

Report of the Committee of Visitors and nineteenth annual report of the Medical Superintendent of the asylum for the insane poor of the County of Wilts.

Contributors

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Royal College of Physicians of London

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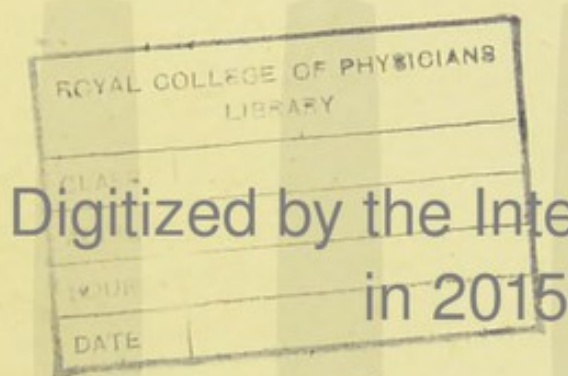
NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WILT'S COUNTY ASYLUM,

DEVIZES :

FOR THE YEAR 1869.



DEVIZES :
PRINTED BY GEORGE SIMPSON.
1870.



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REPORT
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
AND
NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE POOR
OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Committee of Visitors	3
House Committee	4
Officers of the Asylum	4
Report of the Committee of Visitors	5
Report of the Medical Superintendent	9
Supplementary Report of the Medical Superintendent on Insanity in Wiltshire	15
Report of the Chaplain... ..	27
Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy	28
Statistical Tables	31
Dietary	44
Financial Accounts	45

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Committee of Visitors.

APPOINTED AT THE HILARY SESSIONS FOR 1870.

MATTHEW WILKINSON, D.D., CHAIRMAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUCKLEY.

SIR JOHN WITHER AWDRY, KNT.

HORATIO NELSON GODDARD, ESQ.

GORGES PAULIN LOWTHER, CLK.

ROBERT PARRY NISBET, ESQ.

ALFRED SMITH, CLK.

WILLIAM STANCOMB, ESQ.

STEPHEN MOULTON, ESQ.

EDWARD BETENSON EDGELL, CLK.

GEORGE ALEXANDER, ESQ.

HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, ESQ., Q.C.

THOMAS FRASER GROVE, ESQ., M.P.

HENRY GAISFORD GIBBS LUDLOW, ESQ.

WILLIAM FOWLER, ESQ.

FRANCIS GODDARD, CLK.

COLONEL WARD.

GEORGE PARGITER FULLER, ESQ.

ALEXANDER GRANT MEEK, DEVIZES,

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

House Committee.

MATTHEW WILKINSON, D.D., CHAIRMAN.

GORGES PAULIN LOWTHER, CLK.

ROBERT PARRY NISBET, ESQ.

WILLIAM STANCOMB, ESQ.

ALFRED SMITH, CLK.

EDWARD BETENSON EDGELL, CLK.

FRANCIS GODDARD, CLK.

WILLIAM FOWLER, ESQ.

GEORGE PARGITER FULLER, ESQ.

Medical Superintendent.

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

Treasurer.

A. MEEK, ESQ.

Chaplain.

REV. B. C. DOWDING.

Medical Assistant.

MR. J. P. SYMES.

Clerk and Steward.

MR. H. C. WARD.

Matron.

MISS ROSEDON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

Presented at the Hilary Sessions for 1870.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Wilts County Lunatic Asylum report as follows :—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Number of Patients in the Asylum			
January 1st, 1869	188	255	443
	M.	F.	T.
Admitted for the first			
time during the			
year	38	41	79
Re-admitted during			
the year.....	16	13	29
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	54	54	108
Total under care during the year....	242	309	551
Discharged or Removed :			
	M.	F.	T.
Recovered	20	27	47
Relieved	1	0	1
Died	23	23	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	44	50	94
Remaining in the Asylum Dec.			
31st, 1869, inclusive of 2 males			
and 2 females absent on Trial	198	259	457

The receipts and payments during the year are as follows :—

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

The result of the year, at 8s. 9d. per head, has been to produce a sum of £917 : 1s. 6d. in excess of the expenditure. The Committee therefore feel themselves warranted in recommending that the rate of payment per week for county patients be reduced to 8s. 2d. from the expiration of last quarter—the 21st of December. The balance in the Treasurer's hands on the 31st of December on this account was £1,588 : 8s. 2d.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ACCOUNT.

The rates levied have been as usual £3,555 : 3s. 3d. ; £3,000 of the principal has been paid off, and £1,357 : 15s. 6d. has been paid for interest on the debt; the amount remaining due is £26,500. There is £284 : 11s. 8d. in the Treasurer's hands. There is payable for interest previous to the April Sessions (until which time no further rate is payable) £303 : 15s.

SPECIAL RATE AND REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

The expenditure on this account has been £421 : 16s. 8d., leaving £8 : 3s. 9d. in the Treasurer's hands.

FIRST COST ACCOUNT.

The receipts during the year have been £306 : 2s. 5d., from patients not chargeable to the county; which, added to the balance of £89 : 10s. 1d., makes a total of £405 : 12s. 6d. £28 only has been expended during the year; the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is therefore £377 : 12s. 6d.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The stated services of the Chaplain have been duly rendered, with few unavoidable omissions occasioned by weather and indisposition.

CONDITION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

It will have been observed that the number of patients in the Asylum is greater than has been before reported. The excess of females over males has however experienced some diminution. The ratio was a few years ago, speaking roundly, about 3 to 2, and may now be about 5 to 4. On the side of the house appropriated to male inmates, the wards are quite full; and unless there should be some pause in the influx of male patients, it is apprehended that it may be necessary at no distant date, to consider the expediency of providing further accommodation on that side of the Asylum.

The Committee of Visitors have to repeat their satis-

faction with the management of the Asylum under the Medical Superintendent and the other officers; and to express their entire concurrence in the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the occasion of their last visit, that "the establishment is evidently in a most efficient state."

The Reports of the Medical Superintendent and of the Chaplain, as well as the Statistical Tables, and the Financial Accounts prepared by the Clerk of the Asylum, will be appended as usual to this Report of the Visiting Justices.

Signed,

M. WILKINSON, Chairman.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Medical Superintendent herewith presents his Nineteenth Report, being that for the year 1869, as follows:—

*Nineteenth
Annual
Report.*

During the year there have been admitted 108 cases; of which 29 were re-admissions, and 79 those of new patients. An unusual feature is that, instead of the number of men being decidedly less than that of women, the two sexes are exactly equal. The total number under treatment has been 551; of which number 242 were men, and 309 women. The increase in the numbers, as compared with 1868, has been 23; though, as there is a falling off on the female side of three, the increase of those treated in the male department amounts to 26. These numbers, however, do not represent the increase in the average population of the Asylum, which was 9·4 more than in 1868, this excess being entirely in the men's wards. The average number in the women's wards was within a minute fraction identical with that of the preceding year.

*Numbers and
Admissions.*

*Average
Numbers.*

YEAR.	AVERAGE NUMBERS.		
	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1868	176·4	258·6	435·0
1869	185·6	258·8	444·4

The number under care at the commencement of

*Male Division
full.*

the year was 443. There are now on the books 457, of whom four are absent on trial. There are ten more men in the house than a year ago; the increase in their number being due not simply to the increased influx, but, at least in an equal degree, to the continued diminished rate of mortality for that sex, which was noticed in the last report. The male wards were then reported as nearly full; at the present time some degree of crowding exists; and it is obvious that unless there be a diminution in the numbers, the question of some enlargement of the male wards must before long be entertained. In consequence of the crowded state of the male department, in November last a circular note was addressed to the Clerks of the several Boards of Guardians, informing them that it was needful to restrict the admissions of men to the more urgent cases, and thus offering a prospect of recovery.

*Discharges
and
Recoveries.*

The *recoveries* have amounted nearly to the average number, 47 cases being reported, and one having been discharged *relieved*. This is a larger proportion than might have been anticipated, considering the state of health and unfavourable character of the disorder in a large number of the cases admitted.

*"Criminal
Lunatics."*

There is at present no patient under order of the Secretary of State in the Asylum. The man admitted in 1863, whose case is referred to in the reports for the two past years, died in March last of pulmonary consumption, aged 32.

*General
Health.*

The general health has, on the whole, been good, and no epidemic disorder can be said to have affected the household. There is the greater cause

for satisfaction and thankfulness in this behalf, as, during the past six months, small-pox, though in a mitigated form, has prevailed extensively in the neighbouring town of Devizes; where there have been at least 200 cases, though hitherto not one of a fatal character. One of the attendants suffered slightly from the varioloid epidemic, but was at once removed to his own home, and the disorder was happily not further propagated.

The number of deaths, as during the preceding year, was decidedly below the average. Forty-six, the same number as in 1868, are now reported, and of these the number for each sex was exactly equal. The mean mortality has once more been below the average, and less even than in 1868, being at the rate of 10.35 per cent.

*Deaths and
rate of
Mortality.*

MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY.	MALES.	FEMALES.	BOTH SEXES.
For the year 1869	12.4	8.9	10.3
For 18.35 years—1851-1869*	14.8	9.4	11.6

Many of the deaths were those of persons advanced in life, and eleven, or nearly one-fourth of the whole, were 70 years of age and upwards. Of these, five were of more than 80 years.

The table of causes of death (Table 18) presents nothing unusual. A large proportion were from paralysis and other cerebral or spinal diseases, and a considerable number from pulmonary consumption and other forms of disease of the respiratory organs.

*Causes of
Death.*

Inquests were held in two cases. The first was

Inquests.

* Viz., from the opening of the Asylum, Sept. 19th, 1851, to the end of the year 1869.

that of a discharged soldier of intemperate habits, aged 32, who died after a month's residence from maniacal exhaustion. Four days before his death an abscess was detected over the upper part of the chest; and other purulent deposits formed over the right elbow and wrist. On *post mortem* examination, a transverse fracture of the second bone of the sternum appeared, which, though without displacement, had doubtless caused the abscess. The fifth and sixth ribs of the right side were both fractured—the latter a “green-stick” fracture. None of the fractures had a recent appearance, and there were no external bruises. At the inquest a more careful inquiry than usual was made; and the Master and an inmate of the Union House where the patient had been detained before admission, as well as the Sergeant of Police under whose notice he had previously been, were examined, in addition to the officials of the Asylum. There was nothing to shew that he had ever fallen on his chest, or sustained any such injury as could explain the fractures. Before admission, however, he had been very disorderly and excited, and was repeatedly observed to slam his chest with the open hand. It is scarcely credible that the fractures were thus produced, but just possible. The jury returned a verdict of “Accidental Death, but there is no evidence to prove how the injuries which accelerated death were caused.” The circumstances were fully inquired into by the Commissioners in Lunacy, as well as by the Visiting Justices, which last came to the conclusion that “though the case was surrounded by obscurity, it was clear that no blame attached to any person connected with the Asylum.” The other inquest was in the case of a young man, aged 19. It was one of those painful cases, not altogether to be

guarded against, in which an epileptic patient becomes suffocated, whilst in bed, from turning his face on the pillow during a paroxysm. The verdict, in accordance with the evidence, was "Found dead from an epileptic fit causing suffocation."

The escapes have again been very infrequent, and two only were reported during the year. One of these men was brought back in about two hours from the neighbourhood of Market Lavington; the other from Potterne in about an hour. Neither had sustained any injury, or was any the worse for the escapade.

Escapes.

A new boiler for the Warming Apparatus of the Male side of the house has been provided, similar to that in the Female Department, noticed in last year's report. The substitution of these larger boilers has led to a diminution in the labour, as well as in the consumption of coal, by at least fifty per cent. One of the three boilers of the steam engine in use since the opening of the Asylum has likewise been replaced by one of nearly double the size; an alteration which has resulted in the more efficient supply of steam to both the Kitchen and Laundry.

Improvements.

No particular change has occurred in the staff of either Officers, Attendants, or Servants during the year. To the Officers the Superintendent must express his thanks for much important assistance. Their duties, with those of the Attendants and Servants, have, with little exception as regards the latter, been satisfactorily discharged. In consequence of the considerable increase of male patients,

Officers.

*Attendants
and
Servants.*

an additional attendant in that department has been appointed.

*Weekly
Charge.*

At the close of last year, a reduction in the weekly charge, at the rate of 7d. per week, was agreed upon ; and the Committee of Visitors have now again felt themselves justified in reducing the charge, in the same proportion. The weekly charge now stands at 8s. 2d. per week.

*Supplemen-
tary Report
on Insanity in
Wiltshire.*

The probable necessity for a further enlargement of the male wards at no remote period, suggests inquiry as to the prevalence of Insanity in this county, as compared with the rest of England. This, and other closely-allied questions, the Medical Superintendent has treated of in a Supplementary Report, which is appended hereto.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Medical Superintendent begs to express his sense of obligation to the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum, for the continuance of their kind aid and support in the discharge of his duties.

(Signed,)

JOHN THURNAM, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT
ON
INSANITY IN WILTSHIRE.

THE successive additions to the buildings of the Asylum at Devizes, which have from time to time been found requisite to carry out the care and treatment of the insane poor of the county of Wilts, suggest various important inquiries, in regard to the actual and relative number of insane persons in Wiltshire, as compared with other parts of England. On reference to the published "Returns of Pauper Lunatics," collected by the Commissioners in Lunacy;* and on comparing these with the Returns of Population for 1861, it will be found that Wiltshire stands in the unenviable position of having a greater proportion of insane paupers than any other county of England and Wales. In the table appended hereto, I have abstracted the numbers for each County, arranged according to the proportion of pauper insanity existing in each.

Ratio of Pauper Lunatics in England and Wales.

* Twenty-first Report, for 1867. p. 244.

From this table we find that the ratio of pauper lunatics and idiots to the population of England and Wales in 1867, was in round numbers one to five hundred (1 to 494); whilst in Wiltshire it was as high as 1 to 327. The table further shows that several of the counties adjoining to Wiltshire are only slightly more favourably circumstanced; Gloucester (1 to 341), Oxford (1 to 349), Berks (1 to 340), and Dorset (1 to 387), all being among the eight counties in which the ratio exceeds one to four hundred. The other three referred to are Buckingham, Leicester, and Hereford; the last named being that in which the ratio is nearly as high as in Wiltshire (1 to 329). All the eight counties, it will be seen, are chiefly agricultural; none having any considerable mining, manufacturing or seafaring population.

*Ratio in
Wiltshire and
adjoining
Agricultural
Counties.*

If with these eight counties we compare those eight in which the ratio of pauper insanity is the lowest, namely Durham (1 to 843), Glamorgan (1 to 758), Stafford (1 to 729), Yorkshire (W.R. 1 to 709, E.R. 1 to 593, N.R. 1 to 539), Cornwall (1 to 694), Derby (1 to 628), Chester (1 to 595), and Lancaster (1 to 571), we see at once the great difference in the amount of insanity in these populations, which comprise all that is most influential in the mining, manufacturing, and trading enterprize of the kingdom.

*Ratio in
Northern Ma-
nufacturing
Counties.*

Race.

It might, perhaps, be thought that this difference in the ratio of insanity is in part due to a difference of race; and perhaps the South Western and West Midland English counties (Wiltshire included), in which the ratio of insanity is the highest, are to a great extent those in which the native or Celtic element is in many places in excess of the Saxon. Again, in the counties north of the Trent, in which

TABLE SHEWING RATIO OF PAUPER INSANITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTY.	POPULATION, corrected to July, 1866.	PAUPER LUNATICS & IDIOTS, 1st JAN., 1867.			
		In Asylums.	In Work- houses, with friends and elsewhere.	Total.	RATIO TO POPULATION
Durham	567,500	400	273	673	1 to 843
Glamorgan	360,703	258	218	476	" 758
Stafford	816,056	712	407	1,119	" 729
West Riding, Yorkshire	1,598,946	1,184	1,122	2,256	" 709
Cornwall	376,306	365	177	542	" 694
Derby	360,968	331	244	575	" 628
Chester	530,279	495	396	891	" 595
East Riding, Yorkshire	249,849	293	128	421	" 593
South Wales	730,813	514	744	1,258	" 580
Lancaster	2,628,542	2,525	2,077	4,602	" 571
Rutland	21,301	28	11	39	" 546
Cumberland	210,167	219	168	387	" 543
North Riding, Yorkshire	260,123	302	181	483	" 539
Kent	792,947	802	675	1,477	" 537
Northumberland	362,753	411	268	679	" 534
Huntingdon	64,284	78	44	122	" 527
Westmoreland	62,082	65	55	120	" 517
Lincoln	414,758	515	311	826	" 502
Nottingham	305,587	340	274	614	" 498
Monmouth	183,240	251	125	376	" 487
Devon	593,010	651	587	1,238	" 479
Southampton	520,037	622	504	1,126	" 462
North Wales	433,993	370	571	941	" 461
Sussex	377,180	531	310	841	" 460
Bedford	140,691	185	121	306	" 460
Norfolk	430,841	478	473	951	" 453
Warwick	605,275	909	433	1,342	" 451
Salop	246,768	336	223	559	" 441
Suffolk	336,997	394	377	771	" 437
Somerset	445,352	475	551	1,026	" 434
Essex	422,617	587	387	974	" 434
Worcester	322,632	516	229	745	" 433
Surrey	905,098	930	1,187	2,117	" 427
Cambridge	171,322	237	170	407	" 421
Middlesex	2,366,439	3,864	1,791	5,655	" 418
Hertford	176,270	250	186	436	" 404
Northampton	235,366	2	587	589	" 400
Dorset	191,030	310	184	494	" 387
Bucks	170,127	312	130	442	" 385
Leicester	240,963	367	278	645	" 374
Oxford	171,196	292	199	491	" 349
Gloucester	336,777	594	395	989	" 341
Berks	179,351	322	206	528	" 340
Hereford	127,823	204	185	389	" 329
Wilts	246,856	425	330	755	" 327
England and Wales	21,135,515	24,152	18,618	42,770	1 to 494

the ratio of insanity is the lowest, not only were the Anglo-Saxon conquests and settlements very extended, but there was also a later very important inroad of Norsemen and Danes, to whom many of the best characteristics of the people of that part of England are doubtless to be traced. This, however, is a view the extent and validity of which may, perhaps, be regarded as uncertain.

*Diminishing
Population of
Wiltshire.*

There can, in any case, be little doubt that the efficient cause of the large relative amount of insanity in Wiltshire and some of the adjoining counties, is to be found in the emigration of many of the more able-bodied and energetic of the labouring population; who from time to time leave their homes for Glamorganshire and other counties of England and Wales; or who cross the seas to the United States and to the Colonies, in search of higher wages than they can earn at home. Wiltshire is remarkable among the counties of England for its decreasing population; there being only two others (Cambridge and Rutland) in which there was any noticeable decrease in 1861 as compared with 1851. The decrease in Wiltshire was at the rate of about twenty in the thousand, or 2 per cent. in the ten years.*

The diminution in North Wiltshire was, however, much greater than in the South division of the county. In the former, between 1851 and 1861, it was at the rate of about thirty-five to the thousand, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In South Wilts, indeed, the numbers shew a slight increase (315), but this is more than covered by the increase in the population

* From 254,221 in 1851, to 249,311 in 1861. In Cambridge and Rutland, the diminution was at the rate of about 5 per cent. North Devon and South Lincoln are examples of decreasing population; but taking the whole of these counties there was a decided increase. Huntingdon, Oxford, and Suffolk were almost exactly stationary.

of the two boroughs of Salisbury and Wilton. Separately considered, South Wilts must be placed among stationary, rather than decreasing populations. When it is remembered that the rate of increase for all England, in the years 1851-61, was not less than 10 per cent., or one hundred in the thousand, what is to be understood by a population being stationary or diminishing will be at once seen.

In the population tables for 1861, there are foot-
 notes referring to 34 Wiltshire Parishes and Dis-
 tricts, in which reasons for the decrease of popula-
 tion are assigned. In one-third (11) of these,
 "emigration" is the assigned cause; in another
 third "migration" to other places, some within,
 but mostly to large towns beyond, the county;
 amongst which Southampton is twice named, and
 the mining districts once. In two instances the
 entry of young men into the army is the cause given.
 In five places a more remote cause is mentioned;
 viz., the use of machinery in the place of hand-
 looms in the towns of Westbury, Bradford, Trow-
 bridge (Hilperton), in Bromham, and apparently
 Melksham.* In one place, Figcheldean, the use of
 agricultural machinery, in Market Lavington the
 removal of a foundry, and in Stapleford the discon-
 tinuance of road traffic consequent on the facilities of
 railway communication, are the causes assigned.
 In three places, Cherhill, Urchfont, and Maiden
 Bradley, the diminution is ascribed to the removal

*Causes of
Decrease.*

Emigration.

Migration.

*Use of
Machinery.*

* All these manufacturing towns show a decreasing popula-
 tion. The only Towns in Wiltshire in which the population in
 1861 was not a diminishing one, were Salisbury and Wilton in
 the Southern Division, and Devizes, Chippenham and Swindon,
 in the Northern. In all, however, excepting Swindon, the in-
 crease was trifling. There was a trifling increase in Wootton
 Bassett and Pewsey, but these are little more than villages.

of dilapidated houses and cottages, or to insufficient cottage accommodation. It is almost certain that in nearly all these last-named cases emigration or migration must have been the result, and that, during the ten years 1851-61, there was a very considerable exodus of the labouring population. As it would, as a rule, be the more healthy and energetic men who would leave their homes, there would result an increase in the relative proportion of the bodily and mentally weak; and the effect could hardly be other than that of filling the Union houses, and indirectly augmenting the proportion, perhaps even the numbers, of the insane.

*Large ratio of
Pauperism in
Wiltshire and
other Agricultural
counties.*

Dr. Bacon, of the Cambridge Asylum, has recently pointed out "the close relationship of poverty to the rate of insanity;" and states that in those counties in which there are the most insane, pauperism is also greatest. Here again Wiltshire maintains a bad eminence, having a larger proportion of pauperism than any other county; the ratio being as high as one in every twelve of the population. According to the last report of the Poor Law Board,* the following was the relative amount of pauperism in six agricultural counties, chiefly in the South-West of England, on January 1st, 1868:—

Wilts	..	..	1 in 12
Dorset	..	..	1 in 13
Oxford	..	..	1 in 14
Gloucester	..	..	1 in 15
Berks	..	..	1 in 16
Hereford	..	..	1 in 16.

*Smaller ratio
in Manufac-
turing counties.*

But in the northern and manufacturing counties the

* Twentieth Annual Report, 1868. p. 282-8.

ratio of pauperism was little more than one-half of the above, viz. :—

Durham	..	..	1 in 23
Stafford	..	..	1 in 23
Lancaster	..	..	1 in 25
York, N.R.	..	..	1 in 25
York, W.R.	..	..	1 in 26
Chester	..	..	1 in 27
Derby	..	..	1 in 33.

It would result from the whole of these comparisons, that the position of the farm labourer by no means exempts him from that liability to insanity, which is sometimes regarded as the especial penalty of a more ambitious career. We may, indeed, almost conclude, with an able and original investigator, that, on a large scale, “insanity is an upshot of mental inactivity;” and that our “uneducated cloddish populations” are its chief breeders.*

*Liability to
Insanity.*

It is no libel on the North Wiltshire peasantry to class them to a great extent under this head. John Aubrey, himself a Wiltshire man, long since observed that “In North Wiltshire (a dirty clayey country) the *indigenæ* speake drawlinge, they are phlegmatique, skins pale and livid, slow and dull, heavy of spirit; hereabout there is but little tillage or hard labour; they only milk the cowes and make cheese. These circumstances make them melancholy, contemplative, and malicious; by consequence whereof come more lawsuits out of North Wilts, at least double to the southern parts. And by the same reason they are generally more apt to be fanatiques. In all changes of religion they are more zealous than other. The rich wet soil makes them hypo-

*Aubrey's
characteristics
of Wiltshire
populations.*

* Dr. B. W. Richardson, *Journal of Mental Science*. Oct. 1869. p. 632.

chondriacal ; their persons are generally plump and feggy ; gallipot eies, and some black ; but they are generally handsome enough. On the Downes, viz., the South part, where 'tis all upon tillage and where the shepherds labour hard, their flesh is hard, their bodies strong. Being weary after hard labour, they have not leisure to read and contemplate, but goe to bed to their rest, to rise betime the next morning."*

*Are any of the
local causes of
Pauperism
and of
accumulation
of Lunatics
preventible?*

Exception may be taken to some of these statements of the old Wiltshire antiquary, and circumstances are certainly much changed since his time, but no doubt they contain a considerable amount of truth. And hence, as many of the local causes of insanity are but little preventible, there is the more reason to battle with those which are in any degree to be obviated. A well-known poet says,—

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.

The statistics of the accumulation of wealth may be beyond our appreciation, and they may present

* Aubrey, *Natural History of Wiltshire*, pp. 11, 12. Some phrases are transposed, and a few omitted. "In Malmesbury hundred" (the wet, clayey parts), Aubrey says, "there have ever been reputed witches." In the middle ages and later, the effects of insanity were often confounded with the supposed crime of witchcraft. Aubrey apologizes for his "account of the severall humours of his own county as too sarcasticall," and wishes it for a time to "lye concealed as a sacred arcanum." His quaint jottings are contributions to a rude sort of treatise, *De Aere, Aquis et Locis*! He asserts that according to the severall sorts of soil the natives of the different parts of England, and all the world over, "are respectively witty or dull, good or bad." He tells us that "in the rich vales they sing clearer than on the hills, where they labour hard and breathe a sharp ayre." "The difference," he says, "is manifest between the vale of North Wilts and the South." In the former, and "in Somersetshire, they sing well in the Churches ;"

nothing disproportionate or excessive ; but if the emigration of the best and boldest of the peasantry of any given district be a cause of pauperism, and, indirectly, of an accumulation of cases of insanity, it becomes an important economic question how far such tendency to emigration may be diminished. The Wise King points out that to withhold more than is right and fitting tends to poverty. So it may perhaps be now. It at least occurs whether the low wages, lower probably in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire than in any other county,* might not be advantageously increased with the possible effect of reducing the poor-rates, and so obviating some of those evils, of which Wiltshire seems to have a large share.

In the foregoing observations reference is made

*Ratio of
Private
Patients.*

and "in North Wilts the milkmayds sing as shrill and clear as any swallow sitting on a berne"—(quoting Chaucer). Part of the difference which he traces between the people of the North and South parts of Wiltshire, he attributed to the food, and not all to the air and soil. Here we see the influence of a crude humoural pathology, now deservedly exploded. In North Wilts, he says, they "feed chiefly on milke meates, which cooles their braines too much, and hurts their inventions." Again, Aubrey tells us, "it is a woodsere country, abounding much with sowre and austere plants, as sorrel, &c., which makes their humours sowre and fixes their spirits." It must be observed that at the present day the peasantry of North Wilts get no "milk meats," unless a very little salt butter, and now and then a bit of cheese. Their staple and very unvaried diet is wheat bread and potatoes, perhaps a little bacon on Sundays. It is much the same throughout the county.

* The average wages of the agricultural labourer in Wiltshire is 9s. per week ; shepherds, 10s. ; and carters, 11s. : there are a few extras in harvest time, &c. The condition of the Wiltshire labourer and that of the "Dorsetshire hind" are nearly the same. Both, there can be little doubt, are "under-fed." See the interesting paper in "Good Words" for February, 1870, p. 94,—“Our Working People, and How they Live.”

only to the Pauper Insanity of Wiltshire. The number of private patients cannot be ascertained, except as regards those detained in Asylums, and not accurately even as to these for individual counties. If the ratio of private patients in Asylums be the same in Wiltshire as in the rest of England, the number requiring to be added would be about 60. But this number is far short of the reality; taking, as it does, no account of those boarded out in private houses and under the care of friends. Insanity, however, without doubt sooner or later reduces many of its victims to pauperism; and its ratio among those who retain their places in the upper and middle classes is much less than might be anticipated. On the other hand, it is certain that the returns of pauper lunatics and idiots in workhouses and with their friends are considerably swollen by cases not properly classed as insane. It is the custom, in many Poor Law Unions, in making up these returns, to include in them all who have once been treated for mental disorder or have been confined in Asylums; notwithstanding that symptoms of insanity no longer exist, and that the individuals are known merely as paupers who were once insane and are receiving relief in consequence of age, infirmity, or disease. The extent to which the numbers are thus enhanced, though varying according to the judgment and fancy of the returning officers, can be by no means insignificant.

*Erroneous
Returns.*

*Liability to
Insanity.*

The question of the *liability to insanity*, it must be remembered, is not here treated of. It is a large subject to which neither time nor space can now be devoted. It may, however, be allowed to quote the following sentences written twenty-five years ago.

*Tested by
occurring
cases, not by
existing ones.*

“The numbers of *existing cases* of insanity in different communities (or districts) are no test of the relative liability to the disorder. They would

only constitute such a test, provided the duration of the disorder before terminating in recovery or in death, were the same in the communities compared. It is the proportion of *occurring cases* to the existing population which really constitutes the test. 'There may be ten times as many lunatics in civilized as in barbarous countries and times; not because the tendency to insanity is greater, but because the lunatics live ten times as many months or years. The tendency to insanity in a class is expressed by the proportion that become insane.' '*

It is quite possible, notwithstanding the large amount of existing insanity in Wiltshire, that, on a fair comparison of the occurring cases, this county might compare favourably with others in which the accumulation of pauper insanity is less.

Any extreme liability to Insanity in Wiltshire not proved.

And so likewise the supposed increased liability to insanity in England at the present time, as compared with the earlier part of the century, may, to a great extent or even altogether, be imaginary, when the increase in the general population is considered. No doubt the numbers brought together in Asylums have very much increased. In the Wilts County Asylum, within fifteen years, the numbers have been raised from 289 in 1855, to 457 at the beginning of 1870.†

Increase of Insanity in England not proved.

These numbers are sometimes thought to imply a fearful rapidity in the increase of insanity. But, on turning to the annual admissions, which roughly correspond with the occurring cases, it is seen that these are on the whole very uniform, and even show a slight decrease. For the entire fifteen years, the

Large number in the County Asylum explained.

* Thurnam, *Statistics of Insanity*, 1845, p. 171. Farr, *Statistical Journal*, 1841, iv., 20.

† *Annual Reports*. Table 3. The Asylum, constructed for 286 patients, was opened in 1851. It has since been three times enlarged.

admissions have averaged 115, but, during the last five years, have amounted only to 110 *per annum*. In 1869 they were 108. So long as the recoveries (or discharges) and deaths are less numerous than the admissions, the numbers in the Asylum must progressively increase. During four of the last five years the deaths have been below the average; which, whilst speaking well for the sanitary arrangements, fully explains the augmentation in the actual numbers under care.

*Facilities for
sending
Patients
abused.*

Part, however, of the increase must be referred to the facilities afforded by recent legislation to the admission of patients, many of whom are sent labouring under slight and transient forms of mental disorder, such as in former days would never have been removed from their homes. Some are brought who ought to be cared for elsewhere, in Workhouses, or even in Prisons. Not a few superannuated and paralytic old people, when they become troublesome in the wards of the Workhouse, are at once removed to the Asylum. In other instances men are brought who should be regarded as offenders against the laws, and punished accordingly. It is an abuse of an Asylum to send to it a man who, maddened by drink, assaults his wife or child, or commits some other vagary or act of violence. It may not be easy in every case to discriminate the excitement of intoxication, acting on a violent temper and coarse nature from mania; but a day or two would generally suffice to decide the question. The journey to the Asylum and the warm bath on arrival often suffice to dispel the excitement; and, it is obvious, that in place of a residence in our comfortable wards, there are cases in which a month's discipline at the treadmill would in every respect be the more appropriate treatment.

REPORT
OF THE
CHAPLAIN.

To the Chairman and Visitors of the Wilts County Lunatic Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

A long period of more than ordinary ill-health has prevented my personal attendance at the Asylum during the past year so much as I could have earnestly desired.

I do not, however, know of any new features connected with my office to which I have to invite your special attention.

I have to report the performance of the Chapel duties as usual—the Daily Service having been only occasionally omitted, through inclemency of the weather or illness of officiating Minister.

The Daily Morning Service, at an early hour, in all weathers and seasons, is certainly a trying one—particularly during the latter part of Autumn and the early Spring—and I find few but the most robust constitutions proof against it.

This must always account for an occasional omission of the Service; but whenever illness has been prolonged beyond a few days, as the Register of Attendance will shew, a substitute has been always provided.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. C. DOWDING, Chaplain.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

“ WILTS COUNTY ASYLUM,
6th July, 1869.

“ We have this day, at our official visit, inspected all the Wards and Offices, and personally examined all the Patients who are resident, viz., 177 of the male, and 265 of the female sex. Besides these two men and two women are away on trial, making the total number on the books this day 446, being nine more than at the date of our last visit, in May, 1868. The admissions within that interval comprise 54 in the male, and 65 in the female division; 20 men and 29 women have been discharged; and 28 men and 29 women have died. In three cases inquests were held, and all the particulars were duly reported to our Board. As to the other causes of death, it appears that disease of the lungs was fatal in 14 cases; seven patients died of general paralysis; nine from exhaustion; five from paralysis; six from brain disease; two from epilepsy; and the rest from ordinary causes. At the time of admission a large proportion of the patients are found to be in very feeble health, and there are at the present time in the Asylum numerous cases of paralysis and epilepsy. Twenty-one patients of each sex are under medical treatment, and four males and three females were in bed to-day.

“ We have generally a good report to make of the personal condition of the patients of both sexes, who during our visit were free from excitement, and no one was secluded. As to the use of seclusion since the last visit, it appears from the books that 10 males and 19 females have been secluded, for the most part each on one occasion only. The instances amongst the men being 41, and in the women's wards 50. One man was restrained for about ten days for surgical reasons.

“ We have made all the usual statutory enquiries, and have nothing new to report relative to the occupations and recreations of the patients, or their attendance at Divine Service. There are daily prayers, and two services on Sunday, at which somewhat more than 200 patients of both sexes are present.

“ The Staff of Attendants is now 14 for the male, and 16 for the female wards, including the night attendants, and two of the men who work with the patients on the land, but not the two laundry women. The proportion of attendants here is certainly less than in most other County Asylums, and we are glad to hear that an additional male assistant will shortly be engaged. The wages are upon a low scale.

“ We have ascertained that the inmates of the “ refractory ” wards are now taken beyond their airing courts for exercise, as recommended at the last visit. They were more orderly than usual to-day, but we have still to recommend, as on former occasions, the introduction of more furniture and comforts into their day rooms.

“ It is still the practice to place three or four patients in the same bath, but new baths are to be gradually introduced,

affording means for a more rapid change of water, when we hope this objectionable custom will be discontinued.

“ Some change or enlargement of the Washhouse is certainly wanted, no increase has been made in this department notwithstanding the additions to the number of inmates, and the men are only allowed one shirt a week. We recommend that the laundry should be better ventilated by the introduction of openings in the roof.

“ All the wards and offices are as usual clean, and in the best order, and the Establishment is evidently in a most efficient state, and highly creditable to Dr. Thurnam's management.

“ W. G. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners
“ JAMES WILKES, } in
Lunacy.”

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1869.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum Jan. 1st, 1869	188	255	443
	Male	Fem.	Total
Admitted for the first time during the year	38	41	79
Re-admitted during the year	16	13	29
Total admitted	54	54	108
Total under care during the year	242	309	551
Discharged or Removed :			
Recovered	20	27	47
Relieved	1	.	1
Not improved			
Died	23	23	46
Total Discharged and Died during the year	44	50	94
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1869 (inclusive of 2 men and 2 women absent on trial)	198	259	457
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average Numbers Resident during the year	185.6	258.8	444.4

TABLE 2.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS FOR THE 18 YEARS AND 15 WEEKS, FROM SEPT. 19, 1851, to DEC. 31, 1869.

	Male	Female	Total
Persons admitted during the 18 years and 15 weeks	864	940	1804
Re-admissions " " " "	154	216	370
Total of Cases admitted	1018	1156	2174
	Male	Fem.	Total
Discharged or Removed :			
Recovered	344	506	850
Relieved	60	40	100
Not improved	25	8	33
Died	391	343	734
Total Discharged and Died during the 18.35 years	820	897	1717
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1869	198	259	457
	Male.	Female	Total.
Average Numbers Resident during the 18.35 years	144.3	199.5	343.8

TABLE 3.—SHEWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS; WITH THE PROPORTION OF RECOVERIES PER CENT. OF THE ADMISSIONS, AND THE MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY FOR EACH YEAR SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining December 31, in each year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per centage of Recoveries on Admission.*			Per centage of Deaths on average Numbers Resident		
	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	M & F	Male	Fem.	M & F
From Sept. 19 to Dec. 31, 1851	73	94	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	71	94	165	27.1	50.3	77.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
1852	57	60	117	7	28	35	1	1	2	16	9	25	103	116	219	95.3	109.3	204.6	12.3	46.6	30.	16.8	8.2	12.2
1853	44	61	105	16	18	34	4	6	10	15	8	23	110	145	255	112.8	131.8	244.6	36.3	29.5	32.3	13.3	6.1	9.4
1854	48	72	120	16	35	51	3	2	5	10	19	29	128	161	289	120.6	154.8	275.4	33.3	48.6	42.5	8.3	12.3	10.5
1855	69	49	118	31	27	58	4	2	6	21	21	42	141	160	301	132.7	153.5	286.2	44.9	55.1	49.1	15.8	13.7	14.7
1856	39	61	100	17	35	52	1	5	6	16	12	28	145	169	314	138.7	155.3	304.	43.5	57.3	52.	11.5	7.2	9.2
1857	54	46	100	25	17	42	3	4	7	27	5	32	144	189	333	145.9	177.1	323.	46.2	36.9	42.	18.5	2.8	9.9
1858	45	49	94	24	25	49	1	.	1	18	16	34	146	197	343	142.4	191.1	332.5	53.3	51.	52.1	12.6	8.4	10.2
1859	54	62	116	22	32	54	5	3	8	33	24	57	138	206	338	140.2	199.	339.2	40.7	51.6	46.5	23.5	12.	16.8
1860	50	61	111	16	33	49	5	4	9	26	13	39	141	209	350	140.9	202.	342.9	32.	51.	44.1	18.4	6.4	11.4
1861	53	69	122	12	32	44	5	5	10	22	26	48	153	213	366	141.5	209.7	351.2	22.6	46.4	36.	15.5	12.4	13.6
1862	57	66	123	32	36	68	8	1	9	13	16	29	153	226	379	149.7	222.3	372.	56.1	54.5	55.3	8.7	7.2	7.8
1863	50	58	108	12	28	40	4	.	4	28	25	53	158	229	387	156.	228.4	384.4	24.	48.2	37.	17.9	10.9	13.7
1864	49	55	104	19	15	34	6	.	6	19	28	47	161	241	402	154.2	231.6	385.8	38.7	27.2	32.7	12.3	12.	12.1
1865	52	64	116	19	36	55	3	4	7	24	19	43	166	246	412	161.5	241.1	402.6	36.5	56.2	47.4	14.8	7.9	10.6
1866	58	62	120	19	27	46	2	2	4	24	25	49	172	254	426	166.1	249.6	415.7	32.7	43.5	38.3	14.4	10.	11.7
1867	60	53	113	30	26	56	1	2	3	36	26	62	164	252	416	171.2	250.	421.2	50.	49.5	49.5	21.	10.4	14.7
1868	52	60	112	7	29	36	3	.	.	18	28	46	188	255	443	176.4	258.6	435.	13.5	48.3	32.1	10.2	10.9	10.5
1869	54	54	108	20	27	47	1	.	1	23	23	46	198	259	457	185.6	258.8	444.4	37.	50.	43.5	12.4	8.9	10.3
Totals (18.35 years)	1018	1156	2174	344	506	850	60	40	100	391	343	734	198	259	457	144.3	199.5	343.8	36.4	47.6	42.3	14.8	9.4	11.6

* The proportion of recoveries for the entire period is here calculated on the admissions during 18 years only: viz., 2007. The 167 admitted in 1851 were patients whose cases, like many of those in the succeeding year, were of long duration and offered but little prospect of recovery.

TABLE 4.—SHEWING THE HISTORY OF THE ANNUAL ADMISSIONS SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM; WITH THE DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS;
AND THE NUMBERS OF EACH YEAR REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

YEARS.	Admitted.				Of each Year's admissions Discharged and Died in 1869.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's admissions.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, Dec. 31, 1869.		
	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.					
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total	Male	Fem.	Total			
From Sept. 19 } to Dec. 31, 1851 }	73	94		
1852	57	59	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1853	40	47	4	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1854	43	65	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1855	60	43	9	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1856	33	47	6	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1857	44	41	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1858	36	35	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1859	46	52	8	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1860	41	47	9	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1861	44	52	9	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1862	44	49	13	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1863	43	45	7	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1864	44	42	5	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1865	41	52	11	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1866	45	43	13	19	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1867	49	41	11	12	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1868	43	45	9	15	9	8	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	10	13	26	39	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1869	38	41	16	13	9	13	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	11	9	13	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals.....	864	940	154	216	20	27	47	1	.	1	.	.	.	23	23	46	344	506	850	60	40	100	25	8	33	391	343	734	198	259	457

TABLE 5.—SHEWING THE LENGTH OF TIME AFTER DISCHARGE, AT THE TIME OF RE-ADMISSION, 1869.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER DISCHARGE.	Had been Discharged Recovered.			Had been Discharged not Recovered.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .	1	1	2	.	.	.
From 1 to 3 months .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 3 to 6 „ .	1	.	1	.	.	.
„ 6 to 9 „ .	2	.	2	.	.	.
„ 9 to 12 „ .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 1 to 2 years .	4	1	5	1	.	1
„ 2 to 3 „ .	2	2	4	1	.	1
„ 3 to 4 „ .	2	2	4	.	.	.
„ 4 to 5 „ .	.	1	1	.	.	.
„ 5 to 10 „ .	.	3	3	.	.	.
„ 10 to 15 „ .	1	1	2	.	.	.
„ 15 to 18 „ .	1	2	3	.	.	.
Total .	14	13	27	2	.	2

TABLE 6.—SHEWING THE NUMBERS ADMITTED DURING EACH MONTH.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	2	5	7
February	3	1	4
March	6	10	16
April	4	9	13
May	5	4	9
June	4	3	7
July	4	3	7
August	7	2	9
September	6	4	10
October	6	3	9
November	5	6	11
December	2	4	6
Total	54	54	108

TABLE 7.—SHOWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO EDUCATION.*

EDUCATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Fair Education . . . . .	.	.	.
Can Read and Write	20	22	42
Can Read only	7	9	16
Can neither Read nor Write	8	1	9
Unknown	3	9	12
Total	38	41	79

* The 29 re-admitted cases having been once given, are not repeated in this Table. The same applies also to Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11.

TABLE 8.—SHEWING THE OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural and other Labourers; their Wives and Children	15	9	24
Shepherd (1), Basket Maker (1)	2	.	2
Engine Driver	1	.	1
Gardener's Wife . . . . .	.	1	1
Tailors, and Wife of	2	1	3
Weaver, and Cloth Workers . . . . .	.	3	3
Butcher, and Daughter of	1	1	2
Dress Maker . . . . .	.	1	1
Carpenters, Sawyer, Cabinet Maker, and Wives of	5	2	7
Mason and Plasterer	2	.	2
Soldiers, Pensioners, Wives and Widow of	5	3	8
Domestic Servants . . . . .	.	15	15
Lady's Maid . . . . .	.	1	1
Asylum Attendant . . . . .	.	1	1
Lodging House Keeper . . . . .	.	1	1
No occupation (Imbeciles and Idiots)	5	2	7
Total	38	41	79

TABLE 9.—SHEWING THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

PROFESSION OF RELIGION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	21	30	51
Roman Catholics . . . . .	.	1	1
Independents	2	4	6
Baptists	8	3	11
Wesleyan Methodists	2	.	2
Primitive Methodists	2	1	3
Unknown	3	2	5
Total	38	41	79

TABLE 10.—SHEWING THE CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Unmarried	18	20	38
Married	19	17	36
Widowed	1	4	5
Total	38	41	79

TABLE 11.—SHEWING THE AGES AT THE TIME OF THE FIRST ATTACK, AND UPON ADMISSION.

AGE.	Age at First Attack.			Age at Admission and Re-admission.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years	4	2	6	.	.	.
From 5 to 10 years . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 10 to 15 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1
„ 15 to 20 „	2	2	4	3	1	4
„ 20 to 30 „	5	19	24	4	12	16
„ 30 to 40 „	9	6	15	13	17	30
„ 40 to 50 „	8	2	10	15	3	18
„ 50 to 60 „	3	4	7	9	10	19
„ 60 to 70 „	6	4	10	6	7	13
„ 70 to 80 „ . . . . .	.	1	1	2	3	5
„ 80 to 90 „	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	38	41	79	54	54	108

TABLE 12.—SHEWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Male.	Female.	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of not more than three months' duration	11	14	25
SECOND CLASS.—Cases of the first attack, of more than three, but not more than twelve months' duration	12	4	16
THIRD CLASS.—Cases not of the first attack, but of not more than twelve months' duration.	17	20	37
FOURTH CLASS.—Cases of the first or not first attack, and of more than twelve months' duration	14	16	30
Total	54	54	108

TABLE 13.—SHEWING THE PROBABLE CAUSES OF THE DISORDER
SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

CAUSES.	Male	Female	Total.
PREDISPOSING CAUSES.			
Hereditary Predisposition ascertained .	8	9	17
Congenital Weakness of Mind	5	5	10
Nervous Temperament . . . . .	.	2	2
Advanced Age	2	2	4
Blindness	2	.	2
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Bodily Weakness from various causes (Fracture 1)	7	6	13
Intemperance	6	.	6
„ in Tobacco	1	.	1
Solitary Mode of Life . . . . .	.	1	1
Ill-regulated Mind (2), Seduction (1) . .	1	2	3
Total .	25	19	44
EXCITING CAUSES.			
PHYSICAL.			
Fright to Mother when Pregnant	1	.	1
Injuries of Head or Spine	2	.	2
Sun-stroke	2	1	3
Erysipelas	1	.	1
Paralysis	3	.	3
Epilepsy	7	3	10
Masturbation	1	.	1
Recent Marriage . . . . .	.	1	1
Puerperal Disorders . . . . .	.	4	4
Intemperance	14	3	17
MORAL.			
Disappointed Love . . . . .	.	1	1
Jealousy	2	.	2
Disappointed Expectations	2	.	2
Distress and Pecuniary Reverses, and Anxiety as to Business	2	2	4
Grief for Death of Relatives	1	1	2
Other Domestic Troubles (Son's imprisonment 1, Brother's emigration 1)	1	7	8
Predicted Death	1	.	1
Religious Excitement or Anxiety	3	1	4
Total .	43	24	67
NO CAUSE ASCERTAINED . . . . .	.	6	6

TABLE 14.—SHEWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

FORMS OF DISORDER.						Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL INSANITY	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONOMANIA	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
MELANCHOLIA	.	.	.	.	.	11	17	28
MANIA.								
Acute	.	.	.	.	.	17	15	32
„ Slight	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Chronic	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
Recurrent	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	19
Puerperal	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Hysterical	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
DEMENTIA.								
Imbecility (acquired)	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
Fatuity	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3
Senile Dementia	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
AMENTIA.								
Imbecility (congenital)	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Idiotcy (congenital)	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Total						54	54	108

TABLE 15.—SHEWING THE AGES OF THOSE DISCHARGED RECOVERED, AND OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

AGE.	Ages of those discharged Recovered.			Ages of those who have Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 10 to 15	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 15 to 20	.	.	.	1	.	1
„ 20 to 30	2	7	9	2	2	4
„ 30 to 40	5	6	11	6	5	11
„ 40 to 50	5	6	11	2	2	4
„ 50 to 60	5	4	9	1	5	6
„ 60 to 70	3	4	7	5	5	10
„ 70 to 80	.	.	.	4	1	5
„ 80 to 90	.	.	.	2	3	5
„ 90 and upwards.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	20	27	47	23	23	46

TABLE 16.—SHEWING THE CLASSES IN REFERENCE TO THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER IN THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED, AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

DURATION OF DISORDER WHEN ADMITTED.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Total.
FIRST CLASS.—First attack, and within three months .	8	8	16	7	10	17
SECOND CLASS.—First attack, above three, but within twelve months	4	2	6	3	0	3
THIRD CLASS.—Not first attack, but within twelve months	8	15	23	2	6	8
FOURTH CLASS.—First attack, or not, and of more than twelve months' duration .	0	2	2	11	7	18
Total	20	27	47	23	23	46

TABLE 17.—SHEWING THE LENGTH OF TIME AFTER ADMISSION IN THOSE WHO HAVE RECOVERED AND IN THOSE WHO HAVE DIED.

LENGTH OF TIME AFTER ADMISSION.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
Under 1 month . . . . .	.	.	.	.	4	4
From 1 to 3 months	5	5	10	5	1	6
„ 3 „ 6 „	7	8	15	1	1	2
„ 6 „ 9 „	3	4	7	2	2	4
„ 9 „ 12 „	2	1	3	1	.	1
„ 1 „ 2 years	2	5	7	3	5	8
„ 2 „ 3 „	1	1	2	1	1	2
„ 3 „ 5 „ . . . . .	.	3	3	5	2	7
„ 5 „ 7 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	2
„ 7 „ 9 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 9 „ 10 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ 10 „ 12 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	2
„ 12 „ 18 „ . . . . .	.	.	.	3	5	8
Total	20	27	47	23	23	46

TABLE 18.—SHEWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

CAUSES OF DEATH.*	Male.	Female	Total.
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASE.			
Apoplexy . . . . .	.	.	.
Paralysis	4	3	7
Epilepsy	1	2	3
Convulsions . . . . .	.	1	1
General Paresis	4	1	5
Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion or Decay	4	3	7
Disease of the Brain, Softening, &c. . . . .	.	.	.
THORACIC DISEASE.			
Inflammation of the Lungs and Pleuræ . . . . .	.	2	2
Pulmonary Consumption	4	3	7
Disease of the Heart . . . . .	.	1	1
Disease of the Heart and Lungs	2	2	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASE.			
Inflammation and Ulceration of the Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum . . . . .	.	.	.
Dysentery and Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.	.
Renal Dropsy . . . . .	.	1	1
GENERAL DISEASE.			
Fever . . . . .	.	.	.
Erysipelas . . . . .	.	.	.
Cancer . . . . .	.	1	1
General Debility and Old Age	3	3	6
LOCAL DISEASE.			
Gangrene of the Foot	1	.	1
ACCIDENTS . . . . .	.	.	.
Total	23	23	46

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in 21 cases.

TABLE 19.—SUMMARY DEDUCED FROM TABLES III AND IV.

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL ADMISSIONS—1851—1869.		Male.	Female	Total.
Percentage of Cases	Recovered	33·8	43·8	39·1
"	Relieved	5·9	3·5	4·6
"	Not improved	2·5	0·7	1·5
"	Dead	38·4	29·6	33·8
"	Remaining	19·4	22·4	21·0
Total		100.	100.	100.
MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY—1851—1869		14·8	9·4	11·6

TABLE 20.—SHEWING THE NUMBER OF “INSANE PERSONS, LUNATICS, AND IDIOTS,” IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, CHARGEABLE TO THE SEVERAL UNIONS &c., ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1870.*

UNIONS, &c.	In Wilts County Asylum		In Private or other County Asylums.		In Union or Parish Workhouses		In lodgings or with their Friends.		Totals.	
	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.	Male	Fem.
1 Alderbury . .	24	35	1	1	5	1	7	9	37	46
2 Amesbury . .	4	6	.	.	2	2	2	2	8	10
3 Andover† . .	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
4 Bradford† . .	12	13	.	.	1	3	5	5	18	21
5 Calne. . . .	5	9	2	.	7	6	3	5	17	20
6 Chippenham .	23	23	.	.	3	8	13	7	39	38
7 Cirencester† .	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	2
8 Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	10	9	.	.	2	2	.	1	12	12
9 Devizes . .	14	18	.	.	4	6	1	1	19	25
10 Faringdon† .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11 Fordingbridge†	1	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	3	4
12 Highworth and Swindon . .	15	15	.	.	4	2	9	3	28	20
13 Hungerford† .	10	7	1‡	.	.	.	1	1	12	8
14 Malmsbury .	8	8	.	1	4	4	4	6	16	19
15 Marlborough .	9	9	.	.	1	3	1	.	11	12
16 Melksham . .	13	20	1‡	.	2	9	15	17	31	46
17 Mere† . . .	1	3	.	.	.	3	1	1	2	7
18 New Forest† .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19 Pewsey . . .	10	9	.	.	.	2	2	.	12	11
20 Romsey† . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
21 Stockbridge† .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22 Tetbury† . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23 Tisbury† . .	10	10	.	.	7	7	5	11	22	28
24 Warminster .	7	23	.	.	5	4	5	12	17	39
25 Westbury and Whorwellsdown	5	14	.	.	1	1	5	9	11	24
26 Wilton . . .	8	13	.	1‡	4	4	3	9	15	27
Extra Parochial Place . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salisbury City‡	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devizes Borough‡	4	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	9
Chargeable to the County . . .	.	2	1‡	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Chargeable to other Counties	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	198	259	6	3	56	69	83	102	343	433
Totals	457		9		125		185		776	

* Extracted from the returns of the Clerks of the Unions, to the Clerk to the Visitors.

† The Unions marked thus † are only partly in the county of Wilts.

‡ Criminal patients, under order of the Secretary of State, at the State Asylum, Broadmoor, or in Private Asylums.

§ The City of Salisbury and Borough of Devizes, not having contributed to its erection, are not entitled to send their patients to the County Asylum, unless under special agreement and at a higher rate.

TABLE 21.—SHEWING THE NUMBERS ADMITTED FROM THE SEVERAL UNIONS AND BOROUGHS DURING THE YEAR 1869, AND FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN 1851.

	1851 to 1868.			1869.			Total No. admitted.			*Population of Unions; Census 1861.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Alderbury	59	68	127	2	4	6	61	72	133	14,770
Amesbury	18	26	44	1	3	4	19	29	48	8,127
Andover†	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	1,648
Bradford†	48	60	108	3	3	6	51	63	114	9,891
Calne	61	48	109	1	.	1	62	48	110	8,885
Chippenham	86	76	162	8	6	14	94	82	176	22,029
Cirencester†	5	4	9	.	.	.	5	4	9	1,266
Cricklade and Wootton } Bassett	31	47	78	5	1	6	36	48	84	11,470
Devizes	64	75	139	5	3	8	69	78	147	15,042+
Faringdon† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Fordingbridge†	5	4	9	1	.	1	6	4	10	1,487
Highworth and Swindon	58	67	125	5	2	7	63	69	132	19,237
Hungerford†	30	38	68	1	3	4	31	41	72	9,936
Malmesbury	71	49	120	1	3	4	72	52	124	14,556
Marlborough	36	45	81	2	1	3	38	46	84	9,774
Melksham	56	109	165	4	4	8	60	113	173	17,233
Meret	7	18	25	.	3	3	7	21	28	5,887
New Forest† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	443
Pewsey	63	47	110	4	3	7	67	50	117	12,466
Romsey† . . . . .	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	685
Stockbridge† . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	195
Tetbury†	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	367
Tisbury†	49	47	96	3	3	6	52	50	102	9,862
Warminster	44	72	116	2	4	6	46	76	122	15,942
Westbury and Whor- } wellsdown	40	53	93	1	5	6	41	58	99	11,751
Wilton	33	55	88	2	1	3	35	56	91	10,674
Extra-parochial Places	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	
Salisbury City	53	50	103	1	2	3	54	52	106	9,039
Devizes Borough	28	27	55	2	.	2	30	27	57	6,638
Chargeable to the } County	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6	
Chargeable to other } Counties	9	5	14	.	.	.	9	5	14	
Private Patients	3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	
Totals	994	1102	2066	44	54	108	1018	1156	2174	249,311‡

* The Population of the Unions is exclusive of Parishes not in Wiltshire.

+ Exclusive of the Borough of Devizes.

‡ The Population according to the Census of 1861 was kindly supplied by the Registrar General prior to publication.

TABLE 22.—SHEWING THE CLOTHING, &c., MADE & REPAIRED DURING THE YEAR.*

Description of Articles.	Made.	Re- paired.	Description of Articles.	Made.	Re- paired.
<i>In the Female Wards.</i>			Mangling cloths. . .	72	.
Shirts	290	3920	Window-blinds (roller)	69	81
Collars and fronts . .	121	79	„ „ (muslin)	17	59
Chemises	346	3908	Window-curtains . .	.	20
Petticoats	124	401	Mattresses—re-made .	56	.
Bedgowns	146	970	Mattress covers . . .	6	89
Night caps	170	461	Pillows re-made. . .	310	.
Flannel vests	217	1219	Pillow covers . . . .	.	51
Knitted stockings (prs)	31	17110	Chair cushions . . .	10	.
Garters (pairs)	15	.	Bed-stretchers . . . .	.	51
Drawers (pairs)	59	358	Bed-valances	2	20
Neckerchiefs	314	248	Dusters, house-cloths, &c, &c.	1287	.
Handkerchiefs	558	1192	Shaving cloths	42	.
Stays	67	312	Iron-holders	460	.
Gowns	198	3701	Bags	36	.
Bodies for gowns . . .	368	.	Carpets and rugs . . .	66	175
Aprons	493	3391	Blankets marked . . .	.	.
Pinafores and bibs . .	24	151	Stockings marked (prs)	508	.
Day-caps	198	1200	Handkerchiefs marked	432	.
Bonnets	142	194	Mats (bound)	91	.
Frocks	11	59	<i>In the Tailor's Shop.</i>		
Shawls . . . . .	.	168	Jackets	99	128
Cloaks	12	89	Waistcoats	110	123
Smock-frocks	68	610	Trowsers	90	1934
Strong dresses	14	287	Braces (pairs)	96	.
Ticking boots (pairs) .	.	.	Cloth caps . . . . .	.	.
Boots and shoes bound (pairs)	65	.	Bed sackings . . . . .	.	68
Lace (yards) . . . . .	.	.	Canvass clothes . . .	8	342
Shrouds	48	.		403	2595
Linen buttons	3510	.	<i>In the Shoemaker's Shop.</i>		
Sheets	324	1928	Men's strong boots (prs)	133	214
Pillow-cases	106	1128	„ light shoes . . . .	.	.
Bed-cases	136	788	Women's strong boots „	64	145
Blankets . . . . .	.	410	„ light shoes „ . . .	.	22
Counterpanes . . . . .	.	161	Tick boots soled „ . .	.	.
Strong quilts.	15	89		197	381
Table cloths	19	320			
Chair covers	6	22			
Towels	156	361			

*Many other items of work were executed, but could not be shown in the table.

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS AND SERVANTS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.												SUPPER.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Males.			Females.			Males.						Females.						Males.			Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.*	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Cooked Meat†	Meat in Stew	Soup.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding	Suet Pudding	Bread.	Beer.	Cooked Meat	Meat in Stew	Soup.	Vegetables.	Rice Pudding	Suet Pudding	Bread.	Beer.	or, Porridge.	Bread.	Butter.	Beer.	or, Porridge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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SUNDAY	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	16	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	.	.	12	.	.	.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	$\frac{1}{2}</$

EXTRA DIET :—For Out-door Workers, Artizans, and Laundry Women, &c : $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, with bread and cheese, or dripping, at 11 o'clock a.m. ; and the men $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. beer at 4 p.m. ; the female workers $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. tea at 4 or $\frac{1}{2}$ -past 4 p.m.—Tobacco and snuff are also given as indulgences to the workers.

DIETARY FOR SERVANTS :—MEN : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread, 1 lb. cooked meat with the bone, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. vegetables, 1 pt. coffee, 3 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ;—2 oz. tea, 8 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week. —WOMEN : 1 lb. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. cooked meat with the bone, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. vegetables, 2 pts. beer, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk, daily ; 2 oz. tea, 8 oz. sugar, 8 oz. butter, per week.

- * $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Coffee ; $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar ; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk—to 1 pint.
- + The Cooked Meat is without bone.
- † The Soup is made from the liquor of the boiled meat, the Roast Beef Bones of the previous Sunday, with pease & vegetables, and thickened with Wheaten Flour.
- || 1 oz. of Tea ; 4 oz. sugar ; $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. milk—to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.
- ‡ On Fridays, each Servant has for Dinner half the quantity of meat ; and for Supper, the Males 4 oz. the Females 3 oz. of cheese.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY
TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1869, (AS PREPARED BY THE CLERK OF
THE ASYLUM, PURSUANT TO THE STAT. 16 AND 17 VICT. CAP. 97, SEC. 58)

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. From Sales of									
Farm and Garden Produce									
(exclusive of that con-									
sumed in the Asylum) .	90	13	9						
Pigs (70) ...	146	15	0						
Calves (9) ...	21	15	0						
				259	3	9			
Dripping (3486 lbs.) ...	87	3	0						
Rags (Sewt. 0qr. 15lbs.) ...	3	17	5						
Ashes, Clinkers, &c. . .	5	17	6						
Gas Tar ...	0	9	4						
Old Iron ...	0	13	2	98	0	5			
							357	4	2
2. MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.									
1. From Unions and Parishes con-									
tributing to the erection and re-									
pairs of the Asylum ...									
For Patients at 8s. 9d. per week—viz. :									
Alderbury ...	992	16	4						
Amesbury ...	253	18	10						
Andover ...	46	7	8						
Bradford ...	569	4	0						
Calne... ...	401	17	1						
Chippenham ...	939	9	2						
Cricklade and Wootton									
Bassett ...	294	5	0						
Cirencester ...	69	11	6						
Devizes ...	518	15	0						
Fordingbridge ...	23	11	4						
Highworth and Swindon...	627	9	9						
Hungerford ...	400	1	5						
Malmesbury ...	434	9	0						
Marlborough ...	401	14	11						
Melksham ...	727	17	0						
Mere ...	100	14	0						
Pewsey ...	356	12	6						
Romsey ...	17	8	10						
Tisbury ...	406	4	1						
Warminster ...	628	9	7						
Carried forward ...	8210	17	0	.	.	.	357	4	2

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	8210	17	0				357	4	2
Westbury and Whorwells-									
don ...	455	12	9						
Wilton ...	458	7	9						
				9124	17	6			
2. From Treasurer of the County of Wilts.									
For Patients chargeable thereto, at 8s. 9d. per week ...				79	7	10			
3. From Non-contributing Places,									
For Patients (under special agreement) at 11s. 9d. per week—the extra charge of 3s. per week carried to First Cost Account, viz. :									
Borough of Devizes ...	214	6	3						
City of Salisbury ...	357	5	0	571	11	3			
4. From Out-County Places									
For Patients chargeable thereto, at 12s. 9d. per week—the extra charge of 4s. per week carried to First Cost Account, viz. :									
Westminster ...	11	10	0						
Shoreditch ...	5	15	0	17	5	0			
							9793	1	7
3. From Repayment of Funeral and other Expenses, &c.									
1. Contributing Places									
Alderbury ...				1	19	3			
Amesbury ...				2	18	3			
Bradford ...				4	17	6			
Calne ...				1	9	3			
Chippenham ...				7	3	0			
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett...				1	9	6			
Devizes ...				1	9	6			
Highworth and Swindon ...				0	19	6			
Hungerford ...				0	19	3			
Malmesbury ...				0	19	9			
Marlborough...				1	9	6			
Melksham ...				2	18	6			
Pewsey ...				0	19	6			
Tisbury ...				2	9	0			
Warminster ...				1	19	0			
Wilton ...				2	9	0			
County of Wilts ...				0	19	6			
2. Non-Contributing Place									
Borough of Devizes ...				0	19	6			
							38	8	3
Total Receipts ...				.	.	.	10188	14	0

PAYMENTS.

1.—SALARIES AND WAGES.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Officers.</i>									
Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	500	...	...	
" in lieu of Board	...	...	...	100	...	...	
Chaplain	...	...	...	120	...	...	
Treasurer and Clerk to Visitors	...	...	...	60	...	...	
Medical Assistant at £100 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £12 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	115	...	...	
Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	115	...	...	
Matron at £70 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £80 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	77	10	...			
<i>Attendants.</i>									
1 Male Attendant at £32, 245 days	...	...	...	21	11	...			
1 " at £27 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £28 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	27	15	...			
1 " at £26 $\frac{1}{2}$ year, £27 $\frac{1}{4}$ year, and £28 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	...	...	...	26	15	...			
1 " at £27 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £28 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	27	10	...			
1 " at £27 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £28 161 days	...	...	...	25	17	6			
1 " at £27 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £29 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	28	...	...	
1 " at £23 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £24 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	23	10	...			
1 " ...	...	...	...	23	...	...	
1 " at £27 $\frac{3}{4}$ year and £28 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	...	...	...	27	5	...			
1 " at £20 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £22 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	21	10	...			
1 " at £20 $\frac{1}{2}$ year, £21 $\frac{1}{4}$ year, and £22 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	...	...	...	20	15	...			
1 " ...	...	...	...	20	...	...	
1 " at £18, 169 days	...	...	...	8	8	...			
1 " at £18, 27 days	...	...	...	1	7	...			
1 Female Attendant	...	...	...	28	...	...	
1 " ...	...	...	...	21	...	...	
1 " ...	...	...	...	18	...	...	
1 " ...	...	...	...	18	...	...	
1 " ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	
1 " at £11 $\frac{3}{4}$ year and £13 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	...	...	...	11	10	...			
1 " at £10 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £12 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	11	...	...	
1 " at £10 $\frac{1}{2}$ year and £12 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	11	...	...	
1 " ...	...	...	...	14	...	...	
1 " at £14 $\frac{1}{2}$ year	...	...	...	7	...	...	
1 " at £13 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £15 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	14	10	...			
1 " at £6 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £8 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	7	10	...			
1 " at £6 $\frac{1}{4}$ year and £8 $\frac{3}{4}$ year	...	...	...	7	10	...			
1 " at £6 $\frac{3}{4}$ year and £8 $\frac{1}{4}$ year	...	...	...	6	10	...			
1 " at £6, 78 days	...	...	...	1	6	...			
1 " ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	
1 " at £5, 287 days	...	...	...	3	18	8			
1 " at £10, 102 days	...	...	...	3	6	8			
1 " at £5, 62 days	...	...	...	...	16	8			
Carried forward	...	...	...	1594	11	6			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	1594	11	6			
<i>Servants.</i>						
1 Engineer' ...	80	...	...	
1 Porter ...	20	...	...	
1 Cook at £14 ½ year and £16 ½ year .	15	...	...	
1 Housemaid ...	10	...	...	
1 „ at £9, 344 days ...	8	10	6			
1 „ at £9, 21 days ...	...	10	6			
1 Laundress ...	14	...	...	
1 „ at 7s. per week, 31 weeks...	10	17	7			
1 Tailor at £26, 222 days ...	15	17	2			
1 „ at £22, 297 days ...	18	...	6			
1 Shoemaker at 20s. per week ...	52	...	...	
1 Sempstress at 5s. per week, 5½ weeks	1	7	6			
1 Fireman at 18s. per week, 37 weeks, and extra time ...	35	9	6			
1 „ at 16s. per week, 38 weeks, 18s. per week, 15 weeks, and extra time ...	45	19	...			
1 „ at 15s. per week, 4 weeks ...	3	...	...	
1 „ at 18s. per week, 13 weeks and 5 days ...	12	14	...			
1 Messenger at 9s. per week ...	23	17	...			
Lodge Gate Keeper at 7s. per week ...	18	11	...			
Out-door Attendant ...	12	7	4	1992	13	1
2.—PROVISIONS.						
Bread—184,360 lbs. ...	948	8	5			
Flour—Best: 3 bags 4 bush. £8 8 10						
Seconds: 44 bags 74 8 0						
	82	16	10			
Meat—39,770 lbs. ...	1147	9	10			
Suet—2,700 lbs. ...	69	14	9			
Bacon—11,417 lbs. ...	357	17	9			
Beer—Patients: 25,812 gals. ... £585 16 0						
Establishment: 4,752 gals. 156 14 6						
	742	10	6			
Cheese—Officers: 82 lbs. £2 19 8						
Attendants: 552½ lbs. ... 14 12 1						
Patients: 9,632 lbs. 137 17 2						
	155	8	11			
Butter—Milk: 78½ lbs. £5 8 2						
Whey: 2,127 lbs. 103 16 8						
Salt: 2,741 lbs. 117 13 6						
	226	18	4			
Carried forward ..	3731	5	4	1992	13	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	3731	5	4	1992	13	1
Coffee—Jamaica : 2548½						
bs. ... 104 1 1						
Plantation: 68lbs. 5 2 0						
	109	3	1			
Tea—Congou : 31½ lbs. ... 2 9 10						
Hyson: 15 lbs. ... 1 5 10						
Mixed : 900½ lbs.... 70 5 0						
	74	...	8			
Sugar—Lump: 156 lbs.... 3 10 3						
Moist: 8570 lbs.... 138 6 4						
Good do.: 1177lbs. 21 5 7						
	163	2	2			
Rice—8806 lbs. ...	63	4	6			
Milk—424 gals. ...	21	4	...			
Eggs—5616 ...	22	16	9			
Potatoes—116¾ sacks ...	73	18	5			
Cabbages—234 doz. ...	3	14	10			
Oatmeal—280 lbs. ...	2	13	9			
Chicory—546 lbs. ...	14	5	...			
Currants and Raisins—311 lbs. ...	7	...	8			
Spices—17¾ lbs. ...	2	5	4			
Candied Peel, Citron, &c. —2¼ lbs. ...	...	5	3			
Nutmegs and Ginger—¾ lb. ...	...	2	8			
Lemons and Oranges—4½ doz. ...	...	6	...			
Figs, French Plums, and Almonds ...	...	18	10			
Apples ...	...	8	...			
Arrowroot—124 lbs. ...	6	4	...			
Biscuits—31 lbs. ...	1	7	3			
Pepper—156 lbs. ...	3	3	9			
Mustard—174 lbs. ...	4	7	...			
Salt—14 cwt. ...	1	4	2			
Vinegar—106¼ gals. ...	4	9	4			
Sago—21 lbs. ...	...	7	...			
Poultry ...	...	10	...			
Pearl Barley—6 lbs. ...	...	2	...			
				4312	9	9
3.—NECESSARIES, FUEL, LIGHTING, AND WASHING.						
Coal—Screened: 902 tons						
12 cwt. 3 qrs. ... 695 17 4						
Small: 136 tons						
13 cwt. ... 62 13 6						
Smith's: 3 tons ½						
cwt. ... 3 18 3						
	762	9	1			
Coke—450 qrs. ...	47	15	6			
Soap—Yellow: 80 cwt. ... 100 0 0						
Soft: 384 lbs. ... 5 6 9						
Carbolic: 6 cwt.... 11 14 6						
Honey: 3 lbs. ... 0 3 0						
	117	4	3			
Carried forward ...	927	8	10	6305	2	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	927	8	10	6305	2	10
Soda—73cwt. 3qrs. 4lbs. ...	22	0	10			
Gallipoli Oil—19 gals. ...	6	13	2			
Colza Oil—22 gals. ...	5	10	..			
House Flannel—1215 yards ...	25	11	10			
Fagots—2050 ...	24	17	6			
Bath Bricks—3 doz. ...	..	6	..			
Blacking—8 gross ...	2	2	..			
Blacklead—1 cwt. ...	1	3	6			
Blue—21 lbs. ...	..	16	7			
Candles—24 doz. ...	6	15	8			
Carbolic Acid—24 galls. ...	4	5	6			
Chimney Sweeping ...	8	10	..			
Disinfecting Powder—1 cwt. ...	..	10	..			
Dubbing—43½ lbs. ...	1	11	4			
Emery Cloth—14 quires ...	1	6	6			
Engine Cord—38 lbs. ...	1	11	8			
Furniture Polish, Knife Powder, &c. ...	..	5	6			
Lime, for Gas—56 qrs. ...	9	16	..			
Lamp Cotton—3 doz. ...	..	4	6			
Matches—3 gross ...	1	16	..			
Marking Ink—2 bottles ...	1	1	..			
Naphtha, Shellac, &c. ...	..	17	6			
Packing and Waste Paper ...	4	8	1			
Pipe Clay ...	2	14	..			
Starch—180 lbs. ...	2	13	9			
Sand—125 bushels ...	1	11	3			
Sawdust—3 sacks ...	..	2	..			
String, Cord, &c. ...	1	10	..			
				1068	0	6
4.—SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.						
Drugs, &c. ...	29	5	4			
Bottles—18 doz. ...	..	16	10			
Corks—3 gross ...	..	2	3			
Leeches—10 ...	..	3	9			
Linseed Meal—42lbs. ...	..	12	..			
Sponges—30 ...	3	7	..			
				34	7	2
5.—WINE AND SPIRITS.						
Brandy—888 bottles ...	148	..	..	
Gin—192 bottles ...	20	..	..	
Port Wine—168 bottles ...	16	16	..			
Sherry Wine—78 bottles ...	6	8	..			
Whiskey—1 bottle ...	..	3	4			
				191	7	4
6.—CLOTHING.						
Blue Cloth—230½ yards ...	71	1	2			
Black Lining—232 yards ...	9	18	9			
Carried forward ...	80	19	11	7598	17	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	80	19	11	7598	17	10
Buttons—24 gross...	1	16	6			
Buckles—1 gross ...	...	3	6			
Brass Strap Socks—6 doz. ...	1	16	...			
Canvas—136 yards ...	6	14	6			
Corduroy—148 yards ...	14	14	3			
Calico, Unbleached—2035½ yards ...	41	1	6			
Cotton, Mending—12 lbs. ...	...	18	...			
" Sewing—28 doz. ...	1	3	1			
Cloth Boots—24 pairs ...	4	16	...			
Drab Jean—69 yards ...	3	...	4			
Flannel—372¾ yards ...	17	1	9			
Forfar—712 yards ...	20	...	6			
Felt Hats—12½ doz. ...	5	9	3			
Fustian—167 yards ...	16	7	...			
Handkerchiefs—24 doz. ...	5	4	...			
Hose, Worsted—73 doz. ...	47	14	8			
Irish Linen—29 yards ...	2	17	5			
List Shoes—72 pairs ...	5	8	...			
Leather Shoes—12 pairs ...	1	16	...			
Leather, &c. ...	86	5	11			
Long Cloth—109½ yards ...	2	5	7			
Lawn—54 yards ...	3	12	...			
Needles, Pins, &c....	7	4	5			
Night Caps—2 doz. ...	...	12	...			
Plaid Aproning—112 yards ...	8	15	...			
Print—1111½ yards ...	24	7	8			
Shirting, White—949 yards ...	34	16	11			
" Striped—1645½ yards ...	60	17	...			
Stay Laces—4 gross ...	...	12	4			
Straw Hats—6 doz. ...	4	19	...			
Tape—27½ doz. ...	4	1	11			
Thread—102 lbs. ...	16	9	...			
Thimbles—1 gross ...	...	7	...			
Woolsey, Grey—173 yards...	7	4	2			
" Striped—178½ yards ...	13	4	1			
Webbing—6 pieces ...	1	16	...			
Woollen Shawls—7 doz. ...	10	15	...			
Worsted—132½ lbs. ...	17	13	8	585	...	10
7.—FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
White Sheetting—398 yards ...	29	8	8			
Forfar Sheetting—1678½ yards ...	74	18	9			
Pillow-case Linen—309¼ yards ...	14	4	8			
Bed Sackings—50	9	15	3			
Waterproof Sheetting—50 yards ...	5	8	4			
Straw—44 tons 4 cwt. 3 qrs. ...	100	12	4			
Brown Drill—41 yards ...	6	13	3			
Carpet—189¾ yards ...	23	9	10			
Huckaback Towelling—425 yards ...	14	10	10			
Table Cloths—6 ...	2	8	...			
Carried forward ...	281	9	11	5183	18	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	281	9	11	8183	18	8
Binding—14 pieces ...	2	11	9			
Blind Cord—4 pieces ...	1	3	9			
Buckets—12 ...	2	2	...			
Combs—29 doz. ...	8	14	...			
Crockery ...	22	12	2			
Baskets, Clothes, &c.—15 ...	3	15	...			
Brushes—Scrubbing: 24 dozen ...	8	8	...			
„ Sweeping: 6 dozen ...	4	19	...			
„ Blacklead: 2 dozen ...	...	4	...			
„ Shoe: 1½ dozen ...	...	19	...			
„ Stove: 3 dozen ...	1	7	...			
„ Dusting: 1 dozen ...	...	11	...			
„ Laundry: 1 dozen ...	...	5	...			
Bass Brooms—4 dozen ...	2	4	...			
Bowl—1 ...	...	2	...			
Cabbage Nets—12 ...	1	4	...			
Clothes Lines—2 ...	1	8	...			
Clothes Pegs—1½ gross ...	...	6	...			
Commodore—3 ...	3	14	...			
Dish Cover—1 ...	...	3	9			
Fender—1 ...	1	7	...			
India Rubber Chambers—6... ..	1	5	11			
Keys and Rings ...	...	14	1			
Knives—Carving, &c. ...	...	19	5			
Looking Glass—1 ...	...	6	6			
Mats—Scrubbing—24 ...	1	4	...			
„ Door: 1 ...	...	8	...			
Mincing Machine—1 ...	2	2	...			
Milk Tins—2 ...	1	...	...	
Pudding Tins—10... ..	3	3	...			
Razors—3; Strops—6 ...	...	15	...			
Saucepans—5 ...	...	10	6			
Spoons—3 dozen ...	...	9	...			
Shovel and Scythe... ..	...	6	3			
Stool—1 ...	...	13	...			
Scissors—2 pairs ...	...	3	7			
Tin Cups—1 dozen ...	...	10	...			
Tin Tea Pot—1 ..	...	5	6			
Tea Kettles—3 ...	...	14	6			
Tubs—3 ...	1	5	6			
<i>Repairs:</i>						
Carpenter ...	20	9	8			
Baskets ...	1	18	1			
Bucket Hoops, &c....	...	17	..			
Cans, Tins, Kettles, &c. ...	3	10	11			
Coal Boxes ...	...	12	7			
Chairs ...	...	2	9			
Clocks ...	1	14	6			
Carried forward ...	395	11	7	8183	18	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	395	11	7	8183	18	8
Grinding Razors and Scissors ...	2	7	4			
Mats ...	...	4	...			
Mattresses ...	2	...	...	
Sofa Cushion ...	...	18	...			
				401	...	11
8.—FARM AND GARDEN EXPENSES.						
Implements, &c. (new and replaced), viz.:—	£	s.	d.			
Cart—1 ...	15	0	0			
Baskets—12 ...	0	9	0			
Brooms—2 bundles ...	0	12	9			
Fork Handles—12 ...	0	5	0			
Hoes—12 ...	0	14	6			
Scythes—2 ...	0	8	0			
Spades—6 ...	0	18	0			
Trenching Knife—1 ...	0	5	6			
	18	12	9			
Implements (repairs to) ...	4	9	7			
Horse Shoeing ...	1	8	5			
Hire of Thrashing Machine and Sacks	4	17	0			
Moiety of Rates and Taxes ...	12	3	10			
Straw—22 tons 2 cwt. ...	50	5	7			
Seeds and Plants ...	20	5	8			
Purchase of Pigs—76 ...	110	18	6			
„ Calves—2 ...	2	18	...			
Provender, viz.:	£	s.	d.			
Pollard—38 cwt. ...	13	1	0			
Barley Meal—3 sacks ...	2	9	6			
Grains—316 bushels ...	7	18	0			
Peas—2 sacks ...	2	6	0			
Grinding Barley ...	0	16	6			
	26	11	...			
Bailiff's Salary at 26s. per week ...	68	18	...			
Labourers' Wages... ..	153	18	1			
Sundries ...	3	3	3			
				478	9	8
9.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
Advertising ...	6	3	9			
Account Books, Stationery, &c. ...	17	9	7			
Alarm Whistles—5 ...	...	9	6			
Bird Seeds ...	4	11	9			
Binding Books ...	2	12	3			
Bibles and Hymn Books ...	1	13	...			
Care of Letter Bag one year ...	1	1	...			
Cricket Ball ...	...	7	6			
Carriage of Goods and Parcels ...	13	11	8			
Cleaning Boilers and Emptying Vaults	3	6	4			
Extra cost of Maintenance of a Patient at Fisherton Asylum ...	17	4	2			
Carried forward ...	68	10	6	9063	9	3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	68	10	6	9063	9	3
Entertainments, Pictures, and Amusements for Patients ...	9	1	9			
Flower Pots and Saucers ...	...	11	11			
Moiety of Rates and Taxes...	12	3	10			
Musician for Instruction ...	10	8	...			
Periodicals and Illustrated Papers ...	9	6	3			
Porter's suit ...	4	4	...			
Printing ... 8 7 0						
Printing Report for 1868—						
700 copies ... 18 18 0						
	27	5	...			
Recapturing Escaped Patients ...	...	3	...			
Stamps, Postage ... 10 0 0						
Stamps, Receipt ... 0 5 0						
	10	5	...			
Snuff—53 lbs. ...	8	3	5			
Tobacco—252 lbs. ...	39	...	8			
Tobacco Boxes—12 ...	...	5	...			
Travelling Expenses (Applicants) ...	...	13	6			
Tuning Harmonium ...	...	18	3			
Unpaid Letters ...	...	...	6			
Treasurer's Incidents ...	4	...	...	
Water Rent (Springs) ...	1	...	...	
				206	...	7
10.—TENANTS' REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES.						
Carpenters ...	46	5	8			
Bath Tiles, Closet Pans, &c. ...	5	6	8			
Bricks, Lime, and Drain Pipes ...	3	9	3			
Gas Retorts, Sockets, and Covers ...	17	17	7			
Glass ...	6	8	8			
Grindstone—1 ...	...	16	...			
Glue—100 lbs. ...	3	1	3			
Gravel—30 tons ...	6	15	...			
India Rubber for Valves, &c. ...	2	12	3			
Ironmonger, Founder, Smith, &c. ...	141	18	4			
Linseed and Boiled Oil—16 gallons ...	2	8	6			
Lead ...	2	14	3			
Mason ...	28	10	4			
Painter, Paint, Varnish, &c....	4	16	11			
Portland and Parian Cement—6 barrels	3	18	...			
Plasterer and Colourer ...	55	...	...	
Repairing Roads, &c. ...	25	14	6			
Red Lead—1 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs. ...	2	7	8			
Repairing Hot Water Boiler ...	5	7	6			
Replacing Washing Tubs ...	10	13	9			
Repairing Floors in Female Wards ...	45	9	10			
Sash Line—21 lb....	2	12	5			
Timber ...	26	10	6			
Turpentine—4 galls. ...	...	12	...			
Carried forward ...	451	6	10	9269	9	10

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	451	6	10	9269	9	10
White Lead—2 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lb. ...	4	3	2			
Whitewash Brushes—14 ...	2	6	11			
				457	16	11
11.—FUNERAL EXPENSES.				9727	6	9
Bearers (37 Interments) ...	7	8	...			
Coffins—48 ...	15	5	...			
Calico for Shrouds—314 yards ...	5	9	...			
Gravedigger—37 Interments ...	5	11	...			
				33	13	...
Total Payments ...	...	...	...	9760	19	9

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION
DURING THE YEAR 1869.

ARTICLES.	1st Quarter	2d Quarter	3d Quarter	4th Quarter
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour—seconds, per sack of 280 lbs.	1 15 0	1 9 0	1 13 0	1 14 0
Bread from do. per gallon of 8 lbs.	. . 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	. . 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	. . 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Meat, including prime joints. per cwt.	3 5 3	3 1 9	3 8 0	3 6 0
Beef and Mutton Suet	2 16 0	2 13 8	3 0 8	3 0 8
Bacon	£3 10 0		£3 9 0	
Milk Butter per lb.	. 1 5		. 1 4	
Whey ditto . . . . .	. 1 0		. . 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salt ditto . . . . .	. . 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		. . 9	
Cheese (Patients) per cwt.	1 14 6		1 14 0	
Ditto (Attendants & Servts.)	3 0 0		3 0 0	
Rice . . . . .	. 16 0		. 14 0	
Moist Sugar	1 16 0		1 17 0	
Mixed Tea per lb.	. 1 6		. 1 6	
Jamaica Coffee . . . . .	. . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		. . 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beer (Patients) 36 galls.	. 16 0		. 17 0	
Ditto (Establishment)	1 3 6		1 4 0	
Tobacco per lb.	. 3 0		. 3 0	
Yellow Soap per cwt.	1 5 0		1 5 0	
Soda . . . . .	. 6 0		. 5 9	
Screened Coal per ton.	. 14 3		. 15 3	
Small ditto . . . . .	. 9 0		. 9 0	

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF DAYS RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.

Males . 67,075 : Females . 94,723 = Total . 161,798

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PATIENTS, (from Sept. 22, 1868, to Sept. 21, 1869,
inclusive.)

Males . 183 $\frac{220}{365}$: Females . 259 $\frac{188}{365}$ = Total . 443 $\frac{103}{365}$

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS PER HEAD PER WEEK:—

Salaries and Wages	£1992 13 1	1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—	.76
Provisions	4312 9 9 . . . . .	.3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	.11
Necessaries	1068 0 6	11 —	.36
Surgery and Dispensary	34 7 2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	.43
Wine and Spirits	191 7 4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	.95
Clothing	585 0 10	6 —	.30
Furniture and Bedding	401 0 11	4 —	.65
Farm and Garden	478 9 8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	.87
Miscellaneous	206 0 7	2 —	.56
Tenant's Repairs to Buildings	457 16 11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	.01
	£9727 6 9	8s. 5d —	.00
Less from Miscellaneous Receipts	357 4 2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—	.83
Total	£9370 2 7	8s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—	.17

FIRST COST ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's hands	89	10	1	Clerk of the Peace—1 Year's Salary	28	0	0
To Cash received from Non-contributing Places for extra charge on Patients chargeable thereto, viz.:							
Borough of Devizes ... 96 1 3							
City of Salisbury ... 212 3 5							
Westminster Union ... 5 5 2							
Shoreditch Union ... 2 12 7							
	316	2	5				
				Balance in Treasurer's hand	377	12	6
					£405	12	6

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST AND DECEMBER 31ST, 1869.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, January 1st ...	...	...	1160	13 11	For Salaries and Wages ...	...	...	1992	13 1
From Sales of Produce, &c. ...	...	...	357	4 2	Provisions ...	...	...	4312	9 9
„ Maintenance of Patient's chargeable to Unions, &c., in the County of Wilts. ...	...	...	9775	16 7	Necessaries ...	...	...	1068	0 6
„ Ditto, in other Counties... ..	...	...	17	5 0	Surgery and Dispensary ...	...	...	34	7 2
„ Repayment of Funeral and other Expenses... ..	...	...	38	8 3	Wine and Spirits ...	...	...	191	7 4
					Clothing ...	...	...	585	0 10
					Furniture and Bedding ...	...	...	401	0 11
					Farm and Garden ...	...	...	478	9 8
					Miscellaneous ...	...	...	206	0 7
					Tenant's Repairs to Buildings and Fixtures ...	...	...	457	16 11
								9727	6 9
					Funeral and other Expenses...	...	...	33	13 0
					Balance in hand Dec. 31st.	...	...	1588	8 2
								£11,349	7 11

HENRY C. WARD, Clerk of the Asylum.

