworth (Township)	18,630	4
Sedbergh	4,396	—
Selby	not known	5
Settle	12,528	1
Sheffield	128,929	52
Skipton	not known	9
Thorne (West Riding portion)	7,149	1
Wakefield	53,069	25
Wharfedale	15,467	6
Wortley	24,091	5
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe	—	1
Todmorden	—	2
From Townships not in Union		366
		48
Total		414

TABLE XV.

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>	1861. JUNE 14th.	1861. SEPT. 14th.	1861. DEC. 14th.	1862. MARCH 14th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	150	178	164	170
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	6	5	4	7
" " Engine-room and Gas-house...	5	4	5	5
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	4	3	4	2
" " Plumbers' do.....	5	4	3	2
" " Joiners' do.....	4	6	7	7
" " Shoemakers' do.....	16	15	16	17
" " Tailors' do.....	6	10	10	12
" " Weavers' do.....	13	15	15	12
" " Upholsterers' do.....	35	29	33	28
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	34	38	29	24
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	20	22	27	32
" " Assisting in Wards	49	49	61	55
Total employed	347	378	378	373
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	16	13	21	16
Aged and Infirm	55	38	41	27
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	27	25	29	28
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	16	27	23	33
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	9	8	6	10
Able, but unwilling.....	5	3	3	2
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	128	114	123	116
Total number of Patients.....	475	492	501	489

TABLE XVI.

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

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE ASSISTANT MATRON.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1861. JUNE 14th.	1861. SEPT. 14th.	1861. DEC. 14th.	1862. MARCH 14th.
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	62	56	57	61
" " Bakehouse	5	6	6	6
" " Passages and Kitchen	39	25	61	56
" " Sewing	171	180	154	155
" " Knitting	29	30	35	30
" " Picking Hair, &c.	—	—	—	—
" " Work-room	6	3	3	2
" " Cleaning Wards	73	72	73	73
" " other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	385	372	389	383
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	32	32	28	35
Aged and Infirm	14	16	19	20
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	11	12	15	9
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	24	32	29	33
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	45	51	51	44
Able, but unwilling	4	3	1	6
Able, and willing	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	130	146	143	147
Total number of Patients	515	518	532	530

TABLE XVII.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGES FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM
IN NOVEMBER, 1818, TO JANUARY 1, 1862.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Admitted during 43 years, 1 month, 1 week	4002	4121	8123
Discharged Cured	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Relieved, &c.	1530	1864	3394
Died.....	337	413	750
	1643	1313	2956
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1862	3510	3590	7100
	492	531	1023

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1861.

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	1861
127	171	162	146	111	93	108	257	268	285	263	284	340	328	265	296	313	349	331	333	414

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH MONTH.

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
609	571	649	634	795	737	733	604	581	593	563	613

NUMBER OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1861.

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	1861
96	76	89	75	36	48	55	135	121	131	139	134	157	166	175	150	174	175	153	199

NUMBER OF PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1818 TO 1861.

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	1861
53	53	57	44	37	43	79	226	81	96	109	145	114	97	104	119	123	106	135	167

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last year's Account	„	„	„	—	287	16 1
„ CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:						
<i>Farm and Garden Produce:</i>						
	£	s.	d.			
Bull	20	10	0			
Cows	15	5	0			
Calves	7	10	0			
Pigs	56	2	6			
Pigeons	0	18	9			
Hides and Fat	24	2	10			
Wheat	32	0	0	—	156	9 1
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>						
Hams	9	17	4			
Dripping	9	15	8			
Yeast	8	1	7			
Coke	19	5	9			
Clothing	2	3	6			
Rags, and Old Shoes	34	19	6	—	84	3 4 — 240 12 5
„ Amount received from West Riding Treas- } urer for Patients chargeable to the Riding }	„	„	„		759	0 7
„ Amount received from Unions and Town- } ships for Maintenance, &c., of Patients... }	„	„	„		22368	16 6
					23656	5 7
„ Balance due to Treasurer	„	„	„		266	9 9
					£ 23922	15 4
„ Amount due from Unions and Townships } on 31st December, 1861	„	„	„		£6593	3 3

23rd January, 1862,

Examined and found Correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

*We append our names as Auditors, the correctness
of the Figures being certified by Mr. CAW,
30th January, 1862,*

JOHN BARFF.

FRANK WORMALD.

*PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors,
30th January, 1862,*

J. G. SMYTH,

Chairman.

Expenditure.

By Provisions, viz:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal	3079	17	8			
Groceries—including Tobacco	1638	3	4			
Butters, Cheese, and Eggs	737	15	1			
Malt £1403 1s. 0d. Hops £269 12s. 4d.	1672	13	4			
Meat	4346	10	11			
Potatoes	585	7	10	12060	8	2
„ <i>Clothing and Bedding, viz:</i>						
Cloth, Linen, Sheetting, Draperies, &c.	2344	13	7			
Leather, &c. and Shoemaking	641	18	10	2986	12	5
„ <i>Necessaries, viz:</i>						
Brooms and other Brushes	83	13	0			
Coal	989	11	9			
Soap, Soda, Candles, &c.	359	5	4			
Oil, Bath-brick, &c.	71	1	2			
Lime for Gas House	20	9	4			
Ironmongery and Hardware	171	1	4			
Earthenware	143	2	2			
Water	291	19	6	2130	3	7
„ <i>Salaries and Wages, viz:</i>						
Officers' Salaries	1672	10	0			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages	2062	3	8	3734	13	8
„ <i>Surgery and Dispensary, viz:</i>						
Drugs and Surgical Instruments	281	16	2			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	441	7	6	723	3	8
„ <i>Funeral Expences—charged to Parishes...</i>	„	„	„	182	1	0
„ <i>Farm and Garden, viz:</i>						
Bran, Meal, &c.	739	12	0			
Cows, Fodder, &c.	517	10	4			
Horse hire	30	19	0			
Seeds	93	2	6			
Straw	139	19	8			
Lime for Land	10	15	5	1531	18	11
„ <i>Rent of Land</i>	„	„	„	84	0	0
„ <i>Rates and Taxes</i>	„	„	„	24	7	3
„ <i>Miscellaneous, viz:</i>						
Advertizing	11	14	2			
Books, Periodicals, Music, &c.	96	1	0			
Stationery, Printing, &c.	151	5	10			
Postages and Carriage of Goods	44	8	6			
Clocks Winding, Repairing, &c.	10	7	6			
Travelling Expenses	8	10	8			
Allowed to Patients while out on trial ..	3	13	2			
Expenses on account of discharged } Patients, charged to Parishes	10	4	6			
Tobacco Pipes	5	17	0			
Banker's Interest and Commission	80	2	6			
Incidentals	43	1	10	465	6	8
				£23922	15	4
„ <i>Balance due to Treasurer</i>				266	9	9
„ <i>Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December</i>				2713	19	0
„ <i>Balance in favour of the Institution</i>				3612	14	6
				£6593	3	3

SUMMARY
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	5	3
Clothing and Bedding.....	1	1
Necessaries	0	10
Salaries and Wages.....	1	5
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1
Wine, Spirits and Porter.....	0	2
Rent of Land, Rates and Taxes	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	2
	9	1
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c.	0	1
	9	0

Average daily number resident..... 996

Weekly charge, *Nine Shillings.*

WM. BAILEY,
Clerk.