

**Thirty-third annual report of the Somerset and Bath Pauper Lunatic Asylum  
: from the 1st January to the end of the year. 1880.**

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THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SOMERSET AND BATH

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,

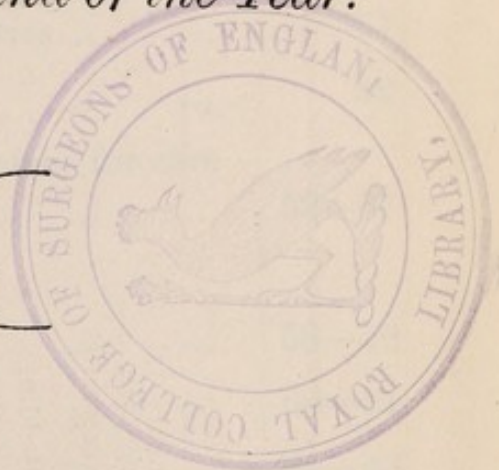
*From the 1st January to the end of the Year.*

1880.

Wells :

PRINTED AT THE WHARFEDALE MACHINE BY  
J. M. ATKINS, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, HIGH STREET

MDCCLXXXI.



THIRTY-THIRD

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OF THE

SOMERSET AND BATH

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM

From the 1st January to the end of the Year

1880

PRINTED AT THE SWANAGE DALE MACHINE PRESS  
BY MR. ALFRED TUCKER, STATIONER, HIGH STREET

PHOENIX

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A LIST OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
*SOMERSET AND BATH*  
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
1880.

*Chairman*—FRANCIS HENRY DICKINSON, Esq.

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RALPH NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, Esq.

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EDMUND HUGH CLERK, Esq.

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EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN, Esq., D.C.L.

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THEODORE THRING, Esq.

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JOHN WILLIAM WARRE TYNDALE, Esq.

JOSEPH WOLLEN, Esq.

JOHN JONATHAN WILKINSON, Esq.



TREASURER:

MAJOR THE HON. E. J. BOYLE, STUCKEY'S BANKING  
COMPANY, WELLS.

A LIST OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS  
OF THE  
SOMERSET AND BATH  
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
1890.

Chairman—FRANCIS HERBERT DICKINSON, Esq.

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JOSEPH WOLLEN, Esq.

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—  
TREASURER:

MAJOR THE HON. R. I. BOYLE, STURGEY'S BANKING  
COMPANY, WELLS.

REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE  
OF THE

Somerset & Bath Lunatic Asylum,

PRESENTED TO THE  
COURT OF QUARTER SESSION,  
*Held at Taunton, in the said County, on TUESDAY,  
the 4th day of January, 1880.*

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The Committee of Visitors for the Asylum provided for the County of Somerset and the City of Bath have to report that at present the Asylum is sufficient for the proper accommodation for the lunatics of the County and City, but that in view of the probable increase of the number of the lunatics they have prepared plans for additional accommodation, which will be proceeded with immediately. That during the past year the health of the inmates has been good, and that the medical treatment, as well for the prevention of disease as for the cure or relief of it, has been satisfactory, as also the conduct of the officers and servants of the Asylum.

During the past year Dr. Medicott, with the sanction, but not at the suggestion of the Committee, has made an experiment of substituting coffee and tea for beer and cider in the general diet of the patients. He explains his plans



at length in his report, and states that so far the result is satisfactory.

The new Laundry is making slow progress. The new Hospital for 44 patients is now occupied.

There is room now for 16 Males, but no Females. The number of Patients now are 317 Males and 416 Females. The Commissioners in Lunacy, at p. 31 of their last report, gave the average annual increase of Pauper Lunatics for this County as 15; the rate of increase for the County is only half the rate for the whole of England.

Upon an average of 10 years, the increase is 1510, of whom 1310 are provided for in the County Asylums.

With these figures the Committee are unable to form any certain opinion as to the number they will be called upon to accommodate. New buildings cannot be expected to be in a condition to use under 3 years from the time of approval of the plans, and it is beyond all things essential that the poor who become insane should be sent to the Asylum without delay.

It would serve no good end to recount the negotiations with the Commissioners in Lunacy about the plans for these new buildings, which have gone on through the greater part of the year.

The Committee have urged on the Government the necessity of some proper place of custody for Criminal Lunatics.

In the early part of the year, two soldiers were sent from Taunton whom the medical men in care of the Asylum believe never to have been mad, but to have deceived the Prison Authorities. They were returned to Prison and have not been sent back. Besides the danger and hardship of having the care of desperate and dangerous men, and the inconvenience and impropriety of transforming a Hospital

into a Prison, the Asylum Authorities are required by the Home Office to deliver back to Prison the persons discharged from the Asylum. When our ordinary Patients are discharged, it is for the Union Officers to fetch them if they cannot find their way home, but in the case of these two men a delay of several days occurred, and a *posse* of constables was had to take them back to Taunton.

There have been during the past year more applications for the admission of middle-class patients than heretofore; these the Committee have been obliged to refuse. They are under the impression that through the action of the Board of Guardians patients are admitted whose friends pay for them. If this is an abuse, it is one the Committee cannot censure; and they take occasion of it to point out the desirableness of such a change in the Lunacy laws as would put a larger number of middle-class patients in Asylums, not private, with suitable accommodation.

The Committee have to report that they have granted Mrs. Perkins, who has been in charge of the Laundry for 20 years, a retiring pension of £20, and request the sanction of the Court.

The Committee understand that the Commissioners in Lunacy have sent to the Clerk of the Peace a copy of their report on the Asylum, with a request that it may be laid before the Justices of the County of Somerset, at the next Quarter Sessions for their information as to the condition of the Asylum.

The Committee have to request that they be reappointed, and that the name of Mr. Sherston be inserted in the place of that of Mr. Wollen, who had long been an efficient member of the Committee.

F. H. DICKINSON.

E. H. CLERK.

C. BARTON.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SOMERSET AND BATH  
PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
FOR THE YEAR 1880.

BY

C. W. CARTER MADDEN-MEDLICOTT, M.D.,  
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND SUPERINTENDENT.

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The Medical Superintendent has the honour to submit to the Committee of Visitors, his Thirty-third Annual Report.

On the 31st December, 1879, the numbers in the Asylum were 320 males; 412 females: total 732.

The Admissions during the year have been 79 males; 102 females: total 181.

The Discharges during the year have been 44 males; 64 females: total 108. Of these have been discharged "Recovered" 25 males; 48 females.

The Deaths during the year have been 38 males; 34 females: total 72.

The Average Population during the year has been 323 males; 376 females: total 699.

The numbers in the Asylum this day (31st December, 1880) are 317 males; 416 females: total 733.

## ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS.

The following analysis gives the chief points of interest in these returns :

### ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions during the year has been 181 (79 males and 102 females). The youngest cases admitted were those of a boy, aged seven years, and two girls, aged nine and eleven years. A passing comment seems necessary on the absurd system of sending, year after year, imbecile children to Lunatic Asylums. They are sent with no definite object in view, except safe custody and unlimited detention. Scientific instruction is never attempted, and even if taken in hand in the usual way would most certainly end in utter failure, while bad habits are only too easily learnt from watching the lunatics, and thus these idiot children simply come to swell the number of incurables already in the Asylum. From 60 to 70 years of age there were admitted twenty-four patients; 13 males, and 11 females. From 70 to 80 years of age seven cases; 3 males and 4 females. The bodily health of some patients brought to the Asylum was feeble in the extreme, and a large number of very hopeless cases came in of all ages.

On the subject of Admissions attention must again be drawn to the case of Criminal Lunatics. Two belonging to this class [Military Prisoners] were admitted in the year from Taunton Gaol, and both persons were considered to be feigning insanity. They were dangerous men, powerful in build, and threatened to "brain" any of the attendants who prevented their escaping. After a tedious delay, they were eventually removed on a Warrant from the Home Secretary to Taunton Gaol, and discharged as "malingerers."

Since the Asylum has been opened in 1848, 86 Criminal

Lunatics of both sexes have been admitted, namely, 65 men and 21 women. A few particulars respecting this class may perhaps be interesting. Out of the 65 Male Criminal Lunatics brought to the Asylum, 45 came from Prison, namely, 7 from Bath City Prison; 3 from Cardiff Gaol; 17 from Shepton Mallet Prison, and 18 from Taunton Prison; while 20 were transferred from different other Asylums, 13 out of this number coming from Fisherton or Broadmoor Asylums. As regards the form of their mental disorder, 38 suffered from Mania; 6 from Melancholia; 13 from Dementia; 2 from General Paralysis; 2 from Epilepsy; 3 from Congenital Idiocy; while 1 was found "Not Insane." Regarding their individual propensities, 15 were dangerous to others; 9 were destructive to bedding or clothing, while the remainder had propensities to self-destruction, to steal, or to escape, besides being noisy and mischievous in habits, and 4 were shamming. Out of the 65 men, 20 were quiet and harmless; while 24 recovered; 15 were discharged as relieved or not improved; 2 escaped; 1 was found "Not Insane"; 17 died; and 6 are now remaining in the Asylum. Their sentences have expired, but they are "dangerous lunatics."

Respecting the 21 Female Criminal Lunatics admitted, 18 came to the Asylum direct from Prison, namely, 1 from Bath City Prison; 10 from Shepton Mallet Prison; and 7 from Taunton Prison; 3 only being transferred from Asylums. As regards their form of mental disorder, 13 suffered from Mania; 5 from Melancholia; and 3 from Dementia; while with respect to their individual propensities, 1 was dangerous to others; 6 were most destructive in habits; 3 were suicidal; 5 were violent or abusive; 2 had propensities to wander; and 4 were quiet and harmless. Out of these 21 Female Admissions, 16 recovered; 2 were relieved; 1 died; and 2 are now remaining in the Asylum.

There is a Criminal Lunatic Commission now sitting, and it is possible that a revision of the Criminal Law may follow suit. Undoubtedly there is room for further improvement as regards Criminal Lunatics, whether affecting the administration of justice on the one hand, or the safety of society on the other. The difficulty in practice seems to lie between punishment and protection, for the previous history of some of the 86 Criminal Lunatics admitted clearly shows that needless severity was occasionally inflicted, and certainly in some cases grave errors in diagnosis were made. It is notorious at the present day and only marvellous how typical cases of General Paralysis pass so long unrecognised in Prisons; cases where the real question at issue is one of scientific treatment, and not one alone of safe custody.

Certain direct disadvantages, however, accrue to the County Asylum from the admission of Criminal Lunatics. Their antecedents are unfavourable, their association is contaminating, and their thorough supervision is unattainable without considerable structural alterations, and also the employment of a larger staff of ward attendants. For these and other reasons a special Asylum (State Institution) should be set aside for the reception, accommodation, and treatment of *all* Criminal Lunatics, arrangements being *there* made for their individual classification as harmless or otherwise.

Before closing this section on Admissions, a word must again be put in on the necessity of a Middle Class Lunatic Asylum for the County of Somerset. Attention has been directed to this subject in a former Annual Report, but the applications for admission to the County Pauper Lunatic Asylum have been more frequent and urgent than usual during the past year. Provision is largely made for the indigent insane everywhere, but there yet remain a large number of the middle classes, who, not having the means to

pay for the charges in private Asylums, and yet objecting to being pauperised by going to public Asylums, are thus practically left without any home to go to when unfortunately overtaken by mental disease. Applications for admission have thus been made on behalf of those who were in the full tide of commercial, and even professional success, until sudden reverses caused a complete dethronement of reason. Such cases have, therefore, a special claim to consideration from the Magistrates of the County of Somerset.

In the 1st quarter were admitted 55 cases; 26 males; 29 females.

„	2nd	„	„	44	„	20	„	24	„
„	3rd	„	„	41	„	14	„	27	„
„	4th	„	„	41	„	19	„	22	„
Totals ... ..				181		79		102	

#### DISCHARGES.

The proportion of recoveries has been for the males 31.6, and for the females 47 per cent. on the admissions.

There have been some very satisfactory recoveries during the past year, the more so when the bodily complications from which so many patients suffered, as also their length of residence in the Asylum, are taken into consideration. Irrespectively of those discharged to their friends, there are many patients in the Asylum who have undoubtedly improved since their admission, although not judged well enough to go home, and this partial improvement in their condition is largely due to the temporary (fortnightly) leaves of absence granted them by the Medical Superintendent. A good number have thus been allowed out with their friends, and these little changes are always useful in preparing patients for their final discharge by the Committee. The only practical inconvenience that occasionally has arisen has been from the friends of patients forgetting

the lapse of so short a time as a fortnight, and failing to write and report on their condition.

Owing to the continually increasing numbers in the Asylum, a carefully selected classification of all the patients was made at the beginning of the year, with a view of transferring to the different Union Workhouses those patients who were quiet and orderly, cleanly in habits, but perfectly harmless, some especially so from advanced years. The Committee accordingly discharged twelve cases to the Workhouses, namely, seven men and five women. Two of the latter returned, both having lost in flesh in the meantime. Transfer to the Workhouse may be of temporary use when the Asylum is overcrowded, but can never be permanently relied on. Granted even that the cases are picked ones, that is to say quiet and harmless, there is no guarantee that they may not at any time be sent back to the Asylum, as indeed has been proved by former experience. Differences in diet and in other internal arrangements all militate against the adoption of the Workhouse as the future home of the chronic insane, and further the sane inmates of such institutions have a legitimate grievance in being obliged more or less to associate with the insane.

	Recovered			Relieved			Not Insane		
	Male	Fem.	Tot.	Male	Fem.	Tot.	Male	Fem.	Tot.
1st Quarter	3	3	6	7	5	12	1	—	1
2nd Quarter	4	3	7	1	2	3	—	—	—
3rd Quarter	7	11	18	4	—	4	—	—	—
4th Quarter	11	31	42	6	9	15	—	—	—
Totals	25	48	73	18	16	34	1	—	1



## DEATHS.

The mortality has been 72 or 10.2 per cent. of both sexes on the average numbers resident.

During the first quarter of the year, owing to the extremely cold weather, the mortality as usual was high, but out of the number of fatal cases it must be noticed that some patients were of great age. From 67 to 75 years of age there were 10 cases, 5 males and 5 females, while 3 men died aged respectively 81, 83, and 85 years of age. The old and infirm are still brought as usual to the Asylum only to die after a few weeks' residence. Such cases, although immediately transferred to the Infirmary Wards, require little more than a generous diet, and doubtless if brought earlier would, under better living and surroundings, live longer.

Inquests were held in three instances. In August on a male patient (an epileptic) who was "found dead," having turned over on his face in a fit. Verdict "Asphyxia." In October on a female patient who suffered from heart disease, and who died in the interval between the last visit of the night nurse and the first visit of the day nurse. Verdict "Death from heart disease." In the same month on a male patient who made his escape on the way to morning chapel, and committed suicide by drowning. Verdict, "Drowned himself in the reservoir of the Asylum during a state of insanity." These cases were duly reported, and formed subjects for correspondence with the Commissioners in Lunacy.

In the 1st quarter there were 31 deaths; 13 males; 18 females.

2nd	„	15	„	9	„	6	„
3rd	„	8	„	4	„	4	„
4th	„	18	„	12	„	6	„
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total		72		38		34	

## OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Reference to the "Statistical Tables" will show that an unusually large number of patients have been employed at useful labour of various kinds throughout the year. There is one important circumstance always to be remembered in dealing with insane people, and that is they should never be allowed to engage in too severe occupation, and vigilance has been necessary in many departments to see that patients were not overworked by servants or attendants.

A large amount of indoor work has provided constant occupation for patients. There is no object of greater interest to the patients than the internal decoration of their wards, and considering the various styles of ornamentation with which walls can now cheaply be covered (by means especially of patterns in stencil) no difficulty has been found in giving employment to the patients, and yet improving the condition of the various corridors and dormitories throughout the Asylum. With the spread of sanitary education very great improvements have been already introduced in the nature of the material employed, and thus during the past year Selenitic cement has gradually taken the place of ordinary cement, while the use of "Calcareum" has completely superseded that of paper, too often in itself the cause of insidious yet persistent illness in many a household.

To a very large number of the patients the Asylum becomes their permanent home, and it is, therefore, the more desirable to soothe their wearied minds by making it as pleasing as possible in all its surroundings. If, however, this is applicable in the case of the resident chronic insane, how much more will it be needed for the cases admitted for treatment suffering from acute mental disease, to whom cheerful associations are simply an imperative necessity towards cure. Much, consequently, has been done with a view

to the picturesque and ornamental for such cases in their special wards, and it is only right to add that the necessary work has been effected by the labour of a large number of patients themselves, assisted by their respective ward attendants, and it is simply impossible to underrate the reciprocal effect for good upon both.

Nothing, too, has been omitted in order to give the patients as great a variety as possible in the way of amusements. In the winter and spring months several dramatic representations were given by the medical officers, assisted both by patients and attendants, and at all of these entertainments patients of the worst class have been present, and their conduct has always been orderly and decorous. In the summer months outdoor dances and games of different kinds were organised, while several cricket matches were played. Here, again, it should be mentioned that some of the most excitable patients were present, and as a whole were wonderfully well behaved. Several picnics were made to Cheddar Cliffs in the year which were much enjoyed, and in addition a picnic and excursion by rail to Burnham was given by the Chaplain and the Medical staff to the members of the Choir and Band, consisting alike of patients and attendants. Just before Christmas the Wells Dramatic Society again very kindly gave two dramatic representations in the theatre of the Asylum. A very large number of patients were present, and they seemed to enjoy the performances very much.

#### MEDICAL TREATMENT.

This section of the Annual Report, namely, the curative treatment of insanity is, perhaps, the most interesting of all, for it bears directly on the often-repeated observation that insanity is a disease, and thus like other diseases is capable of successful medical treatment if only taken in time. This latter statement, indeed, needs no explanation or qualification,

for it is notorious how many cases become hopelessly incurable simply because they are not placed under proper care and treatment in their *recent* condition. As insanity, then, is a disease not confined to any particular rank, sex, or age, and, further, as chronic cases are still annually accumulating (unfortunately only too evident from increased buildings for their accommodation) the greater becomes the responsibility and, in fact, the duty of directing immediate attention to medical treatment in all recent and, therefore, most probably curable cases.

It is ever to be remembered that it is in the first stages of this malady that recovery is to be looked for and abnormal individual propensities rectified; but for this very reason treatment at home is perfectly useless. It is not too much to assert that 99 out of every 100 cases admitted into the Asylum become better at once, because removed from home influences and home surroundings; while, on the other hand, recovery is as rare as it is nearly hopeless when patients are allowed to remain at home with their families or friends.

This, the first or curative stage of insanity, presents, however, an immense area for medical practice. As nearly all patients after admission to the Asylum are sent to the Infirmary of the institution, the utility of the combination of medical with moral treatment soon becomes apparent. The mere fact of improvement in the general bodily condition, after only a few weeks' residence in the Infirmary wards, is of itself a powerful argument in favour of early medical treatment. But a further step than this is absolutely necessary. If the insane are examples of a large section of the community rendered helpless by disease (and therefore requiring special protection and treatment) it is the more obligatory on the physician to make himself thoroughly acquainted by care-

ful bedside observations with the nature and symptoms of each individual case, not of necessity always suffering from *organic disease of the brain*. It is a remarkable fact that the supposed causes of insanity (as set forth in the "Orders of Admission" are often misinterpreted, or at least misplaced, the symptoms in reality frequently being the effect and not the cause; consequently, it is scarcely necessary to add this view of mental diseases may have a most important bearing on the question especially of medical treatment. But the value of these clinical observations becomes simply unparalleled, whether regarded as giving an accurate and reliable insight into the bodily condition of the insane (indicating therefore any transition from one stage of disease into another, and thus revealing the existence of complications possibly never suspected before), or as furnishing data for either approaching recovery, or even a fatal termination.

The importance of the subject of medical treatment can, therefore, never for a moment be called in question, and the preceding observations appear called for in view of the progress and future of insanity. County Lunatic Asylums are not likely in the future to be what they have so largely been in the past, gigantic places of detention for mixed communities. It is impossible to ignore the fact that the present organisation of Lunatic Asylums both at home and abroad is far from satisfactory either in theory or practice, and solely because the most heterogeneous types and forms of insanity are collectively placed in one building, and differing individuals and classes are herded together. Cases for whom separate accommodation, separate supervision, and distinctly separate treatment are required (as for example the idiots, the epileptics, chronic lunatics, and cases of acute mania) have not got at present this desirable separation as they ought, but are indiscriminately mixed and scattered all over the Asylum, and consequently

all attempts at scientific treatment for each class thus becomes simply impossible.

Attention, it is true, has already been called to the great and increasing importance of providing by adequate legislation for the separate accommodation of the chronic insane, imbeciles, and idiots. The changes, however, that have influenced the better condition and surroundings of the insane have not been confined to mere minor accessories, such as improvements in the furniture and decorations of Asylums. Undoubtedly the extension of such improvements has helped to impart a certain touch of refinement, but certainly there has been a steady movement of late years to raise asylums to a higher standard than being mere houses of detention, and rather to regard them as *hospitals* for the insane, if not medical schools. The need for both conditions is imperatively demanded in the present age of progress, and asylums, as holding sick people, should be permitted to exercise and fulfil their primarily legitimate purpose, that of hospitals to cure. The opportunities for further scientific study might at very little expense be enlarged, and the number of appliances for the sick, all ready to hand, and admitting easily of further extension, in the shape of really serviceable laboratories, could thus be vigorously utilised. Consistently with the prosecution of ordinary hospital practice, collateral researches and experimental investigations might be undertaken. The diversity of obscure nervous diseases opens a golden opportunity for acquiring from a field like this a large amount of scientific knowledge, but demands at the same time an increase in the medical staff. With the daily increase of patients in our asylums all reasonable and practical means should be used to glean every secret we can which will serve to illumine future treatment, and such benefits assuredly will reach far and wide.

To pass on now to a short *resume* of the cases under medical

or surgical treatment during the past year, it is a matter for congratulation that no fresh cases of Enteric fever have appeared. In the month of March the female infirmary was re-occupied after thorough renovation. Although the Asylum was thus kept free from Enteric fever, unfortunately cases of Facial Erysipelas kept appearing at intervals, but always on the female side. One very severe case occurred in the summer, the thermometer registering a temperature of 106 degrees, but fortunately after a lingering illness the woman recovered. The improvement in the general bodily health of the patients, and freedom from further outbreaks of disease, may certainly be attributed to the ventilation of the water closets and drains but there is still more to be desired on this point.

The only surgical cases of interest were one of periostitis of the forearm, and one of epithelioma of the lip, both operated on by Mr. Woods.

Before closing this report reference must be made to a most important experiment instituted in the Asylum during the past year, namely, the abolition of beer and cider in the ordinary daily dietary of the patients, and the substitution therein of tea and coffee. It is unnecessary here to draw attention to the evils resulting from excessive drinking; these are generally acknowledged (moreover, cases in the Asylum might be cited showing the pernicious and fatally degenerating influence of alcohol in certain disorders of the nervous system); but rather to refer to the supposed utility of beer and cider as essential articles of diet for the insane.

A very carefully prepared "Analysis" of the various forms of alcoholic beverages used in the Asylum was made at the commencement of the present year, and laid before the Committee for observation and comparison. The primary question suggested from a perusal of these "liquor returns" was, how

much liquor went for *food* and how much as "extras;" the more remote question having reference to the possible formation of drunken habits from too liberal an administration of these "extras." The subject of the reduction of liquor was nevertheless a deeply interesting and instructive one from many points of view, but presented considerable difficulties as regarded immediate operation. Still, it was felt that any theoretical objections which might be raised on the matter, however plausible in themselves, could after all only be satisfactorily settled by experimental trial, and that nothing short of this could possibly answer the questions raised above respecting the employment of beer or cider at all.

Accordingly it was determined to begin the experiment by placing the children and demented adolescents upon water, and by diminishing, or else totally withdrawing the amount of beer, or cider among the idiots and imbeciles. But inasmuch as some of the latter picked coir in the workshops, they were entitled as "Working Patients" to the morning and afternoon "lunches," half a pint of beer or cider to each person. There was then but one course left, namely, to completely withdraw all intoxicating liquors supplied at these "lunches" to the "Working Patients," and to substitute tea and coffee for beer and cider. As might have been expected, there was the usual amount of feeble opposition at such an innovation, but with the exceptional protest of a few old inebriates, all the "Working Patients," readily adopted the change, and expressed themselves contented with it. Thus the unfavourable predictions that had casually been made about patients refusing to work without beer or cider (especially in the hay and harvest seasons) proved purely theoretical.

The next step was to ascertain whether the patients really cared about their beer or cider for dinner, and this was by no means an easy task to find out in a large institution. To put the matter however to a crucial test, all the patients in the



Asylum were placed upon water for dinner for a few days, and as the water supply had quite recently been certified by chemical analysis to be "unusually good," there were no misgivings on this point. Irrespective of the fact of there being a certain number of "total abstainers," it was clear there were many patients who evidently did not particularly care about their beer or cider at all for dinner, and thus there appeared reasonable ground for offering some substitute instead. But the main consideration of course in thus experimenting on the total abolition of malt or other liquor was primarily a medical one. When it became evident that there was a positive individual benefit gained by giving the "Working Patients" some substitutes like tea, coffee, or cocoa, in place of "Liquor," it certainly appeared desirable to extend this advantage to the other patients, and consequently afterwards *all* the patients throughout the Asylum had coffee for dinner instead of beer or cider, and subsequently an addition was made to the diet by increasing the quantity of bread and meat.

Such, then, is a short account of the introduction of an interesting experiment in the diet of the insane. The different varieties of food, it must always be borne in mind, have their comparative money value as well as their nutritive, but upon this, the financial part of the question, the matter of reduction in cost must always be considered as subordinate to the medical. There only now remains to be added the result of this experiment (in practical operation since the beginning of the year), and there can be no hesitation in stating that the total withdrawal of malt and other liquor from the ordinary diet of the patients has been found perfectly feasible, while the substitution of tea and coffee in place of beer and cider has been attended with decided benefit.

This experiment of the diminution of "intoxicants" is well worthy of a more prolonged trial. *En passant*, there is always to

the medical mind a great interest in the poisonous or truly "toxic" action of alcohol. Cases like "Delirium Tremens" (occasionally admitted into Asylums) present of course an exceptional interest, for the direct question to be answered here is whether a course of Alcohol can cure Alcoholism, but independently of this there yet remains another large field for experiment and observation, namely, the effects of Alcohol in cases of Acute Mania or Melancholia. The Annual Report is not the place to specify the details of scientific experiments, but even if the experiment already detailed of lessening generally the quantity of stimulants used in the Asylum has been as yet unattended with any great addition to our physiological or scientific knowledge, it will nevertheless not have been a fruitless one, if it has only been the means of inculcating habits of self-control. The time moreover has surely come for the medical profession to state their opinions unreservedly on the question of stimulants in both diet and disease, and to say how far they really demand the calls so popularly made upon them in treating the insane.

The Medical Superintendent has again much pleasure in alluding to the valuable assistance always rendered him both by Mr. Sheldon and also Mr. Woods. They have continued to take the same practical interest in the working of the Asylum as last year, and have contributed largely to the amusements of the patients in different ways. The Band under their instruction has greatly improved, and now numbers over twenty performers, brass and string, while much artistic taste has been shown by Mr. Woods, in superintending the decoration of the Dining-hall, and the ornamentation of the various corridors, many of the designs having been prepared and executed by himself.

In conclusion, the Medical Superintendent begs to thank the Committee of Visitors for the confidence and support tendered him in the discharge of his responsible duties.

# REPORT

OF THE

REV. H. INCLEDON JOHNS, CHAPLAIN.

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*To the Visiting Committee of the Somerset and Bath Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my report for the last year. It is impossible but that such reports should have a certain amount of sameness, yet this year I may certainly chronicle some changes which I hope may conduce to the greater effectiveness of my work. Directly after my appointment last year I endeavoured to establish a choir in the church and to introduce a more cheerful kind of service. In this work, by the kind assistance of the medical officers, attendants, and patients, I have been very successful. The harmonium proving utterly inadequate for so large a church, we were compelled to avail ourselves of the services of some of the band. The services now are thoroughly musical, much more cheerful, and appear to be most thoroughly appreciated by the patients, who take a most active part in the singing.

The services in the church have been regularly conducted and well attended, the attendance being

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Sundays	156	123	279
On Weekdays	124	100	224

Reviewing the whole of the past year's work, the Chaplain is very thankful to be able to report a great change for the better. Both patients and attendants seemed to be impressed with a higher tone, but still there is much room for improvement, in which the Committee can greatly help. A new harmonium is greatly needed, and Messrs. Milsom, of Bath, have most generously offered to supply an instrument thoroughly fit for the work for nearly 50 per cent. under its true value. The Chaplain hopes this very kind offer may be accepted by the Committee.

Only a small number can be found fit to attend the celebration of Holy Communion, but this is only what must be expected considering the circumstances of the case.

The Chapel at the cemetery has been finished, but still there is much to be done before the cemetery itself can be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.

With the kind assistance of the medical staff we were able to give the choir and band a treat during the summer, in the way of a picnic by the seaside at Burnham. This seems to have greatly cemented the spirit of friendly intercourse between officers and attendants.

The funerals performed in the Asylum cemetery have been as follows:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
25	17	42

In conclusion the Chaplain begs to offer his most hearty thanks to all, both officers and attendants, for the very great sympathy and kindness which they have afforded him, and for the many acts of personal kindness which he has received from them, and which have so much helped in the good work to be done.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. INCLEDON JOHNS, Chaplain.

## TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,  
During the Year 1880.

	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL
In the Asylum 1st January, 1880. ... ..	320	412	732
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL
Admitted for the first time } during the year ... .. }	65	83	148
Re-admitted during the year	14	19	33
Total admitted ... ..	79	102	181
Total under care during the year ... ..	399	514	913
Discharged or Removed:—	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL
Recovered ... ..	25	48	73
Relieved ... ..	18	16	34
Not Improved ... ..	0	0	0
Died ... ..	38	34	72
Not Insane ... ..	1	0	1
Total Discharged and Died during the year... ..	82	98	180
Remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1880.	317	416	733
Average numbers resident during the year... ..	323	376	699

## TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, and Discharges, from the opening  
of the Asylum, 1st March, 1848, to the present date, 31st Dec. 1880.

	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL.
Persons admitted during the period of 33 years ...	2452	2338	4790
Re-admitted ... ..	486	585	1071
Total of Cases admitted ... ..	2938	2923	5861
Discharged or Removed:—	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL.
Recovered ... ..	1137	1371	2508
Relieved ... ..	305	285	590
Not Improved ... ..	133	77	210
Died ... ..	1045	774	1819
Not Insane ... ..	1	0	1
Total Discharged and Died during the 33 years ..	2621	2507	5128
Remaining 31st December, 1880 ... ..	317	416	733
Average numbers resident during the 33 years ...	223	254	477

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recovers, per cent. of the Admissions for each year since the opening of the Asylum, March 1st, 1848.

TABLE III.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Admissions.		
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1848	147	142	289	12	11	23	8.2	7.8	8.0	14.3	14.1	14.2
1849	150	148	298	13	12	25	8.7	8.1	8.4	14.7	14.2	14.5
1850	153	151	304	14	13	27	9.2	8.6	8.9	15.1	14.6	14.9
1851	156	154	310	15	14	29	9.6	9.1	9.4	15.5	15.0	15.3
1852	159	157	316	16	15	31	10.1	9.6	9.9	15.9	15.4	15.7
1853	162	160	322	17	16	33	10.6	10.1	10.4	16.3	15.8	16.1
1854	165	163	328	18	17	35	11.0	10.5	10.8	16.7	16.2	16.5
1855	168	166	334	19	18	37	11.5	11.0	11.3	17.1	16.6	16.9
1856	171	169	340	20	19	39	12.0	11.5	11.8	17.5	17.0	17.3
1857	174	172	346	21	20	41	12.5	12.0	12.3	17.9	17.4	17.7
1858	177	175	352	22	21	43	13.0	12.5	12.8	18.3	17.8	18.1
1859	180	178	358	23	22	45	13.5	13.0	13.3	18.7	18.2	18.5
1860	183	181	364	24	23	47	14.0	13.5	13.8	19.1	18.6	18.9
1861	186	184	370	25	24	49	14.5	14.0	14.3	19.5	19.0	19.3
1862	189	187	376	26	25	51	15.0	14.5	14.8	19.9	19.4	19.7
1863	192	190	382	27	26	53	15.5	15.0	15.3	20.3	19.8	20.1
1864	195	193	388	28	27	55	16.0	15.5	15.8	20.7	20.2	20.5
1865	198	196	394	29	28	57	16.5	16.0	16.3	21.1	20.6	20.9
1866	201	199	400	30	29	59	17.0	16.5	16.8	21.5	21.0	21.3
1867	204	202	406	31	30	61	17.5	17.0	17.3	21.9	21.4	21.7
1868	207	205	412	32	31	63	18.0	17.5	17.8	22.3	21.8	22.1
1869	210	208	418	33	32	65	18.5	18.0	18.3	22.7	22.2	22.5
1870	213	211	424	34	33	67	19.0	18.5	18.8	23.1	22.6	22.9
1871	216	214	430	35	34	69	19.5	19.0	19.3	23.5	23.0	23.3
1872	219	217	436	36	35	71	20.0	19.5	19.8	23.9	23.4	23.7
1873	222	220	442	37	36	73	20.5	20.0	20.3	24.3	23.8	24.1
1874	225	223	448	38	37	75	21.0	20.5	20.8	24.7	24.2	24.5
1875	228	226	454	39	38	77	21.5	21.0	21.3	25.1	24.6	24.9
1876	231	229	460	40	39	79	22.0	21.5	21.8	25.5	25.0	25.3
1877	234	232	466	41	40	81	22.5	22.0	22.3	25.9	25.4	25.7
1878	237	235	472	42	41	83	23.0	22.5	22.8	26.3	25.8	26.1
1879	240	238	478	43	42	85	23.5	23.0	23.3	26.7	26.2	26.5
1880	243	241	484	44	43	87	24.0	23.5	23.8	27.1	26.6	26.9
Total	2432	2408	4840	354	347	701	14.5	14.2	14.4	21.7	21.4	21.6

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions, since the opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges, and Deaths, and the numbers of each year.

TABLE IV.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Admissions.		
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1848	147	142	289	12	11	23	8.2	7.8	8.0	14.3	14.1	14.2
1849	150	148	298	13	12	25	8.7	8.1	8.4	14.7	14.2	14.5
1850	153	151	304	14	13	27	9.2	8.6	8.9	15.1	14.6	14.9
1851	156	154	310	15	14	29	9.6	9.1	9.4	15.5	15.0	15.3
1852	159	157	316	16	15	31	10.1	9.6	9.9	15.9	15.4	15.7
1853	162	160	322	17	16	33	10.6	10.1	10.4	16.3	15.8	16.1
1854	165	163	328	18	17	35	11.0	10.5	10.8	16.7	16.2	16.5
1855	168	166	334	19	18	37	11.5	11.0	11.3	17.1	16.6	16.9
1856	171	169	340	20	19	39	12.0	11.5	11.8	17.5	17.0	17.3
1857	174	172	346	21	20	41	12.5	12.0	12.3	17.9	17.4	17.7
1858	177	175	352	22	21	43	13.0	12.5	12.8	18.3	17.8	18.1
1859	180	178	358	23	22	45	13.5	13.0	13.3	18.7	18.2	18.5
1860	183	181	364	24	23	47	14.0	13.5	13.8	19.1	18.6	18.9
1861	186	184	370	25	24	49	14.5	14.0	14.3	19.5	19.0	19.3
1862	189	187	376	26	25	51	15.0	14.5	14.8	19.9	19.4	19.7
1863	192	190	382	27	26	53	15.5	15.0	15.3	20.3	19.8	20.1
1864	195	193	388	28	27	55	16.0	15.5	15.8	20.7	20.2	20.5
1865	198	196	394	29	28	57	16.5	16.0	16.3	21.1	20.6	20.9
1866	201	199	400	30	29	59	17.0	16.5	16.8	21.5	21.0	21.3
1867	204	202	406	31	30	61	17.5	17.0	17.3	21.9	21.4	21.7
1868	207	205	412	32	31	63	18.0	17.5	17.8	22.3	21.8	22.1
1869	210	208	418	33	32	65	18.5	18.0	18.3	22.7	22.2	22.5
1870	213	211	424	34	33	67	19.0	18.5	18.8	23.1	22.6	22.9
1871	216	214	430	35	34	69	19.5	19.0	19.3	23.5	23.0	23.3
1872	219	217	436	36	35	71	20.0	19.5	19.8	23.9	23.4	23.7
1873	222	220	442	37	36	73	20.5	20.0	20.3	24.3	23.8	24.1
1874	225	223	448	38	37	75	21.0	20.5	20.8	24.7	24.2	24.5
1875	228	226	454	39	38	77	21.5	21.0	21.3	25.1	24.6	24.9
1876	231	229	460	40	39	79	22.0	21.5	21.8	25.5	25.0	25.3
1877	234	232	466	41	40	81	22.5	22.0	22.3	25.9	25.4	25.7
1878	237	235	472	42	41	83	23.0	22.5	22.8	26.3	25.8	26.1
1879	240	238	478	43	42	85	23.5	23.0	23.3	26.7	26.2	26.5
1880	243	241	484	44	43	87	24.0	23.5	23.8	27.1	26.6	26.9
Total	2432	2408	4840	354	347	701	14.5	14.2	14.4	21.7	21.4	21.6

Summary of the Total Admissions.

Per centage of Cases.—	Recovered	Not Improved	Dead	Remaining
Total	285	46	31	3
Recovered	285	46	31	3
Not Improved	46	46	31	3
Dead	31	31	31	3
Remaining	3	3	3	3
Total	109	110	100	100



TABLE V.

Showing the causes of Death during the year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL
CEREBRAL OR SPINAL DISEASES.			
Apoplexy, or Paralysis ... ..	1	1	2
Epilepsy and Convulsions ... ..	6	0	6
General Paralysis ... ..	4	1	5
Chronic Disorganisation of the Brain ... ..	5	5	0
THORACIC DISEASES.			
Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleuræ, and Bronchi ...	1	5	6
Pulmonary Consumption ... ..	3	3	6
Disease of the Heart ... ..	1	3	4
ABDOMINAL DISEASES.			
Disease of the Kidneys ... ..	2	0	2
Enteritis ... ..	0	1	1
Peritonitis ... ..	0	1	1
GENERAL DISEASES.			
Cancer ... ..	1	0	1
Exhaustion after Mania ... ..	1	7	8
Senile Decay ... ..	1	7	19
Suicide ... ..	1	0	1
Total ... ..	38	34	72

TABLE VI.

Showing the Length of Residence of those discharged Recovered, and of those who have Died during the year.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Under 1 Month ... ..	0	0	0	2	4	6
From 1 to 3 Months ... ..	4	1	5	1	4	5
"  3  "  6  "  ... ..	4	6	10	2	4	6
"  6  "  9  "  ... ..	3	9	12	5	3	8
"  9  "  12  "  ... ..	3	13	16	2	2	4
"  1  "  2  Years  ... ..	6	8	14	5	0	5
"  2  "  3  "  ... ..	2	4	6	3	5	8
"  3  "  5  "  ... ..	0	5	5	6	6	12
"  5  "  7  "  ... ..	1	1	2	2	2	4
"  7  "  9  "  ... ..	1	0	1	4	3	7
"  9  "  12  "  ... ..	1	1	2	2	1	3
"  12  "  15  "  ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
"  15  "  20  "  ... ..	0	0	0	2	0	2
20 and upwards ... ..	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ... ..	25	48	73	38	34	72



TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

C L A S S .	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION IN FOUR CLASSES.											
	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.	RECOVERED.			RELIEVED.			MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
FIRST CLASS— First attack, and within three Months } on Admission... .. } ... .. }	38	40	78	9	23	32	3	3	6	11	9	20
SECOND CLASS— First attack, above three and within } twelve Months on Admission ... }	9	12	21	7	12	19	6	3	9	8	8	16
THIRD CLASS— Not First attack, but within twelve } Months on Admission... .. }	22	33	55	6	10	16	4	6	10	5	10	15
FOURTH CLASS— First attack or not, but of more than } twelve Months on Admission... .. }	8	16	24	2	3	5	4	4	8	11	7	18
Not known ... .. }	2	1	3	1	--	1	1	--	1	3	--	3
TOTAL ... .. }	79	102	181	25	48	73	18	16	34	38	34	72

# TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year.

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.				
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL	RECOVERED.			RELIEVED.			MALES	FEM	TOTAL		
				MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL	MALES	FEM.	TOTAL					
Under 20 years ... ..	3	7	10	1	4	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
From 20 to 30 years ... ..	21	18	39	7	11	18	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	3
„ 30 to 40 „ ... ..	16	21	37	5	10	15	4	—	4	3	4	7	4	7
„ 40 to 50 „ ... ..	18	25	43	7	11	18	4	7	11	8	5	13	5	13
„ 50 to 60 „ ... ..	5	16	21	2	6	8	3	1	4	6	9	15	9	15
„ 60 to 70 „ ... ..	13	11	24	2	5	7	3	3	6	10	5	15	5	15
„ 70 to 80 „ ... ..	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	9	14	9	14
„ 80 Years and upwards ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	5
Total ... ..	79	102	181	25	48	73	18	16	34	38	34	72	38	72

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

CONDITION IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.				THE DEATHS.				
	MALE	FEM.	TOTAL.	RECOVERED.		RELIEVED.		MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.		
				MALE	FEM.	MALE	FEM.				MALE.	FEM.
Single .....	38	51	89	11	21	32	9	8	17	16	9	25
Married .....	36	37	73	12	24	36	7	7	14	18	13	31
Widowed .....	5	14	19	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	12	16
Total .....	79	102	181	25	48	73	18	16	34	38	34	72

Published by the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, London, 1881.

TABLE III



TABLE XI.

Showing the Form of Mental Disease on the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

FORMS OF THE DISORDER.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	MALES.	FEM.	TOTAL	RECOVERED.			RELIEVED.			TOTAL MALES	FEM	TOTAL
				MALES	FEM.	TOTAL	MALES	FEM.	TOTAL			
Mania ... ..	39	33	72	14	16	30	11	3	14	12	11	23
„ Recurrent ... ..	12	24	36	5	11	16	1	6	7	4	4	8
„ Puerperal ... ..	—	5	5	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melancholia ... ..	11	25	36	5	15	20	4	6	10	4	6	10
Dementia ... ..	2	8	10	—	—	—	2	1	3	6	10	16
General Paralysis ... ..	6	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Epilepsy... ..	7	4	11	1	3	4	—	—	—	8	—	8
Idiocy ... ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Not Insane ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	79	102	181	25	48	73	18	16	34	38	34	72

## TABLE XII.

Showing the Education of those admitted in 1880.

	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL
Good Education... ..	9	6	15
Can Read and Write ... ..	56	73	129
Can Read only ... ..	6	7	13
Can neither Read nor Write ... ..	8	16	24
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>181</b>

## TABLE XIII.

Showing the Religious Persuasion of Patients admitted in 1880.

	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Church of England ... ..	61	79	140
Baptist ... ..	1	4	5
Congregationalists ... ..	0	2	2
Independents ... ..	3	2	5
Nonconformists ... ..	1	1	2
Plymouth Brethren ... ..	1	2	3
Primitive Methodist ... ..	1	1	2
Roman Catholic... ..	1	1	2
Wesleyans ... ..	9	8	17
Bible Christians... ..	0	1	1
Jewess ... ..	0	1	1
Quaker ... ..	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>181</b>

TABLE XIV.

Showing the Occupation on Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year.

## MALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Reco- vered.	Re- lieved.	Total.	
Agricultural Labourers .. .. .	26	9	6	15	18
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1	1	0	1	0
Brass Finisher .. .. .	0	1	0	1	0
Butcher .. .. .	2	0	0	0	0
Cabinet Maker .. .. .	1	1	0	1	1
Carpenters .. .. .	4	2	0	2	0
Carriage Fitter .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Cheese Factor .. .. .	0	0	1	1	0
Civil Engineer .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Clerks .. .. .	2	0	0	0	0
Colliers .. .. .	2	1	0	1	0
Engine Cleaner .. .. .	1	1	0	1	0
Farm Bailiff .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Farmers .. .. .	1	0	2	2	0
Fisherman .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Gardener .. .. .	4	0	1	1	0
Grocer .. .. .	1	0	0	0	2
Hawker .. .. .	1	0	1	1	0
Horse Dealer .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Inn Keeper .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Marine Store Dealer .. .. .	0	0	0	0	1
Masons .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Navy .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Organist .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Painter .. .. .	2	1	0	1	0
Plasterer .. .. .	1	1	0	1	1
Policeman .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Potter .. .. .	1	1	0	1	0
Printer .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Railway Stoker .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Servants .. .. .	6	1	0	1	0
Shoemakers .. .. .	1	1	2	3	2
Soldiers .. .. .	2	2	1	3	2
Tailors .. .. .	3	1	1	2	2
Watchmaker .. .. .	0	0	1	1	4
Weaver .. .. .	1	1	1	2	0
No Occupation .. .. .	5	0	1	1	0
Not Known .. .. .	0	0	0	0	11
Total .. .. .	79	25	18	43	38

## FEMALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.
		Reco- vered.	Re- lieved.	Total.	
Charwomen .. .. .	1	1	1	2	1
Dress Maker .. .. .	6	1	0	1	2
Factory Hands .. .. .	3	1	0	1	0
Glovers .. .. .	3	1	2	3	0
Governess .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Hawker .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
Household Work .. .. .	38	27	6	33	15
Laundresses .. .. .	2	0	1	1	1
Milliner .. .. .	2	1	0	1	0
Seamstress .. .. .	4	1	0	1	0
Servants .. .. .	25	14	5	19	10
Shopkeeper .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Tailoress .. .. .	1	0	0	0	0
Telegraph Assistant .. .. .	1	1	0	1	0
No occupation .. .. .	14	0	1	1	4
Total .. .. .	102	48	16	64	34

TABLE XV.

Numbers admitted from each Union in 1880.

UNIONS.	MALE.	FEM.	TOTAL.
Axbridge ... ..	10	12	22
Bath ... ..	8	17	25
Beaminster ... ..	1	0	1
Bedminster ... ..	9	5	14
Bridgwater ... ..	3	6	9
Chard ... ..	4	4	8
Clutton ... ..	8	6	14
Dulverton ... ..	3	1	4
Frome ... ..	2	7	9
Keynsham ... ..	1	2	3
Langport ... ..	0	1	1
Shepton Mallet ... ..	6	4	10
Taunton ... ..	10	11	21
Wellington ... ..	1	6	7
Wells ... ..	5	4	9
Williton ... ..	1	3	4
Wincanton ... ..	2	7	9
Yeovil ... ..	3	6	9
Chargeable to Prison			
Commissioners ... ..	2	0	2
Total ... ..	79	102	181



# DIET SCALE.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.												SUPPER.										
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.						FEMALES.						MALES.		FEMALES.								
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee or Broth.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee or Broth.	Uncooked Meat including bone.	Bacon.	Fruit Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Coffee.	Uncooked Meat including bone.	Bacon.	Fruit Pie.	Irish Stew.	Soup.	Bread.	Vegetables.	Coffee.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Sunday .....	8	2	1	7	1	1	8	1	—	—	—	4	1½	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	½	1	—
Monday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	—	4	1½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Tuesday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	6	—	—	4	1½	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Wednesday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	1½	4	1½	—	8	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Thursday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	—	4	1½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Friday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	—	4	1½	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Saturday .....	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	½	1	—	
Weekly TL.	56	3½	7	49	3½	7	32	6	1	1½	16	4½	3½	32	6	1	1	1	1	10	3	3½	56	½	7	49	3½	7	

The Sick throughout the establishment are dieted at the discretion of the resident physicians. Extra diet for the Sick:—Arrowroot, Bacon, Beef Steak, Beef Tea, Calf's Foot Jelly, Eggs, Essence of Beef, Milk, Mutton Chop, Rice Pudding, Sago, Soup, Brandy, Gin, Port, Sherry. At 11 a.m. the Working Patients have each 2 ozs. of Bread, ½ oz Cheese, and Half-pint of Coffee; at 4 p.m. Half-pint of Coffee. The Laundry Patients have Half-pint of Tea. Tobacco and Snuff given to the Working Patients. The Coffee for breakfast is made by boiling 7 lbs. of coffee with 24 lbs. sugar in 90 gallons of water, to which Milk is added; for Dinner 6½ lbs. Coffee, with 21 lbs. Sugar and Milk. For Tea, 5 lbs Tea, 20 lbs. Sugar, 90 gallons Water, with Milk added. The Meat Pie is made with about 170 lbs. Meat, 3 sacks Potatoes, 6 pecks Onions, Pepper and Salt, 200 lbs. of Flour, 50 lb. of Suet or Dripping, Water about 10 gallons. For Soup on Thursdays: Peas 6 pecks. Pea Meal or Flour 60 or 70 lbs., Onions 4 pecks, Carrots 4 pecks, Turnips 4 pecks, Celery about 3 dozen heads, and Parsley, Thyme, and Marjoram in proportion. Beef and Mutton Bones, with 20 or 30 lbs. of Bacon, are stewed down and added to the Soup made from the liquor of the previous day's meat when possible. Salt, pepper, &c., are added as required. The Irish Stew is prepared with meat about 150 lbs., Flour 30 lbs. Dough 50 lbs., Potatoes 2½ Sacks, Carrots 4 pecks, Onions 4 pecks, Turnips 4 pecks, Salt, and Pepper. A fish dinner is given once a fortnight, ½ lb. being allowed to each patient with Bread and Potatoes.

Head Attendant's Return of MALE Working Patients for the Year 1880.

HOW EMPLOYED.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL.
<b>AS ARTISANS.</b>													
With the Baker .. .. .	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	11
" Blacksmith .. .. .	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	31
" Engineer .. .. .	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
" Mason .. .. .	10	8	7	6	5	6	5	6	6	5	5	4	73
" Painter .. .. .	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	9	11	11	11	8	81
" Shoemaker .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	14	3	3	3	3	33
" Tailor .. .. .	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	49
" Upholsterer .. .. .	66	65	54	57	53	54	55	55	50	61	58	55	683
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>987</b>
<b>AS LABORERS.</b>													
With the Farm Attendant .. .. .	25	11	11	13	15	17	18	18	13	15	14	14	193
" Garden do. .. .. .	18	10	10	8	14	15	15	17	20	15	14	13	169
At the Stone Shed .. .. .	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	7
On Roadways .. .. .	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	11
Hay Making .. .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>398</b>
<b>DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.</b>													
Assisting Attendants .. .. .	44	66	63	62	62	62	62	64	60	62	61	62	730
" In the Steward's Stores .. .. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
" Kitchen .. .. .	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	23
" Wash House .. .. .	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	31
Coal Porters .. .. .	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	34
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>830</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>2215</b>

## Head Attendant's Return of FEMALE Working Patients for the Year 1880.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND HOW EMPLOYED.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In the Dining Hall ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	54
„ Klitchen .....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	158
„ Laundry .....	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	35	35	510
Dressmaking .....	12	12	12	12	4	12	10	8	6	10	23	20	141
Fancy Work .....	5	5	5	5	9	8	8	6	6	5	8	7	77
Mending ... ..	40	40	40	40	42	40	40	40	40	40	30	30	462
Plain Work .....	20	20	20	20	22	22	16	18	12	16	10	12	208
Upholstery .....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
Assisting Attendants	50	50	54	54	54	54	54	52	52	54	49	50	627
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>1306</b>

RATIONS FOR THE ATTENDANTS AND  
SERVANTS.

WEEKLY ALLOWANCE FOR EACH.

MALES.

Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	"
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8th	"
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	"
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	"
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	pints
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	"
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8th	"

FEMALES.

Bread	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	"
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$8\frac{3}{4}$	"
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	oz.
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8th	"
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	"
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	"
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	pints
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	"
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-8th	"

LIST OF CLOTHING AND BEDDING MADE AND  
REPAIRED BY FEMALE PATIENTS IN 1880.

Aprons ... ..	406
Bags ... ..	50
Bed Ticks ... ..	107
Bed Ticks (repaired) ... ..	96
Blinds ... ..	81
Bonnets and Hats (trimmed) ... ..	164
Chemises ... ..	292
Counterpanes (repaired) ... ..	25
Curtains (crotchet pair) ... ..	17
Drawers (pairs) ... ..	112
Drawers (repaired) ... ..	152
Drawers (for men) ... ..	22
Dresses (Summer) ... ..	267
Dresses (Winter) ... ..	204
Dusters ... ..	311
Handkerchiefs ... ..	460
Neck Ties ... ..	520
Night Gowns ... ..	85
Petticoats ... ..	407
Pillow Slips ... ..	565
Pillow Ticks ... ..	66
Pillow Ticks (repaired) ... ..	10
Pinafores ... ..	320
Rugs ... ..	9
Sheets ... ..	445
Sheets (repaired) ... ..	134
Shirts ... ..	812
Shirts (repaired) ... ..	1532
Shrouds ... ..	54
Stockings (repaired) ... ..	3151
Table Cloths ... ..	56
Table Cloths (repaired) ... ..	5
Tea Cloths ... ..	281
Towels (hand) ... ..	129
Towels (round) ... ..	109
Vests (male) ... ..	79
Vests (female) ... ..	173
Vests (repaired) ... ..	203
Valances (window) ... ..	75



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PREPARED BY THE CLERK

*Pursuant to the 17th and 18th Vic., chap. 97., Sec. 58.*

## CONTRACT PRICES

For the Year ending December 31st, 1880.

ARTICLES.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter	Quarter
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flour, at per sack (280lbs.) ...	2 1 0	1 19 6	1 14 6	1 9 0
„ Oneway „ „ ...	1 19 0	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 7 0
Beef, at per lb. ...	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 7
Mutton „ „ „ ...	0 0 7½	0 0 8	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Veal „ „ „ ...	0 0 0	0 0 8	0 0 7½	0 0 0
Butter, per cwt. ...	5 14 4	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 14 4
Sugar, Moist, per cwt. ...	1 8 0	1 6 6	1 3 6	1 4 0
„ Lump, per cwt ...	1 15 0	1 12 8	1 12 8	1 13 0
Tea, at per lb. ...	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 8½
Coffee, „ ...	0 0 11	0 1 1	0 0 10¾	0 1 0
Rice, per cwt. ...	0 14 0	0 13 9	0 14 0	0 14 0
Treacle, per cwt. ...	0 0 0	0 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0
Mustard, at per lb. ...	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 6
Pepper, „ ...	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5½	0 0 5
Vinegar, per gal. ...	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 9½	0 0 9½
Snuff, per lb. ...	0 3 5	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 6
Tobacco, „ ...	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 5
Potatoes, at per sack (240 lbs.) ...	0 14 6	0 14 6	0 9 6	0 8 6
Soap, per cwt. ...	1 2 6	1 1 6	1 1 9	1 1 9
Soda, „ ...	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 3
Starch, „ ...	1 19 0	1 19 0	1 15 0	1 15 0
Composites, per doz. lbs. ...	0 8 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
Dips, „ „ „ ...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 10	0 5 0
Salt, per cwt. ...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Coals, Hard, per ton. ...	0 15 0	0 14 9	0 14 0	0 13 6
„ Steam „ „ ...	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 12 6	0 10 3
„ Small „ „ ...	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 7 6
Coke ...	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 15 6
Porter, at per gal....	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 11
Ale, (best) „ „ ...	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10

# CONSUMPTION OF PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES,

*Between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1880.*

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.	ARTICLES	QUANTITY.
Bread ... ..	307,360 lbs.	Sugar (Moist) ...	30,671 lbs.
Flour for puddings, pies, etc. ...	17,708 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	Ditto (Lump) ... ..	368 "
Beef ... ..	48,510 "	Rice ... ..	15,117 "
Ditto Corned ...	6,122 "	Pepper ... ..	293 "
Mutton and Veal ...	22,360 "	Mustard ... ..	263 "
Pork and Bacon ...	16,913 $\frac{3}{8}$ "	Salt ... ..	73 cwt.
Preserved Meat ...	22,435 "	Vinegar ... ..	352 gals.
Extract of Beef ...	876 "	Raisins ... ..	17,02 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cheese .. ..	8,898 "	Currants ... ..	356 "
Butter ... ..	17,084 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Peel (Candied) ...	85 "
Cream ... ..	893 pts.	Peas ... ..	20 sacks.
Milk ... ..	9,353 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	Tobacco ... ..	693 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Tea ... ..	3,401 lbs.	Snuff ... ..	192 "
Coffee ... ..	6,201 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Barm ... ..	480 gals.
Treacle ... ..	192 "	Eggs ... ..	22,953 nos.
Arrowroot... ..	9 "	Carraway Seeds ...	53 lbs.
		Spice ... ..	28 "

## VEGETABLES.

Potatoes ... ..	14,023 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks.	Turnips ... ..	483 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks
Broad Beans ... ..	602 "	Carrots ... ..	1,091 "
Kidney Ditto... ..	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Parsnips ... ..	373 "
Peas, Green ... ..	360 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Leeks... ..	240 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cauliflowers ... ..	1,150 nos.	Asparagus ... ..	49 bundle
Brocoli ... ..	2,465 "	Celery ... ..	2,450 sticks.
Cabbages ... ..	13,819 "	Spinach ... ..	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks
Ditto (weight) ...	108 cwt.	Brussels Sprouts ...	158 "
Onions... ..	427 pks.	Greens ... ..	4,362 lbs.
Ditto (weight) ...	40 cwt.	Beet root ... ..	119 sticks.
Savoys ... ..	2,029 nos.	Red Cabbages ... ..	19 nos.
Artichokes ... ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks.		

## NECESSARIES.

Candles (Dips) ...	692 lbs	Starch ... ..	392 lbs.
Ditto (Moulds) ...	646 "	Blue ... ..	126 "
Soap ... ..	26,091 "	Coals (Hard) ... ..	760 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Ditto (Carbolic) ...	2,816 "	Ditto (Small) ... ..	1,67 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Soda ... ..	11,685 "	Ditto (S can) ... ..	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

## LIQUOR.

Ale ... ..	6,488 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	Wines ... ..	135 gals.
Porter ... ..	1,060 "	Brandy ... ..	88 "



SALARIES AND WAGES OF THE OFFICERS  
AND SERVANTS.

	£	s.	d.
*Medical Superintendent ... ..	600	0	0
†Chaplain ... ..	150	0	0
Assistant Medical Superintendent ... ..	130	0	0
Assistant Medical Officer ... ..	110	0	0
‡Clerk to the Visitors, and Clerk and Steward of the Asylum... ..	200	0	0
Assistant Clerk ... ..	50	0	0
§Farm Bailiff ... ..	65	0	0
Clerk of the Works at per week ... ..	3	3	0

SERVANTS—MALE DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Head Attendant ... ..	63	0	0	1 Blacksmith, Locksmith,			
1 Attendant ... ..	37	0	0	Gas Fitter, &c. ... ..	40	8	0
3 Ditto ... ..	35	0	0	**1 Upholsterer at per			
1 Ditto ... ..	32	0	0	week ... ..	0	18	0
4 Ditto ... ..	29	0	0	1 Stoker ... ..	30	0	0
1 Ditto ... ..	27	0	0	1 Master Tailor ... ..	35	0	0
1 Ditto ... ..	26	0	0	1 Shoemaker ... ..	22	0	0
1 Ditto ... ..	25	0	0	1 Gardener ... ..	33	0	0
9 Ditto ... ..	24	0	0	1 Assistant Gardener,			
9 Ditto ... ..	23	0	0	at per week ... ..	0	19	0
9 Ditto) ... ..	22	0	0	1 ditto ditto at per week	0	18	0
1 Ditto (Night) ... ..	35	0	0	1 House Porter ... ..	23	0	0
1 Ditto (ditto) ... ..	34	0	0	1 Store Porter ... ..	26	0	0
1 Ditto ditto) ... ..	31	0	0	1 Baker ... ..	29	0	0
1 Foreman Carpenter	78	0	0	1 Assistant Baker ... ..	23	0	0
*†1 Mason ... ..	62	8	0	1 Postman and Messenger	16	0	0
1 Painter, Plumber,				2 Farm Attendants ... ..	30	0	0
and Glazier, at per week	1	4	0				

SERVANTS—FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Head Attendant ... ..	51	0	0	1 Attendant ... ..	21	0	0
Assistant Head Attendant	28	0	0	1 ditto ... ..	20	0	0
Cook ... ..	20	0	0	5 ditto ... ..	18	0	0
Work and School Mistress	23	0	0	2 ditto ... ..	17	0	0
§Dairywoman ... ..	10	0	0	4 ditto ... ..	16	0	0
Head Laundress ... ..	29	0	0	9 ditto ... ..	15	0	0
Assistant ditto ... ..	19	0	0	16 ditto ... ..	14	0	0
2 Laundry Maids ... ..	16	0	0	1 ditto ... ..	12	0	0
1 ditto ditto ... ..	15	0	0	1 ditto (Night) ... ..	21	0	0
3 ditto ditto ... ..	14	0	0	2 ditto do. ... ..	19	0	0
3 Kitchen ditto ... ..	14	0	0	1 Servant ... ..	14	0	0
				1 ,, ... ..	12	0	0

\* Has furnished house, light, fire, vegetables, milk, and washing. † Has an unfurnished house. ‡ Has an unfurnished house, light, fire, vegetables, milk and washing. § Has an unfurnished house, fire, vegetables, milk and butter. || Non-resident without any allowances. \*† Has a cottage on the estate and fuel. \*\* Non-resident. Has Board. Those without a mark have board, residence, and washing. The attendants are provided with uniform.





No. 2) ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

To Balance in 1850		1850	
Cash	1000 00		
On account of 1850	1000 00		
On account of 1851	1000 00		
On account of 1852	1000 00		
On account of 1853	1000 00		
On account of 1854	1000 00		
On account of 1855	1000 00		
On account of 1856	1000 00		
On account of 1857	1000 00		
On account of 1858	1000 00		
On account of 1859	1000 00		
On account of 1860	1000 00		
On account of 1861	1000 00		
On account of 1862	1000 00		
On account of 1863	1000 00		
On account of 1864	1000 00		
On account of 1865	1000 00		
On account of 1866	1000 00		
On account of 1867	1000 00		
On account of 1868	1000 00		
On account of 1869	1000 00		
On account of 1870	1000 00		
On account of 1871	1000 00		
On account of 1872	1000 00		
On account of 1873	1000 00		
On account of 1874	1000 00		
On account of 1875	1000 00		
On account of 1876	1000 00		
On account of 1877	1000 00		
On account of 1878	1000 00		
On account of 1879	1000 00		
On account of 1880	1000 00		
On account of 1881	1000 00		
On account of 1882	1000 00		
On account of 1883	1000 00		
On account of 1884	1000 00		
On account of 1885	1000 00		
On account of 1886	1000 00		
On account of 1887	1000 00		
On account of 1888	1000 00		
On account of 1889	1000 00		
On account of 1890	1000 00		
On account of 1891	1000 00		
On account of 1892	1000 00		
On account of 1893	1000 00		
On account of 1894	1000 00		
On account of 1895	1000 00		
On account of 1896	1000 00		
On account of 1897	1000 00		
On account of 1898	1000 00		
On account of 1899	1000 00		
On account of 1900	1000 00		

## No. 2] ACTUAL CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Treasurer's Hands Jan. 1, 1880	197	14	9			
" " " Clerk's " " "	64	5	8			
				262	0	5
„ Cash from Unions, &c., for Maintenance of Patients—						
Arrears from October 1st, 1879 ..	197	11	4			
Due December 31st, 1879 ..	4505	12	0			
„ March 31st, 1880 .. ..	4682	11	7			
„ June 30th, 1880 .. ..	4602	13	7			
„ September 30th, 1880 .. ..	4691	4	5			
On account of December quarter, 1880	2	3	11			
	1868	1	10			
Less Arrears .. ..	219	9	1			
				18462	7	9
„ Received for Funerals and Conveyance of Patients—						
Due December 31st, 1879 .. ..	34	13	6			
„ March 31st, 1880 .. ..	44	17	1			
„ June 30th, 1880 .. ..	24	12	2			
„ September 30th, 1880 .. ..	14	0	0			
				118	2	9
„ Building and Repairs—						
Due December 31st, 1879 .. ..	47	3	6			
„ March 31st, 1880 .. ..	44	19	6			
„ June 30th, 1880 .. ..	35	17	0			
„ September 30th, 1880 .. ..	33	6	11			
				161	6	11
„ County Treasurer—Ordinary Repairs ..				1170	16	7
„ „ Additions and Improve- ments .. ..				4879	3	10
„ Sundry Sales—Dripping, Meat Casks, and Tea Lead .. ..	28	3	4			
„ Rags .. ..	7	8	8			
				35	12	0
„ Farm Sales—Sale of Stock .. ..	177	10	3			
Other Sales .. ..	15	0	4			
				192	10	7

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JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages .. .. .	3788	17	3				
Provisions and Necessaries .. .. .	10422	3	0				
Surgery and Dispensary .. .. .	106	17	10				
Clothing .. .. .	1062	0	1				
Furnishing and Bedding .. .. .	1262	5	3				
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	221	5	3				
Miscellaneous—							
Books, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,							
Retakings, Tolls, Taxes, Stamps, &c.	523	14	10				
					17387	3	6
Farm and Garden—							
Bills Paid .. .. .	954	12	9				
Wages .. .. .	445	15	10				
					1400	8	7
Funerals and Fetchings .. .. .					92	10	1
Building and Repairs Account							
Additions and Improvements—							
Bills Paid .. .. .	2937	7	1				
Wages Paid .. .. .	719	9	5				
					3656	15	6
Ordinary Repairs—							
Bills Paid .. .. .	690	5	1				
Wages Paid .. .. .	492	2	3				
					1182	7	4
Balance in Treasurer's hands .. .. .	1526	9	3				
"  " Clerk's .. .. .	36	6	7				
					1562	15	10

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## No 3] STATEMENT showing LIABILITIES and ASSETS of the

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Salaries and wages due to Officers and Servants—						
Farm and Garden Account .. ..	39	17	0			
Building ditto .. .. .	86	3	0			
General ditto .. .. .	861	5	11			
				987	5	11
„ General Account for Goods supplied	2434	15	8			
Farm and Garden account .. ..	59	8	0			
Additions and Improvements .. ..	299	10	7			
Ordinary Repairs .. .. .	87	11	8			
				2881	5	11
„ Balance .. .. .				4896	14	9

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## SOMERSET AND BATH LUNATIC ASYLUM on the 31st DEC., 1880.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in Treasurer's hands						
„ „ as per Sheet No. 2 .. .. .	1526	9	3			
„ „ in Clerk's hands .. .. .		36	6			
				1562	15	10
„ Unions Account, &c. due 31st December, 1880						
General Charge .. .. .	4957	18	2			
Excess .. .. .		53	5		10	
Funerals .. .. .		17	3			6
Fetchings .. .. .		12	13			0
				5041	0	6
„ Farm Valuation (vide Sheet No. 4)						
Live Stock .. .. .	505	2	7			
Roots, Seeds, &c .. .. .		270	0			0
Wagons, Carts, Tools, &c. .. .. .		223	19			6
				999	2	1
„ Goods in Store as per Sheet No. 7				873	9	6
„ Farm Sales for the Quarter .. .. .				101	14	2
„ Sundry other Sales .. .. .				10	11	4
„ Due on Account of Ordinary Repairs under sec. 38, 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97				176	13	2

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## No. 4] FARM and GARDEN ACCOUNT of the SOMERSET AND

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To estimated value of Stock on Farm, January 1st, 1880 :						
Live Stock .. .. .	556	11	0			
Seeds, Hay, Roots, &c. .. .. .	211	7	0			
Wagons, Carts, Tools, &c. .. .. .	201	0	0			
				968	18	0
„ Purchase of Live Stock :—						
1 Horse .. .. .	28	0	0			
7 Cows .. .. .	148	5	0			
4 Cows and Calves .. .. .	89	15	0			
31 Store Pigs .. .. .	45	17	0			
1 Boar Pig .. .. .	10	10	0			
				322	7	0
Corn, Meal, Grains, Oil and Linseed Cake	159	6	9			
Rent of Land, Tithe Rent and Rent Charge	139	19	1			
Seed Potatoes, Garden Seeds and Plants	101	3	4			
Straw .. .. .	26	10	6			
Lime and Manure .. .. .	20	8	9			
Tools, Carts, Harness, Implements, Garden netting, Fencing, &c. .. .. .	94	7	7			
Veterinary account, Shoeing and Blacksmith Account .. .. .	22	9	8			
Repairs to Farm Buildings, &c. .. .. .	5	16	9			
Draining Land .. .. .	11	18	2			
Carriage of Goods .. .. .	1	13	0			
Sundry Small Accounts .. .. .	13	4	8			
Salaries and Wages, viz :—						
Bailiff, Gardeners, Carter and Yardsman	298	9	0			
Supernumerary Labour .. .. .	144	8	10			
				1039	16	1
Rent in lieu of Interest on Land .. .. .				150	0	0

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## BATH LUNATIC ASYLUM, from JANUARY 1st, to DEC. 31st, 1880.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Live Stock Sold:—						
1 Horse .. .. .	12	0	0			
12 Cows .. .. .	201	0	0			
10 Calves .. .. .	11	9	0			
8 Pigs .. .. .	27	11	9			
				252	0	9
„ Other Sales and Receipts:—						
Vetches .. .. .	2	9	6			
Clover .. .. .	0	12	0			
Milk .. .. .	7	16	11			
Pork .. .. .	0	11	1			
Rent of Quarry .. .. .	2	0	0			
Keep of Horses .. .. .	1	0	0			
				14	9	6
„ Estimated value of Horse and Man unconnected with the Farm .. .. .				213	17	9
„ Produce of Farm and Garden supplied to the Establishment:—						
Pork, Milk, Cream, Butter, and Eggs, ..	529	14	0			
Potatoes, other Vegetables, and Fruit.	418	14	3			
				948	8	3
„ Estimated value of Live and Dead Stock on January 1st, 1881.—						
6 Horses at £20 .. .. .	120	0	0			
16 Cows at £17 .. .. .	272	0	0			
1 Donkey .. .. .	2	0	0			
1 Boar Pig .. .. .	10	10	0			
1 „ „ .. .. .	1	0	0			
4 Fat Pigs (517lbs. at 7d. per lb.) .. .. .	15	1	7			
4 „ „ at £3 .. .. .	12	0	0			
1 „ „ .. .. .	2	10	0			
5 Store Pigs at 50s. .. .. .	12	10	0			
8 „ „ at 12s. .. .. .	4	16	0			
7 „ „ at 30s. .. .. .	10	10	0			
6 „ „ at 15s. .. .. .	4	10	0			
10 „ „ at 20s. .. .. .	10	0	0			
4 „ „ at 25s. .. .. .	5	0	0			
1 Sow .. .. .	1	15	0			
6 Sows in pig at 60s. .. .. .	18	0	0			
30 Fowls at 2s. .. .. .	3	0	0			
				505	2	7
40 Tons of Hay at £3 .. .. .	120	0	0			
7 „ Straw at £2 .. .. .	14	0	0			
50 „ Mangolds at £1 .. .. .	50	0	0			
8 „ Carrots at 30s. .. .. .	12	0	0			
4 „ Parsnips at 30s. .. .. .	6	0	0			
17 Sacks of Seed Potatoes at 12s. .. .. .	10	4	0			
60 Cwt. of Cabbages at 4s. 6d. .. .. .	13	10	0			
40 Pecks of Onions at 1s. .. .. .	2	0	0			
2 Bushels of Broad Beans at 7s. .. .. .	0	14	0			
4 Bushels of Seed Peas at 8s. .. .. .	1	12	0			
40 Quarters of Oats at 20s. .. .. .	40	0	0			
				270	0	0
„ Wagons, Carts, Tools, &c. .. .. .				223	19	6
„ Loss on the Year .. .. .				53	2	9
				2481	1	1

No. 5] AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, &c.,  
Aggregate No. of Days 264,488.

<b>PROVISIONS AND NECESSARIES ACCOUNT—</b>	
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1830 .. .. .	.. .. .
Tradesmen's Bills and Clerk's Cash Account .. .. .	.. .. .
Farm and Garden Account .. .. .	.. .. .
Sale of Dripping, Meat Casks, Tea Lead, Bones, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1881 .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>CLOTHING ACCOUNT—</b>	
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1880 .. .. .	.. .. .
Tradesmen's Bills and Clerk's Cash Account .. .. .	.. .. .
Sale of Rags .. .. .	.. .. .
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1881 .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>FURNISHING AND BEDDING ACCOUNT—</b>	
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1880 .. .. .	.. .. .
Tradesmen's Bills and Clerk's Cash Account .. .. .	.. .. .
Stock remaining in Store, January 1st, 1881 .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>SALARIES AND WAGES ACCOUNT—</b>	
Less Building and Repairs .. .. .	.. .. .
" Farm and Garden .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>SURGERY AND DISPENSARY ACCOUNT—</b>	
Tradesmen's Bills and Clerk's Cash Account .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>WINE AND SPIRITS ACCOUNT—</b>	
Tradesmen's Bills .. .. .	.. .. .
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT—</b>	
Tradesmen's Bills and Clerk's Cash Account .. .. .	.. .. .
Stamps charged by Treasurer .. .. .	.. .. .



No 6]. BUILDING AND REPAIRS FROM JANUARY 1st

	£	s.	d.
To Cash from non-contributing places and Patients over and above the charge belonging to the County, as per Sheet No 1. . . . .	150	0	6
„ Special Grant from Quarter Sessions for Additions and Improvements. . . . .	4879	3	10
„ Cash from County Treasurer (under Section 38, 16 and 17 Vict., Cap. 97) for Ordinary Repairs . . . .	1137	12	0
„ Sale of Old Lead . . . . .	0	18	0

Balance forward from previous account . . . . .	0	0	0
By Cash from non-contributing places and Patients over and above the charge belonging to the County, as per Sheet No 1. . . . .	150	0	6
By Special Grant from Quarter Sessions for Additions and Improvements. . . . .	4879	3	10
By Cash from County Treasurer (under Section 38, 16 and 17 Vict., Cap. 97) for Ordinary Repairs . . . .	1137	12	0
By Sale of Old Lead . . . . .	0	18	0
By Balance forward from previous account . . . . .	0	0	0
Total . . . . .	6167	14	4

TO DECEMBER 31st, 1880.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance from 1879 .. .. .				715	16	2
„ Additions and Improvements:—						
Sundry Bills for materials, &c., as per Ledger .. .. .	3082	4	10			
„ Wages of Permanent Staff of Artizans ..	172	6	0			
„ Wages of Supernumerary Staff of Artizans	594	9	3			
				3849	0	1
Ordinary Repairs:—						
Sundry Bills for materials, &c., as per Ledger ... .. .	645	7	0			
„ Wages of Permanent Staff of Artizans ..	172	6	0			
„ Wages of Supernumerary Staff of Artizans	319	19	0			
				1137	12	0
„ Balance .. .. .				465	6	1

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## No 7.] BALANCE SHEET or General Statement of Receipts and

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance as per Ledger, vide Sheet No. 7 of last year's Report—						
In Treasurer's hands .. .. .	1210	8	11			
„ Clerk's .. .. .	64	5	8			
	<hr/>			1274	14	7
„ Goods in Store January 1st, 1880, as per Sheet, No. 5:—						
Provisions and Necessaries .. ..	345	1	0			
Clothing .. .. .	627	5	6			
Furnishing and Bedding .. ..	357	14	8			
	<hr/>			1330	1	2
„ Farm Valuation January 1st, 1880, as per Sheet No. 4 .. .. .				968	18	0
„ From Unions as per Sheet No. 1 .. ..				1860	16	1
„ Special Grants from Quarter Sessions for Additions and Improvements as per Sheet No. 6 .. .. .				4879	3	10
„ From County Treasurer, Ordinary Repairs as per Sheet No. 6 .. ..				1137	12	0
„ Rent in lieu of Interest on land as per Sheet No. 4 .. .. .				150	0	0
„ Sale of Old Lead .. .. .				0	18	0

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BENJAMIN THOMAS DUKE.  
Clerk and Steward.

## Expenditure of the Somerset and Bath Lunatic Asylum for the year 1880.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
„ By Maintenance as per Sheet No. 5				18704	17	5
„ Building and Repairs Account as per Sheet No. 6.						
Additions and Improvements .. .. .	3849	0	1			
Ordinary Repairs .. .. .	1137	12	0			
				4986	12	1
„ Funerals as per Ledger .. .. .				44	11	0
„ Conveyance of Patients .. .. .				33	2	9
„ Farm Valuation as per Sheet No. 4						
Live Stock .. .. .	505	2	7			
Roots, Seeds, &c. .. .. .	270	0	0			
Wagons, Carts, Tools, &c. .. .. .	223	19	6			
				999	2	1
„ Horse hire as per Sheet No. 4 .. .. .				213	17	9
„ Goods in Store January 1st, 1881						
Provisions and Necessaries .. .. .	230	3	5			
Clothing .. .. .	359	14	7			
Furnishing and Bedding .. .. .	283	11	6			
				873	9	6
„ Loss on Farm, vide Sheet No. 4 .. .. .				53	2	9
„ Balance in Treasurer's hands .. .. .	2398	1	9			
„ „ „ Clerk's .. .. .	36	6	7			
				2434	8	4

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E. H. CLERK, }  
R. O. HEYWOOD, } *Visitors and*  
J. J. WILKINSON, } *Auditors.*



STATEMENT showing what has been expended on ADDITIONS and united with the SOMERSET COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM up to

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Amount to be expended by the County under the agreement with Bath .. ..				20000	0	0
Excess Charge—						
For the year 1876 .. .. .	71	4	10			
“ “ “ 1877 .. .. .	146	12	7			
“ “ “ 1878 .. .. .	143	17	0			
“ “ “ 1879 .. .. .	156	13	7			
“ “ “ 1880 .. .. .	150	0	6			
				<u>668</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>



IMPROVEMENTS and ORDINARY REPAIRS since the Borough of Bath  
 RECEIPTS ON DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Year	By Additions and Improvements				By Ordinary Repairs			
	1st	2d	3d	4th	1st	2d	3d	4th
1875	115	0	0	0	226	16	10	0
1876	209	0	0	0	148	7	0	0
1877	744	5	0	0	226	1	0	0
1878	1022	0	0	0	118	17	8	0
1879	812	13	7	0	327	8	5	0
1880	882	17	8	0	350	0	7	0
1881	900	4	0	0	202	9	1	0
1882	780	3	3	0	203	13	8	0
1883	888	13	2	0	202	7	11	0
1884	895	7	0	0	81	2	0	0
1885	311	19	10	0	234	5	4	0
1886	122	9	1	0	210	0	0	0
1887	787	8	2	0	351	18	7	0
1888	731	13	2	0	209	17	0	0
1889	849	12	2	0	278	16	0	0
1890	1047	19	2	0	212	7	10	0
1891	822	4	9	0	400	15	0	0
1892	923	12	4	0	170	13	2	0
1893	923	0	1	0	1137	12	0	0
1894	1114	2	11	0	4307	5	8	0
1895	822	4	9	0	109	10	0	0
1896	923	12	4	0	4227	12	0	0
1897	1047	19	2	0	202	4	0	0
1898	822	4	9	0	0	0	0	0
1899	923	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
1900	1114	2	11	0	0	0	0	0