

REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF
The West Riding
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.



WAKEFIELD :
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF

The West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum,

FOR THE YEAR 1867,

PRESENTED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS, 30TH DECEMBER, 1867,

AND TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE WAKEFIELD QUARTER SESSIONS,

6TH APRIL, 1868.

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

<i>Men</i>	249
<i>Women</i>	187
<i>Total</i>	<u>436</u>

Discharges. The Discharges :—

<i>Men</i>	93
<i>Women</i>	118
<i>Total</i>	<u>211</u>

Deaths. The Deaths have amounted to :—

<i>Men</i>	93
<i>Women</i>	58
<i>Total</i>	<u>151</u>

Patients
remaining in
the Asylum.

And the Patients remaining in the Asylum on the
31st December, 1867, were :—

<i>Men</i>	593
<i>Women</i>	609
<i>Total</i>	<u>1202</u>

Increase on
the previous
year.

The number of Patients resident on the 31st of December, 1866, was :—

<i>Men</i>	530
<i>Women</i>	598
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	1128
	<hr/> <hr/>

It will thus be seen that an increase of 74 has taken place in the population of the Asylum during the past year.

The total number of admissions, 436, has greatly exceeded the usual average, being 55 in excess of that of 1866.

Accommoda-
tion.

The whole accommodation of the Asylum is for 1232 Patients, and there are now therefore only 30 vacancies, 29 for Males, and 1 on the Female side.

These vacancies are the consequence of recent discharges, and the vacant beds are already bespoken, so that the Female Department is really full, while the accommodation for Males will not in all probability meet the requirements of the Riding for a longer period than six months.

No Male Patients have been refused admission in 1867, but 49 Females have been, for the reasons above stated, rejected.

Cases of Lunacy occurring over and above the aggregate of deaths and discharges from this Institution, will therefore have to be provided for beyond the limits of the Riding, until the completion of the New Asylum, An effort will, however, be made to find room in this Asylum for recent and acute cases, by transferring to

Workhouses or to the care of their friends, with a suitable allowance, those cases which are deemed incurable and harmless. It is obvious, however, that such transfers must be conducted with great caution, it being often impossible to pronounce with certainty when a Chronic Lunatic is harmless, and when incurable. Many instances have been observed in the past year in which Patients who have been long supposed to be altogether harmless, have suddenly, and without provocation, manifested dangerous propensities, while cases of recovery have occurred after insanity of six, and eight, and even ten years duration.

Health of the
Patients.

The recoveries in 1867 have been more numerous than in any previous year, and have amounted to 42.66 per cent. of the total number of admissions.

The deaths have amounted to 9.75 per cent.* of the total number under treatment. With the exception of 1859, when the mortality was 9 per cent., this is the smallest death rate that has been reported for 20 years. In 1865, 188 deaths occurred, and in 1866, 195, whereas in 1867, with a much larger number of Patients under treatment, only 151 deaths have been recorded.

These results must be regarded as especially satisfactory when it is remembered that a large and annually increasing proportion of the Patients admitted are paralytic, epileptic, of extreme age, in a chronic state, or labouring under necessarily mortal disease, so as to be hopelessly incurable, and beyond the reach of medical skill. The number therefore capable of benefiting by medical treatment in the Asylum is comparatively small.

Three cases of suicide have unfortunately taken

place. The circumstances attending each of these were fully investigated by the Visitors, who satisfied themselves that they were cases in which no blame could be attributed to the Officers or Attendants, and which the utmost vigilance could not have prevented. It was shown that every precaution had been taken and rendered unfortunately unavailing by the peculiar cunning, ingenuity and determination which so often accompany suicidal propensities.

The general health of the inmates has been moderately good, but diarrhoea and dysentery still occasionally show themselves,

Improve-
ments.

Various improvements have been carried out in the Wards, at trifling cost, and have contributed in a material degree to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

The new block of buildings for Male patients which was erected in 1866, and the opening of which was alluded to in our last Report, is now almost fully occupied; it is found to fulfil admirably the purposes for which it was built.

New
Hospital.

No serious epidemic has visited the Asylum; the detached Hospital has, however, been used for the reception of cases of erysipelas and dysentery, of skin disease, one of scarlet fever, and one of cholera; the latter occurred in August, in the same Ward where the epidemic of 1849 first broke out. The ample supply of pure air which the Hospital affords, its cheerful aspect, and the facilities for careful nursing which its construction offers, have been in the cases above-mentioned abundantly apparent.

Weekly
Charge.

The charge to the Unions and Townships for the maintenance of Patients, which was 9s. 6d. per week at the beginning of the year, was raised in April last to 10s. The continued high price of provisions is the sole cause of this increase, and it is hoped that the present Rate (10s.) which is not in excess of that charged in other Asylums, will be found sufficient.

Visit of the
Lunacy Com-
missioners.

The Asylum was visited in July by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who have reported in highly favourable terms as to its condition and management. A copy of their Report is appended. Their recommendations have been under the consideration of the Visitors, and have been carried out as far as practicable.

Water
Supply.

1.—The water supply is still undergoing investigation. A further analysis is about to be made, as it is alleged that in consequence of the addition of fresh filter beds, its character has very much improved since the period of Dr. ODLING'S analysis.

Female
Classes for
Instruction.

2.—Classes have been formed for the instruction of a certain number of Female Patients in the rudiments of knowledge, and these will shortly be extended to the Male side.

Declaration
by Patients
on discharge.

3.—As it would be impossible to bring the very large number discharged from the Asylum individually before the Committee of Visitors, directions have been given that each Patient shall make a declaration before leaving, in the presence of the Medical Superintendent and Chaplain, stating the nature of the treatment which they have received whilst in the Asylum, together with any complaint or remark. This declaration is in writing, and is submitted to the Visitors at their Quarterly

Meetings. We believe this system to be more efficacious in securing the end in view than that proposed by the Commissioners, as many Patients will confide to the Officers under such circumstances that which they would not state if brought formally before the Committee. The declarations so far taken have been uniformly favourable.

Resignation
of
Mrs. Paige.

Mrs. ZILLAH PAIGE, who was appointed Matron of the Asylum on the 23rd of September, 1853, finding that failing health interfered with the due discharge of her duties, placed her resignation in the hands of the Committee in March last, and was recommended to the Sessions for a retiring pension. The Committee considering the altered circumstances of the Institution, resolved not to continue the Office of Matron, but to appoint instead a Chief Female Officer in a more subordinate position, at a reduced salary, giving her also the assistance of a Head Nurse,

Assistant
Medical
Officers.

The two Assistant Medical Officers having during the present year, sent in their resignation with a view to professional promotion; Dr. SAMUEL MITCHELL, and Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, Surgeon, have been appointed in their stead.

Conduct of
Officers and
Servants.

With one exception the conduct of the Officers and Servants of the Institution has been satisfactory: in the case we refer to, that of a subordinate Officer, it is hoped that the admonition substituted for discharge, will have a beneficial effect, and act at once as encouragement and warning.

J. G. SMYTH,
Chairman.

COPY OF THE REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

WAKEFIELD COUNTY ASYLUM,

18th July, 1867.

DURING the last two days we have been engaged in an inspection of this Asylum. All the Wards and Offices have been visited, and we have personally examined every Patient. Yesterday the numbers were Males 580; Females 606;—Total 1186. The changes since the last visit on the 10th of February, 1866, include 576 admissions, 254 discharges, and 269 deaths. Of those discharged 217 were recovered. Of the Patients admitted 315 were Men, and 261 Women, and we are sorry to learn that the bodily condition of the majority of these Patients on their admission was low and feeble, and many of them died within a very short period after they were received. Of the 95 Patients who have died this year, 51 had resided in the Asylum less than six months at the time of their death, 42 less than three months, and 23 died within one month of admission. Although the mortality during the eighteen months which have elapsed since our Colleagues' visit, has been large, it is satisfactory to note that in the present year there has been an improvement in the general health. From the first of January to the sixteenth of July, 1866, the deaths

were 93 in the Male, and 48 in the Female division, whilst during a similar period in the present year, only 60 Men, and 35 Women have died.

The chief causes of death have been as follows :—

Phthisis and other diseases of the lungs	72
General Paralysis	36
Apoplexy	21
Epilepsy.....	14
Other diseases of the brain.....	40
Diarrhœa	24

Of these deaths, 269 in number, 168 were Men, and 101 Women. In the cases of two Men, inquests were held by the Coroner; one of them committed suicide by hanging; the other after death was found to have several ribs fractured, and it was shown that these injuries had been inflicted previous to his admission into this Asylum. Unless positively forbidden by the Patients' relatives, post-mortem examinations are now made in every case. Our attention has been directed to the large number of Patients reported to have died from Diarrhœa, which it appears became epidemic during portions of the past year. Every effort seems to have been made to ascertain the cause of the prevalence of this malady, and the drains have been carefully attended to, but Dr. BROWNE is distinctly of opinion that much of the evil is to be attributed to the water, which upon analysis has been found to contain much organic matter and other impurity. Dr. ODLING by whom the analysis was conducted, states that the samples submitted to him "contain Ammonia, and Nitrates in such relatively large quantities, as to show considerable contamination with drainage or something similar," and he does not consider either of them suitable for drinking purposes. Immediate attention should be given to this important subject. We have a very favourable report to make of the general condition of the Patients, whom we found, with very few exceptions, in a quiet and orderly state, and whose persons and clothing were clean. The dresses of the Women were particularly good. One

Man, a recent admission, was secluded in a padded room, but in the Women's Ward there was no one in seclusion. We have examined the record, from which it appears that seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 14 Men, and 35 Women, and with some few exceptions, the duration of the seclusion was for short periods. Dr. BROWNE has recently made regulations with a view of reducing the seclusion to a minimum, and judging from the entries in the Medical Journal, with much success. There has been one instance of restraint, but for Surgical reasons only. Yesterday there were 16 Male and 18 Female Patients in bed, and according to the last entry in the Medical Journal 29 Men, and 84 Women, are under Medical Treatment, of whom 6 Males, and 14 Females are affected with Phthisis. A large proportion of the Women in the various Wards were engaged in needlework and knitting, as many as 206 being employed in this way, and there were 53 Female Patients in the wash-house, 51 in the kitchen and offices, 7 in the bake-house, 6 in the work-room, and 72 engaged in ward cleaning, &c.—total employed 395. The number of men usefully occupied is stated to be 480, of whom 236 find work on the land or in out-door occupations, the rest are engaged in various trades, including 13 joiners and painters, 20 shoe-makers, 16 tailors, and 23 weavers. Very praiseworthy efforts are made to instruct Patients in trades suitable to their capacity. and there are now 7 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 8 weavers, and 2 bookbinders who have been thus taught. All the shoes and clothing are made on the premises. There is a very liberal provision of games and other means of amusement in the wards, and meetings of both sexes are frequently held in the hall. There have been seven dramatic performances, besides various concerts and other entertainments; the average number of Patients present on these occasions varying from 160 to 320 of each sex. The Saturday evening dances are also well attended. At the Sunday services in the Chapel, there are generally 245 Men, and 267 Women present both in the morning and evening. Prayers are read in the Hall as usual, and several Patients of both sexes are taken to the *Roman Catholic* Chapel.

No Classes for the instruction of the Patients in reading and writing have yet been organized, and we beg to direct attention to this subject, which we think important. The Wards were throughout well ventilated and in excellent order, and very great improvements have been carried out in many of them.

The walls of the corridors and day-rooms have been papered and painted in cheerful colours, and considerable additions have been made to the number of pictures and statuettes. Wooden floors have been substituted for flags in No. 2 and 18 wards, and generally a considerable quantity of new furniture has been supplied. The Hospital has been finished, and very completely furnished for 22 inmates, and it is, we think, admirably adapted for its purpose. At present it contains no Patients.

The new Ward for Men has also been completed, and is now occupied by 100 Patients. The accommodation here is of the very best description, and all the fittings and arrangements are most complete and convenient. There is room for 120 Patients. The cost of this building including furniture and fittings has been £64 3s. per head, and the Hospital has been provided for £126 per head. We have made the usual statutory enquiries as regards the Attendants: we find there are now 45 Attendants, and 3 Female Nurses for the Men, and 36 Nurses for the Women, besides 2 night attendants in the Male, and 3 for the Female Division. These numbers do not include artizans and tradesmen who have charge of the Patients working at their respective trades, and of whom there are nine. There are now vacancies for 41 Male, and 4 Female Patients, but the latter will be immediately filled by Women, for whom admission has been sought. A very considerable number of Women Patients have of necessity been refused admission during the past year, and with a view of diminishing in some degree this pressure for accommodation, we have suggested to Dr. BROWNE that he should take steps to discharge upon trial to their friends, under the provisions of the 79th section of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," such harmless and chronic cases as

he may be able to select for this purpose, after satisfying himself that their friends would be willing to take charge of them. The Dietary is the same as before, and we have the usual favourable report to make as to the manner in which the dinners are served in the Hall, where we saw 360 Male Patients assembled. The arrangements thus made are so entirely successful, and have evidently such a beneficial effect upon the Patients, that we think it well worthy of consideration whether a large but inexpensive room might not be provided for the Women.

We have made certain suggestions to Dr. BROWNE on various matters of detail, and we are glad to find that he purposes asking the Visitors for funds to provide a Carpet Loom, which will, we feel assured, be found most useful and ultimately prove economical. Certain complaints having been made to the Poor Law Board by a Patient who was discharged in the month of August, 1864, relative to his treatment here, we have been requested to investigate them. It is evident that at this distance of time, no satisfactory evidence will be obtained, but with a view of preventing such charges in future, we beg to suggest that every Patient on leaving the Asylum shall be brought before the Committee, and be afforded an opportunity of making any complaint or statement in reference to his treatment. This plan is adopted generally in County Asylums, and is no doubt contemplated by the Act. During our progress through the Wards we had no complaints from Patients of either sex, and several of those who were convalescent spoke very favourably of their treatment.

Dr. BROWNE entered upon his duties as Superintendent in August last, and the present highly efficient condition of the Asylum is evidence of his zeal and ability.

W. G. CAMPBELL,
JAMES WILKS,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WEST RIDING ASYLUM,
WAKEFIELD, *January 29th*, 1868.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Forty-eighth Annual Report of the WEST RIDING COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, together with the usual Statistical Tables, which afford a very favourable review of the history of the establishment during the past year.

On the 1st of January, 1867, 1128 patients—530 males and 598 females, remained in the Asylum; 436 admissions—249 males and 187 females—have taken place during 1867, so that 1564 lunatics in all have passed under observation and treatment during the twelve months; while the average daily number resident has been 1179, or 59 in excess of that of the previous year. This large increase would have been still greater, but for the want of accommodation in the female department, which has made it necessary to refuse admission in the first instance to 96 applicants, of whom only 47 have been subsequently admitted. Forty-nine lunatics have thus been altogether excluded from the Asylum, and 47 others have only gained access to it, after a troublesome and somewhat dangerous delay.

The inconvenience thus occasioned, cannot, of course, be obviated until the opening of the SOUTH YORKSHIRE ASYLUM, and will be very seriously felt before that time arrives. It has been suggested by the Commissioners in Lunacy, that a certain amount of room might be found here for recent cases, by discharging upon trial to the care of their friends, such harmless chronic patients, as might be selected for that purpose: and this recommendation has already been acted upon to a certain extent. When carried out, however, as far as the Commissioners would desire or sanction, it can do little or nothing towards meeting the difficulties with which we have to contend. It must be remembered that an exodus of harmless and chronic cases, has been taking place from this Asylum to the Work-houses in the Riding, for several years past, and that but a comparatively small proportion of inmates, who can be thus designated, now remains. It appears from the official returns that only 55 per cent. of the total number of pauper lunatics in the Riding are accommodated in this Asylum, leaving 45 per cent. who are disposed of in Work-houses or private dwellings; whereas, from my knowledge of the character of the cases of insanity occurring among the poorer classes in this district, I am enabled to state, that at least 65 per cent. ought to be under Asylum treatment. Supposing, however, that we had a number of harmless and chronic patients, ready to be discharged, there are other obstacles which intervene, and considerations which must be carefully weighed. Many lunatics who arrive at that stage of mental decay, which is indicated by their being chronic and harmless, have outlived all relatives who took any interest in them, or would have been willing to receive them; and many others have only relatives of such doubtful dispositions, that it would be imprudent to entrust them to their care. It has been felt to be dangerous to convert

the insane-poor into the objects of private speculation, even in the hands of relatives, without good guarantees as to the nature of the treatment they should receive; and no discharge has, therefore, taken place, under the recommendation of the Commissioners, without information being obtained that some concern was experienced for the lunatic, by his proposed custodiers, beyond the mere prospect of pecuniary gain. Our knowledge of the labour and trouble which are required in an Asylum, with its expensive and well-ordered organization, to ensure proper attention and kindness to such lunatics; creates a doubt as to the usage which they are likely to receive from those who are subjected to none of the restraints of discipline nor supervision, and are frequently actuated by mistaken views. The erroneous notions of insanity, and that hostile feeling towards its victims, which led to the iniquities practised upon lunatics in former days, still exist in the lower strata of the public mind. The humane system is only maintained by the constant and earnest labours of an enlightened few. Were the Commissioners in Lunacy, the Visiting Justices, and those other guardians of the insane appointed by the Legislature, to relax their exertions for a single year, we would be as if Pinel and Conolly had never lived. Our public institutions would degenerate into slovenliness and worse faults, and our private Asylums into corruptions and abuses out-doing the darkest conventional ideas of a mad-house. A new crusade would have to be preached, before the lost ground could be regained, or the public persuaded that there was anything seriously amiss. So little is known about the humane system, beyond our Asylum precincts, that its decline would scarcely be appreciated or deplored. Numbers of intelligent visitors to our Asylums now, are under the impression that corporal punishment is one of the correctives employed, and ask to be shown the strait jackets, which they

believe to constitute a permanent feature of Asylum costume. When ideas like these prevail, and when experience teaches that years of careful training are required to indoctrinate into uneducated persons, the great principles upon which the humane system is built up, and to secure even their moderate observance, it must be obvious, that much discretion must be exercised in confiding the care of our insane poor to those, who are under little or no supervision, and who have been taught no habits of forbearance. It appears, therefore, that with the restrictions pointed out, the discharge of harmless and chronic patients to the care of their relatives, cannot at the utmost, relieve the pressure for accommodation to any greater extent than 3 per cent. upon the existing population of the Asylum.

The discharges of the year have been unusually numerous, having reached 211, against 172 in 1866. There have been 186 patients discharged recovered,—81 males and 105 females, 9 relieved and 16 unimproved. The recoveries have, therefore, been at the rate of 42.66 per cent. upon the admissions. That this creditable rate has not been maintained by hasty or premature discharges, is proved by the fact, that the number of re-admissions has not increased.

The deaths during the year have been 151 in number, and have included 93 males and 58 females. This is at the rate of 9.65 per cent. on the total number under treatment, and of 12.80 per cent. on the average daily number resident. In 1866, 195 deaths were recorded, amounting to 13.04 per cent. on the total number under treatment, and to 17.4 on the average daily number resident. The mortality of the past year has, therefore, been unusually low, lower indeed than any recorded for twenty years past, with the exception of that of 1859. It is thought a cause

for just congratulation that this should have been so, when the general character of the cases treated, and the number of admissions are taken into account. Never have the admissions been more numerous, and never have the patients received, presented more unpromising traits: 336 are returned as feeble, infirm, reduced, and exhausted when brought here; 84 as in fair, and 16 in good bodily condition; 30 did not survive their admission for one month, while 66 died within six months of the same event. Unremitting attention, however, has restored many apparently hopeless cases, and has helped towards that reduction of the annual mortality which is revealed in Table XIV, and which is chiefly apparent under the heads of Phthisis, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa.

The only cases of death calling for special comment, are those due to suicide, which have been unfortunately three in number. The circumstances attending these cases are not now repeated, because they have been already before you, and because it would be tedious to state them in detail, and misleading to report them briefly. They have been thoroughly investigated by your Committee, and also by the Coroner and Commissioners in Lunacy. As the result of your inquiry, you felt satisfied that no blame in connexion with them could be laid upon any one—that they were not to be attributed to any personal neglect, but rather to a conspiracy of conditions and events, which could neither be foreseen nor averted. In looking back upon them now, I cannot suggest to myself any additional precautions which might have been taken to prevent their occurrence, nor can I detect any carelessness in those under whose immediate charge they happened. It is to be remembered that if an attempt at suicide is occasionally successful in an institution of this kind, a vast number of similar

attempts are daily baffled. The inventive cunning of the proceedings of suicidal lunatics, and the obstinate determination with which they follow up their purposes, render them at all times a most anxious charge, but especially so when their number is materially augmented by the presence of what can only be looked upon as an epidemic of suicidal propensities. Such an epidemic has certainly visited this Asylum during the past year, and has displayed itself not only in patients recently admitted, but in many who have been in the establishment for years, and who had never previously exhibited the slightest tendency towards self-destruction. The amount of mental dejection and weariness of life prevailing amongst the inmates, and the number and variety of the attempts at self-immolation have been unprecedented in the experience of the oldest officers. The house has contained at one time as many as one hundred patients all vying with each other in the pertinacity of their search after death, which they have pursued with a wonderful fertility of resource, with no hurried tremulousness, but with the calmness of perfect preparation.

The general health of the establishment has been good. There have been several well-marked outbreaks of Dysentery, and Diarrhoea, and Erysipelas, but they have not been of so severe a type nor so fatal in their results as in former years. The immediate removal of all patients affected by these disorders to the detached hospital, where they have enjoyed an unlimited supply of fresh air, cheerful surroundings, and careful nursing, seems to have been eminently beneficial to them. Single sporadic cases of Asiatic Cholera, Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria, have also presented themselves and brought the detached hospital into use. It is highly probable that but for the complete isolation of these maladies which

was thus practicable, they would have become more widely disseminated. The closest attention has been paid to the ventilation and warming of the building, and to the quality of the food supplied, and a minute investigation has taken place as to the character of the water derived from various sources. A series of analysis instituted some months ago by Professor ODLING, revealed that none of the water consumed here, was of a salubrious kind, and that that procured from the surface of the neighbouring fields, and from one particular well on the premises, was highly impure. Considerable contamination from drainage was suspected in both these instances, and it was therefore thought prudent to cut off the water thus adulterated from all possibility of being used for drinking purposes. The well thus interdicted had long enjoyed a high reputation for the purity and excellence of its water, and Mr. CLEATON pointed out to me, after its evil qualities had been detected, that the nurses who as a body suffered from Typhoid Fever, during its prevalence here, in much larger proportion than the patients, were in the habit of sending to it for their drinking water. The patients had, of course, to consume the water laid on to the various wards, which is principally that supplied by the Wakefield Company. This, though far from pure, was pronounced less pernicious than the other waters above referred to. As it was stated, however, that the examination of it took place at an unfortunate time, immediately after a snow-storm, and while the filter beds were undergoing repairs, and did not accurately represent its ordinary character, it was thought desirable to have a further analysis. A second series of specimens have therefore been submitted to Professor ODLING, whose report we are now awaiting.

The numerous but inexpensive improvements and alterations which have been effected in the old buildings, have added materially to their cheerfulness and comfort. Several important improvements, however, still remain for the consideration of the Visiting Magistrates, such as the continuation of the boundary fence round the kitchen garden, so that escapes may be prevented, and depredations avoided; the formation of a drying green, which is urgently required; the substitution of wooden for stone floors in some day-rooms and corridors; the erection of new ovens in the bake-house, (those at present in use, being worn out); and of extra retorts in the gas-house to meet the increased consumption of gas consequent upon recent extensions; and the introduction of certain changes in the laundry, which will render it equal to the work of the establishment.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in the month of July, and the result of their inspection was a very gratifying tribute to its condition and management, together with several suggestions which have since obtained your assent.

Restraint has only once been employed in 1867, and that for surgical reasons, and seclusion has been rarely had recourse to, chiefly amongst the female patients, whose recklessness and impetuosity are sometimes best met by an hour of quiet and tranquillizing retirement. It is almost unnecessary to add that the custom, brought under discussion lately, of placing destructive patients, in their rooms at night, in a state of nudity, and without bedding, has never existed in this Asylum, and is repugnant to its traditions and regulations. It is an evasion of treatment, which is morally degrading and physically hazardous, and which is not even justifiable on economical grounds.

Destructive propensities are not likely to be removed by it. Self-respect and decency cannot be cultivated by such a practice ; while pneumonia and phthisis, and other maladies, are apt to be induced, in the wasted and enfeebled beings who are thus exposed to one of the most prolific causes of disease.

It would be inappropriate and impracticable to discuss here, even in the most cursory manner, the principles which have regulated that medical treatment which it has been thought proper to apply to all patients admitted during the past year, and to many who have been long resident in the Asylum. The special cerebral conditions present in insanity, and the causes upon which they depend are so various in kind, and sequence and degree, that general and dogmatic assertions as to the influence of certain methods of treatment upon them, are not only uninformative and illusory, but betoken a misconception as to the work to be accomplished, and a want of that nice and scientific discrimination, which can alone entitle to attention on such a subject. To dispose of the effects of narcotics in a sentence, is, as if we would teach a language in a quarter of an hour, and yet there are some courageous thinkers who essay this much. Without attempting any such comprehensive survey, it may be here briefly intimated that the effects of medicines in controlling and curing mental derangements have been abundantly apparent. The experience of the year in this department has deepened the conviction that scepticism as to the power of physic is but too often the result of ignorance, idleness, or affectation, and has increased the regret that our Asylum medical officers have not more time to investigate the action of drugs, and to fulfil thus their highest calling in one of the most fruitful fields of inquiry which is open to them. There is good ground for thinking that medical treatment is

too lightly esteemed, and too early abandoned in many of our lunatic hospitals, and that their inmates are sometimes denied that full, patient, progressive, therapeutical curriculum through which they are entitled to pass. It may be questioned whether the higher rate of recovery in acute mania, may not be in some measure attributable to the fact, that the noisy and turbulent behaviour of those affected by it secure for them that strict medical attention which is not expended upon their less obtrusive neighbours. Their objectionable symptoms at least are treated, and their specific disorder is thus perhaps reached and relieved. It is at any rate indubitable that much might be done that is left undone in recent cases of mental disease, and that everything is still to be achieved for those of a more confirmed character. Illustrations of the truth of these statements are of frequent occurrence, and are sometimes of a striking description. One lunatic, insane and epileptic for five years, who was gradually sinking towards fatuity and death, has been raised during the past year from his wretched condition, and restored to bodily and mental health by a course of medical treatment. This is a sufficient vindication of the power of medicine, and a forcible condemnation of the practice of consigning all chronic cases to a dreary, hopeless, and effortless existence.

The moral treatment of insanity is almost as incapable of succinct consideration, as its medical regimen. Embracing, as this moral treatment does, every impression made upon the senses of the lunatic,—every mental pleasure or pain to which he is subjected,—every pursuit in which he is induced to take part,—and every recreation provided for him,—it must be evident that a year's experience in such matters can scarcely be adequately recorded in a few words. It is only necessary to report that no pains have been spared in these respects;

that strenuous efforts have been made to improve and harmonize the surroundings of the inmates, to extend and diversify their means of employment, and to multiply and refine their amusements. The most remarkable and beneficial results have accrued from all such efforts. Books, games, and concerts have been found to contribute to recovery and to promote propriety of demeanour where recovery could not be looked for. One important addition has been made to our means of moral treatment by the formation of classes for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These are eagerly joined by convalescent patients, some of whom have carried away from the Asylum not only restored reason, but new acquirements, and also by chronic inmates and imbeciles whose habits seem to improve with their progress in spelling.

A pleasant pic-nic to Bretton Park took place in summer, by the kind permission of Mr. BEAUMONT; and our Christmas festivities were celebrated with all their usual success, the Dining Hall being decorated with evergreens, liberally supplied to us by Colonel SMYTH.

Dr. MITCHELL and Mr. THOMPSON, who were appointed Assistant Medical Officers in October, entered upon their duties on the 1st of the following month. These gentlemen have already displayed great energy and capacity, and promise to become most valuable members of the staff. The altered arrangements in the female department, consequent upon the resignation of the Matron, by which her duties were devolved upon a Chief Female Officer and Head Nurse, have proved very satisfactory. The other officers have deserved a cordial recognition of the care and activity which they have displayed in their respective departments.

The attendants, nurses, and servants generally have conducted themselves in a very praiseworthy way, and so much depends upon their attention and kindness, that it says a great deal for the condition of the asylum, to be able to report of them in such favourable terms. How to provide suitable and trustworthy attendants is certainly the great problem of the day in the management of our lunatic asylums, and anything which may assist even in its partial solution, is deserving of consideration. Such an auxiliary seems to be found in the appointment of female nurses to male wards, an arrangement which tends to inspire the male attendants with gentleness and self-command, and confers great benefits upon the patients. One such appointment has taken place here during last year. A female nurse, the wife of an attendant, was placed in April, in one of the largest male wards, containing 70 epileptic and suicidal patients. Her presence in the midst of these lunatics, many of whom are of impulsive or depraved character, has been productive of the most excellent and pleasing effects, which have transcended even the sanguine anticipations that led to her appointment. The ward has become quieter and more orderly under her influence, and a marked change for the better has taken place in the personal neatness and general deportment of the patients. A singular power of self-control seems to have been awakened in them, so that they are enabled to suppress those outbursts of violence, that abusive language, and those offensive habits, to which they used formerly to give way. Their whole nature seems to have been softened, and their tone of feeling ameliorated by the simple expedient of introducing a kind-hearted female amongst them.

It is in the male sick wards, however, that female nurses

will be found most useful. There they may prove invaluable; for it is open to doubt whether the high mortality which prevails amongst male lunatics, which is about one-third greater than that which obtains amongst females similarly afflicted, may not be *in some slight degree* due, to defective nursing, to the absence of those sick-room comforts and attentions, which women alone, are capable of offering. No one can visit an Asylum without being struck by the difference which exists between the male and female infirmaries. They may be alike in structure, furniture, and arrangement, and yet they are widely different. An air of wholesome cleanliness and hopeful solicitude pervades the one, which has no parallel in the dismal precision, or dreary apathy of the other. And no one but the initiated can know how much hangs upon the most trivial details of nursing, how much art may be expended in the mere smoothing of a pillow, and how often the issues of life and death are decided by the watchfulness or neglect of those who minister at the bed side. It is not too much to say that life is often prolonged, nay, saved by a little intelligent care, and that it is often cut short by the want of that care at a critical moment. By far the greatest number of deaths take place not, as might have been expected, at those hours when vital power is lowest, but at those when vigilance is most relaxed—when nursing is at its minimum. Seeing that this is so, that good nursing is of paramount importance, and that good nursing is not to be obtained from blunt, unsympathising men, however well-disposed they may be, it follows as an inevitable corollary that female nurses should be added to our sick wards whenever it is practicable to do so. With the approval of your committee, this arrangement will be carried out here as soon as a fitting opportunity presents itself.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have to offer you my most grateful acknowledgements for the confidence and support with which you have continued to honour me, without which I could not have sustained the anxious responsibilities that have devolved upon me in the management of this vast establishment.

I beg to subscribe myself,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

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

Medical Superintendent & Director.

West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS
DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In the Asylum, Jan. 1, 1867				530	598	1128
Admitted for the first time during the year	229	153	382			
Re-admitted during the year	20	34	54			
				249	187	436
Total under care during the year				779	785	1564
<i>Discharged or Removed:</i>						
Recovered	81	105	186			
Relieved	4	5	9			
Not Improved.....	8	8	16			
Died	93	58	151			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				186	176	362
Remaining in the Asylum 31st December, 1867 (inclusive of absent on trial, male and female)				593	609	1202
Average numbers resident during the year.....				—	—	1179

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING
OF THE ASYLUM TO THE PRESENT DATE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Persons Admitted during the period of 49 years				5215	5283	10498
<i>Total of cases Admitted, Discharged or Removed:</i>						
Recovered	1936	2430	4366			
Relieved	443	507	950			
Not Improved.....						
Died	2243	1737	3980			
Total Discharged and Died during the 48 years ..				4622	4674	9296
Remaining 31st December, 1867				593	609	1202
Average Nos. resident during the 49 yrs.....				—	—	523

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND PER CENT. OF THE ADMISSIONS,

Years.	Admitted.			DISCHARGED.							
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not I	
				M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.		M.
(Nov. 23) 1818...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1819...	61	48	109	18	10	28	...	...	...	...	...
1820...	41	35	76	18	17	35	...	...	...	...	...
1821...	52	37	89	15	31	46	...	...	...	...	...
1822...	53	56	109	20	26	46	1	2	3	...	...
1823...	50	68	118	18	24	42	7	5	12	...	...
1824...	59	63	122	34	43	77	4	8	12	...	...
1825...	70	73	143	33	38	71	6	8	14	...	...
1826...	66	56	122	21	29	50	7	11	18	...	...
1827...	65	49	114	31	27	58	2	4	6	...	...
1828...	57	62	119	31	34	65	7	9	16	...	...
1829...	58	65	123	26	29	55	9	6	15	...	...
1830...	58	55	113	32	28	60	7	7	14	...	...
1831...	78	65	143	28	34	62	4	6	10	...	...
1832...	80	69	149	28	30	58	3	5	8	...	...
1833...	68	75	143	29	38	67	12	14	26	...	...
1834...	59	68	127	27	36	63	7	10	17	...	...
1835...	78	69	147	30	23	53	12	16	28	...	...
1836...	81	66	147	34	28	62	13	14	27	...	...
1837...	71	84	155	28	36	64	9	12	21	...	...
1838...	92	91	183	34	35	69	11	17	28	...	...
1839...	75	84	159	38	41	79	7	8	15	...	...
1840...	75	65	140	36	33	69	10	12	22	...	...
1841...	64	63	127	27	31	58	6	7	13	...	...
1842...	79	92	171	33	29	62	16	18	34	...	...
1843...	76	86	162	30	35	65	5	6	11	...	...
1844...	75	71	146	35	41	76	7	6	13	...	...
1845...	47	64	111	28	22	50	11	14	25	...	...
1846...	21	72	93	16	13	29	2	5	7	...	...
1847...	32	76	108	7	34	41	...	7	7	...	...
1848...	118	139	257	12	37	49	2	4	6	...	...
1849...	135	133	268	57	68	125	4	6	10	...	...
1850...	149	136	285	54	59	113	5	3	8	...	...
1851...	132	131	263	41	77	118	8	3	11	2	...
1852...	132	152	284	56	66	122	9	6	15	1	...
1853...	179	161	340	47	71	118	4	7	11	4	...
1854...	157	171	328	65	66	131	11	10	21	4	...
1855...	134	131	265	66	82	148	6	8	14	1	...
1856...	141	155	296	56	66	122	22	31	53	1	...
1857...	156	157	313	60	70	130	11	8	19	...	...
1858...	175	174	349	79	79	158	5	6	11	2	...
1859...	165	166	331	72	79	151	9	5	14	* 2	4
1860...	172	161	333	49	76	125	9	12	21	* 1	1
1861...	200	214	414	58	74	132	25	23	48	* 2	10
1862...	191	182	373	65	97	162	15	10	25	9	...
1863...	198	189	387	67	103	170	18	14	32	* 1	8
1864...	225	220	445	84	78	162	7	9	16	10	...
1865...	161	202	363	51	94	145	7	8	15	3	...
1866...	189	182	371	58	89	147	3	8	11	12	...
1867...	249	187	436	81	105	186	5	6	11	12	...
Total (49 years)	5215	5283	10498			5374					
and Averages.	106	108	214			110					

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

<i>Died.</i>		<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>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>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>TOT.</i>
...	...	16	13	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	14	46	50	96	...	...	67	...	...	25.6	...	...	20.8
8	12	64	61	125	...	...	111	...	...	46.0	...	...	10.8
3	19	85	64	149	...	...	144	...	...	51.6	...	...	13.1
10	19	102	88	190	...	...	166	...	...	42.2	...	...	11.4
10	23	118	113	231	...	...	208	...	...	35.5	...	...	11.0
13	30	126	108	234	...	...	243	...	...	63.1	...	...	12.3
23	53	129	110	239	...	...	240	...	...	49.6	...	...	22.0
20	45	132	116	348	...	...	246	...	...	40.9	...	...	18.2
13	42	138	118	256	...	...	250	...	...	50.8	...	...	16.8
19	42	135	117	252	...	...	254	...	...	54.6	...	...	16.5
19	50	134	121	255	...	...	253	...	...	44.7	...	...	19.7
19	47	133	114	247	...	...	249	...	...	53.0	...	...	18.8
17	49	141	128	269	...	...	254	...	...	43.3	...	...	19.2
18	53	156	143	299	...	...	286	...	...	32.2	...	...	18.5
21	52	151	146	297	...	...	302	...	...	46.8	...	...	17.2
21	43	154	147	301	...	...	303	...	...	49.6	...	...	14.1
30	60	164	143	307	...	...	303	...	...	36.0	...	...	19.8
24	56	170	139	309	...	...	309	...	...	42.1	...	...	18.1
28	62	172	145	317	...	...	322	...	...	41.2	...	...	19.2
17	37	196	170	366	...	...	346	...	...	37.1	...	...	10.6
31	60	197	174	371	...	...	368	...	...	49.6	...	...	16.3
19	41	206	173	379	...	...	379	...	...	49.2	...	...	10.8
18	57	200	178	378	...	...	378	...	...	45.6	...	...	15.0
24	53	206	194	400	...	...	401	...	...	36.2	...	...	13.2
24	53	219	214	433	...	...	412	...	...	40.1	...	...	12.8
25	57	226	207	433	...	...	438	...	...	52.0	...	...	13.0
18	44	218	207	425	...	...	438	...	...	45.0	...	...	10.0
25	37	209	236	445	...	...	429	...	...	31.1	...	...	8.6
17	43	208	254	462	...	...	455	...	...	37.9	...	...	9.4
36	79	271	314	585	...	...	517	...	...	19.0	...	...	15.2
105	226	225	267	492	...	...	601	...	...	46.6	...	...	37.6
35	81	269	306	575	...	...	554	...	...	39.6	...	...	14.6
39	96	291	320	611	...	...	614	...	...	44.8	...	...	15.6
55	109	302	345	647	...	...	645	...	...	42.9	...	...	16.8
59	145	341	367	708	...	...	682	...	...	34.7	...	...	21.2
53	114	357	408	765	...	...	733	...	...	39.6	...	...	15.4
35	97	356	411	767	...	...	787	...	...	55.8	...	...	12.3
54	104	368	416	784	...	...	803	...	...	41.2	...	...	12.9
46	119	380	448	828	...	...	827	...	...	41.5	...	...	14.2
59	123	403	477	880	...	...	862	...	...	45.27	...	...	14.2
51	106	427	503	930	...	...	926	...	...	45.61	...	...	11.4
68	135	471	504	975	...	...	965	...	...	37.56	...	...	13.9
81	167	492	531	1023	...	...	996	...	...	31.88	...	...	16.7
70	170	493	527	1020	...	...	1027	...	...	43.43	...	...	16.5
67	154	511	521	1032	...	...	1044	...	...	43.93	...	...	14.7
71	166	540	575	1115	...	...	1075	...	...	36.40	...	...	15.4
79	188	531	593	1124	...	...	1126	...	...	39.94	...	...	16.6
78	195	530	598	1128	...	...	1118	...	...	39.41	...	...	17.4
58	151	593	609	1202	...	...	1179	...	...	42.66	...	...	12.0
1734	3978						25640			2069.72			743.89
35	81						523			42.33			15.18

TABLE IV.

SHOWING AGE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 15 years	5	1	6
Between 15 and 20 years.....	13	8	21
" 20 and 25 years.....	17	19	36
" 25 and 30 years.....	28	30	58
" 30 and 35 years.....	30	26	56
" 35 and 40 years.....	35	25	60
" 40 and 50 years.....	60	37	97
" 50 and 60 years.....	30	17	47
" 60 and 70 years.....	18	17	35
" 70 and 80 years.....	8	6	14
" 80 and 90 years.....	—	1	1
Unknown	5	—	5
Total	249	187	436

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

<i>MEN.</i>		
No occupation 9	Silversmiths 3	File Smith 1
Labourers .....47	Weavers .....16	Moulder 1
Mill Hands.....21	Baker 1	Saddlers 3
Joiners 5	Bookbinders 2	Cab Driver 1
Agents..... 3	Publicans 2	Gardener..... 1
Blacksmiths 2	Cork Cutter 1	Grooms 4
Not known 9	Printer 1	Leather Dressers ... 2
Dyers 2	Police Officer 1	Potter... 1
Stone Masons..... 5	Provision Dealers ... 2	Puddler 1
Hawkers 4	Farmers 2	Newspaper Reporter. 1
Druggists 2	Ticket Writer..... 1	Soldier 1
Furnace-men 5	Plumber 1	Sailor 1
Tailors..... 6	Rag Sorters 2	Mechanics 2
Hosier 1	Wire Drawer 1	Whitesmith 1
Schoolmasters..... 2	Grocer's Apprentice.. 1	Brewer..... 1
Waiters 4	Clerks 6	Paper Maker 1
Cutlers 5	Optician 1	Watch Maker..... 1
Sawyers 2	Pipe Makers 2	Fishmonger 1
Shoemakers 6	Corn Miller..... 1	Engine Driver 1
Linen Drapers 2	Warehousemen 3	Butchers 2
Quack Doctor..... 1	Cart Drivers 5	Painter 1
Salesman..... 1	Wood Carver 1	—
Mariners 2	Warehouse Boys ... 2	Total .....249
Coal Miners .....15	Barber 1	
<i>WOMEN.</i>		
Housewives 104	Field Labourers 2	Shopkeeper..... 1
Factory Operatives...23	French Polisher..... 1	Stay Maker 1
Domestic Servants...22	Hawker 1	No occupation 8
Dress Makers .....11	Nurse 1	Unknown 1
Charwomen..... 8	Schoolmistress 1	—
Courtezan 1	Shoebinder 1	Total .....187

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE SOCIAL STATE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Single.....	93	59	152
Married	128	103	231
Widowed	21	25	46
Unknown	7	—	7
Total.....	249	187	436

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
In good bodily health and condition	6	10	16
In fair bodily health and condition	24	60	84
In feeble, very feeble, and exhausted condition..	219	117	336
Total.....	249	187	436

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Church of England	114	71	185
Roman Catholics	14	11	25
Protestant Dissenters	80	86	166
No Religion	13	9	22
Unknown	27	10	37
Jew.....	1	—	1
Total	249	187	436

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Moral.</i> —Anxiety	—	2	2
Avarice	1	1	2
Disappointment in Marriage.....	2	3	5
Domestic Troubles	12	8	20
Family Bereavements	2	—	2
Fright	—	1	1
Grief.....	6	3	9
Jealousy	1	—	1
Over study	4	—	4
Pecuniary Anxieties	11	—	11
Quarrelling	—	1	1
Religious Excitement	10	5	15
Spirit Rapping	—	1	1
<i>Physical.</i> —Blow on the Head	5	—	5
Change of Life	—	3	3
Chronic Ulcer of Leg	—	1	1
Disease of the Brain	5	—	5
Disease of the Liver	1	—	1
Epilepsy	13	14	27
Exhaustion from Bodily Disease	1	—	1
General Ill Health.....	—	1	1
Heridity	6	4	10
Intemperance	16	2	18
Old Age	1	—	1
Puerperal State	19	—	19
Softening of Brain.....	—	1	1
Sunstroke.....	2	—	2
Unknown.....	150	117	267
Total	249	187	436

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY IN PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Idiocy	7	2	9
Imbecility	4	2	6
Dementia.....	47	24	71
„ Acute	7	9	16
„ Senile.....	15	13	28
„ with Excitement	28	7	35
Mania, General	25	24	49
„ Acute	24	19	43
„ Recurrent	4	6	10
„ Chronic	12	11	23
„ Puerperal	—	16	16
„ è Potu	15	1	16
Monomania of Pride.....	3	3	6
„ „ Superstition	3	—	3
„ „ Suspicion	11	3	14
Melancholia.....	34	30	64
„ Acute	2	11	13
„ Hypochondrical.....	7	4	11
Impulsive Insanity.....	1	2	3
Total	249	187	436

Of these, 34 were returned as Epileptic; 108 as Suicidal; 26 were cases of General Paralysis.

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE ALLEGED DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION
IN PATIENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
One week and under.....	31	13	44
Between 1 and 2 weeks	27	16	43
" 2 " 4 " 	32	21	53
" 1 " 2 months.....	37	18	55
" 2 " 3 " 	19	14	33
" 3 " 6 " 	27	26	53
" 6 " 12 " 	18	20	38
" 1 " 2 years.....	10	12	22
" 2 years and upwards.....	25	8	33
Unknown	23	39	62
Total.....	249	187	436

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS
DISCHARGED RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Between 1 and 2 months.....	4	1	5
" 2 " 3 " 	6	6	12
" 3 " 4 " 	17	8	25
" 4 " 6 " 	22	20	42
" 6 " 12 " 	29	41	70
" 1 " 2 years.....	8	14	22
" 2 " 3 " 	—	6	6
" 3 " 4 " 	3	4	7
" 4 " 5 " 	3	—	3
" 5 " 7 " 	—	4	4
Above 7 years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	93	105	198

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM OF PATIENTS
WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 week.....	7	—	7
Above 1 week and under 4 weeks	19	4	23
Between 1 and 3 months	13	10	23
" 3 " 6 " 	9	4	13
" 6 " 12 " 	9	5	14
" 1 " 2 years.....	9	9	18
" 2 " 3 " 	5	5	10
" 3 " 4 " 	5	2	7
" 4 " 5 " 	3	2	5
" 5 " 10 " 	9	7	16
" 10 " 20 " 	2	8	10
" 20 " 30 " 	1	—	1
" 30 " 50 " 	2	2	4
Total	93	58	151

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PATIENTS WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
<i>Encephalic Disease.</i>			
Apoplexy	7	1	8
Chorea	—	1	1
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain	15	7	22
Epilepsy and Convulsions	5	1	6
General Paralysis	17	4	21
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	3	1	4
Melancholic „	—	2	2
Tumour of the Brain.....	1	1	2
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Gangrene of the Lungs.....	1	—	1
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ and Bronchi...	3	7	10
Pulmonary Consumption	14	12	26
Disease of the Heart, &c.	1	1	2
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Degeneration of Intestinal Walls	1	—	1
Diarrhœa	2	—	2
Dysenteric Diarrhœa	8	2	10
Inflammation of the Intestines	2	—	2
Intestinal Obstruction	—	1	1
Malignant Disease of Colon	—	1	1
Abscess of the Liver	—	1	1
Malignant Disease of the Pancreas	—	1	1
Disease of the Kidneys	2	—	2
<i>General Disease.</i>			
General Dropsy	1	2	3
General Tuberculosis	3	—	3
Erysipelas	2	—	2
Fatty Degeneration of Heart, Liver, and Kidneys...	—	1	1
Pyæmia	1	—	1
Senile Decay	1	4	5
<i>Special Causes of Death.</i>			
Caries of the Vertebrae	1	—	1
Disease of the Knee Joint	1	—	1
Gangrene of the Foot and Leg	1	—	1
Necrosis of the Sternum	1	1	2
Suffocation in an Epileptic Fit	—	1	1
Suicide by Hanging	1	2	3
Total.....	93	58	151

TABLE XV.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS FROM THE VARIOUS UNIONS IN THE WEST RIDING DURING THE YEAR 1867.

NAMES OF UNIONS.	POPULATION IN 1861.	PATIENTS ADMITTED IN 1867.
Barnsley	45,787	24
Barwick-in-Elmet	—	4
Bradford	106,218	23
Bramley	11,391	8
Carlton	—	14
Dewsbury	92,873	30
Doncaster	39,387	12
Ecclesall Bierlow (West Riding portion)..	60,172	12
Goole	15,375	8
Gt. Preston	—	6
Halifax	128,667	33
Hemsworth.....	7,793	1
Holbeck	15,824	2
Huddersfield	131,334	31
Hunslet	25,763	12
Keighley	43,112	3
Knaresborough	17,176	10
Leeds (Township)	117,533	80
North Bierley	85,767	11
Ouseburn (Great)	11,532	—
Penistone	14,418	3
Pateley Bridge	9,534	2
Pontefract	—	2
Ripon	—	—
Rotherham	44,330	7
Saddleworth (Township)	18,630	4
Sedbergh.....	4,396	—
Selby	14,918	5
Settle	12,528	4
Sheffield	128,929	39
Skipton	31,155	5
Tadcaster	—	3
Thorne (West Riding portion).....	7,149	1
Wakefield	53,069	22
Wetherby	—	3
Wharfdale	15,467	1
Wortley	24,091	3
York	—	—
Patients chargeable to the Riding.....	—	2
<i>The following Unions are partly in the West Riding and partly in the County of Lancaster.</i>		
Clitheroe.....	—	—
Todmorden.....	—	6
From Unions not in the Riding	—	—
Total.....	—	436

TABLE XVI.

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>	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.
	MARCH 12th.	JUNE 12th.	SEPT. 12th.	DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Out-door Occupation...	232	229	239	240
" " Brewhouse and Bakehouse ...	6	5	6	6
" " Engine-room and Gas-works...	10	9	10	7
" " Blacksmiths' Shop.....	4	3	3	3
" " Plumbers' do.....	5	3	2	3
" " Joiners' do.....	8	13	13	12
" " Shoemakers' do.....	20	19	19	18
" " Tailors' do.	11	17	17	17
" " Weavers' do.	23	22	29	26
" " Upholsterers' do.	2	2	2	2
" Picking Hair or other Occupation...	28	36	33	38
" employed in Kitchen, Wash-house, &c.	17	21	18	21
" " Assisting in Wards	94	97	105	100
Total employed	460	476	496	493
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	9	10	1	14
Aged and Infirm	14	18	20	18
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	14	13	12	12
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	20	25	38	39
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	25	31	29	23
Able, but unwilling.....	—	—	—	—
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	82	97	100	106
Total number of Patients.....	542	573	596	599

TABLE XVII.

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>	1867.	1867.	1867.	1867.
	MARCH 12th.	JUNE 12th.	SEPT. 12th.	DEC. 12th.
Patients employed in Laundry and Washhouse	49	55	52	56
” ” Bakehouse	7	7	7	8
” ” Passages and Kitchen	53	56	59	58
” ” Sewing	182	178	168	170
” ” Knitting	35	34	32	34
” ” Picking Hair, &c.	—	—	—	—
” ” Cutting-out Room	3	5	6	4
” ” Cleaning Wards	73	73	74	71
” ” Other Occupation	—	—	—	—
Total employed	402	408	398	401
<i>Patients unemployed, and reasons for non-employment.</i>				
Sick or too Feeble	42	30	25	27
Aged and Infirm	29	41	39	40
Too low-spirited (<i>Melancholic</i>)	5	5	8	8
Too much excited (<i>Maniacal</i>)	48	53	62	61
Too little mind (<i>Demented</i>)	64	61	64	61
Able, but unwilling.....	8	10	10	8
Able, and willing.....	—	—	—	—
Total unemployed	196	200	208	205
Total number of Patients.....	598	608	606	606

TABLE XVIII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN EACH
MONTH, FROM 1818 TO 1867.

Jan.	Feb.	Mch	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
851	776	875	903	1058	970	980	836	806	809	779	855

Receipts.

				£	s.	d.
To CASH RECEIVED FOR SUNDRIES SOLD, VIZ :						
„ <i>Farm and Garden Produce:</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pigs	64	4	6			
Calves.....	13	5	0			
Grazing	9	4	11			
Wool	22	13	0			
Vegetables.....	12	18	3	122	5	8
„ <i>Miscellaneous :</i>						
Hams and Bacon	260	10	1			
Hides and Tallow.....	783	6	1			
Clothing and Linen	254	12	8			
Dripping and Lard	359	19	8			
Coke	56	18	10			
Gas Water.....	14	18	0			
Rags, &c.....	49	14	6	1779	19	10
„ Amount received from West Riding Treasurer for } Patients chargeable to the Riding				637	17	5
„ Amount received from Unions for the Maintenance } of Patients.....				28711	11	0
				<hr/>		
				£ 31251	13	11

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Cr.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.			
By Balance against the Institution on the 31st Dec., 1866.	1164	16	0			
„ <i>Provisions, viz:</i>						
Flour and Oatmeal.....	4272	6	1			
Groceries—including Tobacco	1964	18	3			
Cheese, Butter, Eggs, &c.....	1086	4	9			
Malt £1627 15s. 8d.	1812	8	11			
Hops £184 13s. 3d.						
Meat.....	6850	1	10			
Potatoes	561	14	5			
Milk.....	145	2	6	—16692	16	9
„ <i>Clothing and Bedding, viz:</i>						
Cloth, Linen, Sheeting, &c.....	3263	9	10			
Leather, &c.	939	14	9	—4203	4	7
„ <i>Necessaries, viz:</i>						
Brushes	81	14	0			
Coal	1614	1	5			
Earthenware	224	5	2			
Ironmongery	123	6	2			
Lime.....	14	3	9			
Soap, Candles, Oils, &c.	735	7	0			
Water	420	5	2	—3213	2	8
„ <i>Salaries and Wages, viz:</i>						
Officers' Salaries.....	1545	3	5			
Attendants' and Servants' Wages ...	3118	2	5	—4663	5	10
„ <i>Surgery and Dispensary, viz:</i>						
Drugs, Surgical Instruments, &c. ...	363	13	5			
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	478	8	6	—842	1	11
„ Funeral Expenses—charged to Parishes				142	13	0
„ <i>Farm and Garden, viz:</i>						
Bran, Meal, &c.	524	12	0			
Cows, Fodder, &c.	792	15	0			
Seeds	200	11	11			
Turnips	5	17	5			
Horse hire	48	4	10			
Straw	187	5	9			
Manure	83	18	11	—1843	5	10
Carried forward.....	£ 32765	6	7			

Dr.

WEST RIDING LUNATIC ASYLUM

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	31251	13	11

To Balance against the Institution on 31st December, 1867	2506	9	8
	<hr/>		
	£ 33758	3	7
	<hr/> <hr/>		

	£	s.	d.
„ Amount due from Unions for the Quarter ending } 31st December, 1867	8598	5	8
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Examined and found correct,

JOHN CAW, AUDITOR.

27th January, 1868.

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

W. SPENCER STANHOPE.
TH. H. HOLDSWORTH.

PASSED, at the Annual Meeting of the Visitors.

J. G. SMYTH,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Cr.

Payments.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	32765	6	7
By Rent, £220 8s.—Rates and Taxes, £53 7s.....	273	15	0
„ <i>Miscellaneous, viz:</i>			
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	202	17	9
Books, Periodicals, and Music	102	13	2
Postage and Carriage of Goods	65	3	3
Clocks Winding, and Repairing	6	4	0
Travelling Expenses	34	7	11
Expenses on account of discharged } Patients, (charged to Parishes) ... }	16	10	6
Bankers' Interest, Commission and } Stamps	200	2	10
Incidentals	91	2	7
	<u>719</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>£33758</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>
	£	s.	d.
By Balance against the Institution on 31st December, 1867...	2506	9	8
„ Amount due to Tradesmen on 31st December, 1867.....	3050	6	0
„ Balance in favour of the Institution	3041	10	0
	<u>£8598</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

S U M M A R Y
OF
AVERAGE COST PER HEAD PER WEEK,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

	s.	d.
Provisions, including Farm and Garden Expenses	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clothing and Bedding	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Necessaries.....	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages	1	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rent of Land, Rates, and Taxes	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Miscellaneous	0	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
	10	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, &c.	0	7 $\frac{3}{8}$
	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average daily number resident..... 1179

Weekly charge, *Nine Shillings and Sixpence*, and *Ten Shillings*.

GEO. APPLEYARD,
Clerk and Steward.