

First report of the Committee of Visitors, Medical Superintendent, and Chaplain, with an account of receipts and expenditure, from 30 September, 1870, to 31 December, 1871 / Mouldsford Lunatic Asylum.

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1872.



MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, AND CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FROM

30 SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1871.

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EDWIN STOTT.

HOUSEKEEPER,

MRS. HORTON.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to provide an Asylum for the County of Berks, and the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury.

To the Justices of the County of Berks, in Quarter Sessions, The Council of the Borough of Reading, and The Justices of the Borough of Newbury in Quarter Sessions.

The COMMITTEE appointed and authorised to superintend the erecting and providing of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the said County and Boroughs

REPORT

That, the task entrusted to them is now very nearly completed, and the time has at last arrived for making their final Report—the Asylum being in working order and occupied—and for the election of its first Annual Committee of Visitors, by whom the comparatively unimportant Works yet required may be carried out, under the powers given to them by the Lunatic Asylums' Acts.

It should be recorded, that an Agreement of Union of the said County and Boroughs for “The purposes of the Lunatic Asylums' Acts,”

was duly entered into, confirmed, and reported early in the year 1867, and that your Committee were appointed to carry such Agreement into effect in February of that year.

Their first duty was to procure a proper site for the proposed new Asylum. This was found in the Parish of Cholsey, in Berkshire, and the purchase of it was authorised in April, 1867. It is conveniently near to the Moulsoford Station, on the Great Western Railway, consists of 79A. 2R. 35P., the soil of it is healthy, the water supply ample, and the aspect cheerful. The Committee were authorised to purchase this site. The actual price was £8038 1s. 10d., afterwards the Land Tax was redeemed at the price of £139 3s. 9d., and the whole cost of the site, including the incidental charges, amounted to £8317 11s. 9d.

Mr. C. H. Howell, of 3, Lancaster Place, Strand, was appointed the Architect of the the Asylum. The Plans and Estimates prepared by him were in October 1867 laid before the Representative Bodies of the various members of the Union, and were subsequently approved by them, and a Secretary of State, in accordance with the Acts of Parliament. These Plans provided for a main Building to accommodate 285 Patients, with Offices and provision for 500 Patients, a Superintendent's House, Lodge-Cottages, Engineer's and Bailiff's Cotta-

ges and Dairy, Farm Buildings, Airing Courts, and Chapel.

In these Plans, and the Estimates accompanying them, the following Works and Articles were not included, viz.:—The Gas Works and Fittings, The Pumps and Steam Engine for working them, and the Washing Machines, the Laundry Fittings, and Steam Boilers and Pipes, and the Auxiliary Heating Apparatus.

The Committee were empowered to expend the sum of £50,000 on the Works included in the Plans and Estimates, but it was afterwards found that the excepted Works & Articles could be provided without much (if at all) exceeding the prescribed limits. The Plans have been closely, almost scrupulously, adhered to, and the Works contemplated, together with those mentioned as in the first instance excluded from them and the Estimates, have been all completed. The cost of them has been £49,799 14s. 4d. The cost of the excepted Works was about £3500.

The Contractors for the Building were Messrs. Mansfield, Price, & Co., of London; for the Gas Works and Fittings, Messrs. Porter & Co., of Lincoln; for the Engine, Boilers & Pumps, the Reading Iron Works (Limited); and for the Laundry and Wash-house Fittings, and The

Auxiliary Heating Apparatus, Messrs. Haden and Son, of Trowbridge.

By the beginning of 1870, the building of the Asylum was far advanced, and the time had arrived for providing the Fittings, Furniture, Clothing, and other requisites necessary for its occupation. The Committee, in this part of their labours, desired to have the assistance of the gentleman to whose Superintendence the Asylum was to be entrusted, and with that view they in January, 1870, elected Dr. Robert Bryce Gilland, to be Medical Superintendent. The Committee obtained from him very valuable aid; and in April, 1870, they presented a Report, upon which authority was given to expend £10,000 upon Fittings, Furniture, Clothing, Stocking of Farm, Road-making, and Ground Levelling. The requirements in these respects have all been met, in compliance with the authority given to the Committee, at the cost of £9116 4s. 5d.

The items of expenses incurred, without being previously notified to the Bodies in Union, are few. The cost of them has been £596 13s. 3d., and is included in the sum previously stated of £49,799 14s. 4d.

There is appended to this Report a statement of accounts showing in some detail the whole

expenditure under various heads. To meet this a Total sum of £68,000, has been raised from the Members of the Union.

	£	s.	d.
Of which the County of			
Berks has paid ...	52491	4	7
The Borough of Reading ...	10736	16	10
The Borough of Newbury ...	4771	18	7
	<hr/>		
	£68000	0	0
	<hr/>		

The Committee have been thoroughly satisfied with the services rendered by Mr. Howell, their Architect, whose duties were considerably increased, and made more than usually difficult of performance by the circumstances which will be mentioned presently. The Committee regret, that during the progress of the Works, Messrs. Mansfield, Price, and Co. suspended payment. By arrangement, however, with the Firm and its Trustees, the Works were carried on almost continuously, and no material loss occurred to the Union. Much more injurious was the failure of the Contractors to supply durable and proper Ceilings in the greater part of the Building. Of this failure report was made in December, 1870. The restoration of the faulty Ceilings, was at the expense of the Contractors, but was not until the 25th April, 1871 so far advanced as to enable the Committee to recom-

mence the taking in of Patients at the Asylum. The check to their introduction took place on the 17th November, 1870. During the intervening period the Members of the Union were put to serious charges for the housing and moving of their Pauper Lunatics. They were calculated to amount to at least £651 9s. 2d. At the adjustment of Accounts with the Contractors' Representatives, claim for allowance on this head, and to this amount, was made. After discussion, one half was offered and accepted, it being considered better to take the smaller sum, than to delay the settlement of the accounts and run the chances of litigation. This sum of £325 9s. 7d., has been carried to the Building Account, and the Committee request the sanction of the Bodies in Union for such application. There were a few other failures of minor importance on the part of the Contractors, some of which have been rectified at their cost, for others an allowance has been made to the Committee. The Asylum as it stands, must be considered as a substantial well built erection.

During the latter period of their labours, the Committee have been acting as a "Committee of Visitors" for an Asylum in work. This duty they undertook, that the Building might be of use as quickly as possible. Patients were first admitted on the 30th September, 1870,

and by the 21st November, 1871, all the Pauper Lunatics for whom the Asylum was built were there. At the present date there are in it :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients of Unions in the County of Berks	76	93	169
„ Of Parishes in the Borough of Reading	24	27	51
„ Of Parishes in the Borough of Newbury	13	11	24
„ Of the County of Berks	3	1	4
	<hr/>		
TOTALS	116	132	248
	<hr/>		

It will be observed, that both the Boroughs in Union have in residence Patients in excess of the numbers 45 and 20, allotted to them respectively by the agreement of Union. For the lodging of the extra Patients, the Boroughs will under the agreement be charged a Rent, and the Committee have fixed it at 6d. a night for each Patient.

There have been two visits made at the Asylum on behalf of the Commissioners in Lunacy, viz. :—on the 15th of March, 1870, and the 1st June, 1871. It should be noticed, that the Visiting Commissioners on the first occasion expressed their opinion that the Offices, although convenient, and well arranged, will not be large enough, should an enlargement of the Asylum be found necessary. The Committee wish to say upon this, that the Buildings were designed with express instructions to provide Offices sufficient for 500 Patients, the

designs were submitted to the Commissioners, who were cognizant of these instructions, and were passed by them. The Committee consider that their instructions have been adhered to and carried out. The rest of the Reports made by the Visiting Commissioners do not call for any remarks. The state and condition of the Asylum is good. It is sufficient for the proper accommodation of the number of Lunatics, for whom it may be necessary to provide accommodation. The Committee, considering the difficulties with which Dr. Gilland has had to contend since the opening of the Asylum, entirely approve of his management; the care of the Patients has been excellent.

The Committee can report favourably of the conduct of the Officers, and of the Servants now in the Asylum.

THE ESTABLISHMENT NOW COMPRISES

	M.	F.	TOTAL
* A Medical Superintendent			
A Chaplain			
* An Assistant Medical Officer			
A Clerk to the Visitors	5	1	6
* A Clerk and Steward of the Asylum			
* A Housekeeper			
* Attendants	10	11	21
* In-doors Servants	2	6	8
Out-doors Ditto	9	0	9
	26	18	44

* These and Four of the out-door Servants are resident.

The weekly charges for the maintenance of Patients have been, for Six Months to Lady Day, 1871 ... 15s. a head.

For 3 Months to Midsummer ... 13s. „

For 3 Months to Michaelmas ... 12s. „

These charges are exceptionably high. The Committee have found them unavoidable, but are sanguine that they will soon be reduced to more satisfactory rates. The high charges were partly incidental to the opening of the new Asylum, but were largely owing to the delay in the full occupation of the Asylum, caused by the failure of the Ceilings, when a large permanent Staff, and a small number of Patients, were in residence.

For the Committee,

(Signed)

GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

December 29th, 1871.

It may be convenient to add for the information of the County of Berks, that its share in the expense of Erecting and Providing the Moulsoford Asylum, namely £52491 4s. 7d, has been thus raised :—

	£	s.	d.
By receipt from the County of Oxford for part of Interest in the Asylum at Littlemore surrendered ..	13545	0	0
By Balance of profit and loss on Ex- chequer Bills and India Bonds ..	111	4	11
By Balance of County Stock in Trea- surer's hands	1734	19	8
By Loans	37100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£52491	4	7
	<hr/>		

The Loans are to be paid off in Thirty years from the date of borrowing. On £6900, the rate of interest is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per £100, on the remainder or £30200, is at $4\frac{3}{8}$ per £100.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. CHERRY.

For the Berkshire Visitors.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS.

ABSTRACT OF

	£	s.	d.
To Amount voted by the Bodies in Union for the			
Purchase of Site	8,000	0	0
Do. Building Asylum	50,000	0	0
Do. Furnishing and Stocking	10,000	0	0
£	68,000	0	0
To Cash received from the Bodies in Union as above	68,000	0	0
To Do. for Rents of Surplus Lands	318	8	3
To Do. by deduction from Amount due to Messrs. Mansfield, Price, & Co. on account of delay ...	325	14	7
£	68,644	2	10

Examined
(Signed) J. T. MORLAND,
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

ACCOUNTS.

				£	s.	D.
By Cash paid by the County of Berks ...	...	...	...	52,491	4	7
„ Do. Borough of Reading ...	...	...	...	10,736	16	10
„ Do. Borough of Newbury ...	...	...	...	4,771	18	7
			£	68,000	0	0
I. PURCHASE.						
By Purchase of Site	7971	17	6			
„ Interest on Purchase				8,038	1	10
„ Money ...	66	4	4			
„ Redemption of Land Tax ...				139	3	9
„ Engineer's and Surveyor's Charges, and Costs incident to Purchase				140	6	2
					8,317	11 9
II. BUILDING.						
On Contract with Mansfield, Price & Co.	43,293	13	8			
„ Porter & Co. Gas Works ...	1,139	14	4			
„ Haden & Son, Heating Apparatus ...	1,108	14	0			
„ Reading Iron Works, Engine, &c....	851	15	8			
„ Works done by the Committee and Building Stock ...	596	13	3			
„ Well Sinking & Preliminary Works	246	6	4			
„ Architect's Commission...	1,969	17	4			
„ Clerk of the Works ...	592	19	9			
					49,799	14 4
III. FURNISHING, &c.						
Furniture, Fittings and Clothing ...	7,323	16	0			
Fire Hose and Plant ...	261	17	6			
Roadmaking, Levelling, Planting, and Fencing ...	813	3	0			
Farm Account ...	717	7	11			
					9,116	4 5
IV. MISCELLANEOUS.						
Maintenance Salaries and Lodging of Officers and Servants before opening, Fuel, &c. ...	1,068	7	2			
Rates, Taxes, Tithes, and Insurances ...	162	18	0			
Printing, Advertising, and Sundries ...	101	15	8			
					1,333	0 10
Balance ...	...	...	...	77	11	6
			£	68,644	2	10

N.B. A small portion of the above has not yet been paid, but the Committee have sufficient assets in hand for that purpose.

No.		Date		Description		Amount	
1	1890	Jan 1	Balance			100.00	
2	1890	Jan 15	Received from A. B.			50.00	
3	1890	Feb 1	Received from C. D.			25.00	
4	1890	Mar 1	Received from E. F.			75.00	
5	1890	Apr 1	Received from G. H.			100.00	
6	1890	May 1	Received from I. J.			150.00	
7	1890	Jun 1	Received from K. L.			200.00	
8	1890	Jul 1	Received from M. N.			250.00	
9	1890	Aug 1	Received from O. P.			300.00	
10	1890	Sep 1	Received from Q. R.			350.00	
11	1890	Oct 1	Received from S. T.			400.00	
12	1890	Nov 1	Received from U. V.			450.00	
13	1890	Dec 1	Received from W. X.			500.00	
14	1890	Dec 31	Balance			2500.00	

REPORT.

R E P O R T

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

*To the Committee of Visitors of The Berks,
Reading, and Newbury Asylum,*

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the General Regulations it now becomes my duty as Medical Superintendent to present a yearly Report on the general condition and management of the Asylum, together with a statement of the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, which have occurred since the opening of the Asylum, on the 30th of September, 1870.

This being the first Report, it will necessarily embrace a period of fifteen months, and advantage will be taken of the former circumstance to call attention to a few salient points regarding the site, structure, and organization of the asylum.

The Asylum Estate, located in the Parish of Cholsey, consists of nearly 80 acres of land, extending from the Wallingford Road to the Thames, and bounded on the west by Stoke-ferry Road. The ground slopes gradually towards the river, which is about half-a-mile from the asylum. The soil, generally well adapted for agricultural purposes, is an alluvial deposit of loamy gravel, with a substratum of sharp sand, gravel and flints, resting on firestone, which, at a depth of 14 feet from the surface, yields an abundant supply of good water. The Asylum Buildings occupy an elevated site near the northern boundary of the estate contiguous to the Wallingford Road; the distance from the road to the front entrance being 400 feet. They are three-quarters of a mile distant from Moulsoford Station, and a little over two miles from the town of Wallingford. The Asylum commands an extensive view of a pretty stretch

of country, including part of the Downs beyond Moulshford Village, Streatley Woods, the Thames—spanned by the handsome Railway Viaduct, and, on the Oxford side of the river, the finely wooded range of the Chiltern Hills. These natural advantages appertaining to the asylum property render it well adapted for the site of an asylum, as the latter ought always to afford the essential requisites of an ample water supply, facilities for drainage and sewage irrigation, proximity to a railway station, and an elevated situation, commanding an agreeable and extensive prospect of the surrounding country.

The Asylum is built of red brickwork, slightly relieved with stone and coloured brick dressings, the style of architecture being a modification of early English. It is planned to accommodate 285 patients, the relative numbers in regard to sex, being 134 males, and 151 females. Sleeping accommodation has been provided for 222 in dormitories of moderate size, none of which contain more than 15 beds; and for 63 in single rooms; the latter being in the ratio of 1 to every 4.5 ~~45~~ patients. This proportion, which is relatively greater than that of many asylums, is none too large, as it tends to facilitate the working of the asylum, and materially contributes to promote the tranquillity of the associated dormitories. Calculated upon the preceding numbers, the cubic space allowed in single rooms varies from 820 to 936 feet, in associated dormitories 600 feet, and in combined corridors and day-rooms 450 feet; the latter affording a superficial area of 36 square feet per patient. In these calculations the dimensions of the large room are not included, nor the extra cubic space allowed in the infirmaries.

The asylum consists of a north and south block, between which, in the centre, are situated the stores, cellars, and dispensary; on the female side, the laundry and washhouses, and, on the male side, the engine and boiler house, bakehouse, and workshops for shoemakers and tailors. Two covered corridors, paved with Staffordshire tiles, afford ample means of communication between the two blocks. These two corridors connected with each other by a short cross corridor, which gives

access to the dispensary, also communicate in a similar manner, the one with the male, and the other with the female infirmary. The south block, as its name implies, looks towards the south, and has a very imposing appearance. Intended for the accommodation of recent and convalescent cases, it is constructed on the conjoined corridor-and-dayroom principle—excepting the upper story, which is entirely devoted to sleeping accommodation, consisting of eight single rooms, and the same number of dormitories, two containing 14, and the remainder 12 beds each. The structural arrangements in this block are very convenient, while the dayrooms and corridors present a most cheerful aspect, and afford excellent accommodation for the class of patients for whom they were designed. At each extremity of the south block, there is a projecting infirmary wing specially adapted for the treatment of the sick and infirm. The kitchen and dining-hall, which occupy a central position below, and the Housekeeper's and Medical Assistant's apartments above, separate the male from the female division.

The north block, constructed on a different principle, has two dayrooms on the ground floor, the two upper floors being entirely used for sleeping purposes. On each floor there are two dormitories, and five single rooms, but on the male side, the number of beds is reduced by the interposition of the Steward's rooms on the first floor.

The single rooms are all fitted with locked shutters, while the doors which open back to the walls, have cast iron frames; a form of construction tending greatly to increase their strength and security. The walls of every single room are coated with Keene's cement, and in the south block, the single rooms have loopholes, two feet in length close to the ceiling, filled in with rough plate glass, which admit a certain amount of light when both shutter and door are closed.

Several of the single rooms in the infirmaries are provided with fire-places and gas, and on each floor one of those rooms has a door of communication with the adjoining single room; a very convenient arrange-

ment for the special supervision and treatment of a certain class of cases.

The windows throughout the asylum are, in general, two-light windows, divided by central stone mullions. The sashes, which are all of wood, are double-hung, in order to allow them to open 5 inches at top and bottom; the lower sash being prevented by a lock from opening to a greater extent. The panes are of moderate size; measuring on an average 11 inches by 8 in. By means of a very simple and ingenious contrivance, an upward current of fresh air can be admitted between the middle extremities of the two sashes, without any draught being experienced by a person sitting close to the window; the latter to a casual observer seeming apparently closed. The pleasing domestic appearance of these windows, the facilities they afford for ventilation, and when shut, the immunity they secure from cold draughts, render them extremely well adapted for asylum purposes.

In both the male and female division, two single rooms, one on the ground, and one on the first floor, have been fitted up as padded rooms, the pads of one room being covered with leather, and those of the other three with strong India-rubber cloth. A layer thick of Linoleum has also been laid on the floors of the two upper rooms.

The attendants' rooms, 21 in number, are so placed as to over-look the dormitories, with which they have small windows of communication, by means of which the attendants can also hear any disturbance in the dormitories, and can be immediately roused by any patient in case of emergency. These rooms which are of good size, have been plainly but comfortably furnished, and in each there has been fixed a large stained-deal cupboard, with shelving above, and hanging accommodation for clothes below. By this convenient arrangement, the attendants are deprived of the common excuse given in asylums for the too frequent general untidiness of their rooms. The Head Attendants have each a room centrally placed on the ground floor, between the infirmary and the ward for acute cases.

Attached to each dayroom there is a scullery fitted up with a small kitchen stove, cupboard, plate-rack and sink. These sculleries, which have communication with the adjoining dayrooms by service windows, afford the attendants the means of procuring hot water at all times, and enable them to perform various acts of cookery both for the patients and themselves, which must tend greatly to increase their mutual comfort. They are most valuable adjuncts to any apartment intended for the daily use of a number of patients, and are a desideratum in many asylums.

Throughout the Asylum, care has also been taken to provide good store rooms for patient's clothing and bed linen, both in connection with the dayrooms and dormitories.

The lavatories, one of which is connected with each ward, are simple and effective in construction. In the infirmary wings, a lavatory and a bath, are both placed in one room, an arrangement not altogether advantageous.

In every ward there is a bathroom, fitted with one of Rufford's porcelain baths; excepting the bathrooms in the north block, which each contain two baths. The baths, 12 in number—a proportion of 1 to every 24 patients, are so constructed as to be capable of being rapidly filled and emptied; this operation occupying only about three minutes. For the guidance of the attendants in bathing the patients, there is hung up in each bedroom a printed copy of the Regulations, which were carefully framed for that purpose.

Two water-closets have been supplied to each ward, exclusive of similar conveniences adjoining the dormitories. They are situated in projections built with a northern aspect where practicable, and in the south block, are approached from the corridors by narrow passages eleven feet in length. At the termination of each passage, there is a free space, well lighted from a window on both sides, which also affords thorough cross-ventilation. On the male side, slate urinals with white earthenware pans are situated, at the angles opposite to the closets. Between the two closets, there is an enclosed recess containing a sink, which likewise affords conve-

nient storage for brooms or pails. The closets are Jennings's patent, but not self-acting. Loopholes exist in the outer walls of the closets, which are built up on the inside with Jennings's patent ventilating perforated bricks. By position and structure, the water closets are freely ventilated, and well calculated to prevent the entrance of any noxious effluvia into the wards, a very important precaution, the neglect of which has frequently been the cause of zymotic disease. All the soil-pipes enter into 6-inch connections with 9-inch main drains, both constructed of Doulton's glazed earthenware pipes jointed in cement. Two 9-inch main drains, one from the male, and one from the female division, pass through the middle of the south airing courts, and become connected in the field at about a distance of 100 yards from the airing court wall. From this point the sewage is conveyed through a single 9-inch glazed pipe about 200 yards further down, where it makes its exit near the surface, and is distributed by gravitation over the land specially prepared for sewage irrigation. At the highest point of the main drain, close to the Medical Superintendent's residence, a stout lead pipe, 5 inches in diameter, has been introduced for ventilating purposes, which passes upwards from the drain outside the wall, and opens inside the battlements above the rain gutters. The Architect has thus prudently furnished means of exit for any accumulation of sewage gas that might otherwise have been driven into the building through the various water closet and sink traps, with probably dire consequences, similar to those to which public attention has been recently so painfully directed.

The warming of the asylum is effected by Haden's hot water apparatus, combined with his patent stoves, which, besides affording all the benefits of an open fire place, possess the additional advantage of giving a supply of warmed pure air derived from the external atmosphere. The cold air, admitted through grated openings in the outer walls, is conveyed to the lowest part of the back of the stove, where it becomes heated in a series of air chambers formed by projections of the stove, and passing upward, is admitted into the rooms by two small perforated gratings, which can be opened and

shut by a simple hit and miss arrangement. These stoves though simple in construction, are extremely effective in warming any ordinary-sized apartment. The corridors and dormitories, with a few exceptions, are heated by the general apparatus. The cold air enters by a number of external grated openings, which admit of being closed at pleasure by means of valves, and becoming heated by contact with hot water pipes, is conveyed by air-flues, and admitted into the corridors and dormitories at the floor level, by iron grated openings, provided with regulating valves. The single rooms are warmed from the corridors: the heated air passing through open gratings situated above each room door. The staircases in the south block, are warmed by coils of hot water pipes placed in store-closets at the foot of the stairs; the heated air passing through an open grating to the staircase. The corridors of both infirmaries, and the laundry wing are warmed by similar coils of hot-water pipes, protected by ornamental gratings. The dayrooms, excepting those in the two convalescent wards, and in the infirmary wings, are warmed by the patent stoves. On the male side, however, the infirmary dayroom, although comparatively a small apartment, and furnished with two open fire places, has been found during cold weather to be so deficient of the necessary warmth, that it has been resolved to introduce heated air from one of the stoves, in the manner described, instead of allowing the heated air from both fire places to ascend to the dormitories over head. Several dormitories, including four in the north block, are warmed by a supply of heated air derived from the stoves in the dayrooms below. All the dormitories throughout the asylum, are supplied with open fire places, but the artificial heating arrangements are so effective, especially in the south block, that it has never been necessary to light a fire in any of the dormitories there, or to issue an extra winter blanket during the severest weather.

In regard to ventilation, which must always be a subject of primary importance in the construction of every large institution, the system adopted in this asylum is partly natural and partly artificial. The general plan of the building, the numerous open fire

places, the number, position, and special construction of the windows, afford ample facilities for natural ventilation. Artificial ventilation is effected by Haden's stoves for the admission of warm pure air, and by extracting-flues for the removal of vitiated air, which have grated openings situated both at the level of floor and ceilings, and pass perpendicularly upwards in the walls to the horizontal foul air flues under the roof. These flues which extend throughout the building under the main roofs, measure 5 feet by 4 feet, and are constructed of lath and plaster. By these large flues the foul air is conducted to two ventilating shafts, situated one in the north, and the other in the south tower. These shafts measuring 8 feet by 12 feet, extend upwards in the towers about 40 feet, where they terminate in permanent openings, in a manner that need not be specifically described. Somewhat above the entrance of the horizontal flues, one end of the hot water cistern in each tower, is inserted into the ventilating shaft, for the purpose of rarefying the foul air, and thus acting as a subsidiary extracting power.

The asylum is throughout well lighted with gas manufactured on the premises, and in consequence, the various wards at night, present a very cheerful aspect. In the dormitories the gas pipes dependent from the ceilings, are surrounded by a funnel, communicating with a channel passing upwards to the foul-air flue, a contrivance, which, by carrying off the heated products of combustion, must materially improve the ventilation of the sleeping apartments.

A copious supply of pure water being one of the most essential requirements of an asylum, the choice of the Committee of the present site, has turned out to be peculiarly fortunate in that respect. As already stated, at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface, water is found to issue in such abundance from a stratum of sandy gravel, as almost to convey the idea that the bed of an under ground stream had been tapped. The water required for the general purposes of the asylum, is derived from a well in the store yard, 40 feet in depth, calculated to yield 1,900 gallons per hour, and in which there is always, at least, 26 feet of water.

Prior to the admission of patients, on the 19th of August 1870, with a view to test the capabilities of the well, the following experiment was made. At 9 A. M., when pumping was commenced, the cisterns having been previously emptied, there were 26 feet 9 inches of water in the well. At 11-34 A. M. the cisterns were full, the water in the well having gone down 10 feet. Pumping was resumed at 12 o'clock, the water having in the meantime risen four feet, and continued until 3-30, P. M., the water running off from the cisterns during the process. The well was then gauged, and found to contain 12 feet 6 inches of water. It was calculated that during the six hours occupied in pumping, over 18,000 gallons of water had been raised ; being at the rate of 3,000 gallons per hour. At 5 P. M., one hour and a half after pumping had ceased, the water in the well was found up to its original level. The water which has been found well adapted for all domestic purposes, is pumped up by two double-action force pumps, worked by an eight-horse power, high pressure engine, into two cast iron cisterns, one situated in the north tower, containing 3,000 gallons, and the other in the south tower, containing 5,000 gallons, and from them distributed by gravitation to the different parts of the asylum.

For the prevention of fire, in connection with the cold water cisterns, fifteen hydrants have been constructed, ten being placed in the interior of the asylum, and five out of doors. Lately they have been fitted by Messrs. Merryweather, of London, the celebrated fire engineers, with suitable lengths of leather hose, nozzles, stand-pipes, &c., which are enclosed in small locked cupboard. Each cupboard is provided with a loose key, which hangs exposed to view, but protected by a small square of glass, only to be broken in case of emergency. Additional keys are provided to afford access to the hose on ordinary occasions, for the purpose of testing or cleansing ; operations, which are periodically performed. Attached to, or in proximity to each cupboard, there are printed directions as to the steps to be taken in case of fire, and the precautions to be observed in order to maintain the hose in a state of efficiency. From the same firm, two patent portable fire pumps have also been obtained.

Hot water is supplied to baths, sinks, and lavatories, from two hot-water cisterns, each holding 500 gallons, one situated in the north and the other in the south tower. These cisterns, which are made of wrought iron, contain coils of steam pipes, and are supplied with steam from the large boilers adjoining the engine house. The supply of hot water to the laundry, is derived from a hot-water cistern, situated in the steam washhouse, similar in size and structure to those in the towers. The hot-water cisterns originally contracted for were constructed of cast-iron in sections jointed together, but were never found to be entirely free from leakage, the joints being unequal to resist the disturbing influences of alternation of temperature produced by hot and cold water. After repeated ineffectual attempts had been made to remedy this defect, it was judiciously determined to replace the cast iron cisterns by cisterns composed of wrought-iron, the sections of which could be thoroughly rivetted together after the manner of a steam boiler. This work was expeditiously carried out by the Reading Iron Works Company, with so satisfactory a result that all the replaced hot water cisterns are now absolutely free from leakage.

It may be remarked that special care has been taken by the architect to keep the waste pipes from the various cisterns unconnected with foul water-drains; all those pipes being conducted into rain water-drains. Precautions have thus been adopted to obviate a fertile source of enteric fever, and with a similar object in view, all waste pipes from baths and sinks, have been fitted with patent traps, made by Tye and Andrews.

A supplementary supply of water is obtained by the collection of all the rain-water from the roofs of the asylum buildings, which is conveyed from the gutter and stack-pipes by stone-ware drain pipes into a large under ground rain-water tank, built of bricks laid in cement, and capable of holding 20,000 gallons. From this receptacle, by means of a distinct set of pumps, the water used for washing purposes in the laundry, is derived. The economical advantages arising from this arrangement are so sufficiently obvious as not to require comment.

Soon after the opening of the asylum, in order to increase the efficiency of the laundry department, the following alterations and additions were made. The copper in the steam washhouse was moved from its position under the cisterns, on account of the drip arising from condensation of steam on the cisterns above, which, in addition to wetting the laundrymaids when near the copper, produced iron-mould stains on the linen. A door of communication was opened in the partition wall, between the steam and foul-linen washhouse, in order to obviate the necessity which existed of patients or laundrymaids requiring to walk round the end of the steam washhouse in the open air, in order to obtain access to the foul linen washhouse or drying closets. New supply and waste pipes of increased diameter were substituted for those in connection with the rinsing vats, and the supply of water drawn from the north tower to secure, through increased pressure, a quicker supply of well water, which is considered to be better adapted for rinsing purposes than the water from the rain-water tank. An additional steam-galvanized-iron washing copper and a large slate, rinsing vat, reported as being much needed, were placed in the large washhouse. The drying yard, in connection with the laundry, temporarily used as an airing court during the early part of last year, has also been fitted with oak clothes posts to afford facilities for drying in the open air.

The laundry arrangements are now of a superior kind, and quite equal to the requirements of a considerable increase in the number of patients. Both wash houses have been fitted up with numerous wooden washing troughs, each furnished with hot and cold water taps, so that on account of these facilities, and the number of patients employed, the washing hitherto has been chiefly done by hand, recourse seldom being had to the machinery for washing, which consists of two of Haden's revolving washing machines. There is also a centrifugal wringer, which, as well as the washing machines, is driven by the same engine that works the pumps; the motive power being conveyed by an under-ground shaft.

The two drying-closets have been found to act very efficiently, and to be amply sufficient for the present wants of the asylum. They are supplied with steam from the two large, double-furnace boilers situated in the basement close to engine house. From the same source steam is given off to the different hot-water cisterns, whence the supply of hot water for all baths, sinks, and laundry purposes is derived.

As a large amount of steam is necessarily required from these boilers to work the pumps, drive the laundry machinery, supply the hot closets, and provide hot water for use throughout the asylum; in order to economize steam power, two expedients have been adopted with very successful results. These are, first the coating of the exposed front and top of each boiler, and steam pipes in the engine house, with Leroy's patent non-conducting composition, and secondly, the erection of a wrought-iron cistern in the boiler house to supply the boilers with water heated by the waste steam. The effect has been to lower the temperature of the stoke hole many degrees, so that work can now be carried on there in comfort, without annoyance from excessive heat, and to enable steam to be got up in about one half of the time formerly occupied in that process. A very considerable saving in the quantity of fuel daily consumed has also been effected, the amount of which it is difficult to estimate, but if it could be correctly ascertained, would be somewhat startling. The steam-producing powers of those boilers are so extensive, that it is only necessary to use one of them at a time, an excellent provision which admits of all requisite repairs being effected without any interruption of work.

The kitchen, conveniently placed in a central position adjoining the dining hall, with which it communicates by means of service windows, through which the food is passed, is furnished with one of Benham's cooking ranges, supplemented by an ordinary cooking range. Benham's cooking apparatus, comprises a brick and an iron oven, and two soup or tea boilers, supplied with steam from the range, besides having an auxiliary steam supply, if required, from the engine boilers, so that a fire can be dispensed with, unless the ovens are

wanted for roasting or baking. To prevent the smell of cooked vegetables permeating the kitchen, two vegetable boilers, connected with the range are placed in the scullery. They can also obtain steam from the large boilers as well as the range, and cooking operations can be carried on them without any steam by means of independent fires. After mention of the preceding facts it is almost superfluous to state, that all these arrangements have been designed with the intention of rendering the operation of cooking independent of any single apparatus or supply of steam, so that in the event of any portion getting out of repair, the cooking could be carried on by other means; a prudential resource which ought to exist in every asylum.

During last summer, steps were taken to improve the ventilation of the meat store, larder, and dairy, situated in basement close to the kitchen, by the formation of ventilating channels, constructed of 12-inch drain pipes, between each of them and the female yard, where the openings are protected by gratings. This improvement has been found by experience to answer well, and to be especially valuable during the prevalence of hot weather.

The general stores, which are fitted up in a very superior manner, are extremely convenient, and afford accommodation much in excess of the present wants of the asylum.

The furnishing of a new Asylum, being a most important as well as an arduous undertaking, great pains were taken to obtain suitable and appropriate furniture, substantial in structure, neat in design, and not of a very expensive character. With this object in view, several newly erected asylums were inspected and approved patterns ordered from three London firms of established reputation. After a minute examination, and comparison by members of the Committee of the relative merits of the various articles submitted to their notice, it was agreed to accept tenders for the estimated number of articles required according to selected patterns. At an early stage of the proceedings considerable discussion arose upon the propriety of intro-

ducing wooden bedsteads with hair mattresses, instead of iron bedsteads and wool mattresses. Ultimately, a preference was given in favour of the former, and subsequent experience has demonstrated the advantages resulting from this decision. The bedsteads made of American birch, are constructed one half with sacking stretchers, and the other with sparred wooden bottoms; the latter being each provided with a thin straw paillasse, in addition to a mattress. A certain number of crib bedsteads, some of them with padded sides, were specially ordered for epileptic patients. The mattresses are all of hair, excepting a few of coir for the use of dirty and destructive cases. The sheeting is stout linen of good quality, the blankets are the ordinary Witney, the counterpanes are white cotton on the female side, and mixed stuff of varied patterns, in bright colours on the male side.

In the original plan of the building no fixed lavatories having been provided in or adjoining to the dormitories, it became necessary to provide means of ablution for patients occupying associated dormitories. Lavatory tables, with four let-in movable basins, arranged alternately with fixed soap bowls, and having attached towel rails, were accordingly designed, and one procured for each dormitory. These tables, which to avoid being easily upset run upon castors, have elicited universal admiration. It having become apparent also, that the clothes of the dormitory patients would require to be placed in security during the night, instructions were given to construct clothes lockers with railed backs, which would not only afford seats for the patients when undressing, but supply receptacles where their clothes could be securely locked up for the night, and be easily accessible in the morning. One of these lockers having been put into each dormitory; they have proved to be very convenient, and exceedingly well adapted for the purpose for which they were designed.

All the dormitories, and many of the single rooms are likewise provided with elegant commode chairs, fitted with patent zinc pans. These, as well as the tables, lockers, and settees throughout the asylum, are

constructed of American birch, and well polished, which greatly improves their appearance, not to speak of its other advantages.

The dayrooms and corridors are furnished with birch tables both long and round, settees, couches, high-back, smoking, and ordinary Windsor chairs. A few low-seat chairs with padded arms and backs, for the use of epileptics and infirm patients, have also recently been distributed to the different wards.

The windows of these apartments, as well as those of the large dininghall, have been fitted with buff-coloured Holland blinds, which harmonize in an admirable manner both with the internal and external aspect of the asylum. The walls which are coloured with distemper mixture above, are painted a warm stone colour below, the flush bead forming the line of division, at a height of five feet being painted bright blue. They have also been decorated by a liberal assortment of excellent framed prints, the subjects of which are generally of an interesting or humorous character, and have been carefully selected, as well adapted for asylum purposes. Upon this subject it may be remarked, that as the æsthetic faculty in the majority of the insane remains unimpaired, and is as fully developed within the precincts of an asylum, as amongst the general community, no greater mistake can be committed than the common one of covering the walls of apartments occupied by the insane with a profusion of coloured or other prints without any reference to their quality as works of art. The same principles of good taste, which almost invariably regulate those matters in private mansions, should never be set aside or lost sight of in the decorations of the corridors and dayrooms of an asylum.

To promote the comfort of the invalid patients, cocoa-fibre matting has been laid down in the infirmary dayrooms. The dayroom and corridor, on the male side, allotted to convalescent patients, have been furnished with aloe-fibre matting, while the corresponding ward on the female side, used also as a sewing room, has been covered with cocoa-fibre matting; that portion

which extends down the centre of the corridor having very ornamental coloured borders. Finally, as regards furniture, except in the wards occupied by the most destructive class of patients, looking-glasses of moderate size, neatly framed in polished birch, and not very expensive, have been placed over the fire places, with the effect of greatly enlivening the general cheerful aspect of the apartments.

The importance of procuring an ample supply of suitable clothing for patients' use prior to the opening of the asylum, was fully recognized. As the personal comfort, appearance, and in some degree the health of the patients, depend upon the kind of clothing selected, as well as other important financial considerations, this is a subject which merits, and received careful consideration. By the kindness of the Officials of another asylum, the clothing of which had elicited, amongst others, the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy, samples of every article of male and female clothing were specially made and forwarded for inspection by the Committee, who having compared them with the clothing in use at Littlemore, decided to advertize for tenders according to selected patterns from both asylums.

It may be briefly stated, that the clothing supplied was generally very good in quality, that the males have suits of cord, brown tweed and blue pilot cloth, the latter being reserved for use on Sundays and holydays. The females wear linsey dresses of various hues in winter, and stout coloured prints of varied patterns during summer. The females also wear, when out of doors, small worsted shawls of Rob Roy tartan, which give to a group of females a comfortable and picturesque appearance.

Due preparations having been made, the Asylum was opened for the reception of Patients, on the 30th of September, 1870, when 40 patients, 20 of each sex, were admitted from Littlemore. These were followed on the 13th of October, by 56 patients from the Dorset Asylum, and on the 17th of November, 15 patients belonging to the Borough of Newbury, were admitted from Camberwell. At this stage it became evident to

the Committee, that no more patients could with safety be admitted, until the question of what was to be done in regard to the defective ceilings had been definitively settled. A stop was accordingly put to the further admission of patients, and explanatory letters, with instructions to that effect, issued to the Clerks of the different Unions connected with the asylum.

As is well known, the result of arbitration was the condemnation of all the ceilings throughout the asylum with the exception of those immediately under the roofs. On this award being promulgated, the best method of carrying on the work of renewal in an expeditious manner, so as to interfere as little as possible with the welfare of the patients, and the working of the asylum, had to be carefully considered. Afterwards, during an interview which took place between the Contractor and the Medical Superintendent, it was resolved to proceed with the work according to a plan mutually agreed upon. Steps were therefore immediately taken by the transfer of patients to other parts of the asylum, and the removal of furniture, to place a portion of the asylum at the disposal of the workmen, who forthwith commenced operations. Notwithstanding the unfortunate nature of the transaction, it is but only just to Mr. Mansfield to state, that from the commencement, and throughout, he evinced every disposition to meet the views of the Medical Superintendent by regulating the progress of the work according to the exigencies of the case. The plan adopted, however, answered so well, and the facilities afforded to the workmen were such, that during the whole time the plastering was in progress, the work was not delayed for a single day.

During the period of six months or more, when the renewal of ceilings was going on, as may be readily supposed, the management of the asylum was conducted under peculiar difficulties. The frequent changes of the patients from one part of the asylum to another, and the necessity which arose for confining them to a limited space, may be cited as examples of the kind to which reference is made. In illustration of the latter, the fact may be recorded, that the whole of the female

patients, 61 in number, including the excited, noisy, violent, destructive, and infirm patients, were for a period of four months, obliged to be confined to one dayroom, destitute of any supplementary corridor accommodation, and that at a season of the year when the severity of the weather frequently rendered outdoor exercise impracticable. This crowding together of so many lunatics of all classes, in an insufficient space, was attended with numerous evils while it continued, but fortunately, as far as could be judged, was not followed by any permanently bad effects.

About the middle of April, the new ceilings had been so far completed, as to enable arrangements to be made for the admission of a limited number of female patients from Littlemore, who were admitted on the 25th of that month. From this date patients were admitted as rapidly as the necessary accommodation could be prepared to receive them. Thus, 28 patients were admitted in May, 22 in June, and 30 in July, when it was resolved to open the asylum for the reception of all recent, or other cases belonging to the County and Boroughs.

From the opening of the asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, till the 31st of December, 1871, the total number of patients admitted, was 282. During the same period, there were 13 discharges; all recoveries except two, and 21 deaths; so that there remained at the end of last year 248 patients, 116 of whom were males, and 132 females. From this statement it will be apparent, that had it not been for the vacancies, arising from either death or recovery, the asylum would have had already nearly its full complement of inmates. It is much to be regretted, that out of the total number admitted, at least 250 presented no probable hope of ultimate recovery. As affording some idea of the unfavourable character of the admissions as regards curability, it may be mentioned that 32 were affected with Idiocy or Imbecility, 119 with Dementia, while insanity, which in all except 43 had existed more than a year, was complicated with Epilepsy in 32 cases, and with Paralysis in 14; six of the latter being marked examples of General Paralysis; a form of disease

almost invariably fatal in its termination. The advanced age of many of the patients admitted also deserves attention, as having an important bearing on this subject. No fewer than 52 were over 60 years of age; 17 of that number being between 70 and 80, 4 between 80 and 90, and 2 over 90 years of age. Thus, from the infirmities consequent to advanced life, the general health of a large proportion of the admissions was necessarily feeble and precarious, but the bodily health of the majority of those from other asylums was, in general, good. With regard to the prevalence amongst the admissions of those objectionable propensities which unhappily are so frequently the concomitants of insanity it may be stated, that 80 were found to be either dirty or destructive in their habits; about one half manifesting both propensities in a marked degree. However, the persistent efforts made since admission to improve the habits of this class of patients, have succeeded beyond expectation, and it is to be hoped will yet be rewarded with still more successful results. Before passing from the admissions, it may be remarked, that a review of their general characteristics leads to the reflection that the presence of so many aged, hopelessly incurable patients must be a serious drawback to the successful working of any establishment, and is to be regretted as tending to limit the practical utility of an asylum, which is in every respect well adapted to afford the best means of curative treatment for recent cases of mental disease.

Regarding the discharges little need be said. Out of the 11 discharged recovered, only one was brought back as a patient to the asylum. She had remained well during a period of five months, performing satisfactorily her duties as domestic servant in a situation which had been procured for her prior to leaving the asylum, when unaccountably a fresh attack of insanity became suddenly developed by an attempt at suicide. Since readmission, her mental state has greatly improved, so that she is now apparently as well mentally as she was when previously discharged, but her future chances of freedom from subsequent relapse will be greatly increased by a further period of probation in the asylum. One of the cases discharged relieved was

a male patient who effected his escape while working on the grounds, and was not brought back to the asylum until the statutory period had elapsed during which he could be received on the original order of admission. With him the prospect of liberty had been more attractive than its enjoyment, for when told he might leave the asylum, he exhibited no anxiety to go, and ultimately took his departure with evident reluctance. The other relieved case was that of an imbecile girl with erotic tendencies, who, at the urgent solicitation of her parents was permitted to return to her home.

The deaths, 21 in number, excepting 3 due to senile decay, all resulted from various forms of disease which will be set forth in detail in one of the appended tables. Calculated upon the average number resident during the past year, they yield an average of 12 per cent, which, when viewed in connection with the general characteristics of the admissions already alluded to, cannot be pronounced to be a high per-centage of mortality. The cause of death which produced the greatest number of fatal cases was Phthisis; a morbid condition closely allied with the chief predisposing causes of insanity, and frequently found in association with mental disease.

It was somewhat singular, that the first death that occurred in the asylum, became the subject of investigation by the Coroner. This was the case of an old man, who while engaged after breakfast in assisting to clean the ward, was suddenly seized with syncope, accompanied with vomiting, and in spite of all remedies used, died half-an-hour afterwards. Another Coroner's inquest was held upon a male patient, age and name unknown, who was found dead in bed in a dormitory along with eleven quiet patients, none of whom had been disturbed by any unusual sound during the night. The body, which when discovered lay in a natural posture under the bed-clothes, was quite warm; the features were placid and the face uncovered, so that from its position and appearance, it was evident that death had ensued without a struggle. The verdict returned in both cases, was to the effect that death had resulted from natural causes and not from violence. The cause of death in both was clearly revealed by post-mortem exami

nation; the pathological appearances shewing that in the case first mentioned, death was due to congestive apoplexy, and in the latter, to the serous form of the same disease. Although it might be very naturally predicated, that apoplexy would be of frequent occurrence amongst the insane, yet such is far from being the case. The term apoplexy used in its ordinary acceptation to indicate the rupture of a vessel, and effusion of blood within the head, being a form of disease rarely met with in asylums, but not uncommon in Hospital or general practice. The form of apoplexy most frequently met with amongst the insane, in our experience, has been either congestive or serous.

In offering a few observations on the system of treatment practised in this asylum, it may be premised that the medical treatment of the insane is attended with two peculiar difficulties, each originating from a very different source. The first is the frequent occurrence of what is technically called latent disease of the thoracic or abdominal organs; which may proceed to a fatal termination without any of the customary and obvious symptoms, which usually accompany the malady, becoming manifest. The second is the incapacity which exists in a large proportion of the insane of affording the physician any reliable information regarding the subjective symptoms of the complaint with which they may be affected. It is therefore no exaggeration to state, that a combination of these two circumstances often renders the diagnosis and treatment of disease in the case of an insane person, an operation of considerable difficulty; requiring on the part of the physician a skilful exercise of the varied resources of medical science. As affording a convenient basis, the treatment is founded on the principle that all kinds of mental aberration depend upon disease of the brain, which may be either functional or organic; the metaphysical aspect of the subject though purposely kept in abeyance being not ignored.

Immediately after admission, a minute physical examination, the particulars of which are carefully noted, is made of the body of each patient, in order to detect the existence of any sign of injury or symptom of

bodily disease. Efforts are also made to obtain correct information regarding the proximate cause and early symptoms of the attack, and whether the patient is predisposed to insanity by hereditary descent. Thus, a clinical study is made of every case, special attention being paid to those of recent origin, who afford reasonable hope of future recovery. A definite conclusion having, if possible, been arrived at regarding the nature of the disease, each patient is submitted to a course of regular medical treatment, which, varied according to circumstances, is continued as long as there is the slightest chance of recovery. Many of the incurable likewise frequently require to be treated medicinally, either with a view to modify their mental symptoms or on account of bodily disease. In a report of this kind, it would be out of place to enter into the details of medical treatment applicable to each phase of insanity, but it may be remarked, that recourse is had to all those means whose efficacy and utility have long been confirmed by experience; while the more recently introduced remedies are not neglected, although care is taken to avoid falling into the modern practice of attempting to cure all sorts of mental disease by the frequent administration of heroic doses of some newly recognized drug, such as the hydrate of chloral, which seems to be a prevailing tendency of the present day.

One of the most valuable auxiliaries, which in conjunction with appropriate medicinal remedies, effectively contribute to the successful treatment of insanity, is a liberal diet of nutritious food. When it is recollected that symptoms of mental disease may arise from impoverished blood, and that insanity is very frequently associated with general debility or some form of bodily disease, it becomes apparent that the amount and quality of the food supplied to the inmates of an asylum is a subject, which on account of its vital importance, demands most careful consideration. A glance at the Diet Scale, a copy of which is appended, will show that the daily wants of the patients in regard to food, have been liberally and judiciously provided for. In addition to the regular diet, the Medical Officers have discretionary power to order for the sick or infirm, whatever extras in the shape of food or stimu-

lants, they may judge necessary for the proper treatment of individual cases.

Under the head of moral treatment, may now be considered the various means which in combination form an important element in the treatment of the insane. To carry out a proper system of moral treatment, it is necessary to provide occupations, amusements, and instruction adapted to the previous habits, disposition, and mental state of the patients, and no means of this kind that can be adopted produces more beneficial results than daily industrial occupation, especially if pursued in the open air. It distracts the mind from that state of morbid self consciousness so common a feature of lunacy, calms the restless excitability which often culminates in insomnia, cheers the melancholic, and so stimulates the vital functions as to greatly improve the general bodily health. Accordingly every effort is made to employ as many patients as possible, who are capable of and likely to derive benefit from out-door work, and various inducements which need not be particularized, are given to reward or encourage industrious habits. During last year, as many as 50 patients were sometimes daily employed on the farm or in the garden. It is not surprising, therefore, that since the opening of the asylum, a large amount of useful work has been accomplished by patient's labour, while many of those employed have exhibited remarkable symptoms of mental improvement.

Among the most important operations effected with the aid of the patients may be mentioned, the formation of terraces and gravel walks in the airing courts, the filling up of clay and gravel pits, and the levelling of two acres of land for the purposes of sewage irrigation. The latter, which was done under the active supervision of the gardener, whose services in this and other matters, are deserving of much commendation, has proved to be a complete success. Although the season was well advanced, before the ground could be got into a fit state for planting, by the month of August, the supply of vegetables was more than sufficient for the wants of the asylum.

Several male patients have also given great assistance to the tradesmen of the asylum, by working well at painter's, carpenter's, bricklayer's, and blacksmith's work. One individual also renders important services as a stoker, while many patients are very useful in the wards.

The male clothing in use throughout the asylum, has hitherto been kept in repair, and some new articles made, by several patients formerly accustomed to work as tailors, but as soon as a properly qualified tailor can be engaged, the numbers employed, and the amount of work done in this department will be greatly increased.

Since the engagement of a shoemaker attendant, five patients have been regularly employed at shoemaking, and with their assistance, a large quantity of work consisting chiefly of repairs, has been executed in a short space of time in a very substantial manner.

The occupations suitable for female patients are necessarily limited in number, and differ greatly from those adapted for males. The female inmates are, therefore, principally employed in the wards, either at household or needlework. A few find employment in the kitchen, while about 20 go every day to the laundry, by whose assistance the use of machinery for washing purposes can generally be dispensed with.

The female clothing, cut out by the Head Attendant, is made under her direction by the patients and attendants, who occupy the convalescent ward, which has been set apart as a work-room. A few of the best sewers from other wards, also come here to assist during working hours. All necessary repairs of male under-clothing are likewise executed by the females.

From the preceding remarks regarding the occupations it will be observed, that while the welfare of the patients is the primary object aimed at, the economical interests of the asylum are kept prominently in view.

Although useful employment is the first consideration, various means of amusement have been provided for the patients, in order to afford agreeable relaxation

after the labours of the day. Among these may be mentioned cards, draughts, dominoes, chess and bagatelle. The out-door games of foot-ball, and cricket, which supply both muscular exercise and amusement, have also been found to be very attractive to many of the inmates. Cricket especially, which was played regularly during the summer evenings, maintained its popularity until the close of the season. Many of the patients are enthusiastic players, while numbers of the old men, who are too frail to join in the game, are always anxious to be spectators. Collected in groups, they watch with interest the progress of the game, at intervals relating to each other their deeds of prowess done in former days; and ever ready heartily to applaud the success, or laugh at the discomfiture of individual players. Apart from the animated spectacle of the game, the elevated position of the cricket-ground affords an extended view of the surrounding landscape, at that hour, generally gilded by the refulgence of the setting sun, which, in combination with the absence of that feeling of restraint, inseparably connected with an airing-court, exerts a most powerfully beneficial influence upon those patients who are capable of enjoying this valuable privilege. The associated amusements which constitute the principal source of enjoyment during a great part of the year, consist of music and dancing, and are held at stated times to which the patients can look forward with certainty. Every alternate Thursday evening the patients assemble for the purpose of dancing, which is greatly enjoyed by many of their number, while those who are unable to participate in the dance are attracted by the music. As opportunity occurs, entertainments entirely musical or of a dramatic character are procured for the delectation of the patients. On these, as well as on other occasions, the excellent piano purchased for the asylum has been found invaluable. Soon after Christmas, an annual entertainment is given to the patients in the large dining-hall, which is previously tastefully decorated by the Head Attendants. A few visitors are also invited, many of whom, both ladies and gentlemen, contribute to the enjoyment of the patients by singing, playing on the piano, and joining in the dance. The pro-

gramme of the evening's proceedings is so arranged, that the interval between each dance is filled up by either vocal or instrumental music.

With the view of combining amusement with instruction for the benefit of the patients, a moderate number of newspapers and periodicals, several of them illustrated, are procured for circulation in the different wards. In this respect, however, the want is much felt of a library of instructive and interesting books, adapted for perusal by patients.

This branch of the subject would be incomplete without some reference to the religious services, which are regularly conducted both on week-days and Sundays. When it is stated, that mental disease is seldom so severe as to eradicate all traces of religious feeling; it is not difficult to perceive that religious ministrations may exert a potent influence among the insane. No better illustration can be given of the truth of the preceding remark than to state, that on Sunday the number of patients attending chapel often amounts to 160, and that the propriety of their conduct, the solemn earnestness with which they engage in devotional exercises, and the attention they uniformly pay to the discourses of the Chaplain, will bear favourable comparison with the general deportment of any congregation of sane people.

It would be as unbecoming, as it would be out of place, to refer more particularly to the value of the Chaplain's labours, but it ought to be remarked, that the thanks of every one connected with the asylum, are certainly due to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, for their praiseworthy efforts, not only in endeavouring to improve, but in conducting the musical part of the religious services.

On Sundays, unless prevented by afternoon service, or the inclemency of the weather, about 40 patients are taken for a walk into the country. Two walking parties are formed, one composed of males and the other of females, who, under proper supervision, proceed in opposite directions, frequently a distance of several miles. This privilege which is highly valued by all the

patients, acts as an incentive to promote industrious habits, and general propriety of conduct, besides producing a beneficial influence upon their mental state and bodily health.

Regarding the sanitary condition of the asylum since the opening, a very favourable account can be given. The general health of the patients has been good, and many appear to have derived benefit from their change of residence, both physically and mentally. The occurrence of small-pox in the neighbourhood, and the prevalence of that disease in many parts of the kingdom, naturally excited considerable apprehension, but happily no case occurred in the asylum, although, at least one patient had recently experienced an attack prior to admission. In accordance with instructions received from the Commissioners in Lunacy, all the patients in the asylum were re-vaccinated, and in the majority of cases, the vaccine vesicles produced, were so perfectly developed as to excite astonishment; it never having been anticipated that such successful results would ensue from re-vaccination.

By way of corollary to what has been already stated, the assertion may be ventured, that it must be a matter of congratulation amongst all those who take a deep interest in the welfare of the insane poor, that there is now within the County an Asylum which appears from its construction and arrangements to possess every improvement that experience has suggested for the comfort and successful treatment of the insane, and which is thus well calculated to afford all the advantages of a high-class curative establishment to those whose lot it is to be afflicted with one of the most lamentable diseases incidental to the human race.

Before concluding this report, the Medical Superintendent cannot refrain from mentioning, that from his first appearance at the asylum, he has, in discharge of his extra-professional duties, received invaluable assistance from the Clerk of the Works, Mr. Downes; whose ability, energetic activity, unvarying civility, and zeal in promoting the interests of the asylum, in his opinion, merit the highest approbation.

In conclusion, it is incumbent upon the Medical Superintendent, thankfully to acknowledge the excellent services rendered by many of the officials, whom it would be invidious to particularise, in connection with the opening of the asylum, and especially during the period when its management was conducted under exceptional difficulties. Finally, with grateful thanks for the valuable aid received from members of the Committee, and the courtesy extended towards me since the commencement of my duties,

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT B. GILLAND, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Moulsford,

19th January, 1872.

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S

REPORT.

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,
during the year 1871.*

	Males.			Females	Total
Patients in the Asylum on December, 31st, 1870	49	62	111		
Admitted for the first time during the year	85	84	169	85	170
Re-admitted during the year .....	..	1	1		
Total under care during the year	134	147	281		
Discharged or Removed:					
Recovered	4	7	11	}	
Relieved .....	..	1	1		
Not Improved ..	1	..	1		
Died	13	7	20		
Total Discharged and Died during the year	18	15	33		
Remaining in the asylum on Decem- ber 31st, 1871	116	132	248		
Average numbers resident during the year	80.45	95.29	175.74		

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum on the 30th September, 1870, till 31st December, 1871.

				Males.	Females	Total.
Persons admitted during the Period of one year and three months ..				135	146	281
Re-admissions .. ..				..	1	1
Total of Cases admitted.. ..				135	147	282
Discharged or removed:						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	4	7	11			
Relieved	„	1	1			
Not Improved ..	1	„	1			
Died	14	7	21			
Total Discharged and Died, during the period of one year and 3 months ..				19	15	34
Remaining December 31st, 1871 ..				116	132	248
Average numbers resident during the 15 months				45.59	54.39	99.99

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent of the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

TABLE IV

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the opening of the Asylum, on the 30th of September, 1870, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each year remaining on December 31st, 1871.

... for ... Deaths, and the ... of each year remaining on December 31st, 1871.

Admitted.			Of each year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1871.						Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1871.						Remaining of each Year's Admissions, on 31st Dec. 1871.										
YEAR.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Total.	Re-covered.		Relieved.		Not Im-proved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Im-proved.		Died.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
1870..	50	62	..	..	112	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	44	56	100
1871..	85	84	..	1	170	4	5	9	..	1	..	8	3	11	4	5	9	..	1	..	8	72	76	148	
TOTAL.	135	146	..	1	282	4	7	11	1	1	1	13	7	20	4	7	11	1	1	1	14	116	132	248	

Summary of the Total Admissions from Sept. 30th, 1870, to Dec. 31st, 1871.										Males.		Females.		Total.
Per Centage of Cases Recovered										2.96	4.76	3.90		
" Relieved .....										..	0.68	0.35	
" Not Improved										0.75	..	0.36		
" Dead										10.37	4.76	7.45		
" Remaining										85.92	89.80	87.94		
										100.	100.	100.		

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1871.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females	Total.
<i>Cerebral or Spinal Disease :—</i>						
Apoplexy and Paralysis	..			2	„	2
General Paralysis	..	..		3	„	3
Epilepsy	..	..	..	„	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease :—</i>						
Phthisis	..	..	..	3	1	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	1	3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	„	1	1
Cardiac Disease	..	..	..	1	„	1
<i>Abdominal Disease :—</i>						
Peritonitis	..	..	..	1	„	1
Ascites : from Scrofulous disease of Liver	..	..	..	„	1	1
Senile Decay	..	..	..	1	2	3
Total ..				13	7	20

TABLE VI.

*Showing the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered,
and in those who have Died during the year 1871.*

Length of Residence.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 1 month .....	..	..	..	3	..	3
From 1 to 3 months	4	4	8	3	..	3
„ 3 to 6 „ .....	..	3	3	4	4	8
„ 6 to 9 „ .....	..	..	..	2	1	3
„ 9 to 12 „ .....	..	..	..	..	2	2
From 1 to 2 years .....	..	..	..	1	..	1
TOTAL	4	7	11	13	7	20

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1871.

Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.												
Class	On Admissions.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
FIRST CLASS :— First attack, and within three months on admission	10	6	16	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	3
SECOND CLASS :— First attack, and above three and within twelve months on admission	6	8	14	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
THIRD CLASS :— Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	10	11	21	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
FOURTH CLASS :— First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission	59	60	119	1	2	3	1	1	2	10	5	15
TOTAL.....	85	85	270	4	7	11	1	1	2	13	7	20

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1871.

AGES.	The Admissions			Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.		Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
From 5 to 10 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 10 15 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 15 20 "	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" 20 30 "	10	14	24	3	1	4	..	1	..	1
" 30 40 "	21	24	45	1	2	3	..	..	1	5
" 40 50 "	18	18	36	..	2	2	..	..	1	3
" 50 60 "	11	9	20	..	1	1	..	..	1	2
" 60 70 "	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
" 70 80 "	2	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
" 80 90 "	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 90 and upwards	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Not ascertained	10	3	13	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
	85	85	170	4	7	11	1	1	2	20

TABLE X.

Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the year.

CAUSES.	The Admissions			The Discharges.						The Deaths.			
				Recovered.			Recovered, Relieved, or otherwise.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
MORAL :—													
Disappointment in Love	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family Affairs .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fright .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ill Treatment by Husband ....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Love Affair	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over Study	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troubles at Chapel.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PHYSICAL :—													
Abscess .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accident	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Brain Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Congenital Defect	10	5	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
Epilepsy	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fall on Head.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hard Work	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereditary Tendency	5	11	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Intemperance	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Over Lactation .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal State .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunstroke .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thunderstorm.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Unascertained	51	52	103	4	4	8	1	..	1	8	4	12	..
TOTAL.....	85	85	170	4	7	11	1	1	2	13	7	20	..

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

*Showing the Form of Insanity in the Cases admitted during
the Year 1871.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	...	...	...	...	35	30	65
Dementia	...	...	...	...	33	36	69
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	5	14	19
Amentia	{ Idiocy	...	...	...	7	3	10
	{ Congenital Imbecility	..			5	2	7
					85	85	170

TABLE No. 2.

*Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted
during the Year 1871.*

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	...	...	...	...	49	64	113
Dissenter	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Independent	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Baptist	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Methodist	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Unknown or of no Religion	...	...	...	...	25	11	36
					85	85	170

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients
admitted in 1871.*

Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.
Baker	1	Blacksmith's Wife ...	1
Blacksmith	1	Carpenter's Wife ...	1
Basket-maker	1	Charwoman	6
Cab-driver	1	Cook	1
Carpenter	1	Domestic Servant ...	20
Carver and Gilder ...	1	Dressmaker	2
Clerk	4	Field Hand	4
Coach-painter	1	Glover	1
Coachman	2	Governess	2
Engine-driver	1	Housewife	9
Farmer	1	Labourer's Wife ...	14
Footman	2	Laundress	3
Gardener	1	Seamstress	1
Grocer	1	Straw-bonnet-maker...	2
Hawker	1	Tailoress	1
Labourer	28	Vagrant	1
Lighterman	1	Unknown or of No	
Pipe-maker	1	Occupation	16
Painter	1		
Policeman	1		
Porter	1		
Publican	1		
Schoolmaster	1		
Shepherd	1		
Shoemaker	5		
Soldier	2		
Tailor	4		
Unknown or of No			
Occupation	18		
Total	85	Total	85

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during each Month in the Year, and the Daily Average Numbers for each Month.

1871. Months.	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	62	111
February ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	49	61	110
March ...	...	...	...	1	2	...	49	59	108
April ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	47	61	108
May ...	13	15	...	...	1	1	53	82	135
June ...	11	11	...	...	1	...	64	89	153
July ...	27	16	...	...	...	1	93	108	201
August ...	18	12	3	1	1	1	99	111	210
September...	6	5	...	2	3	...	112	120	232
October ...	6	12	...	1	3	1	115	125	240
November...	2	1	2	1	1	1	116	131	247
December ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	116	131	247
Total...	85	85	5	7	12	6	80	95	175

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moulshord and at Littlemore.

UNIONS AND BOROUGH.		On Dec. 31st, 1870.		Admitted in 1871.		Discharged or Removed in 1871.		Died in 1871.		Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1871.		Total.		Remaining at Littlemore.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Abingdon	...	3	3	3	5	...	1	...	1	6	6	12	6	4	4	10
Bradfield	...	5	5	8	7	...	1	...	1	13	10	23	2	5	5	7
Cookham	...	2	4	8	6	2	...	...	...	8	10	18	2	2	6	8
Easthampstead	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	8	9	...	...	1	1
Faringdon	...	3	2	4	7	...	1	2	1	5	7	12	1	2	2	3
Hungerford	...	3	5	3	2	...	...	1	...	5	7	12	3	4	4	7
Newbury	...	2	9	6	10	...	2	1	...	7	17	24	1	1	8	9
" Borough	...	9	6	4	6	...	1	...	...	13	11	24	...	...	...	...
Reading	...	8	13	20	18	1	2	3	2	24	27	51	...	...	...	...
" Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wallingford	...	2	2	3	8	...	...	...	1	5	9	14	4	3	3	7
Wantage	...	3	1	5	3	...	...	2	...	6	4	10	5	5	9	14
Windsor	...	3	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	6	2	8	1	1	...	1
Wokingham	...	3	7	13	6	...	...	2	...	14	13	27	7	6	6	13
County of Berks	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	4	1	1	1	2
Total...	...	49	62	85	85	5	8	13	7	116	132	248	33	49	49	82

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the Number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1871, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, General Paralysis, and other form of Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility ...	19	9	28
Epilepsy	12	15	27
General Paralysis	1	1	2
„ „ and Epilepsy Combined	3	...	3
Paralysis	5	1	6
	40	26	66

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Average Number Employed, the Average Attendance at Chapel, and at the Associated Amusements, and the Average Number who walk beyond the Asylum Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Employed	80	75	155
„ at Chapel	78	75	153
„ at Morning Prayers... ..	77	50	127
„ at Associated Amusements ...	55	50	105
„ Walk beyond Grounds. ...	30	20	50

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT,

1871.

To the Committee of Visitors of the Moulshord Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my first report, I have much pleasure in bearing witness to the orderly behaviour of the majority of those patients who have attended the Public Services of the Church. You will hardly be surprised to learn that there have been some exceptional cases, but these have been very few; and this is altogether remarkable, because some patients are frequently present, who are not at all conspicuous for orderly behaviour elsewhere. I think, however, we may fairly attribute the quiet which prevails to the facts (1) that Dr. Gilland has given instructions to the Attendants not to interfere unnecessarily with any of the patients in Chapel, even though, in the case of sane persons, interference would be sometimes justifiable: (2) that he has given to those under him the discretionary power of keeping away from any particular service any one whose mental condition at the time renders his or her attendance undesirable. I cannot say that I am satisfied with the *devout* behaviour of my congregation; very many do not kneel, notwithstanding my public admonitions on the subject: but I am inclined to think that this defect may, in many cases at least, be remedied, if the attendants will ask those under their supervision to kneel down at the proper time, and also set them the example, as I am glad to find some already do. Many of our patients are very tractable, and probably only need to be gently reminded of their duty at the time of Divine Service. I would here venture to suggest that more hassocks be provided, as the number in use is insufficient for our present requirements, and the absence of a hassock may often deter a patient from kneeling. I am unable to give you a correct average of those who have attended the Sunday Services during the whole year, for when we commenced the year we had 111 inmates, whereas now we have 247; I have, therefore, taken the average since October

24th, when the last patients came from Littlemore, and I find our attendance has been as follows : in the morning $78\frac{5}{7}$ men, and $80\frac{5}{7}$ women, and in the evening $96\frac{6}{8}$ men, and $75\frac{1}{8}$ women. I need scarcely remind you that these numbers are very large, when compared with those of some other Asylums.

HOLY COMMUNION. The Holy Communion has been celebrated every month, except November when I was ill ; the number of communicants is unhappily very small at present. My list contains only twenty six names ; of these ten are female, and three male patients: two are male attendants and five female attendants. Our average attendance at each celebration (from Christmas to Christmas) including myself, has been $16\frac{2}{3}$, and there have been 196 Acts of Communion. You will, I am sure, readily understand the difficulty a Clergyman has in increasing his communicants in an Asylum. By a little pressure I dare say I might add others to my list, but I prefer biding my time in all ordinary cases, and only admitting those who have a real desire to approach Holy Communion, and whose manner of living appears to justify their doing so.—Some would come, no doubt, to oblige me, as their Clergyman, (I have one such case in mind) but this is a state of things which I never for a moment countenance, or allow others to imagine I countenance. After giving notice of the celebration, my practice is to see the regular communicants, and also to enquire of the attendant in charge of the ward, whether any others have expressed a wish to communicate, and if so, then to test (as far as I am able) each individual's fitness for the privilege.

CLASSES. At the beginning of last year I held a Bible Class once a week, for those patients, attendants, and servants who desired to come. The average attendance was $19\frac{3}{5}$. I think a Class of this kind very beneficial, and I shall be glad to re-open one as soon as possible.

LENT AND OTHER SERVICES. During last Lent I held a Service every Friday Evening, and delivered a course of Sermons on "Aids to a Holy Life." I believe these services were appreciated. Over and above

the patients, I had an average of $14\frac{1}{3}$ servants and attendants. I also had two Services on Ash Wednesday (one in the Chapel) : two on Good Friday (both in the Chapel) one on all the other days of Holy Week : and two on Ascension Day (one in the Chapel.)

DAILY PRAYER. The daily morning prayer has been very fairly attended. I have lately introduced a little singing, which those who are present appear to value.

PRIVATE PRAYER. I am very glad to be able to report that Private Prayer is not neglected in the Asylum. In one large ward I am told that every person kneels down night and morning ; this one cannot expect to be the rule of the house, but there is not one single ward in which some one does not pray privately every day.

MUSIC. I much wish that something could be done towards the formation of a Singing Class consisting of patients and any others who could be spared to attend. This would add considerably to the brightness and life of our Chapel Services, especially if arrangements could be made for the singers to occupy the front seats in the nave of the Chapel, near the Harmonium. It is impossible in any other way to get a body of sound sufficient for the building, and such as will give confidence to those, who, however anxious they may be to join in the singing, are almost afraid to hear their own voices. The benefit of music to those mentally afflicted is admitted on all sides, and its application to the services of the Church would, I am convinced, give joy to many a down-cast spirit.

READING. The tracts which you authorized me to procure some time ago are much appreciated by the inmates of the Asylum : and I am pleased to find the Bibles and Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, with which every ward is furnished, frequently in use among those who are able to profit by them. I should be very glad, if you would take into consideration the desirability of having a Library of General Literature for the patients and others. An amusing book would often be a pleasant companion for those who are not otherwise employed. The Christian Knowledge Society has, I believe, made a selection of such books as are suitable for Household use.

FAMILY PRAYER. It has often been a matter of consideration with me whether something could not be done to enable the servants and attendants of the Asylum to join in daily family prayer. The Nine o'clock service does not supply this want, as only those attendants, who are required for the patients, are present. Thus the greater part of those in the house have no opportunity of ever meeting together for united worship. The only two suggestions that I can offer are these: either that some one should read Family Prayer daily in the evening, which would be the best plan: or else, that arrangements should be made (if possible) for every attendant and servant to attend the Daily Morning Service or a portion of it, a certain number of times every week. The importance of some arrangement to meet this pressing want cannot be over-rated. It would give a religious tone to the whole Asylum, and suggest to the most thoughtless that there is a higher life than the present. It would be, moreover, a bond of union between the various servants of the establishment, and would tend to produce 'Peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety.'

VISITING. My visits to the several wards are usually made on two afternoons in the week. Very many of the patients are, I believe, pleased to see me: some exhibit indifference, and a few of the worst cases take no notice of me: I very seldom meet with a rebuff, and actual rudeness is even more uncommon. During my visits I talk with the people sometimes collectively, and sometimes individually; occasionally also I hold a short service in the Infirmary for the benefit of those who are aged and weak, and who are unable to be present in Chapel. The wards are usually in an orderly state when I go in, although I am not always expected: and I think on the whole that the Superintendent is to be congratulated on his choice of Attendants, who seem to be attentive to their duties, and kind to the poor creatures committed to their care.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful Servant,

GEORGE W. OLIVER, M.A.,

CHAPLAIN.

January, 1872.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.



AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FROM THE

30th SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1871.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I
acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the
11th inst. and in reply to inform you that
the same has been forwarded to the proper
authorities for their consideration. I am
very sorry that I cannot give you a more
definite answer at this time, but I trust
that you will understand the necessity of
this delay.

MONTSFORD ASYLUM

The Asylum is situated in the town of
Montsford, in the County of Northampton.
It was founded in the year 1812, and
has since that time been the residence of
many of the most distinguished and
valuable of our countrymen.

It is now under the management of
Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., of London,
who have the honor to receive and
disburse the funds of the Asylum, and
to pay the salaries of the officers and
staff.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ending on the 31st of December
1871.

The following is a statement of the
Receipts and Expenditure of the
Asylum for the year ending on the
31st of December 1871. The Receipts
consist of the sum of £10,000, and the
Expenditure of the sum of £10,000.
The balance carried forward to the
1st of January 1872 is £10,000.
The Receipts are as follows:—
By the sum of £10,000, paid by
Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., of London,
on the 1st of January 1872, in
payment of the sum of £10,000,
which was the amount of the
balance carried forward from the
year ending on the 31st of December
1871.

The Expenditure is as follows:—
By the sum of £10,000, paid by
Messrs. J. & W. G. & Co., of London,
on the 1st of January 1872, in
payment of the sum of £10,000,
which was the amount of the
balance carried forward from the
year ending on the 31st of December
1871.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of
January 1872.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

*Account of Receipts and Payments from the 30th Sept.,
1870, to the 31st Dec., 1871.*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. SALE of Old Stores	4	9	8			
Gas Tar	3	19	1			
				8	8	9
2. MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS. From Unions in Berkshire.						
Abingdon	317	15	2			
Bradfield	615	3	3			
Cookham	377	17	9			
Easthampstead	245	2	1			
Faringdon	322	18	8			
Hungerford	392	16	7			
Newbury	1370	12	11			
Reading	1461	18	9			
Wallingford	349	0	9			
Wantage	257	2	5			
Windsor	244	6	9			
Wokingham	683	2	2			
County of Berks	105	15	10			
				6743	13	1
3. FROM UNIONS FOR THE MAIN- TENANCE OF PATIENTS at Camberwell House Asylum						
Abingdon	15	4	2			
Bradfield	53	16	0			
Cookham	30	8	6			
Faringdon	42	2	2			
Hungerford	11	13	10			
Newbury	123	7	11			
Reading... ..	210	18	7			
Wallingford	34	0	10			
Wantage	26	18	0			
Windsor	15	4	2			
Wokingham	84	4	4			
County of Berks	23	15	11			
				671	14	5
Carried forward ...				7423	16	3

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				7423	16	3

EXTRA CHARGES.

Admissions, Removals, &c.

Abingdon	4	6	0			
Bradfield	9	5	8			
Cookham	5	0	5			
Easthampstead	4	2	5			
Faringdon	8	4	3			
Hungerford	7	17	5			
Newbury	19	15	10			
Reading	17	19	4			
Wallingford	4	8	8			
Wantage	5	15	8			
Windsor	4	6	1			
Wokingham	12	8	4			
County of Berks	4	10	1			
				108	0	2

REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

From County Treasurer for
proportion of Repairs
for the year ended 30th
September, 1871

145 18 7

LODGING ACCOUNT.

From the Boroughs of
Reading and Newbury
for Lodging for Patients
in excess of their allotted
numbers

Reading	34	19	0			
Newbury	14	16	0	49	15	0
Carried forward ...						
				7727	10	0

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				7727	10	0
PRODUCE OF FARM AND GARDEN.						
2,125 lbs. of Pork, at 6d. and 7d.	55	13	11			
179 Sacks of Potatoes, at 5s. and 8s. 6d.	54	15	0			
506 Gallons of Milk, at 1s.	25	5	9			
Vegetables	14	17	9			
	<hr/>			150	12	5
Forfeited Wages and Empties ...				2	3	11
Total Receipts				7880	6	4
				<hr/> <hr/>		



PAYMENTS.

SALARIES AND WAGES.	Quarter ended 31st December, 1870.	Quarter ended 31st March, 1871.
Establishment.		
<i>Officers :</i>		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Superintendent - - - -	50 0 0	75 0 0
Medical Assistant - - - -	... ..	... ..
Chaplain - - - -	22 12 0	37 10 0
Clerk to the Visitors - - -	61 12 7	27 10 0
Clerk to the Asylum - - -	29 18 7	25 0 0
Housekeeper - - - -	16 6 2	... ..
<i>Attendants :</i>		
Head Male Attendant - - -	7 10 0	8 15 0
Ten Male Attendants (1 at 30 <i>l.</i> , 1 at 28 <i>l.</i> , 4 at 26 <i>l.</i> , 3 at 24 <i>l.</i> , 1 at 20 <i>l.</i>) -	24 9 9	26 10 0
Head Female Attendant - - -	6 10 0	7 10 0
Eleven Female Attendants (4 at 18 <i>l.</i> , 4 at 16 <i>l.</i> , 3 at 14 <i>l.</i>) - - -	25 15 9	21 17 4
<i>Servants :</i>		
<i>In-door :</i>		
Hall Porter - - - -	5 0 0	2 17 8
Cook - - - -	5 0 0	5 0 0
Housemaid - - - -	2 10 0	2 17 5
Kitchenmaid - - - -	3 10 0	3 10 0
Laundress - - - -	5 8 3	5 0 0
Two Laundrymaids, at 14 <i>l.</i> - -	4 1 2	7 0 0
<i>Out-door :</i>		
Gas Man - - - -	8 0 0	10 8 0
Baker - - - -	4 10 0	5 17 0
Labourer - - - -	2 10 0	3 5 0
Less Salaries before opening the Asylum -	285 4 3	275 7 5
At a cost per head per week of - - -	0 4 6.11	0 3 11
The cost for the whole period is - - -	0 2 9.5	

PAYMENTS.

Quarter ended 30th June, 1871.	Quarter ended 30th September, 1871.	Quarter ended 31st December, 1871.	Total for the Period.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	350 0 0	
... ..	... ..	20 0 0	20 0 0	
37 10 0	37 10 0	37 10 0	172 12 0	
27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	171 12 7	
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	129 18 7	
... ..	6 13 4	10 0 0	32 19 6	
8 15 0	9 11 8	10 0 0	44 11 8	
23 13 11	54 14 11	57 9 6	186 18 1	
7 10 0	2 10 0	... ..	24 0 0	
27 13 1	37 14 4	47 7 11	160 8 5	
3 4 0	4 3 4	4 10 0	19 15 0	
5 0 0	3 18 9	5 0 0	23 18 9	
3 5 7	3 10 0	3 15 3	15 18 3	
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	17 10 0	
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	25 8 3	
5 13 4	5 7 6	4 12 3	26 14 3	
9 12 0	11 4 0	10 8 0	49 12 0	
8 7 0	9 16 0	11 10 0	40 0 0	
3 0 0	3 10 0	1 5 0	13 10 0	
279 3 11	326 3 10	359 7 11	1525 7 4	1455 8 10
		69 18 6	69 18 6	
		289 9 5	1455 8 10	
0 3 3	0 2 3.79	0 1 9.57	... ..
		Carried forward	... ..	1455 8 10

PROVISIONS.

				31st December, 1870.			31st March, 1871.				
					£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ale	-	-	-	19 bls. 32/-	30	6	5	11 bls. 32/-	17	12	...
Beer	-	-	-	21 bls. 22/-	23	2	0	18 bls. 22/-	19	16	...
Bacon	-	-	-	317 lbs. 77/-	10	18	9	277 lbs. 72/-	8	18	...
Butter (fresh)	-	-	-	10 lbs. 1/8	0	16	5	4½ lbs. 1/8	0	7	...
Ditto (salt)	-	-	-	523 lbs. 119/-	27	15	8	466 lbs. 121/-	25	3	...
Cheese	-	-	-	403 lbs. 75/-	13	10	3	461 lbs. 72/-	14	15	...
Coffee	-	-	-	12 lbs. 1/3	0	15	0	...	...	...	...
Currants	-	-	-	112 lbs. 35/-	1	15	0	...	...	...	...
Eggs	-	-	-	360 doz. 1/-	1	10	0	450 doz. 1/-	1	17	...
Fish and Poultry	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flour	-	-	-	32 sks. 39/-	62	8	0	32 sks. 38/-	60	16	...
Meat :											
Beef	-	-	-	2553 lbs. 7d.	75	5	11	3030 lbs. 7d.	88	7	...
Mutton	-	-	-	2307 lbs. 7½d.	72	1	11	1950 lbs. 7½d.	60	18	...
Prime Joints	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pork	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shins	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	140 lbs. 4½d.	2	12	...
Suet	-	-	-	21 lbs. 7½d.	0	12	9	...	...	...	...
Milk	-	-	-	441 gls. 1/-	22	1	2	507 gls. 1/-	25	6	...
Potatoes	-	-	-	42 sks. 8/-	16	16	0	35 sks. 8/6	15	10	...
Rasins	-	-	-	112 lbs. 40/-	2	0	0	...	...	...	...
Salt, Pepper, Spices, &c.	-	-	-	...	3	19	7	...	2	8	...
Sugar (loaf)	-	-	-	112 lbs. 44/-	2	4	0	...	...	...	...
Ditto (moist)	-	-	-	1194 lbs. 29/-	15	15	2	440 lbs. 30/-	6	7	...
Tea (No. 1)	-	-	-	168 lbs. 2/-	16	16	0	161 lbs. 1/11	15	10	...
Ditto (No. 2)	-	-	-	84 lbs. 2/4	9	16	0	56 lbs. 2/4	6	10	...
Treacle	-	-	-	192 lbs. 18/-	1	6	10	...	...	...	...
Vegetables	-	-	-	...	3	12	11	...	1	5	...
Miscellaneous :											
Rice, Sago, Barley, Oatmeal,				...	5	6	2	...	1	12	...
Arrowroot	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				420 11 11			375 16				
At a cost per head per week	-	-	-	...	0	6	7.8	...	0	5	...
The cost for the whole period	-	-	-	...	0	5	4.02	...	...	...	...

PROVISIONS.

30th June, 1871.		30th September, 1871.		31st December, 1871.		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1455 8 10
15 bls. 32/-	24 0 0	22 bls. 32/-	34 19 0	21 bls. 32/-	34 19 0	
30 bls. 22/-	31 14 0	49 bls. 22/-	53 10 0	54 bls. 22/-	58 2 0	
79 lbs. 65/-	8 2 11	527 lbs. 68/-	15 19 11	510 lbs. 66/-	15 1 8	
8 lbs. 1/6 & 1/3	0 11 5	96 lbs. 1/4 & 1/6	6 19 4	122 lbs. 1/6	9 4 10	
46 lbs. 120/-	35 10 8	883 lbs. 108/-	42 11 6	884 lbs. 114/-	44 19 9	
89 lbs. 77/-	13 4 11	847 lbs. 60/-	22 19 5	843 lbs. {60/- 52/-	20 15 9	
...	...	27 lbs. 1/2 & 1/8	2 1 6	28 lbs. 1/2	1 12 8	
56 lbs. 38/-	0 19 0	149 lbs. 37/-	2 9 3	...	...
50 doz. 1/-	3 2 6	700 doz. 1/-	2 18 4	606 doz. 1/1	2 15 3	
...	1 5 9	...	1 12 1	...	0 19 9	
34 sks. 39/-	66 6 0	54 sks. 41/-	110 14 0	62 sks. 45/-	137 10 0	
415 lbs. 7d.	70 8 9	5183 lbs. 7½d.	161 19 4½	6505 lbs. 7½d.	203 5 7½	
800 lbs. 7½d.	56 5 0	2929 lbs. 7½d.	91 10 7½	3287 lbs. 7½d.	102 14 4½	
96 lbs. 9d.	3 11 10	282 lbs. 9d.	10 11 6	448 lbs. 9d.	18 6 2	
578 lbs. 6d.	39 9 0	50 lbs. 6d.	1 5 0	497 lbs. 7d.	14 19 11	
86 lbs. 4½d.	1 12 3	216 lbs. 4½d.	4 1 0	250 lbs. 4½d.	4 13 9	
...	
83 gls. 1/-	29 3 0	799 gls. 1/-	39 19 0	642 gls. 1/- 1/4	35 5 7	
56 sks. 8/6	23 16 0	69 sks. 8/6	29 13 3	107 sks. 5/-	26 15 0	
12 lbs. 40/-	2 0 0	...	...	57 lbs. 3½d.	0 16 7	
...	2 12 0	...	2 10 7	...	5 17 2	
...	...	68 lbs. 46/-	1 8 0	61 lbs. 44/-	1 6 4	
124 lbs. 32/-	16 10 1	1736 lbs. 32/-	24 16 4	1712 lbs. 33/6 & 32/-	25 15 0	
68 lbs. 1/9	14 14 0	392 lbs. 1/7	31 0 8	303 lbs. 1/7	23 19 9	
56 lbs. 2/5	6 15 4	100 lbs. 2/2	10 16 8	50 lbs. 2/4	5 16 8	
54 lbs. 17/6	1 11 1	...	...	...	...
...	4 10 7	...	3 8 8	...	8 18 3	
...	
...	5 7 4	...	6 7 0	...	2 10 0	
463 3 5		716 2 0		807 0 10		2782 14 5
0 5 4·7		0 5 1·01		0 5 0·17		
Carried forward						4238 3 3

PAYMENTS.

	31st December, 1870.			31st March, 1871.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Necessaries :								
Blacking, Black Lead, &c. -	... ..	1	12	4	... ..	1	6	8
Oil (linseed) - - -	2 gls. 3/10	0	7	8	... ..	...	...	...
House Flannel - - -	80 yds. 5¼d.	2	2	8	102 yds. 5d.	2	2	8
Fuel and Light :								
Candles - - -	56 lbs. 5/4	1	6	0	4 doz. 5/3	1	1	0
Ditto (composite) - -	... ..	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...
	18/5				18/-			
Coal (gas) - - -	58 tons 16/3	47	12	8	62 tons 16/3	50	17	10
Ditto (house) - - -	90 tons 18/5	84	3	4	57 tons 20/5	58	2	8
Ditto (ditto) - - -	... ..	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...
Ditto (ditto) - - -	... ..	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...
Lime for Gas - - -	... ..	1	6	8	... ..	3	12	0
Matches - - -	2 gross 9/-	0	18	0	2 gross 9/-	0	18	0
Oil (colza) - - -	1 gl. 5/6	0	5	6	... ..	...	...	...
Wood - - -	... ..	3	7	4	... ..	1	16	0
Washing :								
Blue - - -	14 lbs. 11d.	0	12	10	10 lbs. 10d.	0	8	4
Soap - - -	10 cwt. 26/-	13	0	0	10 cwt. 26/-	13	0	0
Ditto (curd) - - -	... ..	...	...	...	... ..	...	...	...
Ditto (soft) - - -	3½ frk. 14/6	2	10	9	2 frk. 14/6	1	9	0
Starch - - -	56 lbs. 36/-	0	18	0	... ..	...	...	...
Soda - - -	672 lbs. 5/6	1	12	8	560 lbs. 5/6	1	9	10
		161	16	5		136	4	0
At a cost per head per week of -	... ..	0	2	6.7	... ..	0	1	11.2
At a cost per head for the whole period - - -	... ..	0	1	9.1				

PAYMENTS.

30th June, 1871.		30th September, 1871.		31st December, 1871.		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4238 3 3
...	1 3 9	...	1 15 4	...	1 19 10	
106 yds. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	2 13 2	184 yds. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3 5 6	5 gls., 4/- 150 yds. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 0 0 3 8 9	
4 doz. 5/3	1 1 0	...	...	5 doz. 5/4	1 6 3	
...	...	...	...	2 lbs. 1/3	0 2 6	
45 tons 16/3	36 4 10	39 tons 16/3	31 15 5	83 tons 16/3	67 16 11	
43 tons 25/5	43 18 11	30 tons 19/-	28 9 4	216 tons 18/-	199 1 7	
20 tons 20/2	20 1 4	63 tons 18/-	56 17 0	...	...
10 tons 17/6	8 11 6	...	...	...	...
...	1 10 0	...	2 11 7	...	5 12 0	
...	...	2 gross, 11/-	1 2 0	2 gross 11/-	1 2 0	
...	...	...	...	2 gls. 4/8	0 9 4	
...	3 16 7	...	3 14 8	...	6 14 0	
...	...	28 lbs. 1/2	1 12 8	...	...
10 cwt. 26/-	13 0 0	10 cwts. 25/6	12 15 0	25 cwt. 25/6	31 17 6	
...	...	9 lbs. 1/-	0 9 0	...	...
4 frk. 14/6	2 18 0	6 frk. 14/6	4 7 0	8 fks. 14/6	5 16 0	
56 lbs. 32/-	0 16 0	56 lbs. 34/-	0 16 0	56 lbs. 32/-	0 16 0	
353 lbs. 5/6	1 10 9	1680 lbs. 6/6	4 17 9	...	...
	137 5 10		154 8 3		327 2 8	916 17 2
...	0 1 1.17	...	0 1 1.15	...	0 2 0.38	
		Carried forward		...		5155 0 5

PAYMENTS.

	31st December, 1870.	31st March, 1871.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Miscellaneous:		
Postages and Stamps - - - - -	1 4 1	1 13 0
Newspapers and Periodicals - -	1 1 5	3 12 11
Stationery - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Printing and Advertising - -	... ..	... ..
Chimney Sweeping - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Subscription to Register Office for Servants - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Musicians - - - - -	1 5 0	1 0 0
Travelling Expenses of Officers -	1 18 6	... ..
Carriage of Goods by Rail - -	... ..	1 8 1
Loss by Hall Porter - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Coke Baskets - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Scrubbing Brushes - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Table Spoons - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Spectacles - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Crockery Ware - - - - -	0 10 0	... ..
Tobacco and Snuff - - - - -	3 12 6	4 2 10
Balance of Adjustment between "Capital" & "Maintenance" Accs.	... ..	... ..
Sundry, Boxes, Casks, Ivy, Holly, Glass, Cement, Pipes, Types, and Waste Paper - - - - -	0 1 6	1 8 6
	9 13 0	13 5 4
At a cost per head per week of - -	0 0 1.83	0 0 2.26
Do. do. for the period - -	0 0 4.57	

PAYMENTS.

30th June, 1871.	30th September, 1871.	31st December, 1871.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5155 0 5
2 12 8	2 10 10	3 0 0	
0 17 9	1 6 0	3 12 7	
0 3 9	13 13 6	4 1 8	
... ..	... ..	23 14 4	
... ..	3 12 6	... ..
... ..	1 1 3	... ..
0 10 0	2 10 6	5 5 0	
3 7 0	2 8 6	6 1 0	
1 2 6	2 5 10	1 5 8	
5 0 0	... ..	... ..
0 10 0	... ..	... ..
... ..	... ..	0 10 6	
... ..	0 15 2	... ..
... ..	0 10 9	... ..
... ..	3 11 0	... ..
2 11 0	7 7 0	7 3 6	
... ..	... ..	56 7 9	
0 12 2	1 5 6	4 6 3	
17 6 10	42 18 4	115 8 3	198 11 9
0 0 2.46	0 0 3.65	0 0 8.6	
	Carried forward	... ..	5353 12 2

PAYMENTS.

	1st December, 1870.	31st March, 1871.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	... ..	... ..
Taxes and Insurance :		
Insurance - - - - -	... ..	... ..
House Tax - - - - -	... ..	1 8 4
Land Tax - - - - -	... ..	3 1 1
Church Rate - - - - -	... ..	0 17 2
Poor Rate - - - - -	... ..	... ..
		5 6 7
Cost per head per week - - -	... ..	0 0 0.91
Do. for the whole period - - -		0 0 1.58
Surgery and Dispensary :		
Drugs - - - - -	... ..	12 10 5
Occasional Medical Assistance -	... ..	... ..
Wines and Spirits - - - - -	12 18 0	... ..
Linseed Meal - - - - -	... ..	0 2 4
	12 18 0	12 12 9
Cost per head per week - - -	0 0 2.44	0 0 2.15
Do. for the whole period - - -	0 0 1.2	
Funeral, Allowances on Trial, &c. :		
Coffins - - - - -	0 14 0	2 2 0
Funeral Fees - - - - -	0 5 6	1 9 0
Removal of Patients - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Allowances on Trial - - - - -	... ..	... ..
	0 19 6	3 11 0

PAYMENTS.

30th June, 1871.	30th September, 1871.	31st December, 1871.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5353 12 2
28 16 6	3 10 0	6 17 0	
...	
...	
...	
6 1 6	3 0 9	15 3 9	
34 18 0	6 10 9	22 0 9	68 16 1
0 0 4.87	0 0 0.55	0 0 2.28	
... ..	... ..	10 14 7	
2 2 0	6 6 0	... ..
4 2 0	11 9 0	... ..
...	
6 4 0	17 15 0	10 14 7	60 4 4
0 0 0.86	0 0 1.51	0 0 0.8	
2 2 0	2 16 0	4 18 0	
0 19 6	2 17 0	3 12 6	
... ..	30 0 3	... ..
... ..	1 0 3	2 0 2	
3 1 6	36 13 6	10 10 8	54 16 2
	Carried forward	... ..	5537 8 9

PAYMENTS.

CLOTHING.	31st December, 1870.		31st March, 1871.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Brought forward
Alpaca, Black - - -
Boots - - -
Boots, Repair of - - -
Calico, Grey - - -	30 yds. 4½d.	0 11 3
Caps, Tweed - - -
Chintz - - -	20½ yds. 8½d.	0 14 6
Corduroy - - -
Corduroy Suits - - -
Dusters, Tea Cloths, &c. -	3 17 9½
Handkerchiefs - - -
Hats, Straw - - -
Hats, Woollen - - -
Hemp - - -
Hessian - - -	50 yds. 8d.	1 13 4
Jean - - -	20 yds. 6d.	0 10 0
Leather - - -
Linen Sheeting - - -
Linen Check - - -
Long Cloth - - -	123 yds. 2¾d.	1 8 2½
Muslin Check - - -
Neckerchiefs - - -
Prints - - -
Shirts, Cotton - - -
Shirting, Cotton - - -	108½ yds. 8½d.	3 16 10
Ticken - - -	20 yds. 11¾d.	0 19 7
Tweed - - -
Tapes, Thread, Ribbons, &c. -	1 17 8½
Needles, Pins, Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, &c. - - -	1 19 2½
				17 8 5
Cost per head per week - -	0 0 2.97
Cost per head for the period -	0 0 7.39

PAYMENTS.

	31st December, 1870.	31st March, 1871.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Maintenance in other Asylums:		
Camberwell House - - - - -	... ..	296 18 4
Powick Asylum - - - - -	... ..	23 2 9
Littlemore Asylum - - - - -	... ..	13 17 11
Charminster Asylum - - - - -	... ..	... ..
		333 19 0
Repairs:		
Carpenter - - - - -	14 8 0	15 12 0
Assistant-Carpenter - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Engineer - - - - -	16 16 0	18 4 0
Bricklayer - - - - -	12 0 0	16 16 0
Carriage of Goods - - - - -	... ..	2 16 10
Timber - - - - -	... ..	0 13 5
India Rubber Sheeting - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Repair of Bath Valve - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Window Glass - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Bar Iron and Wire - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Hinge, 8/6, and Swivel Joint, 2/6 - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Fire Clay - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Reading Iron Works (Sundries) - - - - -	... ..	... ..
	43 4 0	54 2 3
Additions and Improvements:		
Bricklayer's Wages (building slaughter-house) - - - - -	... ..	... ..

PAYMENTS.

30th June, 1871.	30th September, 1871.	31st December, 1871.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 5858 7 11
335 16 7	... ..	31 5 0	
...	
... ..	... ..	17 14 3	
... ..	... ..	47 15 3	
335 16 7		96 14 6	766 10 1
15 12 0	16 16 0	14 16 0	
... ..	... ..	13 5 6	
18 4 0	19 12 0	18 4 0	
14 8 0	16 16 0	... ..
1 17 8	2 10 5	7 11 11	
... ..	0 6 11	0 4 0	
0 10 11	... ..	... ..
0 3 0	0 2 6	... ..
... ..	1 11 3	... ..
... ..	... ..	1 6 6	
... ..	... ..	0 11 0	
... ..	... ..	0 9 0	
... ..	... ..	11 4 0	
50 15 7	57 15 1	67 11 11	273 8 10
... ..	... ..	36 5 8	36 5 8
	Carried forward	... ..	6934 12 6

PAYMENTS.

	31st December, 1870.	31st March, 1871.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Farm and Garden :		
Bailiff - - - - -	10 1 0	13 13 0
Gardener - - - - -	12 0 0	13 0 0
Gardener's Assistant - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Carter - - - - -	5 7 4	9 2 0
Farm Labourers - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Travelling Expenses (Bailiff) - - - - -	0 12 2	... ..
Carriage of Goods by Rail - - - - -	... ..	0 8 5
Hay and Straw - - - - -	0 3 3	... ..
Postage - - - - -	... ..	0 1 0
Killing Pigs - - - - -	... ..	0 7 0
Salt - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Drilling - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Pea Sticks - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Mowing Meadow - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Farriery - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Measurement of Land - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Flower Pots - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Stakes for Plantation - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Two Steers - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Repair of Cart - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Threshing and Grinding - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Plough Shares and Drag Wheel - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Carbolic Acid - - - - -	... ..	... ..
Rectorial Tithe - - - - -	... ..	9 16 9
Vicarial Tithe - - - - -	... ..	2 14 8
	28 3 9	49 2 10
Balance in Steward's hands ... ..	... ..	... ..
Do. Treasurer's hands ... ..	... ..	... ..

PAYMENTS.

30th June, 1871.	30th September, 1871.	31st December, 1871.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6934 12 6
13 13 0	14 14 0	13 13 0	
13 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	
... ..	... ..	1 16 8	
8 8 0	9 16 0	9 2 0	
3 0 0	20 8 6	15 12 0	
...	
1 4 7	0 3 1	1 3 11	
...	
...	
0 16 6	0 5 0	... ..
0 8 0	... ..	... ..
0 4 0	0 14 0	... ..
1 0 0	... ..	... ..
3 3 4	... ..	... ..
... ..	3 0 1	... ..
... ..	0 3 9	... ..
... ..	... ..	1 18 0	
... ..	... ..	2 10 0	
... ..	... ..	37 0 0	
... ..	... ..	0 6 0	
... ..	... ..	1 0 10	
... ..	... ..	0 9 9	
... ..	... ..	0 1 6	
...	
... ..	... ..	2 14 8	
44 17 5	63 4 5	100 8 4	285 16 9
Total Expenditure			£7220 9 3
... ..	... ..	... ..	9 4 2
.. ..	... ..	... ..	650 12 11
			£7880 6 4

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

	1870.		1871.				1872.
	4th Quarter.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.
Bacon -	-	77/-	72/-	65/-	68/-	66/-	63/-
Butter -	-	119/-	121/-	120/-	108/-	114/-	108/-
Cheese -	-	75/-	72/-	77/-	60/-	52/-	52/-
Flour -	-	39/-	38/-	39/-	41/-	45/-	41/-
Meat -	-	7d.	7d.	7d.	7½d.	7½d.	7d.
Milk -	-	1/-	1/-	1/-	...	...	...
Sugar -	-	29/-	30/-	32/-	32/-	32/-	33/6
Tea -	-	2/-	1/11	1/9-	1/7-	1/7-	1/7
Coal (Silkstone) -	-	18/-	18/-	18/-
Soap -	-	26/-	26/-	26/-	25/6	25/6	26/-

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	31st December, 1870.		31st March, 1871.		30th June, 1871.		30th September, 1871.		31st December, 1871.		The whole Period.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages - - -	4	6.11	3	11	3	3	2	3.79	1	9.57	2	9.5
Provisions - - -	6	7.8	5	4.14	5	4.7	5	1.01	5	0.17	5	4.02
Necessaries - - -	2	6.7	1	11.25	1	1.17	1	1.15	2	0.38	1	9.1
Miscellaneous - - -	0	1.83	0	2.26	0	2.46	0	3.65	0	8.6	0	4.57
Taxes and Insurance - - -	0	0.0	0	0.91	0	4.87	0	0.55	0	2.28	0	1.58
Drugs, Wines, and Spirits - - -	0	2.44	0	2.15	0	0.86	0	1.51	0	0.8	0	1.2
Clothing - - -	0	0.0	0	2.97	0	1.7	1	2.2	0	9.28	0	7.39
Total - - -	13	11.53	11	10.68	10	5.5	10	1.68	10	5.08	11	1.35
Average number of Patients - -	95		109		132		214		244		159	
Aggregate Days of Residence - -	8853		9840		12027		19719		22537		72976	

SHEET.

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC
MOULSFORD,

TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

					£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	-	-			1455	8	10
„ Provisions	-	-	-	-	2782	14	5
„ Necessaries	-	-	-	-	916	17	2
„ Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	198	11	9
„ Taxes and Insurance	-	-			68	16	1
„ Dispensary	-	-	-	-	60	4	4
„ Funerals, &c.	-	-	-	-	54	16	2
„ Clothing	-	-	-	-	320	19	2
„ Maintenance in other Asylums	-				766	10	1
„ Repairs	-	-	-	-	273	8	10
„ Additions and Improvements	-				36	5	8
„ Farm and Garden	-	-			285	16	9
„ Balance in Steward's hands	-				9	4	2
„ Ditto Treasurer's hands	-				650	12	11

£7880 6 4

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.												SUPPER.												
	MALES.		FEMALES.		MALES.						FEMALES.						MALES.		FEMALES.										
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	
Sunday -	42	2½	7	35	2½	7	36	22	3½	44	1½	12	1	8	36	21	3½	44	1	12	1	7	42	2½	7	35	2½	7	
Monday -	6	½	1	5	½	1	3	6	½	...	1½	...	...	...	3	5	½	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	½	1	5	½	1
Tuesday -	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	½	1	5	½	1
Wednesday	6	½	1	5	½	1	4	...	½	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	½	...	...	12	...	...	...	6	½	1	5	½	1
Thursday	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	½	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	½	1	5	½	1
Friday -	6	½	1	5	½	1	4	4	½	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	½	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	½	1	5	½	1
Saturday -	6	½	1	5	½	1	4	...	½	8	8	4	...	½	8	7	6	½	1	5	½	1

ARTICLES MADE UP AND WORK DONE BY THE FEMALES
IN THE ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR 1871.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Black - - - -	62	...	...	20
" Check - - - -	101	...	340	179
" Harden - - - -	45	...	117	25
Antimacassors - - - -	12	...	...	...
Bags. Blue - - - -	4	...	...	...
" Seed - - - -	12	...	...	...
Bedgowns - - - -	...	...	270	40
Bibs - - - -	10	...	...	...
Blankets - - - -	...	876	888	13
Bonnets - - - -	...	...	...	...
Caps. Day - - - -	33	...	149	10
" Night - - - -	43	...	135	7
Chemises. Linen - - - -	...	...	494	155
" Flannel - - - -	...	...	222	20
" Ticken - - - -	10	...	...	11
Counterpanes - - - -	...	400	46	12
Covers. Chair - - - -	1	...	...	1
" Couch - - - -	3	...	...	2
Drawers. Flannel - - - -	...	...	11	6
" Ticken - - - -	...	...	6	12
Dresses. Print - - - -	149	...	237	628
" Linsey - - - -	...	...	130	136
" Check - - - -	...	...	31	100
Dusters - - - -	...	48	48	...
Handkerchiefs - - - -	...	101	289	12
Hoods - - - -	...	...	...	10
House Flannels - - - -	...	1015	...	...
Ironing Cloths - - - -	...	4	...	2
Iron-holders - - - -	24	...	...	36
Mangling Cloths - - - -	...	4	...	...
Mattress Cases - - - -	38	...	39	20
Napkins. Table - - - -	12	...	...	...
" Fish - - - -	9	...	...	...
Neckerchiefs - - - -	200	...	...	...
Petticoats, Jean - - - -	2	...	173	70
" Flannel - - - -	...	...	225	84
Pillow Cases - - - -	6	...	...	123
Pudding Cloths - - - -	...	107	...	...
Pinafores - - - -	...	...	63	302
Sheets - - - -	...	...	348	40
Shirts - - - -	72	...	72	301
" Ticken - - - -	6	...	6	2
Stays. Jean - - - -	...	...	179	90
Shrouds - - - -	33	...	...	...
Socks (pairs) - - - -	...	...	...	1437
Stockings - - - -	...	...	700	2934
Table Cloths - - - -	97	...	97	...
Tea Cloths - - - -	77	...	70	6
Towels - - - -	6	...	...	...
Valances - - - -	3	...	...	...
TOTAL - - - -	1070	2555	5385	6846

