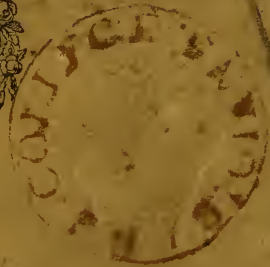
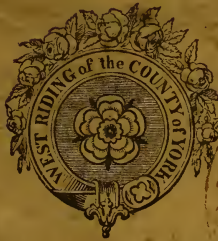


REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
The West Riding
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1873.



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1874.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1873,

PRESENTED AT THE LEEDS QUARTER SESSIONS, 5TH JANUARY, 1874, AND

CONSIDERED AT THE WAKEFIELD SPRING QUARTER SESSIONS,

1874.

Admissions. The Admissions during the past year have numbered—

Men..... 267

Women 223

Total 490

Discharges. The Discharges have numbered :—

Men..... 158

Women 164

Total 322

Deaths. The Deaths have numbered :—

Men..... 104

Women 62

Total 166

Patients. The Patients remaining in the Asylum on the 31st
 remaining in the Asylum. December, 1873, were :—

Men..... 691

Women 693

Total 1384

The Patients remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1872, were :—

<i>Men</i>	692
<i>Women</i>	690
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	1382
	<hr/> <hr/>

It is thus seen that the Asylum contains only two more patients than it did twelve months ago. During the year, however, 108 patients—63 males and 45 females—have been transferred from the West Riding Asylum to the South Yorkshire Asylum at Sheffield, owing to want of room in the former establishment. During the same period, 16 patients—10 males and 6 females—have been brought to the West Riding Asylum from Asylums in other counties, to which they had been sent where there was a deficiency of accomodation in this district, previous to the opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum. Regarding these 16 patients as representing a part of the increase of insanity in previous years, and subtracting them, therefore, from the total increase in the West Riding Asylum in 1873—that increase consisting in the excess of admissions over discharges and deaths—we have a total increase of 94 for the year. This indicates what is still an alarming growth of lunacy in the Riding, although the ratio of increase is perhaps scarcely as great as it was a few years ago. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the increase now reported is not the whole increase of lunacy in the Riding. A group of Poor Law Unions containing a population of nearly half a million, has been separated as a South Yorkshire Asylum District, and any increase of insanity in these Unions will cause an accumulation of patients, not in the West Riding but in the South Yorkshire Asylum. It has

been found necessary during the past year to add to this District the following Unions—Doncaster, Thorne, and Barnsley, and the Kirkburton and Holmfirth Divisions of the Huddersfield Union. These were found to be, by geographical position and railway communication, most conveniently situated with reference to the new Asylum, to which all insane paupers from them are now forwarded.

Accommodation.

The West Riding Asylum has now accommodation for 1408 lunatics, 8 additional beds having been obtained during the past year by the opening of a small Convalescent Home at the Farm at Field Head, where very homely and comfortable quarters have been provided for 8 females and the Officers in charge of them. This Home has already proved most useful as a place of trial for Patients who have recovered, before their restoration to liberty, and some alterations now in progress will shortly render it capable of receiving 12 instead of 8 patients.

Vacancies.

There are at present vacancies for 28 patients in the West Riding Asylum. These have arisen in consequence of the occurrence of a large number of deaths and discharges at the close of the year, and will be fully occupied in the course of a few weeks.

Recoveries.

The recoveries in 1873 have numbered 196, and have, therefore, been in the proportion of 40.00 per cent. of the admissions. This is above the general average, and is most satisfactory when taken in connection with the facts that during this and the previous year a very large number of chronic and hopeless cases have been received from other Asylums, and that among the patients forwarded from Workhouses or their own homes have been many congenital

idiots and aged persons in a state of dotage, with whom no curative treatment could be of any avail.

Deaths.

The deaths have numbered 166, and have been in the proportion of 11.74 per cent., calculated on the average number of patients daily resident throughout the year, viz., 1404. The death rate, therefore, although considerably higher than that of the previous year, is still below the average. A great number of patients have been brought to the Asylum labouring under mortal disease, or even in a dying state. Thus, of the patients who have died during the year, 58 had resided in the Asylum less than 6 months at the time of their death, 47 less than 3 months, and 24 less than 1 month. This is not mentioned as a subject of complaint, as the Asylum is intended to extend its benefits to all who are labouring under mental disease, whatever their condition may be, and as no patients have been sent to it during the past year who were not in a fit state to undertake the journey, or who were not labouring under mental disease, it is referred to only to show that when the class of patients admitted is considered, the death rate will be found to be singularly low.

Accident.

Only one serious accident has occurred during the past year. A male patient who had been an inmate of the Asylum for four years, and who was believed to be convalescent, was permitted, as a privilege, to visit the Gate Porter. After partaking of a good dinner he appears to have been suddenly seized with a suicidal impulse, and cut his throat with a dinner knife to such an extent that he died shortly afterwards. The case was fully reported to the Chairman of the Committee, the Coroner, and the Commissioners in Lunacy, and no blame in connection with it could be attributed to any one.

Health of
the Inmates.

The health of the inmates has been tolerably well maintained. The occurrence, however, of an epidemic of diarrhœa, affecting both patients and officers, in the months of April and May, and of occasional isolated cases of dysentery and erysipelas, necessitates the most vigilant and constant attention to all sanitary arrangements. Great care is required to counteract the pernicious consequences of structural defects in the older parts of the buildings, and of the gradually increasing proportion of patients whose habits are of a degraded type.

Alterations.

Alterations are now in progress by which the hot water and steam, which have heretofore been passed into the drains, will be diverted into another channel.

A considerable advance has been made towards the provision of a new laundry, which is so urgently required. A new boiler-house has been erected, and in it have been placed two new boilers, besides two of the old ones previously in use. The high price of coal suggested the propriety of adding fuel economisers to the furnaces, and this was accordingly done. A new engineer's house, an office for the clerk of the Works, and a series of workshops have also been completed during the past year. The changes by which the former boiler-house will be converted into a wash-house have now been begun.

Plans have been prepared for a new block of single rooms for female patients, for a dormitory over ward 34, to compensate for that sacrificed in the laundry alterations, and for the alterations of the present ward 22 into a dining hall for female patients. The latter change was strenuously opposed by the Committee of Visitors, and the Chairman of the Committee represented their views

to the Commissioners in Lunacy, in London, who, however, insisted upon the alteration being carried out. While yielding to the views of the Commissioners, the Committee still think that in prospect of the increase of lunacy which is still going on, no reduction ought to take place in the number of patients in the West Riding Asylum.

Conduct of
Officers.

The conduct of the officers of the Asylum during the year has been satisfactory, and the Committee have great pleasure in expressing their appreciation of the admirable management of the Institution under the superintendence of DR. CRITCHON BROWNE.

(Signed) W. SPENCER-STANHOPE,
Chairman.

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

WEST RIDING ASYLUM, WAKEFIELD,

14th, 15th, and 16th July, 1873.

SINCE the last visit, exactly a year ago, when this Asylum contained 1513 patients, the following changes have taken place :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted	310	247	557
Discharged	236	289	525
Died... ..	85	57	142

Leaving on the books this day the names of 700 men and 703 women, all of whom are resident here, the House at Sheffield having been closed on the 28th of October last. Of the patients discharged 173 were recovered, and 147 males and 194 females were removed to the new Asylum at Wadsley, near Sheffield.

The following is a copy of the return made to us of the causes of death during the past year, viz.:—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
General Paralysis	23	3	26
Epilepsy	5	8	13
Other forms of Brain Disease ...	15	7	22
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	14	20
Other forms of Disease of Lungs and Heart	17	8	25
Other ordinary causes	16	17	33
Suffocation during Fit	2	0	2
Suicide... ..	1	0	1

Post-mortem examinations were made in every case, and 7 inquests were held by the Coroner. These were 2 cases of suffocation during fits, the patients being found dead, 2 deaths from epilepsy, 1 from heart disease, 1 exhaustion, and the case of suicide, full particulars of which were sent to our office at the time.

We regret to learn that the bodily condition of patients sent to the Asylum continues to be most unsatisfactory, and of those admitted in the past twelve months, 26 died within a month of their reception, of whom 6 died within the first week. We have a bad account also of their mental state; recent and probably curable cases being the exception. Of the patients now here, as many as 212 are epileptic, and 66 are suffering from general paralysis. Arrangements have now been made for the supervision of epileptics during the night, and 20 males and 22 females now sleep in dormitories with a special night attendant, who sits up and has no other duty. The provision thus made seems to be hardly adequate for so large an Asylum, but owing to the construction of the building it has been impracticable to set apart larger rooms. On the male side some additions are being made which will raise the numbers thus accommodated to 33.

The special night wards for suicidal cases have now 40 beds on the male, and 24 on the female side. Altogether the night watching of the patients is done by 4 attendants of each sex, half of whom are solely engaged with the suicidal and epileptic cases. But besides these, special cases of sickness are watched by the day attendants in both divisions, who receive a gratuity of 2s. 6d. per night for the extra work. In connection with the subject of watching the patients during the night, we have to draw attention to the basement sleeping ward for men, No 1. This ward is so entirely shut off from other parts of the House that it would be almost impossible that any sound proceeding from it would reach the ears of the ordinary night watch; we have therefore suggested to DR. BROWNE that an attendant be placed to sleep in it. The general staff of attendants consists of 58 for the male, and 62 for the female division. The visitation of the wards by the medical

officers is frequent. The patients are also seen twice a day by the Clinical Clerks who note the cases. The medical records are kept with great care, and afford most valuable information. Apart from the paralytic and feeble cases, the health of the patients generally is very satisfactory, and we found but few of them in bed in either division. The numbers reported under medical treatment, for all causes, were, last week, 94 of the male, and 102 of the female sex. The quality of the water is still a source of some anxiety as regards the health of the patients, for we find that no improvement has taken place since it was analysed by DR. ODLING, in 1867, when he reported that it was much contaminated with drainage, and was of opinion that it was "not suitable for drinking purposes."

In the course of our visits on Monday and Tuesday, we saw all the patients, inspected all the wards and offices, and made the usual statutory enquiries. The quiet and orderly demeanour of the inmates of both divisions was remarkable. Except one woman who became rather noisy and abusive, there was no excitement at all, and on neither day was anyone in seclusion. As regards the use of seclusion, we find record of only two cases on the male side, two men having been secluded, each on two occasions for violence and combination against an attendant. It appears also that one man was restrained during ten days, but principally at night, for surgical reasons. The clothing was very good, and the persons of the patients clean, and in a state creditable to those immediately in charge of them.

The system of bathing is the same as at the time of the last visit, and the general female bath-room not having yet been made, it is still necessary to place two female patients in the same water. For the men a fresh bath is given in each case. Nothing can be done on the women's side until some arrangement is made to provide elsewhere single rooms to supply the places of those now temporarily built within the walls of the proposed general bath-room.

This subject we are glad to find has already occupied the attention of the Committee, and plans will ere long be submitted for the erection

of a wing containing short double galleries on three storeys, each containing 12 rooms. The position contemplated for this building was pointed out to us, but inasmuch as if erected there it would lessen the already too circumscribed limits of the Airing Court, and further have a tendency to obstruct both light and air from a portion of the male building, we have suggested another spot where these objections do not occur. We were fortunate to meet MR. ALDAM at the Asylum to-day and had an opportunity of consulting with him on the subject. We also discussed the question of converting one of the bath-rooms in No. 20, male division, into a shoe room, and removing one of the baths to the other side. It is found that the boiler power is only sufficient for one of the rooms, so that practically there are now only three baths for this ward, and we therefore see no objection to the proposed alteration.

Whilst on the subject of structural changes, it may be well to advert to the additions and alterations completed since the last visit. Amongst the former may be named the erection of shops for shoe-makers, tailors, upholsterers, tinnern, plumbers and smiths; an engine-house and boiler-house, a Clerk's office, and a house for the engineer; also new water-closet for No. 34 ward. Amongst the more important internal improvements the substitution of watertight wood floors for flags in wards 23 and 25, and the painting and ornamenting of several of the galleries, are especially worthy of note. We noticed also many additions to the pictures, and matters of decoration. The supply of in-door amusements is sufficient, and the general system of recreation continues as reported on the last occasion, and is fully kept up.

At the annual Gala, on the 7th instant, 899 patients are said to have been present, and about 620 of them generally attend the weekly entertainments. Of the men, 470, and 200 women, are taken for walks in the country every week. The numbers who do not go beyond their airing courts are stated at 260—170 of the male, and 90 of the female sex. The airing court space here is much below the average.

Divine service is performed as usual by the Chaplain; 256 men and 334 women are present in the morning, the attendance being rather

smaller in the afternoon. There is a weekly service for Roman Catholics, of whom there are about 150 in the Asylum, and about 6 of them go to Chapel in Wakefield.

The numbers employed are nearly the same as last year, exceeding 1000 of both sexes. More than 20,000 yards of linen, linsey, &c., were made by patients alone, in the weaving shop.

The Laundry and wash-house have not yet been commenced, but we are glad to hear that something will be done very shortly. The women's dining-hall remains as before, but in the men's hall we found 360 patients assembled at dinner, who, as usual, behaved in the most orderly way.

The wards throughout were very clean and well ventilated, and the bedding in good order.

Altogether our report on the condition of this Asylum is a very favourable one, and the absence of all complaints on the part of the patients shows how carefully they are watched and attended to.

W. G. CAMPBELL,	}	<i>Commissioners</i>
ROBERT NAIRNE,			in Lunacy.

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,

WAKEFIELD, *January 29th*, 1874.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to submit to you the FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Superintendent and Director of the West Riding Asylum, with the Statistical Tables which it is customary to append to that document.

At the opening of the year with which this Report is concerned, on the 1st of January, 1873, the Asylum contained 1382 patients, 692 males and 690 females. At its close, on the 31st December, 1873, it contained 1384 patients, 691 males and 693 females. Its population had, therefore, only increased by two in the course of twelvemonths. But in that period 490 patients had been admitted, while only 380 had been discharged and had died, so that 108 remained to be accounted for. These had been during the year transferred to the South Yorkshire Asylum. It thus appears that the total increase in the year 1873 in the number of pauper lunatics, chargeable to those Unions which are comprised in the West Riding Asylum district, was 110. Of this increase, however, a certain proportion ought properly to be debited to previous years, as, of those patients admitted last year, there

were 16 who were brought in from out-county Asylums, to which they had been consigned in 1871 or in the beginning of 1872, previous to the opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum, when the accommodation here was not adequate to meet the wants of the Riding. It is probable also that of last year's increase a part was due to the readjustment of the appropriate balance which ought to subsist between the County Asylum and the Union Workhouses. Whenever the County Asylum is quite full and has to refuse admission to patients for whom it is sought, a degree of pressure is put upon the Workhouses under which there accumulates in them a certain number of lunatics who, by their character or propensities, are unsuitable to be detained in Workhouses; and whenever that pressure is taken off and the County Asylum is again able to receive all comers, the Workhouses gradually relieve themselves of those unsuitable occupants by forwarding them to the Asylum. As for eighteen months previous to the opening of the South Yorkshire Asylum, this Asylum was full and had to turn away many applicants for admission, the Workhouses of the Riding must at that time have amassed in their wards, many lunatics ill adapted to their special circumstances, who have been since drafted off as occasion required to either of the two Asylums which now fully satisfy the demands of the district, and who must thus have swollen the increase of the population of these Asylums for last year by a contribution drawn from the year previous. As it is impossible to ascertain the amount of that contribution, it is vain to attempt to calculate the actual increase of lunacy or lunatics during last year. All that can be said is that a large increase did take place, and that that increase was out of all proportion to the estimated increase of the general population. The strain of life and labour in this busy region is certainly telling injuriously upon the brains and hearts of those who have to support it, and is peopling our Asylum wards with a multitude of patients of a broken down and unpromising type. A serious

drain upon the public funds is kept up to provide additional Asylum accommodation for the accretions of pauper lunacy which are thus constantly going on. Already we begin to foresee the time when enlargements to the recently opened South Yorkshire Asylum will be called for. That Asylum now contains nearly 450 patients, and it is evident that large consignments of lunatics will be made to it from this Asylum during the present year. Since its opening up till the end of last year, 371 patients had been transferred to it from this Asylum, and it is a subject of congratulation that so large a body of lunatics were removed from Wakefield to Sheffield, by rail, without the occurrence of an accident of any kind.

The South Yorkshire Asylum district as now extended by the amalgamation with it of one-half of the Huddersfield Union, has a population of about 600,000.

I have said that 490 patients were admitted into the Asylum last year. That was an extraordinary number of admissions, and has only once been surpassed in the annals of the Asylum. It was swollen doubtless to some extent by the overflow from surcharged Workhouses to which I have referred, but after allowing for that it was still excessive, especially when it is remembered that from a large area assigned to the South Yorkshire Asylum, no patients are admitted into this Asylum. When, in order to explain this excess in the number of admissions, we search into the assigned cause of insanity in those received here last year, in the expectation of discovering some special condition or circumstance conducing to the propagation of mental disease, we only encounter disappointment. Such an inquiry speedily conducts us to the conclusion that it is but a partial view that ascribes the growth of lunacy to intemperance, or any one cause or class of causes. The etiology of brain disease is not so simple a matter. It is out of a flux of causes, physical and moral, often blended and inextricably commingled that insanity springs. The follies, vices and misfortunes of our ancestors,

as well as the indiscretions, vicissitudes and privations of to-day, are all represented in its insanity, and it is curious to note how even the passing events of the hour become points of origin for mental aberrations,—how every tide of popular agitation throws up some wreckage upon our Asylum shores. The Tichborne trial has already supplied a claimant upon the resources of this hospital, and the general election which is now impending will indubitably return some members to our community.

But while a survey of the field of lunacy does not furnish us with any one sufficient explanation of the growth which is there going on, it supplies us with many practical lessons, as to the various circumstances which favour or retard that growth. And one of these lessons, worth learning at the present time, is that a neglect of sanitary precautions is inimical to mental health, and that madness may have its roots in the drains. Foul air, filthy water, unwholesome dwellings, are influential, directly and indirectly, in deranging the normal action of the brain. From them proceed fever, erysipelas, a brood of maladies that are in many cases productive of delirium or disorder of brain functions, which in some instances is not transitory but remains long after the acute disease has subsided, and becomes in fact insanity. Year by year there are added to the population of this Asylum, several unhappy beings whose mental infirmity has dated from an attack of preventible disease. But a poisonous atmosphere, a putrid drinking fluid, and squalid habitations are productive of insanity to a much larger though less calculable degree, through the lowered vitality and emotional depression which they induce, and the recklessness and dissipation to which these drive, than through the direct effect of acute disease. The passage from the physical to the moral slum is easy, and drunkenness, pauperism, crime and madness are the natural outcome of miserable houses and contiguous gin palaces. Sanitary reformers ought to be encouraged in their work by the reflection

that they are attacking abuses which are not merely the strongholds of zymotic diseases, but the nurseries of mental ailments.

The recoveries during 1873 have numbered 196, and have been in the proportion of 40.00 per cent of the admissions. The rate of recovery has, therefore, been somewhat higher than it was in 1872, when it reached only 36.05 per cent, but considerably lower than the average of the last five years. These figures would, however, be misleading if not looked at in connexion with the fact that during the last two years 124 chronic patients have been received here from other Asylums. Now 124 admissions ought to yield about 60 recoveries, whereas out of these 124 admissions of chronic patients, only 19 recoveries have been obtained. Had these 124 admissions consisted of recent instead of chronic cases, the rate of recovery would have been beyond the usual average. In addition to the 106 patients discharged recovered, 25 have been discharged relieved.

The death rate of 1873 has been higher than that of 1872, which was exceptionally low, and nearly equal to that of 1871, which was below the average. In all 166 patients have died, and of these 104 were males and 62 females. The chief cause of death was general paralysis of the insane, which was fatal in 32 cases, and which in 1872 caused only 23 deaths. This notable rise in the fatality of general paralysis is to be accounted for by the increased number of patients labouring under that terrible malady who have been admitted during recent years, and by the termination, during the last twelve months, of a number of cases that had been protracted beyond their ordinary duration, by the employment of a modern system of treatment. Other forms of disease of the brain have directly caused 38 deaths, and have indirectly contributed towards a still larger number, by destroying that recuperative power which sustains the system when assailed by disease. It is to be observed that the mortality attributable to other varieties of disorganization

of the brain has not diminished, as that from general paralysis has increased; 26 patients have died from atrophy and other forms of structural degeneration of the supreme nerve centre. Epilepsy has last year been immediately responsible for nine deaths, and partly accountable for two others. In these two, death took place at the close of a severe fit while the face and mouth were pressed upon the pillow, so that the free entrance of air to the lungs was impeded. As I have said in a former Report epilepsy is itself a species of suffocation, and very little is required to complete the process. I have seen a case of fatal suffocation after a fit, owing to the bed clothes having been pulled over the mouth. To guard, however, as far as practicable against such accidents, the worst cases of epilepsy are now collected together in large dormitories where they are constantly watched. It is to be regretted that structural limitations prevent us from bringing a greater number of cases under this kind of supervision. The largest dormitories which could be set aside for epileptics, contain only 24 beds on the female and 36 on the male side, so that only 70 epileptics out of 215 now in the Asylum are thus watched. The Night Nurses employed in this special watching could of course with ease superintend double the number at present under their care, and an endeavour must be made to devise some means for extending their usefulness. At present the ordinary Night Nurses and Attendants have instructions to report the names of all those patients who take fits frequently, and show any tendency to roll on to their faces, and these are removed to the special dormitories. In this way no doubt accidents are prevented, although perfect security cannot be insured. In one of the cases of suffocation last year, the man did not have a fit oftener than once in six months, and consequently it was thought unnecessary to place him in the epileptic dormitory, as long as far more urgent cases abounded on every hand.

Three deaths last year were due to exhaustion after mania.

Two of the patients who thus died had only been a short time under treatment, and had refused food previous to their admission here.

Phthisis Pulmonalis caused only 15 deaths last year, and held therefore a much smaller ratio to the total mortality in this establishment than it does in the community at large,—a fact which speaks well for our attention to hygiene.

The deaths due to diarrhœa, dysentery and erysipelas would appear to have a very different significance, but it must be remarked that these are relatively very few in number, amounting to 5 altogether, and that they were in reality in great measure attributable to states of extreme prostration and infirmity, existing before the incursion of the diseases upon which they were said to depend. The patients who died of erysipelas were 65 and 66 years of age, and feeble and decrepit. The fatal case of dysentery was a sporadic and very singular one. A woman, comparatively strong and well, was struck down by acute dysentery and died in 48 hours, and no other case of the kind occurred.

One distressing case of suicide has to be deplored. A patient who had been for four years in the Asylum, and who was fast recovering from a recurrent attack of melancholia, was permitted by one of the Medical Officers to visit the family residing at the Porter's lodge, with whom he had long been on friendly terms. He took dinner with them and was apparently cheerful and contented, when suddenly, possessed as it were by some uncontrollable impulse, he seized a knife which was lying upon the table, ran into an adjoining room, and, before he could be laid hold of, inflicted a wound on his throat from which he soon afterwards died.

A Coroner's inquest was of course held in this case as well as in the two cases of suffocation in epileptic fits above alluded to, in one case of sudden death from heart disease, and in one case in which a man, who died soon after his admission, was

alleged by his relatives, as it appeared however without any foundation, to have been wilfully poisoned.

Post mortem examinations have been made of the bodies of all the patients save one dying here during last year. These examinations as here conducted do not consist in a cursory glance at one cavity, but in a minute inspection of all the viscera. They are exhaustive and complete, and it would seem to be especially requisite to give any value to them, in the case of the insane, that they should be so. Insanity masks and modifies the symptoms of bodily disease, so that pneumonia may sometimes be found after death when its presence had not been betrayed during life by cough, expectoration, or any respiratory uneasiness. And it is the same with other diseases and with injuries. The outward signals by which their existence is commonly betokened, are often absent in the insane, in whom, therefore, post mortem explorations should be particularly searching.

The health of the inmates has been satisfactory, but in the months of April and May a rather serious outbreak of diarrhœa occurred in the male department, and sporadic cases of epidemic diseases have from time to time arisen. Unremitting watchfulness over the drains is necessary, while a continuous protest against the quality of the water supply is kept up. Some hopes may now perhaps be entertained that a less objectionable and treacherous kind of water will before long be available for the purposes of this institution, and of the town of Wakefield. Upon the whole, however, the health of the Asylum is better than it used to be, and this too, although, as every experienced officer will testify, the proportion of feeble, debilitated, paralysed, and helpless patients received into it is annually increasing.

Of the improvements of last year, the most important has been the completion of the new boiler-house, in which are placed two Lancashire boilers which have been in use since 1866, and

two new ones. The series of four boilers have been fitted up in the most approved manner, and it is hoped that they will now carry on the work of the institution efficiently and economically. In connexion with the boilers, a GREEN'S fuel economiser has been fixed, as well as a steam ram to drive the scrapers and feed the boilers. A new steam main has been laid down from the boilers to the kitchens. Adjoining the boiler-house a commodious residence for the engineer has been constructed. The new shops for tailors, shoemakers, plumbers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, with lavatories and water-closets attached, have been completed and brought into use. They are all that could be desired, those for the tailors and shoemakers being especially light, spacious and convenient. The erection of these new shops enabled us to make extensions in the painters and upholsterers departments, and left at our disposal two large rooms in the main building of the male side, which had been previously occupied by the tailors and shoemakers. These have been converted into a day-room and dormitory, and have relieved any overcrowding that existed in the male wards. The beds which have for many years filled No. 5 gallery have been removed to the dormitory made out of the tailors shop, and the gallery has therefore been restored to its original purpose. The new office for the Clerk of the Works, adjacent to the brew-house and looking towards the Porter's lodge, has also been completed, and, with the store-room above it, is now occupied

Not the least advantageous of last year's improvements has been the enlargement and fitting up of the farm house at Field Head, recently acquired, and converted into a convalescent home for 14 female patients. Picturesquely situated at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the Asylum, and with a good garden attached, the house has been neatly and prettily furnished, and forms a most agreeable and healthy residence. Those patients who are located in it are allowed a large amount of liberty, and lead a quiet domestic life. The home is used as a test of

recovery, and a tonic to complete the cure. It has hitherto been most judiciously managed by those who are in immediate charge of it, and promises to become a powerful auxilliary in the work of this Asylum.

Numerous minor alterations and improvements, which need not be specified, have been effected during 1873, and have, at various points and in various ways, facilitated our operations, or mitigated the evils inseparable from this ancient building. Several major improvements and alterations are in store for us in the year upon which we have just entered. The most momentous of these will consist in the construction of a double wash-house out of the now dismantled old boiler-house, in the addition of another storey over part of Ward 34 to compensate for the dormitory sacrificed in the laundry, in the erection of a new block of thirty-six single sleeping-rooms at the western extremity of the female department, and in the conversion of Ward 22 into a general dining hall for females. I confess I contemplate the last named improvement with very compunctious feelings. It will deprive us of our best, most cheerful, most healthy ward, and will give us instead but a second-rate dining-hall. The erection of the block of single sleeping rooms, however, will confer a manifest benefit upon us, and will abolish many risks which we at present run, and many difficulties with which we have to grapple. I believe some Asylums have been built altogether destitute of single sleeping rooms, and are managed in such a way that the want is never felt. I can only say of such Asylums that their lines must be cast in pleasant places where West Riding lunatics never come, or that some secret art is possessed by those who guide and control them. Here, with 67 single sleeping rooms in the female division, containing 700 patients, we feel keenly and constantly the necessity which exists for a much larger number. As at present situated we are unable to isolate all those patients whose dangerous propensities, or restless or offensive habits, render them unfit to sleep in the same room with others, and

we are unable also to give to those patients, who are refined and sensitive, the privilege of a separate bed-room, which they often very earnestly crave. So strongly are we impressed with the deficiency of single sleeping rooms which exists here, that we have been content to postpone the realization of our wishes for an associated bath-room, so that the twelve single sleeping rooms contained in the building to be devoted to that purpose, may continue available until the completion of the new block.

The tardy progress of the new laundry buildings is disheartening although inevitable, and the constant presence of large numbers of workmen in the very centre of the premises is a source of some anxiety.

I cannot leave the subject of alterations and improvements without expressing my obligations to MR. BERNARD HARTLEY, the West Riding Surveyor, under whose direction all these are carried out. MR. HARTLEY'S professional abilities require no tribute, but his thoughtfulness and unstinted attention, patience, and care, in even trivial matters and under what must often be vexatious circumstances, are less conspicuous but not less admirable.

The experience of the year in the medical treatment of the cases which have come under observation, has increased the confidence felt in the power of drugs, when discriminately employed to alleviate and remove those bodily disorders from which insanity proceeds. The strictly medical work of the institution, however, is more appropriately dealt with in the volume of Medical Reports which is now published annually, and which contains papers not only by the officers of the Asylum, but by eminent authorities who are unconnected with it, but who are willing to aid in the work which it is endeavouring to perform. PROFESSOR TURNER of Edinburgh, DR. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT of Leeds, and DRs. HUGHLINGS JACKSON and MILNER FOTHERGILL of London, contributed articles to the last volume.

The Medical Conversazione of 1873 was held on the 25th

of November. The Right Honourable Lord HOUGHTON occupied the Chair, and that veteran Physiologist, DR. W. B. CARPENTER, who has done so much for science in this Country, addressed an audience of nearly 300 medical men on "Recent Advances in the Physiology of the Brain." The address had special reference to the discoveries of PROFESSOR FERRIER, as to the Localization of Function in the Brain, and had special interest as being delivered in the place where those discoveries were achieved. I know it will not be a matter of indifference to the inhabitants of the West Riding that their County Asylum was the scene of PROFESSOR FERRIER'S labours, and of the new revelation in which these labours resulted—a revelation which must ultimately vastly augment our knowledge of human nature and of the ills to which it is subject, and our power of curtailing and alleviating those ills.

Our Harvest Festival was celebrated on the 5th of October, when a Sermon was preached to the inmates by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Ripon. His Lordship's eloquent words moved and consoled many of his congregation, and must have added new fruitfulness to the season.

The *fête champêtre* which was, in 1872, substituted for the annual pic-nic was last summer repeated with great success. Upwards of 890 patients participated in it, made the round of shows, took tea *al-fresco* and witnessed the fireworks.

The weekly ball is attended by about 600 patients, a great proportion of whom join in the dancing. Even those however who do not dance, enjoy the ball and would consider it a punishment to be kept away from it. They relish the gaiety of the scene, are exhilarated by the music and watch the gyrations of the dancers with rapt sympathy. And so it is that dancing in our hall is "twice blessed." It confers pleasure upon those who take part in it, and who can appreciate the merits of a magnificent room and unimpeachable band, and it confers pleasure upon those who look on and who regard it as a ballet designed for their special delectation.

The other amusements of the year, concerts, dramatic entertainments, and readings, have been quite equal in number, variety, and quality to those of former seasons.

Our Christmas decorations were again due to the bounty of Mr. LEWIS R. STARKEY, of Heath Hall, and MAJOR BARKER, of Holmfield.

The classes for elementary instruction, are still thronged by attentive if not apt scholars. Their educational results are not perhaps such as would satisfy an Inspector of Schools, but, their moral influence is very salutary. They encourage concentration of thought, and withdraw attention from morbid ideas. They conduce to self control, and fill up not unprofitably some vacant hours. It is proposed during the present year to establish a class for tuition in domestic cookery, which will it is believed prove an interesting and useful branch of study. There are always in our Wards, passing through the different stages of convalescence, many wives whose accomplishments in this direction are not all that could be desired—and many girls—future wives, who would be puzzled to boil a potatoe in a creditable manner. It is thought that it will be highly advantageous if these can be sent back to their homes not merely with restored reason but with new culinary acquirements, which will tend to make these homes more comfortable and attractive. If they can be taught to prepare and serve up even humble fare in a cleanly fashion and tempting shape, to practice strict economy in dealing with food, utilizing what they have hitherto regarded as waste material, and to prepare well and palatably the commonest articles of sick dietary, their convalescence will not have been spent in vain.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum upon the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, and reported favourably of the impression gathered from their inspection of it. To you and to the public these annual visits of the Commissioners are very satisfactory, because they bring under close and skilful scrutiny every department of this large and complex establishment. To

the Officers of the Asylum, they are invaluable, because they subject to acute but generous criticism the work which is being carried on, and afford many practical suggestions of the utmost utility. They invariably form fresh starting points in the march of improvement.

Deputations from sixteen Boards of Guardians have visited the Asylum, during the past year, and have seen and examined the patients, chargeable to their several Unions. The visits of such deputations are useful in a variety of ways, and my regret is that they do not take place more frequently. The patients look forward to them with pleased expectancy, and derive from the presence of their own Guardians here, a delight analogous to that felt on encountering a friend in a foreign land. The Medical Officers take advantage of them, to obtain from the local knowledge of the Guardians, serviceable information respecting the cases which they are engaged in treating. And the Guardians themselves, draw from them lessons, which must I believe, sometimes aid them in the discharge of their duties, and help them to break down the ignorant prejudices against Lunatic Asylums, which still linger in the public mind. The minutes of their visits which the Deputations of last year have entered on our records, and which have been read to you, sufficiently prove that the administration of this Asylum commands the confidence of those who are in this district charged with the relief and protection of the poor.

Non-official Visitors have latterly been admitted to the Wards, more freely than was formerly the case, as I believe that in this way much may be done to diffuse correct notions as to what a Lunatic Asylum now-a-days really is. Ignorance on this point, often leads, to the detention at home of Lunatics, who ought to be under active treatment, and, who are thus robbed of their best prospects of recovery. Such ignorance, however fostered, although it has been even recently by the clamour and mis-representation of those who ought to have known better, is now by the

plan adverted to and by other means being rapidly removed, and our Lunatic Asylums are growing in public favour. They can scarcely fail to do so when so eminent and competent an authority as the EARL OF DERBY emphatically says of them—“I believe that notwithstanding some little abuses which under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is impossible should not exist, our Asylums in this country are better arranged, better managed, and better supported than any others in the world.”

The value attached to the training received in this Hospital is indicated by the fact that DR. J. WILKIE BURMAN, one of our Assistant Medical Officers, has been recently selected from among many candidates to fill the office of Medical Superintendent of the Wilts County Asylum. In consequence of DR. BURMAN'S removal, DR. HERBERT C. MAJOR has become the chief of the Medical Staff. He will, I am sure, exercise in that position the same thoughtful assiduity, and kindly skilfulness, which have characterised his past services here. DR. McDOWALL, a zealous member of his profession, has assumed the duties of Departmental Assistant on the male side, and is succeeded as Pathologist by DR. MERSON, who has been for three years Assistant Medical Officer in the Northumberland County Asylum, and whose solid attainments have already been brought into requisition, during his residence here as a Supernumerary.

A band of very able Clinical Assistants have carried out a scheme of vigilant medical supervision, over the cases under treatment during 1873. MR. W. C. S. CLAPHAM, MR. G. W. BAROLL, MR. J. C. GALTON, MR. E. LEVINGE, and MR. E. TYLER SMITH, have in succession been instant, in season and out of season, in executing in a manner that redounds infinitely to their credit, work that is unpaid but very laborious. MR. C. E. WATSON, and MR. C. F. NEWCOMBE, are at the present time faithfully following the excellent example which their predecessors have set to them.

Our Dispenser, MR. BRACEY, an industrious and valuable

Officer, has devoted much time and attention to the work of the Photographic Studio, and has also taken a principal part in providing those concerts and amusements which beguile the tedium of winter evenings, and are like medicine to the mind.

Mr. EDMUND PIGGOTT has exchanged his position as Steward's Clerk here for that of Clerk and Steward in the South Yorkshire Asylum, but has left behind him a pleasing remembrance of his integrity and helpfulness, and of his successful efforts to raise the Asylum stage to a height of unprecedented excellence. Mr. LOFTHOUSE has been appointed Steward's Clerk.

MISS CHAPMAN, as Chief Female Officer, MRS. SMITHER, as Housekeeper, and MISS SCOTT, as Superintendent of Sewing and the Laundry, have merited commendation by their intelligent diligence. The system by which these three Officers—with co-ordinate powers, each presiding over her own department, and all responsible to the Medical Director—were substituted for a Matron, has now been in operation for seven years, and has worked well. Under it casualties have diminished in frequency, discipline has been satisfactorily maintained, and harmony has been promoted, while at the same time a considerable pecuniary saving has been effected. No great sagacity is required to perceive the advantages of such an arrangement, or to recognise the truth, that no Lunatic Asylum can thrive or can efficiently and economically fulfil the philanthropic purposes which have called it into being, unless paramount authority be entrusted to one guiding and controlling head, who shall be answerable for its condition, and who shall impress upon the diverse elements of its organisation, constancy of endeavour and unity of aim.

Mrs. PIGGOTT who had for three years filled the office of Chief Nurse with consistent amiability resigned that situation in March last, and was succeeded by MISS BOYCE.

The Nurses and Attendants have again earned favourable mention by their general steadiness and good behaviour. A few incapable or incorrigible members of the corps have of course to

be cast out annually, but the main body is, I am glad to say, distinguished by energy, tact, and fidelity.

A new series of Regulations and Orders, for the guidance of the Nurses and Attendants in the discharge of their multifarious and onerous duties, has been prepared, and has received your approval. It is hoped that these Regulations and Orders will prove sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all possible contingencies, and that they will convey to those for whose exhortation or reproof they are intended, something of the spirit which ought to animate everyone who has to wait upon the insane.

Two faithful Attendants and the Engineer, who had become infirm from the advance of age, and from the wear and tear of anxious duties, were recommended by you to the Sessions in April last, for retiring pensions, and received the full amounts to which they were entitled. Such well devised liberality is calculated to spread a feeling of hopeful contentment throughout the establishment, and to draw into its service a better class of Servants than has been hitherto attainable.

My personal indebtedness to you, my Lords and Gentlemen, for continued encouragement and support during the past year, cannot be expressed, and yet cannot be passed over in silence. I would beg most respectfully to assure you of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, and more particularly of the invaluable assistance and advice which in every difficulty I receive from your Chairman, MR. SPENCER STANHOPE.

I have the honour to be,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

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

Medical Superintendent & Director.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR, 1873.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1873				692	690	1382
Admitted for the first time during the year	237	192	429			
Re-admitted during the year.....	30	31	61			
				267	223	490
Total under care during the year				959	913	1872
Discharged <i>or</i> Recovered :						
Recovered	89	107	196			
Relieved	11	14	25			
Not improved.....	64	37	101			
Died	104	62	166			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				268	220	488
Remaining in the Asylum 31st Decem- ber, 1873				691	693	1384
Average numbers resident during the year.....				705	699	1404

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING
OF THE ASYLUM TO THE PRESENT DATE, DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Persons Admitted during the period of 56 years				6584	6700	13284
Total of cases Admitted, Discharged <i>or</i> Removed :						
Recovered	2473	3091	5564			
Relieved	398	459	857			
Not Improved.....	273	283	556			
Died	2749	2174	4923			
Total Discharged and Died during the 56 years				5893	6007	11900
Remaining 31st December, 1873				691	693	1384
Average Nos. resident during the 56 yrs.				298	311	609

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

Years.	Admitted.			DISCHARGED.									Died.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.					
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
1818...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819...	61	48	109	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
1820...	41	35	76	18	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
1821...	52	37	89	15	31	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	19
1822...	56	56	112	20	26	46	1	2	3	...	...	...	9	10	19
1823...	50	68	118	18	24	42	7	5	12	...	...	...	13	10	23
1824...	59	63	122	34	43	77	4	8	12	...	...	...	17	13	30
1825...	70	73	143	33	38	71	6	8	14	...	...	...	30	23	53
1826...	66	56	122	21	29	50	7	11	18	...	...	...	25	20	45
1827...	65	49	114	31	27	58	2	4	6	...	...	...	29	23	52
1828...	57	62	119	21	34	55	7	9	16	...	...	...	23	19	42
1829...	58	65	123	20	29	49	9	6	15	...	...	...	31	29	60
1830...	58	55	113	32	28	60	7	7	14	...	...	...	28	19	47
1831...	78	65	143	28	34	62	4	6	10	...	...	...	32	17	49
1832...	80	69	149	28	30	58	3	5	8	...	...	...	35	28	63
1833...	68	75	143	29	38	67	12	14	26	...	...	...	31	21	52
1834...	59	68	127	27	36	63	7	10	17	...	...	...	22	21	43
1835...	78	69	147	30	23	53	12	16	28	...	...	...	30	30	60
1836...	81	66	147	34	28	62	13	14	27	...	...	...	32	24	56
1837...	71	84	155	28	36	64	9	12	21	...	...	...	34	28	62
1838...	92	91	183	34	35	69	11	17	28	...	...	...	20	17	37
1839...	75	84	159	38	41	79	7	8	15	...	...	...	29	31	60
1840...	75	65	140	36	33	69	10	12	22	...	...	...	22	19	41
1841...	64	63	127	27	31	58	6	7	13	...	...	...	29	18	47
1842...	79	92	171	23	29	52	16	18	34	...	...	...	29	24	53
1843...	76	86	162	30	35	65	5	6	11	...	...	...	29	24	53
1844...	75	71	146	30	41	71	7	6	13	...	...	...	22	37	59
1845...	47	64	111	28	22	50	11	14	25	...	...	...	26	18	44
1846...	21	72	93	16	13	29	2	5	7	...	...	...	12	25	37
1847...	32	76	108	7	34	41	...	7	7	...	...	...	26	17	43
1848...	118	139	257	12	37	49	2	4	6	...	...	...	43	30	73
1849...	135	133	268	57	68	125	4	6	10	...	...	...	121	105	226
1850...	149	136	285	54	59	113	5	3	8	...	...	...	46	35	81
1851...	132	131	263	41	77	118	8	3	11	2	...	2	57	39	96
1852...	132	152	284	56	66	122	9	6	15	1	1	2	54	55	109
1853...	179	161	340	47	71	118	4	7	11	4	1	5	86	59	145
1854...	157	171	328	65	66	131	11	10	21	4	1	5	61	53	114
1855...	134	131	265	66	82	148	6	8	14	1	3	4	62	35	97
1856...	141	155	296	56	66	122	22	31	53	1	...	1	50	54	104
1857...	156	157	313	60	70	130	11	8	19	...	1	1	73	46	119
1858...	175	174	349	79	79	158	5	6	11	4	1	5	64	59	123
1859...	165	166	331	72	79	151	9	5	14	5	5	10	55	51	106
1860...	172	161	333	49	76	125	9	12	21	3	4	7	67	68	135
1861...	200	214	414	58	74	132	25	23	48	10	9	19	86	81	167
1862...	191	182	373	65	97	162	15	10	25	10	9	19	100	70	170
1863...	198	189	387	67	103	170	18	14	32	8	11	19	87	67	154
1864...	225	220	445	84	78	162	7	9	16	10	8	18	95	71	166
1865...	161	202	363	51	94	145	7	8	15	3	3	6	109	79	188
1866...	189	182	371	58	89	147	3	8	11	12	2	14	117	78	195
1867...	249	187	436	81	105	186	5	6	11	12	9	21	93	58	151
1868...	235	231	466	98	113	211	4	3	7	5	1	6	74	51	125
1869...	256	254	510	93	128	221	3	7	10	4	3	7	100	75	175
1870...	190	257	447	100	112	212	5	4	9	6	2	8	86	75	161
1871...	174	230	404	74	129	203	4	5	9	1	5	6	89	83	172
1872...	244	222	466	77	91	168	1	2	3	103	167	270	72	58	130
1873...	267	223	490	89	107	196	11	14	25	64	37	101	104	62	166
<i>Total</i>															
56 yrs.	6584	6700	13284	2473	3091	5564	398	459	857	273	283	556	2749	2174	4923

WITH THE MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY AND PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES

YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

<i>Remaining 31st December.</i>			<i>Average num- bers resident.</i>			<i>Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.</i>			<i>Per cent. of Deaths on average of num- bers resident.</i>			<i>Years.</i>
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOT.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOT.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOT.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOT.</i>	
16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...1818
46	50	96	32	35	67	29.50	20.83	25.68	40.62	2.82	20.78	...1819
64	61	125	57	54	111	43.90	48.57	46.05	7.07	14.81	10.79	...1820
85	64	149	82	62	144	20.88	83.78	51.68	19.51	4.83	13.09	...1821
102	88	190	89	77	166	37.73	46.42	41.07	10.11	12.98	11.39	...1822
118	113	231	106	101	208	35.99	35.29	35.59	12.26	9.99	10.94	...1823
126	108	234	130	113	243	57.62	68.25	63.11	13.07	11.50	12.30	...1824
129	110	239	129	111	240	47.14	52.07	49.65	23.26	20.72	21.99	...1825
132	116	248	131	115	246	31.81	51.78	40.98	19.08	17.39	18.26	...1826
138	118	256	134	116	250	47.67	55.10	50.87	21.64	19.82	20.80	...1827
135	117	252	136	118	254	36.84	54.83	46.21	16.91	16.10	16.49	...1828
134	121	255	133	120	253	34.48	44.61	39.83	23.30	24.17	23.71	...1829
133	114	247	134	115	249	55.17	50.90	53.09	20.88	16.52	18.79	...1830
141	128	269	134	120	254	35.89	52.30	43.35	23.80	14.16	19.19	...1831
156	143	299	149	137	286	34.99	43.47	38.80	23.49	21.16	22.02	...1832
151	146	297	153	149	302	42.64	50.66	46.84	20.26	14.09	17.19	...1833
154	147	301	155	148	303	45.76	52.94	49.59	14.19	14.12	14.09	...1834
164	143	307	162	141	303	42.85	33.33	36.04	18.51	21.27	19.79	...1835
170	139	309	170	139	309	41.98	42.42	42.17	18.82	17.26	18.09	...1836
172	145	317	175	147	322	39.43	42.85	41.28	19.42	19.04	19.19	...1837
196	170	366	161	185	346	36.95	38.46	37.88	12.42	9.18	10.59	...1838
197	174	371	196	172	368	50.66	48.80	49.67	14.79	18.02	16.31	...1839
206	173	379	206	173	379	48.00	50.00	49.28	10.67	10.98	10.79	...1840
200	178	378	200	178	378	42.19	50.76	45.65	14.50	10.11	12.43	...1841
206	194	400	207	194	401	29.11	31.15	30.40	14.00	12.37	13.19	...1842
219	214	433	208	204	412	39.47	40.70	40.12	13.94	11.76	12.79	...1843
226	207	433	229	209	438	40.00	57.70	48.63	9.60	17.70	12.99	...1844
218	207	425	225	213	438	59.57	34.40	45.04	11.55	8.92	10.01	...1845
209	236	445	202	227	429	76.19	18.05	31.17	5.94	11.01	8.08	...1846
208	254	462	205	250	455	21.87	44.73	37.96	12.68	6.80	9.39	...1847
271	314	585	239	278	517	10.17	26.61	19.05	17.99	10.79	14.12	...1848
225	267	492	275	326	601	42.22	51.13	46.64	44.00	32.20	37.59	...1849
269	306	575	259	295	554	36.24	44.11	39.64	17.76	11.86	14.61	...1850
291	320	611	292	322	614	31.06	58.77	44.85	19.52	12.14	15.59	...1851
302	345	647	301	344	645	42.42	43.42	42.94	17.94	15.98	16.78	...1852
341	367	708	328	353	681	26.25	44.09	34.70	26.21	16.71	21.19	...1853
357	408	765	344	394	738	41.41	38.59	39.93	17.73	13.45	15.39	...1854
356	411	767	365	422	787	49.01	62.59	55.83	16.98	8.29	12.29	...1855
368	416	784	377	426	803	39.57	42.58	41.20	13.27	12.67	12.89	...1856
380	448	828	379	448	827	38.49	44.58	41.60	19.26	10.26	14.19	...1857
403	477	880	395	467	862	45.14	45.40	45.26	16.20	12.63	14.29	...1858
427	503	930	425	501	926	43.63	47.56	45.61	12.94	10.17	11.39	...1859
471	504	975	499	466	965	28.48	47.20	37.53	13.42	14.65	13.89	...1860
492	531	1023	480	516	996	28.99	34.56	31.87	17.91	15.69	16.69	...1861
493	527	1020	496	531	1027	34.03	53.29	43.42	20.6	13.18	16.51	...1862
511	521	1032	517	527	1044	33.83	54.49	43.92	16.82	12.71	14.53	...1863
540	575	1115	520	555	1075	37.33	35.45	36.39	18.26	12.79	15.40	...1864
531	593	1124	532	594	1126	31.67	46.53	39.93	20.48	13.29	16.67	...1865
530	598	1128	525	593	1118	30.67	48.90	39.61	22.28	13.15	17.41	...1866
593	609	1202	582	597	1179	32.53	56.14	42.65	15.97	9.71	11.99	...1867
647	672	1319	609	632	1241	41.69	48.09	45.30	12.15	8.07	9.99	...1868
702	714	1416	689	709	1398	36.32	53.39	43.33	14.51	10.57	12.51	...1869
695	778	1473	711	744	1455	52.62	43.57	47.65	12.09	10.08	11.06	...1870
701	786	1487	704	793	1497	42.52	56.08	50.24	12.64	10.46	11.48	...1871
692	690	1382	716	761	1477	31.55	40.99	36.05	10.05	7.62	8.80	...1872
691	693	1384	705	699	1404	33.00	47.98	40.00	14.75	8.86	11.74	...1873
			16694	17417	34111							<i>Total</i>
			298	311	609	37.56	46.13	41.88	16.46	12.48	14.43	56 yrs.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1873.

AGES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.				
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.							
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.		
From 1 to 10 years	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10 to 15 „	3	1	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 15 to 20 „	21	14	35	5	6	11	1	1	2	4	1	5		
„ 20 to 30 „	47	40	87	22	26	48	10	8	18	7	4	11		
„ 30 to 40 „	68	56	124	31	34	65	22	14	36	25	12	37		
„ 40 to 50 „	58	62	120	15	20	35	18	13	31	27	16	43		
„ 50 to 60 „	33	29	62	9	14	23	12	3	15	19	15	34		
„ 60 to 70 „	22	13	35	5	3	8	7	6	13	17	7	24		
„ 70 to 80 „	8	4	12	—	2	2	4	6	10	5	5	10		
„ 80 to 90 „	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	1	1		
„ 90 and upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Unknown	3	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1		
Total.....	267	223	490	89	107	196	75	51	126	104	62	166		

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED
AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month	—	—	—	18	6	24
From 1 to 3 months ...	28	28	56	19	11	30
„ 3 „ 6 „	32	40	72	12	5	17
„ 6 „ 9 „	16	22	38	9	1	10
„ 9 „ 12 „	6	7	13	3	—	3
„ 1 „ 2 years ...	6	3	9	11	13	24
„ 2 „ 3 „	—	4	4	5	6	11
„ 3 „ 5 „	—	1	1	13	8	21
„ 5 „ 7 „	—	1	1	5	4	9
„ 7 „ 10 „	1	1	2	3	4	7
„ 10 „ 12 „	—	—	—	3	—	3
Above 12 years	—	—	—	3	4	7
Total.....	89	107	196	104	62	166

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
<i>First Class.</i> First attack, and within } 3 months on admission }	98	90	188	46	49	95	24	14	38	36	20	56
<i>Second Class.</i> First attack above 3 and } within 12 months on } admission	42	27	69	14	15	29	8	9	17	18	13	31
<i>Third Class.</i> Not first attack and with- } in 12 months on ad- } mission	60	69	129	24	36	60	9	7	16	14	12	26
<i>Fourth Class.</i> First attack or not, but } of more than 12 months } on admission	50	35	85	2	4	6	26	18	44	31	13	44
Unknown	17	2	19	3	3	6	8	3	11	5	4	9
Total.....	267	223	490	89	107	196	75	51	126	104	62	166

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE IN THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Relieved or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Single	96	77	173	38	31	69	44	21	65	24	17	41
Married ...	140	109	249	40	60	100	24	17	41	63	38	101
Widowed...	25	37	62	10	16	26	6	11	17	17	7	24
Unknown...	6	—	6	1	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
Total ...	267	223	490	89	107	196	75	51	126	104	62	166

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1873.

<i>RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.</i>	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	120	88	208
Roman Catholics	19	16	35
Protestant Dissenters	102	110	212
No Religion	7	2	9
Unknown	19	7	26
Total	267	223	490

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR 1873.

<i>MEN.</i>			
Accountant	1	Druggist's Assistant	1
Artificial Flower Mkr.	1	Engineers	2
Attorney at Law	1	Earthenware Dealer	1
Blacksmiths	6	Farmers	5
Bonesetter	1	Farm Labourers	6
Book-keepers	4	French Polisher	1
Boatbuilder	1	Flock Dealer	1
Boathauler	1	Fireman	1
Butler	1	Fishmongers	2
Broker	1	Gardeners	5
Brickmakers	2	Grocers	2
Coach Builder	1	Glass Blower	1
Cabman	1	Hawkers	4
Carters	3	Hairdresser	1
Commercl. Travellers	1	Horse Dealer	1
Do. Clerks	5	Hat Box Maker	1
Cutler	1	Innkeepers	3
Coal Dealer	1	Ironmoulders	5
Coal Miners	8	Ironfounder	1
Cloth Finishers	2	Joiners	5
Cloth Miller	1	Labourers	35
Clogger	1	Lithographer	1
Compositor	1	Masons	11
Cordwainer	1	Mechanics	8
Cartwright	1	Musician	1
Cab Proprietor	1	Machinist	1
Cotton Piecer	1	Millhands	12
Carrier	1	Market Gardener	1
Comb Maker	1	Printer	1
Dyers	4	Prison Warder	1
Druggist	1	Police Officer	1
		Total	267
<i>WOMEN.</i>			
Cotton Piecer	1	Housekeepers	7
Charwomen	7	Mill Hands	27
Domestic Servants	42	Milliners	2
Dressmakers	5	Rag Pickers	2
Hawker	1	Seamstresses	5
Housewives	91	Shopkeepers	2
		Teachers	2
		Weavers	10
		None	13
		Not known	6
		Total	223

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED
DURING THE YEAR 1873.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Cerebro-Spinal Diseases.</i>			
Apoplexy, Sanguineous.....	4	0	4
„ Serous.....	0	1	1
Atrophy of the Brain, Chronic.....	6	2	8
„ „ „ Senile.....	1	4	5
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain.....	8	5	13
Embolism of the Middle Cerebral Artery.....	1	0	1
Epilepsy.....	7	2	9
Exhaustion after Mania.....	1	2	3
General Paralysis.....	23	9	32
Tumour of the Brain.....	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Diseases.</i>			
Acute Pneumonic Phthisis.....	1	2	3
Bronchitis,.....	8	0	8
Cancer of the Lung.....	1	0	1
„ „ Mediastinum.....	1	0	1
Emphysema.....	4	0	4
Empyema.....	1	0	1
Pleurisy.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....	3	3	6
Diseases of the Heart.....	5	6	11
<i>Abdominal Diseases.</i>			
Abdominal Abscess.....	0	1	1
Acute Nephritis.....	1	0	1
Bright's Disease.....	1	1	2
Cancer of the Uterus.....	0	1	1
Cystitis.....	0	1	1
Diarrhœa.....	1	0	1
Dysentery.....	1	1	2
Pelvic Hæmatocele.....	0	1	1
Peritonitis.....	2	0	2
Rupture of Gall Bladder from Malignant Disease...	0	1	1
Ulceration of Intestines.....	1	0	1
<i>General Diseases.</i>			
Erysypelas.....	1	1	2
General Tuberculosis.....	3	1	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	5	10	15
Senile Decay.....	7	4	11
Septicæmia.....	0	1	1
<i>Special Causes of Death.</i>			
Abscess of the Ischio-Rectal Fossa.....	1	0	1
Necrosis of the Tibia.....	0	1	1
Suffocation during Epileptic Fits.....	2	0	2
Suicide by Cut Throat.....	1	0	1
Total.....	104	62	166

Post Mortem Examinations were made in 165 of these cases.

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING DURING THE YEAR 1873.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1871.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1873.
Barnsley	57,212	8
Bradford	145,827	54
Bramley	44,438	11
Dewsbury	124,296	32
Goole	17,215	4
Halifax	153,249	61
Hemsworth.....	8,115	2
Holbeck	21,617	4
Huddersfield	140,150	39
Hunslet	46,271	11
Keighley	52,141	10
Knaresborough	19,078	7
Leeds (Township)	162,403	116
North Bierley	111,879	28
Ouseburn (Great)	11,698	1
Pateley Bridge	8,686	2
Pontefract	34,482	12
Ripon	15,967	1
Rotherham	57,463	1
Saddleworth (Township)	19,923	6
Sedbergh.....	4,990	1
Selby	16,380	4
Settle	15,133	2
Skipton	32,400	6
Tadcaster	21,077	2
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	17,006	2
Wakefield	68,802	28
Wetherby	14,874	2
Wharfedale.....	39,141	11
York	—	1
Patients chargeable to the Riding.....	—	11
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe	—	5
Todmorden	32,323	5
From Unions not in the Riding	—	—
Total.....	1,514,236	490

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1873.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In good bodily health and condition	1	2	3
In fair bodily health and condition	5	6	11
In feeble, very feeble, and exhausted condition..	261	215	476
Total.....	267	223	490

TABLE XIII.

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

MEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF ATTENDANT.

<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>	1873. MARCH 13th.	1873. JUNE 12th.	1873. SEPT. 12th.	1873. DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	210	233	221	202
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	10	10	9	10
" " Engine-room and Gas-works...	11	10	9	9
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	4	4	4	3
" " Plumbers' do.....	3	3	3	2
" " Joiners' do.....	13	12	9	7
" " Shoemakers' do.....	23	21	20	20
" " Tailors' do.....	21	22	22	22
" " Weavers' do.....	27	23	24	22
" " Upholsterers' do.....	5	1	5	2
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	39	32	42	39
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	17	16	20	21
" " Assisting in Wards	131	129	129	141
Total employed	514	516	517	500
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	12	19	11	13
Aged and Infirm	35	31	56	45
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	27	21	20	30
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	42	50	58	46
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	70	68	42	58
Able, but unwilling	9	2	2	17
Total unemployed	195	191	189	209
Total number of Patients.....	709	707	706	709

TABLE XIV.

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

WOMEN—REPORTED BY THE CHIEF FEMALE OFFICER.

	1873. MARCH 31st.	1873. JUNE 27th.	1873. SEPT. 25th.	1873. DEC. 28th.
<i>Patients employed, and manner of Occupation.</i>				
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	65	60	65	65
” ” Passages and Kitchen	139	65	66	67
” ” Sewing	134	216	217	223
” ” Knitting	40	49	47	40
” ” Cutting-out Room	5	9	6	8
” ” Cleaning Wards	83	82	80	82
” ” Other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	466	481	481	485
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble.....	18	20	14	17
Aged and Infirm	40	34	40	32
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	11	7	9	7
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>).....	60	57	58	54
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>).....	82	79	80	86
Able, but unwilling	21	23	19	18
Total unemployed	232	220	220	214
Total number of Patients.....	698	701	701	699

BALANCE SHEET,

1873.

Dr. WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.				£	s.	d.
To Balance as per last Account				6260	14	6
To CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ:						
„ <i>Farm and Garden Produce:</i> £ s. d. £ s. d.						
Hams and Bacon	264	9	8			
Hides, Tallow, &c.	759	17	6			
Bull	27	0	0			
Cows	10	10	0			
Calves	40	2	0			
Pigs	345	3	10			
Vegetables and Seeds ...	102	6	2-1549	9	2	
„ <i>Miscellaneous:</i>						
Clothing and Bedding	1388	7	10			
Dripping	220	5	10			
Rags	132	2	10			
Canaries	1	11	0			
Coke, Gas Water and } Gas Tar	426	0	5			
Sundries	49	16	2-2218	4	1	
				3767	13	3
„ Cash from the West Riding Treasurer } for Patients chargeable to the } Riding				878	19	3
„ Cash from Unions for the Main- } tenance of Patients				34212	7	8
„ Interest allowed by Bankers				35091	6	11
				122	18	4
<i>Carried forward.....</i>				£ 45242	13	0

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Cr.

Payments.						
<i>By Cash for Provisions, viz :</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour and Oatmeal	4315	4	4			
Groceries—including Tobacco	1966	7	6			
Cheese, Butter, and Eggs	1629	5	9			
Malt	1772	7	0			
Hops	198	2	8			
Meat	9465	18	4			
Potatoes	1460	0	0			
Milk.....	6	3	8	20813	9	3
<i>„ Cash for Clothing and Bedding, viz :</i>						
Cloth, Linen, Sheeting, &c.....	4006	7	7			
Leather	1128	16	8	5135	4	3
<i>„ Cash for Necessaries, viz :</i>						
Brushes	96	14	9			
Coal and Gas	3462	3	0			
Earthenware	219	17	9			
Ironmongery	287	6	1			
Lime	32	0	9			
Soap, Candles, Oil, &c.	710	7	5	4808	9	9
<i>„ Cash for Salaries and Wages, viz :</i>						
Officers' Salaries	1484	2	3			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages ...	4408	7	9	5892	10	0
<i>„ Cash for Surgery and Dispensary, viz :</i>						
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	401	10	6			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	402	14	3	804	4	9
<i>„ Cash for Funerals—charged to Unions</i>				114	10	0
<i>„ Cash for Farm and Garden, viz :</i>						
Bean Meal, &c.	440	13	0			
Cows, Fodder, &c.....	643	14	1			
Seeds	211	14	2			
Carrots and Turnips ..	21	6	0			
Horse hire	0	10	0			
Straw	269	3	0	1587	0	3
<i>Carried forward.....</i>	£			39155	8	3

Dr.

WEST RIDING PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	45242	13	0
<div style="position: absolute; top: -100px; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -100%); border-left: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 50%; height: 100%;"></div>			
	£ 45242	13	0

To Balance brought down	4789	10	3
„ Amount due from Unions, &c., for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1873.....	8883	5	9
„ Amount from Sundries (Sales)	544	12	10
	£ 14217	8	10

Examined and found correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

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

THOS. H. HOLDSWORTH. }
J. B. CHARLESWORTH. } *Auditors.*

W. S. STANHOPE,

Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Cr.

Payments.				£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>				39155	8	3
<i>By Cash for Miscellaneous, viz:</i>						
	£	s.	d.			
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	264	18	1			
Books, Periodicals, &c.	127	7	8			
Postage and Carriage of Goods	174	7	4			
Clocks Winding, and Repairing	8	1	6			
Travelling Expenses	56	8	0			
Cooperage	49	4	2			
Furnishing and Repairs	474	0	6			
Incidentals	143	7	3	1297	14	6
				40453	2	9
<i>By Balance carried down</i>				4789	10	3
				£ 45242	13	0
<i>By Amount due to Tradesmen</i>				6551	12	2
<i>,, Balance in favour of the Institution</i>				7665	16	8
				£ 14217	8	10

Summary of Average Cost per Head per Week,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	6	1 ⁵ / ₈
Clothing and Bedding	1	4 ⁷ / ₈
Necessaries.....	1	3 ⁶ / ₈
Salaries and Wages	1	7 ³ / ₈
Drugs	0	1 ³ / ₈
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1 ³ / ₈
Furnishing and Repairs.....	0	1 ⁴ / ₈
Miscellaneous	0	2 ⁵ / ₈
<hr/>		
Less Receipts for Sales, viz. : —	11	0 ³ / ₈
Clothing and Bedding supplied to South Yorkshire		
Asylum	0	4 ⁴ / ₈
Produce	0	8 ¹ / ₈
	1	0 ⁵ / ₈
	9	11 ⁶ / ₈

Average daily number resident..... 1404

Weekly charge, 9s. 6d.

M. CAIRNS,

Clerk and Steward.

