

Sixth annual report of the Committee of Visitors, Medical Superintendent, and Chaplain, with an account of receipts and expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1876 / Moulsoford Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Moulsoford Lunatic Asylum.
Cherry, George C.
Gilland, Robert B.
Kirkby, William.
Campbell, W. G.
Wilkes, James, 1932-
Stott, Edwin.

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], [1877?]

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1876.



MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

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Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND


CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.



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Committee of Visitors

(APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1877).

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DENFORD HOUSE, HUNGERFORD.

*JOHN SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq. (VICE-CHAIRMAN),
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GEORGE PALMER, Esq.,
READING.

Visitors for the Borough of Reading.

*JAMES PORTEOUS JACKSON, Esq.,
NEWBURY.

Visitor for the Borough of Newbury.

J. T. MORLAND, ABINGDON,
Clerk to the Visitors.

*Members of the Finance and Repairs Sub-Committee.

OFFICERS.

Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

CHARLES WILLIAM HARVEY, M.B. Lond.

Chaplain.

REV. WILLIAM KIRKBY, M.A.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

JOHN THORNHILL MORLAND.

Steward, and Clerk of the Asylum.

EDWIN STOTT.

Housekeeper.

MRS. HORTON.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

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.

THE COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the MOULSFORD ASYLUM

R E P O R T

That the State and Condition of the Asylum are good, and that it has proved sufficient for the accommodation of the Patients who have been sent to it during the past year. Its capacity has however been severely tried, there having been on one occasion—viz., on the 8th of this month—as many as 309 Patients within its walls, viz., 144 Males and 165 Females.

It will be remembered that in last March the Committee reported to the Bodies in Union suggestions for the enlargement of the Asylum by the addition of 214 Beds—to be provided by the parties to the Union, rate-

ably according to their interest in the present Asylum—
that is to say, by an addition

For the County of Berks of	...	...	...	165	Beds
For the Borough of Reading	...	...	...	34	„
And for the Borough of Newbury	...	...	...	15	„
				<hr/>	
TOTAL	...	...	...	214	
				<hr/>	

In due course the necessary statutory authority was received from each Body approving of these suggestions, and directing the Committee to carry them into effect. It has been decided to apportion the additions so as to acquire new accommodation for 89 Males and 125 Females. Thus, when complete, the Asylum will give room for 224 Males and 275 Females.

Dr. Gilland has, in order to advise as to the best mode of placing the additions, visited several recently enlarged Asylums — viz., Brookwood, Warwick, Worcester, Three Counties, West Riding, and Sussex. A valuable Report from him has been under consideration. Mr. Howell, the Architect of the present Asylum, has been re-appointed, and a Sub-committee is in consultation with him. It is hoped that the Plans and Estimates may be ready in time to secure the greater part of 1877 for building operations. To expedite proceedings, it is desirable that the parties to the Union shall hold Special Meetings, for considering the proposals of the Committee, in anticipation of their ordinary Easter Meetings.

To aid in the outlay on the part of the County of

Berks, there will be paid by the Littlemore Union in 1879 the sum of 14,114*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*

The principal additions and improvements during the year ending 30th September, 1876, have been—the completion of the enlarged Store for Coals at the Gas Works: fixing Donkey Engine to Steam-boilers in Basement. The cost of the additions and improvements for the said year has been 215*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

The cost of Repairs and Renewals during the same period was 988*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

The chief works of this kind were—the painting of the whole of the outside wood and ironwork of the South Block and Infirmary Wings, sculleries, lavatories, bath-rooms, attendants'-rooms, servants'-room, day-rooms, and corridors on the Female side.

The Dairy has been painted, and all the Carts painted and varnished.

The whole of the ceilings have been whitened and the walls lime-whited throughout the Asylum where Patients have access.

All the door and sash-frames in the South Block have been pointed previous to painting.

Three new cast-iron Retorts have been fixed at the Gas Works.

New welded wrought-iron Boilers have been put to the Large Kitchen and Medical Superintendent's Kitchen Ranges.

Towards the payment of the "Additions and

Improvements" and of the "Repairs" Accounts, the sum of 217*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* has been earned as lodging money.

The Committee are glad to report very favourably of the management of the Asylum, of the conduct of the Officers and Servants, and of the care of the Patients. It is worth noting that in this year, for the first time since the opening of the Asylum, it has been found necessary to use mechanical restraint, and that only for the proper surgical treatment of two cases of fracture in epileptics. Dr. C. W. Harvey was appointed to the office of Assistant Medical Officer, which was vacant at the date of the Report for 1875.

The Rev. C. F. Thorndike having resigned the Chaplaincy, the Rev. W. Kirkby, the Vicar of Cholsey, has succeeded him, and holds office on similar conditions.

John Simonds, Esq., of Reading, has been elected to be Treasurer of the Asylum, in the place of his late father.

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last.

The Patients now in the asylum [*i.e.*, 15th Dec., 1876] are :—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients of Unions in Berkshire	98	106	204
„ „ the County of Berks	2	0	2
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Reading	30	41	71
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Newbury	14	12	26
„ „ other Counties	0	3	3
TOTAL	144	162	306

Since the 17th December, 1875 (the date of the last Report) there have been admitted 42 Males and 53 Females; Total, 95.

The discharges have been:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Recovered	10	21	31
Relieved	1	1	2
Not Improved	4	6	10
TOTAL	15	28	43

These figures include 2 Males and 7 Females removed to Littlemore.

The Deaths have been 12 Males and 19 Females; Total 31.

These changes have ended in an increase of 21 Patients, 95 having been admitted and 74 discharged.

The number of Patients usually employed are 95 Males and 105 Females; Total 200.

The Establishment consists of:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
† A Medical Superintendent	5	1	6
A Chaplain			
* An Assistant Medical Officer			
A Clerk to the Visitors			
A Steward and Clerk of the Asylum			
* A Housekeeper	7	0	7
† A Bailiff			
† An Engineer			
A Carpenter			
† A Gardener			
A Baker	14	16	30
† A Gasman			
A Stoker			
* Attendants	1	6	7
* In-door Servants	5	0	5
Out-door ditto			
TOTAL	32	23	55

* Resident, with board and lodging (except one Night Attendant).

† Resident only.

The greatest number of Patients in any day during the year in the Asylum was 144 Males and 165 Females; Total 309.

The weekly charge for Paupers was—

		£	s.	d.
For the Quarter ending	March, 1876 ...	...	0	10 6
”	” June, 1876 ...	...	0	11 0
”	” September, 1876 ...	...	0	11 0
”	” December, 1876 ...	...	0	11 0
			<u>£2</u>	<u>3 6</u>
	Average ...	...	0	10 11½

GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

December 15th, 1876.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

GENTLEMEN,

The close of the year entails upon the Medical Superintendent the obligation of presenting the Sixth Annual Report upon the history and general management of the asylum during the preceding twelve months, and to it will be appended the usual statistical tables relative to the admissions, discharges, and deaths which occurred during the year 1876.

On the 31st of December, 1875, there were 280 patients in the asylum, of whom 130 were males and 150 females; and during the past year 99 patients were admitted, 33 were discharged recovered, 2 relieved, 9 not improved, and 31 died, so that the number remaining on the 31st of December, 1876, was 304, of whom 145 were males and 159 females, which, compared with the number present at the commencement of the year, shows an increase of 24 in the number resident in the asylum to be the numerical result of the year's proceedings. As to the cause of this alarming increase, which exceeds that of any year since the asylum was fully opened for the reception of patients, it may be affirmed that it was proxi-

mately due to the great increase in the number of admissions, which amounts to nearly 40 per cent. in excess of the number admitted during the year 1875. There is one consolation, however, that this addition to the number of insane inmates has not emanated from any disproportionate or excessive accumulation of unrecovered or, it may be, incurable cases, which is evident from the facts that the percentage of recoveries upon the number admitted is almost identical with that of the preceding year, and if a similar calculation is made only including those admitted and discharged recovered during 1876, it is found that the proportion of recoveries to admissions exceeds that of 1875 by four per cent. As tending to elucidate the same subject, and with a view to show the additional strain to which the asylum resources were subjected during the past year, it may be as well to call attention to the fact that the total number treated rose from 343 in 1875 to 379 during 1876, or an excess of 36, which will afford a better idea of the increased number of changes that have occurred amongst the inmates, and give a clearer view of the extent to which the asylum has fulfilled its purpose during the year that has just elapsed. In connection with the increase in the number of patients, there is one singular fact deserving of attention, which is that the increase has been greater among the males, the relative numbers being 15 males and 9 females, and this is contrary to the experience of every previous year since the opening of the asylum, as hitherto any excess of patients beyond the number which the asylum was built to accommodate has always occurred on the female side. It therefore happens that the opinion given as to the relative accommodation that should be provided for each sex has been somewhat vitiated by the unique experience of the past year. The highest number of

inmates recorded during the year occurred on the 8th of December, when there were on the books 309 patients, of whom 144 were males and 165 females. This number, though reduced at the end of the year to 304, has been again reached and exceeded, so that the asylum now contains a surplus of 25 patients, which shows the urgent need of the contemplated extension. Besides, apart from the difficulty of finding sleeping room for the extra patients, it would be very unsafe to go beyond the present maximum, as to do so would expose the inmates to imminent risk from those fatal diseases which are liable to be generated by overcrowding.

In regard to the admissions, which, inclusive of six re-admissions, amount altogether to 99, the most noteworthy fact to be mentioned is that they exceed by 28 the number admitted during the previous year, and, as usual, there has been a considerable preponderance of females. This number of admissions, though large, was exceeded by two during the year 1874, and the increase over the number admitted in 1875 may be chiefly accounted for by the fact that the admissions during the latter year were exceptionally low, lower, indeed, than any year since the opening of the asylum. Seven of those admitted were transferred from different asylums, through becoming chargeable to Unions in the County of Berks; and, as in former years, a large number (39, or nearly 40 per cent. of the whole admissions) had been inmates of Union Workhouses for various periods prior to admission. Of these, 15 had been detained in those institutions not longer than a week, 5 for two weeks, 3 for three weeks, 1 for two months, 2 for three, 2 for five, 1 for twelve, and 2 for eighteen months; 1 for two years, 1 for four, 1 for six, 2 for eight, and 3 respectively for ten, twelve, and fifteen years. As might be expected by any one conver-

sant with the general nature of such cases, this group comprised the customary proportion of chronic, filthy lunatics, in regard to whom all hope of recovery had long vanished; but the fact concerning them of most serious import was that about one-fourth of the whole were troublesome idiots, several of whom were acknowledged to have been a nuisance in the Workhouse. That the Workhouse is not the best place for the proper treatment of idiots cannot be gainsayed, but there is no doubt that the unusual annual increase in the number of patients resident in this asylum at the end of last year was in great measure owing to the reception during the year of so many patients of this hopeless class.

Among the admissions two criminal lunatics were included, both of whom were brought from the County Prison under warrant granted by the Secretary of State, which in one case, that of a man charged with petty larceny, but acquitted by the jury at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions on the ground of insanity, bore also the sign-manual of Her Majesty the Queen, and directed the patient to be detained "until her further pleasure shall be known." This case, the first of the kind received into the asylum, being in some respects peculiar, it may not be out of place to state that the man, who is nearly completely deaf, when placed at the bar, and for some time after, maintained absolute silence, so that considerable difficulty was experienced as to how he should be dealt with. The result, already mentioned, proved to be correct, as subsequent to his admission here, after repeated and prolonged investigation to ascertain his mental condition, it was discovered that he was undoubtedly insane.

The following statements, illustrative of the chequered career of a male patient recently admitted, seem so extra-

ordinary that they deserve to be recorded. This man, who states that he has served nine years in the Army, fifteen in the Navy, and seven in the Merchant Service, has had several attacks of insanity, chiefly characterised by a strong tendency to commit suicide, and has been an inmate of four different Asylums during the last fifteen years, into one of which, situated in a neighbouring county, he was admitted on the 19th of September, 1876, and discharged as not insane on the 3rd of November. His own statement is that he was conveyed by a Relieving Officer to a place seven miles distant from the asylum, and turned adrift without any money. In endeavouring to make his way to London, he arrived at the tramp ward of the Reading Union, where he was certified as insane, and brought here on the 8th of November, just five days after he had been discharged as not insane. That this patient, who is now chargeable to Reading, should continue to be a permanent burden upon the rates of that Union, seems to savour of injustice, and if the law permits such a proceeding it surely stands much in need of amendment. Another case of a male patient, who escaped from a county asylum, although this circumstance was not discovered until after the statutory fortnightly period had expired, was picked up in Reading, and brought to this asylum over five years ago, where he still remains at the expense of that Union, would still further tend to corroborate the opinion expressed.

Excluding the idiots and chronic cases received from Workhouses, the patients admitted in the course of the year were upon the whole, with one or two exceptions, above the average type, and, as a class, more favourable than the admissions of the two previous years. Out of the aggregate number of 99 admissions, 48 were deemed

curable, and of these 32 were reckoned curable with a good prospect of recovery ; but in the case of the remaining 16, recovery, though possible, was in some degree doubtful. As to the correctness of this prognosis, it may be stated that of the former 21 had been already discharged as recovered at the end of the year, and more than one-half of the remaining 11 are well advanced towards convalescence. Regarding the 16 cases whose restoration to mental integrity was considered to be doubtful, many of them have already improved to a considerable extent, and, it is hoped, will still continue to progress favourably towards recovery.

In regard to the propensities exhibited by those admitted, 62 were reported as dangerous to others, and 31 as having evinced suicidal tendencies, of whom at least four had attempted self-destruction. When the large number of patients admitted in whom suicidal impulse had been developed is taken into consideration, it is a subject of thankful congratulation that no case of suicide occurred in the asylum during the past year. Refusal of food, either as the result of delusion, perversion of the natural instinct, or with a suicidal intent, was recorded regarding 22 of the admissions, and of those 10 had to receive sustenance by means of artificial alimentation, in the majority of instances only for a few days ; but in the case of a male patient, now much improved, the operation had to be continued nearly a month. On admission, or soon after, 35 were found to be destructive, and 46 filthy in their habits, both propensities frequently existing in combination.

The physical condition, as regards bodily health and the kind of disease present on admission, as well as the age of those admitted, having an important causative relation with the prospect of treatment terminating in

either death or recovery, now deserve attention. Out of the entire number admitted, only 32 could be described as in the enjoyment of good health; in the case of 40 health was indifferent, 22 were in feeble health and in reduced bodily condition, 3 were in very feeble health and much reduced, one female affected with puerperal fever was in a very exhausted and emaciated condition, and one male, who was in a dying state when admitted, succumbed on the day after admission. With regard to the result of treatment in those three cases admitted in a very feeble state of health, one female affected with puerperal mania made a speedy and excellent recovery, one died at the end of three weeks from puerperal fever, and one remains under treatment, but in a precarious state of health. In addition to a few admitted affected with ordinary physical ailments, 23, or nearly a fourth of the whole, were the subjects of those common diseases of the nervous system, Paralysis and Epilepsy, which become so frequently fatal complications of insanity. Of these, 7, all belonging to the male sex, were affected with General Paralysis, 6 with ordinary Paralysis, and 10 with Epilepsy. One female likewise exhibited marked symptoms of that nervous malady rarely seen in asylums, known as Catalepsy. With reference to the age the patients had attained at the time of admission, nearly three-fourths of the whole belonged in almost equal proportions to the three decades of life, from 20 to 50, when both the bodily and mental powers have reached their highest state of vigour and activity. It is also satisfactory to note that, in comparison with previous years, the proportion of senile cases admitted has been small, as only 4 patients were received who exceeded 70 years of age.

The form, duration, and cause of insanity as noted regarding the admissions may now be briefly considered.

In reference to the form of insanity manifested on admission, 30 were affected with Mania, 22 with Melancholia, 9 with Monomania, 26 with Dementia, and 12 with Amentia : the latter comprising 9 cases of Idiocy and 3 of Congenital Imbecility. Compared with the corresponding statistics of the previous year, those figures disclose the hopeful feature of a great increase in the number as well as in the relative proportion of those grouped under the head of Mania, which of all the varieties of insanity is the one most amenable to curative treatment. This circumstance, however, is more than counterbalanced by a great increase in both the number and proportion of congenital cases admitted, which, when added to the number of those affected with Dementia of an incurable type, shows that within 11 of half the total cases admitted were affected with insanity of a hopeless character as regards curability. In regard to the duration of insanity prior to admission, a moiety of those admitted had become insane for the first time, and were brought to the asylum within three months of the commencement of the attack ; but in the case of 17 insanity had existed for various periods up to twelve months, and 21 had been insane for more than a year. The principal causes of insanity noted regarding the admissions, with one or two exceptions entirely physical in character, were intemperance, to which 11 are ascribed, the puerperal state, hereditary predisposition, and predisposition from previous attacks. An increased proportion of those admitted were found on inquiry to inherit a predisposition to insanity ; thus, hereditary predisposition was elicited in the case of 42 ; in regard to 18 mental disease was affirmed by relatives not to be hereditary, and concerning 39 no authentic information on the subject could be ascertained.

To conclude the foregoing observations upon the 99 admissions of the year 1876, it may be stated that at the end of the year 21 had been discharged as recovered, one relieved, one not improved, and 11 had died; leaving a residuum of 65 still under treatment.

The total number discharged recovered during the year amounting to 33, although it exceeds by 9 that of the previous year, when calculated upon the admissions, gives a per-centage of 33·3, which is almost identical with the corresponding ratio for 1875. On comparison it becomes apparent that this recovery-rate approximates closely to the general average obtained from asylums of the same class throughout England, which, according to the table published by the authority of the Commissioners in Lunacy, was 34·11 for the year 1875. As already mentioned, 21 of the recoveries were derived from the admissions of the same year, 9 had been admitted during 1875, and 3 respectively in each of the preceding years, two of whom, one admitted in 1873 and the other in 1872, had been previously unsuccessfully discharged on probation; but after a further prolonged residence the same experiment was repeated with a successful result. The case of recovery admitted in 1874 was a male criminal lunatic, who, from being an excited, noisy, destructive, turbulent maniac, became a quiet, industrious, well-conducted patient, and, having been certified to be of sound mind, was remitted to prison to take his trial for burglary, which consisted in entering a house by a window, partaking of some victuals, and afterwards lying down to sleep. To this charge he pleaded guilty, with the explanation that if he had known what he was doing he would never have committed the offence. His plea of guilty not being accepted he was arraigned, tried, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be

confined during her Majesty's pleasure. The particulars of this case have been narrated as affording an example in illustration of the curious results which occasionally emanate from the working of the existing enactments in regard to criminal lunatics.

In reference to the two patients discharged relieved and the nine discharged not improved, one of the former was a male patient transferred to Hanwell Asylum on account of becoming chargeable to a Middlesex Union, and the other was a female criminal lunatic removed, after considerable difficulty had been experienced in procuring a warrant from the Secretary of State for her removal, to the asylum at Exminster, through her becoming chargeable to Newton Abbot Union, in the County of Devon. In regard to those discharged not improved, one male was discharged by an order signed by three of the Visitors, owing to the illegality of his order of admission, it having been signed by a Borough Magistrate, whereas the patient was chargeable to a County Union beyond the jurisdiction of Borough Magistrates. This patient was not removed from the asylum, but having been re-certified by a medical man, and a fresh order granted by a County Magistrate, his name was again entered on the admission register. Another male was removed to Hanwell, as he had become chargeable to Brentford Union, and 2 males and 5 females were transferred to Littlemore Asylum to fill up existing vacancies for Berkshire patients.

The total number of deaths that occurred in the course of the year was 31, or only two more than the number recorded during the previous year; but the rate of mortality, calculated upon the average number resident, was almost precisely the same, with this difference, however, that whereas in 1875 there was an excess of seven per cent. in the male death-rate, last year there was a corre-

sponding excess of four per cent. in the female rate of mortality. The proportion per cent. of deaths on the daily average number resident during the year 1876 was 10·65, and upon the total number under treatment 8·18; and it is satisfactory to observe that the rate of mortality during the past year in this asylum, as represented by the preceding figures, is somewhat under the average of the corresponding ratios derived from the English County and Borough Asylums, which, according to the tables published in the report issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy, were, for the year 1875, upon the average number resident, 11·36, and 8·70 upon the total number under treatment. In regard to the causes of death enumerated in the tabulated list, about one-half are grouped under the head of cerebral or spinal disease, the most frequent being brain disease, characterised by disorganisation of structure, and the next in order of frequency, exhaustion from acute mania. General Paralysis, rather singularly, is only represented by one death. Five deaths are assigned to thoracic disease, including bronchitis, cardiac disease, phthisis, pneumonia, and pulmonary hæmorrhage, while four are comprised under abdominal disease, two of which are ascribed to Bright's disease, one to diarrhœa, and one to chronic peritonitis. In six instances death ensued as the result of natural decay, incidental to old age, and in one from general debility. Epileptic asphyxia and puerperal fever were each fatal in one instance, both of which will be further noticed. The female who died of puerperal fever was a labourer's wife, thirty years of age, the mother of six children, born within the same number of years, and had been confined of her sixth child seventeen days prior to admission. Her mental disorder was stated to be of at least ten days' duration; and for a week prior to admission she had been tied down in bed at home by means of

a strait-waistcoat, in consequence of which the posterior part of her body was one extensive bed-sore. At first sight the case appeared to be one of puerperal mania, but the persistent high temperature, which during the whole progress of the disease was invariably several degrees above normal, and on one occasion reached 105·5 Fahr., combined with the abdominal symptoms characteristic of the disease, soon led to the diagnosis of puerperal fever being established, and the maniacal excitement manifested by the patient as delirium incidental to the fever. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark that this patient was never subjected to mechanical restraint after she entered the asylum, but was placed under the surveillance of a special attendant during the day, who was relieved by another at night. Notwithstanding this uninterrupted supervision, combined with the liberal administration of concentrated liquid nourishment at first, followed by stimulants and more substantial fare, of which she freely partook, although for a time she seemed to gain strength, and her maniacal excitement subsided, symptoms of pyæmia became developed, when she began gradually to sink, and died three weeks after admission. It may be added that in her case sleep was procured, with evident benefit, by means of hydrate of chloral, and that, in addition to eggs, milk, and essence of beef, port wine, quinine, and iron were freely administered.

Among the deaths that happened during the year, three became the subjects of inquiry by the Coroner. The first of those was that of a female patient, admitted soon after the opening of the asylum, who, apparently in her ordinary state of health, while in the act of undressing for the purpose of being bathed, was seized with a paroxysm of coughing, accompanied by profuse hæmorrhage, and died in a few minutes; life being almost, but not quite,

extinct on the arrival of the Medical Officer. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased patient died from a natural cause—viz., pulmonary hæmorrhage, and not from violence. At a post-mortem examination subsequently made, the trachea and bronchial tubes were found to be filled with blood, and a portion of the left lung presented the pathological condition known as pulmonary apoplexy; but, contrary to expectation, although a careful search was instituted, no rupture of a blood-vessel could be discovered. The next case, which occurred about a fortnight afterwards, was that of a male epileptic, who, according to the evidence given by the attendants in charge, was found by them in a dying state in bed, in an associated dormitory, where he slept in company with eleven patients. The medical evidence elicited at the inquest showed that the deceased had died from a natural cause, and not from violence; and the verdict returned by the jury was “that the patient had died suddenly by the visitation of God.” The third inquest was held in November, upon a female epileptic, who was found dead, lying upon her face, in bed in a single room. According to the evidence of the night attendant, this patient had been visited five times during the night, the last visit being made at a quarter to six o’clock a.m., when she was seen to be asleep in a natural posture. Half-an-hour afterwards, at 6.15 a.m., the day attendant found her lying upon her face dead. The state of the body when seen by the medical officers tended to corroborate the evidence given by the attendants, as the corpse was quite warm, and death had evidently only recently occurred. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that the deceased had been accidentally suffocated by turning on her face during an epileptic fit; to which they appended a rider that there was no omission of duty or

neglect on the part of any person in charge of the deceased patient.

Another inquest was held upon one of the male attendants, who died suddenly, on the 20th of June, from pulmonary hæmorrhage. With exception of a slight cough, with which he had been occasionally troubled, he was apparently in his usual state of health, and performed his customary duties as dining-hall attendant up to the day of his death, when he went out at half-past eight in the evening to spend the night at home with his wife who had recently been confined of her first child. After retiring to rest, about half-past nine o'clock, he was seized with a fit of coughing, expectorated a large quantity of blood, and died in a few minutes. The shock resulting from his sudden and unexpected death was a terrible ordeal for the poor man's wife, in her debilitated state, and for a time her condition was both pitiable and alarming. Much sympathy for her distressing position was manifested towards her in the district and within the asylum, by officials of all grades, by whom a sum of money, amounting to nearly £8, was subscribed for the benefit of the widow, to pay funeral and other necessary expenses. It is, however, a matter of universal regret that no memorial-stone has been erected to mark the last resting-place of this unfortunate man, so suddenly cut off in the prime of life, who, for nearly two years, was a valuable, well-conducted, amiable, and highly-respected attendant in this asylum.

The general health of the patients throughout the past year was, on the whole, very good. During the first quarter, two or three sporadic cases of erysipelas occurred, but the asylum remained completely free from the presence of this disease until the month of December, when it became developed in the case of only one patient. In

every instance the erysipelas manifested by those affected was trivial in character and of short duration. In contradistinction to the satisfactory condition of the general health, the year was characterised by the occurrence of an unusual number of casualties, several of which were of an uncommon description, and had never previously been recorded in the annals of this asylum. Their peculiar character also necessitated the employment of mechanical restraint for the first time in the history of the institution. Two of those cases were fractures of the lower jaw, occurring in the person of epileptics, from falling on the face during fits; and, as a curious coincidence, it may be mentioned that they both occurred within a fortnight. At first the attempt was made, by means of constant supervision exercised by special attendants, to induce both patients to allow the splints and bandages to remain in position, but as this only eventuated in the appliances being displaced or torn off, after prolonged struggles, it became evident that mechanical restraint was imperatively demanded if recovery was to be expected. Both patients were accordingly placed in restraint by having their hands secured by an improvised waistcoat, and this treatment was pursued in the case of the female fully five weeks, and in the case of the male for about a month, except at intervals during the day, when he happened to be in a calm and tractable state. The treatment adopted proved very successful, as a good recovery ensued in both instances. Mechanical restraint had also to be reverted to in the case of a man affected with General Paralysis, who, in a paroxysm of violent excitement, broke a pane of glass, and in this way inflicted a severe wound upon his right wrist, which implicated one of the arteries. As, in spite of the efforts of the attendant in charge, he succeeded in displacing the bandages, and persistently attempted to

enlarge the wound, causing the hæmorrhage to start afresh, it was deemed imperative to secure his hands for the space of a fortnight. Another instance was that of a man in a state of maniacal excitement, who made a recent attempt at self-mutilation by producing, with his fingers alone, when in the padded-room, a large lacerated wound of the scrotum, completely exposing his left testicle. As he was violently excited, and scarcely controllable by the efforts of several attendants, to prevent further irremediable injury, it was considered absolutely necessary to restrain his hands for a week, in a manner similar to that previously described. It may also be added that all of those cases subjected to mechanical restraint were, in addition, placed under special supervision, and the latter was provided with the uninterrupted surveillance of a special attendant by day and another during the night. The same continuous supervision by day and night had likewise to be adopted in the case of two female epileptics, who, in falling during epileptic seizures, had sustained fracture of both bones of one leg.

About the beginning of the year an extraordinary amount of sickness prevailed amongst the female staff, as, in addition to the heads of the department, three female attendants were for a time laid up with dangerous illness of different kinds, but fortunately all ultimately recovered.

There is no novel feature to record concerning the medical or general treatment of the patients during the past year except the employment of mechanical restraint, for the first time since the opening of the asylum, in four instances for surgical reasons, the details of which have already been narrated. The associated amusements, com-

prising the regular fortnightly dance, agreeably diversified with vocal music, and several theatrical entertainments of a high order of merit, have been numerously attended and highly appreciated by the patients during the year. Industrial occupation of various kinds suited to the sex, mental peculiarities, and former habits of the inmates, has been sedulously promoted, with the result of increased numbers being in this way beneficially and profitably employed.

With the aid of those patients who engage in agricultural or garden pursuits, the following improvements have been effected:—The formation of a road leading from the chapel to the lower garden, and the extension of another from the kitchen-garden to the meadow; planting edgings of box around the garden paths, and a quick-set hedge to enclose the paddock at the farm; also, levelling and laying down as a grass lawn the piece of ground in front of the asylum between the lodge and the farm-buildings.

Among the operations accomplished during the year with a view to improve the asylum fabric, the following may be mentioned:—The exterior wood and iron-work of the South Block has been painted; the walls above the dado of two of the female wards, the servants' hall, the large dining-hall, excepting that part occupied by the temporary stage, have also been painted. The scullery, lavatory, bath-room, and water-closet walls in the male division, and several of the same on the female side, have likewise been painted to a height of five feet, surmounted by a coloured border. The laundry and wash-houses have also been operated on in a similar manner with Woolfall's patent liquid paint. The ventilation of

the drying-room in the laundry has been greatly improved. Three cast-iron retorts have been replaced at the gas-works, and a donkey-engine has been introduced into the boiler-house for the purpose of pumping a supply of water into the large boilers when the principal steam-engine happens to be undergoing repair.

On the 4th of May the annual inspection of the asylum was made by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who stated that they had a very favourable report to make both as regards the state of the building and the condition of the inmates. However, as their Report, inscribed in the Visitors' Book, may prove interesting to some, it will be printed in the Appendix.

In regard to the contemplated extension of the asylum, the Medical Superintendent, after visiting and carefully inspecting a number of asylums of established reputation where enlargements of considerable magnitude had recently been effected, having already laid before the Committee a Special Report upon the subject, deems it unnecessary to make any further allusion to this topic beyond publicly acknowledging his great obligations to the Medical Superintendents of the asylums visited, not only for their cordial hospitality, but also for the valuable information he obtained in regard to various important questions submitted to their consideration upon which an opinion was solicited.

There has been only one change in the official staff during the year, caused by the resignation of the Chaplain, the Rev. C. F. Thorndike, whose departure was universally regretted by both patients and officials. The Rev. W. Kirkby, vicar of the parish of Cholsey, in which the asylum is located, who will be assisted by a curate, has been appointed as his successor.

In concluding this his Sixth Annual Report, the Medical Superintendent desires respectfully to thank the Committee for the valued continuation of their personal courtesy, and to express his appreciation of the able manner in which his fellow-officers have discharged their duties, among whom it is incumbent upon him specially to mention the valuable aid he has received from his medical colleague, Dr. Harvey, who has proved himself to be a prudent, skilful, and trustworthy assistant.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Moulsford, 26th January, 1877.

It is a pleasure to have you here today. The
purpose of this meeting is to discuss the
current state of the world and the
challenges we face. We will explore
the role of technology in our lives and
the impact of climate change. It is
important that we work together to
find solutions to these global issues.

I have the honor to be

Yours sincerely,

Robert Miller Gillard

ROBERT MILLER GILLARD

1998

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S

REPORT.

ALBERTA

1907

ANNUAL REPORT

1907

ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1876.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on December 31st, 1875				130	150	280
	M.	F.	T.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	41	52	93			
Re-admitted during the year	2	4	6	43	56	99
Total under care during the year.....				173	206	379
Discharged and Died :						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	11	22	33			
Relieved	1	1	2			
Not Improved	4	5	9			
Died.....	12	19	31			
Total Discharged and Died during the year				28	47	75
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1876				145	159	304
Average numbers resident during the year...				134	157	291

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, till December 31st, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted during the Period of six years and three months	323	361	684
Re-admissions	11	24	35
Total of Cases admitted	334	385	719
Discharged and Died :			
	M.	F.	T.
Recovered	62	99	161
Relieved	10	10	20
Not Improved	22	24	46
Died	95	93	188
Total Discharged and Died during the Period of six years and three months	189	226	415
Numbers remaining December 31st, 1876	145	159	304
Average numbers resident during the six years and three months	121	141	262

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1876.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral or Spinal Disease :</i>			
Apoplexy	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Disease of Brain	1	3	4
General Paralysis	1	0	1
Mania, Exhaustion from	1	2	3
Paralysis	0	1	1
Senile Dementia, Exhaustion from, and Refusal of Food	0	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease :</i>			
Bronchitis	1	0	1
Heart Disease	0	1	1
Phthisis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	1	0	1
Pulmonary Hæmorrhage	0	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease :</i>			
Bright's Disease	1	1	2
Diarrhœa	1	0	1
Chronic Peritonitis	1	0	1
Asphyxia (Epileptic)	0	1	1
General Debility	0	1	1
Puerperal Fever	0	1	1
Senile Decay	2	4	6
Total	12	19	31

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered,
and in those who have Died during the Year 1876.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	1	...	1	2	2	4
From 1 to 3 months	2	6	8	...	3	3
" 3 to 6 "	3	6	9	2	3	5
" 6 to 9 "	1	1	2	1	...	1
" 9 to 12 "	2	3	5	1	1	2
" 1 to 2 years	2	4	6	3	4	7
" 2 to 3 " ... ..	...	1	1	...	2	2
" 3 to 4 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 4 to 5 " ... ..	...	1	1	3	...	3
" 5 to 6 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
TOTAL	11	22	33	12	19	31

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1876.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.											
	The 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	21	25	46	5	13	18	3	1	4	7	6	13
SECOND CLASS: First attack, and above three, and within twelve months on admission ...	8	9	17	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	3
THIRD CLASS: Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	4	11	15	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	4	4
FOURTH CLASS: First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission	10	11	21	...	1	1	2	5	7	3	8	11
Total...	43	56	99	11	22	33	5	6	11	12	19	31

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1876.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Single	18	20	38	3	7	10	2	2	4	3	6	9
Married	21	28	49	6	14	20	2	3	5	7	6	13
Widowed	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	...	1	2	7	9
Not Ascertained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total	43	56	99	11	22	33	5	6	11	12	19	31

TABLE X.

Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year 1876.

CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL :												
Anxiety from Nursing Father ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divorce ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grief ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Over-study, &c. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
PHYSICAL :												
Amenorrhœa ...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital ...	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Disease of Brain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Epilepsy ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Hereditary ...	6	7	13	2	4	6	...	1	1	...	4	4
Hyperlactation ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury of Head ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Intemperance ...	9	2	11	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	3
Old Age ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Paralysis ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Predisposition from Previous Attack ...	...	6	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pregnancy ...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal State ...	...	8	8	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sun-stroke ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unascertained ...	18	19	37	3	5	8	1	4	5	6	7	13
Total ..	43	56	99	11	22	33	5	6	11	12	19	31

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted during the Year 1876.

Religious Denomination.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptist	5	1	6
Bible Christian ... ..	...	1	1
Church of England	31	44	75
Congregationalist ... ..	...	2	2
Independent	2	1	3
Plymouth Brethren ... ..	...	1	1
Roman Catholic	1	...	1
Wesleyan	3	6	9
Unknown	1	...	1
Total	43	56	99

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients
admitted in 1876.*

Males.			Total.	Females.			Total.
Accountant	...	...	1	Bailiff's Daughter	...	...	1
Baker	...	...	2	Blacksmith's Wife	...	...	2
Barman	...	...	1	Cabdriver's Wife	...	...	2
Carpenter	...	...	3	Carpenter's Wife	...	...	4
Caulker	...	...	1	Coachman's Wife	...	...	2
Clerk	...	...	1	Cowman's Wife	...	...	1
Coachman	...	...	1	Domestic Servant	...	...	11
Discharged Soldier	...	...	2	Dressmaker	...	...	2
Farmer	...	...	1	Farmer's Wife	...	...	1
Fisherman	...	...	1	Fieldworker	...	...	6
Fitter	...	...	1	Gardener's Wife	...	...	1
Flyman	...	...	1	Housekeeper	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	2	Housewife	...	...	7
Labourer	...	...	10	Innkeeper's Wife	...	...	1
Painter	...	...	1	Labourer's Wife	...	...	6
Plasterer	...	...	1	Mechanic's Wife	...	...	1
Railway Guard	...	...	2	Porter's Wife	...	...	1
Seaman	...	...	1	Scullery Maid	...	...	1
Seedman's Assistant	...	...	1	Unknown, or of no Occupation	...	...	5
Shepherd	...	...	1				
Unknown, or of no Occupation	...	...	8				
Total	...	...	43	Total	...	...	56

TABLE No. 4.

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

1876. Months.	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	2	8	...	1	...	1	131	153	284
February	5	4	3	2	2	3	133	156	289
March	1	3	...	1	3	3	130	153	283
April	1	3	1	...	...	4	128	152	280
May	1	3	2	3	2	...	128	152	280
June	7	3	1	...	1	...	128	154	282
July	5	6	2	3	2	3	131	158	289
August	3	9	2	3	...	...	133	157	290
September	5	2	2	...	...	1	136	163	299
October	5	3	1	4	1	...	138	161	299
November... ..	7	5	...	4	1	1	142	162	304
December... ..	1	7	2	7	...	3	144	161	305
Total	43	56	16	28	12	19	134	157	291

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moulsoford and Littlemore, on Dec. 31st, 1876.

	On Dec. 31st, 1875.		Admitted in 1876.		Discharged or Removed in 1876.		Died in 1876.		Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1876.		Remaining at Littlemore, Dec. 31st, 1876.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Abingdon	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	7	4	6	3	9
Bradfield	13	10	3	4	1	1	1	3	14	10	2	4	6
Cookham	7	8	2	5	2	2	1	1	9	10	2	5	7
Easthampstead	6	2	1	4	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	2	3
Faringdon	6	12	2	3	...	...	1	1	7	13	2	3	5
Hungerford	3	11	2	3	...	...	...	2	5	11	2	3	5
Newbury	11	13	3	5	1	3	1	1	10	14	2	13	15
" Borough	14	11	2	1	2	...	...	...	14	12	...	...	...
Reading	24	38	11	12	3	7	1	2	31	41	...	...	...
Wallingford	5	12	1	6	...	4	1	2	5	12	2	3	5
Wantage	9	6	5	4	2	1	2	2	10	7	6	6	12
Windsor	6	4	8	2	3	3	...	...	11	3	1	1	2
Wokingham	16	15	1	6	...	3	1	1	16	17	8	3	11
County	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
Henley	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
{ Newton Abbott	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Brentford	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Wootton Bassett	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	130	150	43	59	16	31	12	19	145	159	37	46	83

Out County Unions.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1876, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, Chorea, General Paralysis, or other forms of Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Congenital Imbecility	9	6	15
Idiocy	14	6	20
Idiocy with Epilepsy	5	5	10
Idiocy with Paralysis and Chorea ...	1	...	1
Epilepsy	15	15	30
Epilepsy with Paralysis	1	...	1
General Paralysis	7	3	10
Paralysis	7	3	10
Total	59	38	97

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the average number Industrially 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	95	105	200
„ at Chapel	92	91	183
„ at Morning Prayers ...	102	95	197
„ at Associated Amusements	62	75	137
„ Walk beyond Grounds ...	51	34	85
„ „ „ „ On Parole	2	...	2

COPY OF REPORT

MADE BY TWO OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

BERKS COUNTY ASYLUM,
May 4th, 1876.

During our visit this day we have inspected every part of this Asylum, and have seen and examined all the patients, except one of each sex, who are away on trial. We have a very favourable Report to make both as regards the state of the building and the condition of the inmates, who were clean and well dressed, and without exception free from excitement. Full opportunity for complaints was afforded to all, but none were made, many of the more intelligent patients spoke very favourably of the treatment they had experienced. No one was restrained or secluded. Restraint, indeed, has not been employed since the last visit, and only two men and one woman have been secluded, and each but on one occasion.

We saw some of the dinners in the wards, and were present at dinner-time in the hall, where 109 men and 108 women were assembled, and where an abundant dinner of beef, bacon and cabbage, with bread and beer, was provided. The hall, at all times too small, was to-day unusually crowded, because the stage for a dramatic performance, to be given to-night, had been erected, and occupied at least an eighth of the available space; but all

behaved well. The pieces to be played to-night are "The Boots at the Swan" and "Villikins and his Dinah." These performances, as well as the other associated entertainments given from time to time, are so much enjoyed by the patients, and found so useful in their treatment, that the enlargement of the room to at least double its present size will, we hope, form part of the scheme for the additions rendered necessary for the reception of the patients who are to be removed from the Littlemore Asylum, and also to provide the necessary accommodation for the ordinary requirements of the County. There are now but five vacant beds for men, and the women's side is quite full; the present numbers have been exceeded, but no patient has yet been refused admission. We are glad to learn that the question of at once proceeding to build the necessary additions will be considered at the next Quarter Sessions. The matter is a pressing one, and there is no doubt that inconvenience will be experienced before the new buildings can be erected.

The ordinary arrangements of the Institution are the same as reported on former occasions. Attending chapel there are usually about 92 of each sex, and 70 men and 74 women are present at the associated entertainments. Fifty-two men are taken for walks beyond the premises, but no women are allowed this privilege, which, in our opinion, is to be regretted, and which we recommend for consideration. Forty-five men work on the land, and 25 in the workshops; 55 of both sexes clean in the wards, and 28 women are employed in the laundry, and 35 do needlework. All the clothes and shoes are made on the premises. The general health is now good, and there were only 4 men and 2 women in bed to-day. Ten of each sex are under medical treatment. The mortality, since our visit on the 14th of December last year, has

been about the average, but has been larger in the female than in the male division. Five males and 13 females are reported to have died, all from ordinary causes ; six of these cases were from senile decay, the patients being between 63 and 80 years of age. Two inquests were held in cases where the deaths were sudden. Post-mortem examinations were made on the bodies of 3 men and 5 women.

The patients admitted amount to 28, viz., 10 males and 18 females, and 4 males and 9 females have been discharged, leaving on the books this day 130 males and 153 females, total 283, of whom one of each sex are away on trial.

The weekly charge has been 10s. 3d. and 10s. 6d.

We have made all statutory inquiries, and in conclusion have pleasure in recording our opinion that the patients are well and kindly treated, and that the asylum is in a very creditable condition.

(Signed)

W. G. CAMPBELL,

JAMES WILKES,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the Moultsford
Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

The Chaplain's Report for the past year, as far as I am concerned, must necessarily be of a very limited character.

I can only re-echo what you have frequently heard :—

That every facility has been kindly and attentively afforded me for the execution of my office as Chaplain.

That the Patients, for the most part, seem to welcome the visits of the Chaplain, and in very many instances to derive comfort from the ministrations of religion.

That their conduct and attention during Divine Worship is exceptionally good and noticeably devout.

The number of Male Patients attending Chapel averages a little over 90, and the number of Females a little under 90.

The number of Communicants is about 20.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KIRKBY.

December 11th, 1876.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.



AN ACCOUNT

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1876.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

*An Account of Receipts and Payments during the
year 1876.*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with the Treasurer, 1875	1,607	10	8			
“ Do. with House Steward ...	30	0	3			
				1,637	10	11
1. From Unions in the County, for Maintenance of Patients.						
Abingdon	345	1	6			
Bradfield	667	8	10			
Cookham	489	16	4			
Easthampstead	243	8	10			
Faringdon	515	4	3			
Hungerford	440	13	6			
Newbury	1,339	1	1			
Reading	1,870	8	8			
Wallingford	482	2	9			
Wantage	420	5	7			
Windsor	381	17	8			
Wokingham	927	8	9			
County of Berks	56	17	4			
				8,179	15	1
From other Counties.						
Henley-on-Thames ...	40	18	7			
Newton Abbot	36	2	0			
Brentford	5	12	0			
Wootten Bassett	13	16	0			
				96	8	7
				9,913	14	7

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				9,913	14	7
2. EXTRA CHARGES ACCOUNT.						
Abingdon	3	13	6			
Bradfield	2	9	0			
Cookham	1	4	6			
Easthampstead	3	8	0			
Faringdon	2	9	0			
Hungerford	2	9	0			
Newbury	6	7	0			
Reading	1	18	6			
Wallingford	2	14	0			
Wantage	4	8	6			
Windsor	1	8	6			
Wokingham	0	14	0	33	3	6
3. FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT.						
Sale of Wheat	99	0	0			
„ Stock	6	15	0	105	15	0
4. OLD STORES ACCOUNT.						
Sale of Tar	11	4	11			
„ Rags and Bones ...	8	17	0	20	1	11
5. LODGING ACCOUNT.						
Reading	189	15	6			
Newbury	40	5	6	230	1	0
6. REPAIRS ACCOUNT.						
County of Berks	589	15	4			
Reading... ..	120	12	8			
Newbury	53	12	4	764	0	4
Carried forward ...				11,066	16	4

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	... ..				11,066	16	4
7. ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.							
County of Berks	... ..	166	1	6			
Reading...	... ..	33	19	5			
Newbury	... ..	15	1	11	215	2	10
8. SUNDRY RECEIPTS.							
					1	2	0
Total Receipts	... ..				11,283	1	2

Farm and Garden Supplies to House, 1876.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk, 3,413 gals.	170	15	0			
„ Skimmed, 2,536 gals. ...	84	10	8			
Butter, 424 lbs.	33	18	10			
Beef, 886 lbs.	33	4	6			
Veal, 284 lbs.	8	5	8			
Pork, 5,908 lbs.	178	14	2			
Fowls, 22	2	15	0			
Eggs, 2,007	7	4	3			
Potatoes, 434 sacks	202	5	0			
Vegetables	147	13	3	869	6	4
Total . . .				£869	6	4

PAYMENTS.

						1st Quarter.
1. Salaries and Wages.						
<i>Officers :</i>						
						£ s. d.
Medical Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	95 0 0
Assistant Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	50 0 0
Clerk to the Visitors	-	-	-	-	-	27 10 0
Clerk and Steward	-	-	-	-	-	35 0 0
Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	12 10 0
 <i>Attendants :</i>						
Head Attendant (Male)	-	-	-	-	-	11 5 0
Attendants	-	-	-	-	-	80 14 10
Head Attendant (Female)	-	-	-	-	-	7 10 0
Attendants	-	-	-	-	-	55 8 10
 <i>Servants :</i>						
<i>In-door :</i>						
Hall Porter	-	-	-	-	-	6 0 0
Cook	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0
Housemaid	-	-	-	-	-	3 15 3
Kitchenmaid	-	-	-	-	-	3 16 8
Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 2
Laundrymaids	-	-	-	-	-	7 19 11
 <i>Out-door :</i>						
Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	11 1 0
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	15 12 0
Gasman	-	-	-	-	-	13 0 0
Stoker	-	-	-	-	-	5 17 0
 Totals						472 2 8

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>95 0 0</p> <p>20 0 0</p> <p>50 0 0</p> <p>27 10 0</p> <p>37 10 0</p> <p>12 10 0</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>95 0 0</p> <p>20 0 0</p> <p>50 0 0</p> <p>27 10 0</p> <p>37 10 0</p> <p>12 10 0</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>97 10 0</p> <p>20 0 0</p> <p>50 0 0</p> <p>27 10 0</p> <p>37 10 0</p> <p>12 10 0</p>	
<p>11 5 0</p> <p>80 10 6</p> <p>7 10 0</p> <p>53 3 5</p>	<p>11 5 0</p> <p>77 14 5</p> <p>7 10 0</p> <p>56 7 9</p>	<p>11 5 0</p> <p>77 3 2</p> <p>7 10 0</p> <p>55 14 8</p>	
<p>6 0 0</p> <p>5 12 2</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>5 7 8</p> <p>8 0 0</p>	<p>6 0 0</p> <p>5 0 0</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>5 5 0</p> <p>8 5 3</p>	<p>6 10 0</p> <p>5 7 6</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>4 0 0</p> <p>5 0 0</p> <p>8 0 0</p>	
<p>11 6 6</p> <p>15 12 0</p> <p>11 14 0</p> <p>5 17 0</p>	<p>11 7 6</p> <p>15 12 0</p> <p>11 14 0</p> <p>5 17 0</p>	<p>11 7 6</p> <p>15 12 0</p> <p>13 5 0</p> <p>5 17 0</p>	
472 8 3	472 7 11	475 11 10	1,892 10 8
Carried forward ...			... £1,892 10 8

PAYMENTS.

										1st Quarter.				
											£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
2. Provisions:														
Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	brls.	45	14	0
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	„	99	0	0
Bacon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	704	lbs.	22	1	3
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	„	84	10	2
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323	„	40	4	11
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	„	3	14	8
Currants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,042		11	17	8
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	5
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	sk.	167	4	0
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,617	lbs.	152	7	8
Mutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,361	„	71	6	5
Prime Joints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	„	15	14	3
New Zealand Mutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828	„	20	5	5
Pickled Pork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	„	17	13	7
Extract of Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	„	16	16	0
Plums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar (loaf)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto (moist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240	lbs.	23	6	0
Tea (No. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	lbs.	11	13	4
Ditto (No. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	368	„	32	4	0
Barley, Pease, Rice, Sago, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	8
Salt and Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	11
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			850	6	4

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,892	10	8
33 brls.	56	8	0	30 brls.	46	6	0	31 brls.	50	8	0
81 "	91	6	0	90 "	99	0	0	88 "	96	16	0
49 lbs.	17	14	7	698 lbs.	21	8	9	705 lbs.	24	3	7
45 "	59	1	3	1,054 "	54	14	6	1,168 "	76	16	2
36 "	47	9	8	1,522 "	39	13	6	2,199 "	54	5	4
35 "	2	9	10	28 "	1	15	0	28 "	1	15	0
...	...	...	...	126 "	2	3	3	280 lbs.	4	2	6
3,577	11	18	6	4,748	25	8	5	4,696	29	16	2
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	...	3	1	1
90 sks.	168	15	0	75 sks.	137	6	6	90 sks.	159	15	0
10 lbs.	147	3	9	5,416 lbs.	179	2	8	4,918 lbs.	169	17	11
15 "	89	3	8	2,588 "	97	1	0	1,979 "	68	0	7
94 "	20	11	3	512 "	21	6	10	556 "	20	0	8
64 "	22	1	0	450 "	11	14	4	864 "	22	19	0
16 "	45	10	1	2,400 "	72	9	3	1,792 "	53	2	5
14 "	4	4	0	56 "	16	18	4	37 "	11	5	1
12 lbs.	1	19	4	82 "	1	9	1	112 lbs.	2	0	0
12 lbs.	1	12	0	103 lbs.	1	8	10	52 lbs.	0	15	2
16 "	19	16	0	2,464 "	23	6	0	2,464 "	26	14	0
00 lbs.	11	13	4	130 lbs.	15	3	4	100 lbs.	11	17	6
50 "	30	12	6	543 "	40	14	6	479 "	35	18	6
...	5	17	0	...	6	14	2	...	6	0	3
...	7	6	7	...	11	6	0	...	13	0	0
	862	13	4		929	11	10		942	9	11
									3,585	1	5
				Carried forward				...	...	£5,477	12 1

PAYMENTS.

								1st Quarter.			
								£ s. d.			
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Necessaries.											
Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 lbs.		1	1 0
Black Lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84 „		1	11 6
Blacking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hearth Stones	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 gross		2	9 8
House Flannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,814 lbs.		36	4 0
Ditto (soft)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 frks.		7	8 6
Soda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556 lbs.		5	3 3
Starch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 „		1	17 4
Candles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 doz.		2	11 9
Coal (Silkstone)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	308 tons		346	0 3
Ditto (Steam)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto (Gas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52 tons		65	4 0
Lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 qrs.		5	17 6
Matches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 gross.		1	0 0
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 galls.		0	7 0
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
								476 15 9			

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	5,477 12 1
...	
lbs.	2 6 8	28 lbs.	1 13 9	...	...
lbs.	1 2 6	...	...	18 lbs.	0 11 3	
gross	0 17 6	...	...	2 gross	0 5 10	
...	...	...	0 10 0	5 ,,	3 4 2	
yds.	26 9 2	...	...	...	...
0 lbs.	26 0 0	2,240 lbs.	26 0 0	2,240 lbs.	26 0 0	
frks.	4 1 0	8 frks.	5 12 0	10 frks.	6 15 0	
5 lbs.	3 8 9	1,180 lbs.	3 1 11	1,611 lbs.	4 9 8	
lbs.	1 16 0	112 lbs.	1 16 0	...	...
doz.	1 11 0	4 doz.	0 19 4	6 doz.	1 15 0	
tons	40 10 2	100 tons	102 10 0	121 tons	123 9 3	
tons	34 12 11	68 tons	63 8 5	68 tons	70 13 1	
tons	22 13 1	29 tons	24 8 2	55 tons	47 9 4	
qrs.	2 5 0	13 qrs.	3 5 0	35 qrs.	8 15 0	
gross	2 0 0	4 gross	1 12 0	...	...
...	
...	14 2 9	...	...	...	...
	183 16 6		234 16 7		293 7 7	1,188 16 5
			Carried forward	...	...	£6,666 8 6

PAYMENTS.

										1st Quarter.			
										£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4. Miscellaneous :													
Printing and Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	2
Stationery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	6
Books and Periodicals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	0
Postages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	17	1
Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	0
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	8
Musicians, Music, and Theatrical Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	0
Brushes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	11	6
Earthenware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ironmongery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	10
Baskets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6
Twine and Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carriage of Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	11
Attendance at Funerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0
Sweeping Chimneys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	0
Organist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cocoa Matting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	0
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	2	2

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6,666 8 6
1 5 6	37 15 1	26 6 1	
14 18 10	4 2 9	1 17 9	
1 6 1	8 4 8	1 14 2	
2 13 4	4 12 3	6 14 10	
4 14 6	1 12 0	19 6 3	
14 9 8	15 8 7	12 14 10	
6 7 0	2 8 8	13 10 2	
... ..	1 1 3	... ..
23 18 10	0 11 0	0 10 0	
10 16 10	5 2 8	16 10 5	
4 9 8	... ..	4 5 0	
... ..	9 2 3	... ..
5 3 5	4 12 6	1 0 1	
0 17 6	0 15 0	0 15 0	
4 4 6	3 2 6	0 18 0	
6 4 0	2 4 0	... ..
38 3 8	... ..	... ..
... ..	... ..	5 19 3	
139 13 4	100 15 2	112 1 10	467 12 6
	Carried forward	... ..	£7,134 1 0

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.
	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	... ..
5. Taxes and Insurance :	
Insurance - - - - -	3 10 0
Poor Rate - - - - -	4 1 0
House Duty - - - - -	1 9 9
	<hr/> 9 0 9
6. Surgery :	
Drugs - - - - -	31 3 10
Surgical Instruments - - - - -	8 7 9
Wines and Spirits - - - - -	33 16 0
	<hr/> 73 7 7
7. Funerals and Removals :	
Coffins and Fees - - - - -	12 5 0
Removal Expenses - - - - -	0 7 6
	<hr/> 12 12 6

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ..	... ..	... ..	7,134 1 0
...	
3 0 9	3 0 9	4 1 0	
0 10 2	... ..	... ..
3 10 11	3 0 9	4 1 0	19 13 5
5 6 1	34 12 11	22 6 11	
2 5 6	... ..	3 7 11	
5 2 0	5 4 0	15 4 0	
2 13 7	39 16 11	40 18 10	186 16 11
7 0 0	4 11 0	3 13 6	
1 5 0	1 1 0	3 11 0	
8 5 0	5 12 0	7 4 6	33 14 0
	Carried forward	...	... £7,374 5 4

PAYMENTS.

								1st Quarter.			
										£ s. d.	
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Clothing :											
Forfar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longcloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lindsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Table Linen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Shirting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corduroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stays	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felt Hats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterproof Sheeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloth Suit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haberdashery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14 5
Leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	18 1
Grindery-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17 6
Shoemaker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10 0
Tailor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10 0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			112	10 0

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,374 5 4
200 yds.	5 0 0					
131 "	6 5 6					
100 "	1 0 10					
303 "	10 14 7					
121 "	2 11 9					
320 "	4 17 10					
417 "	23 4 3					
238 "	10 3 10					
488 "	11 5 6					
800 "	17 11 4					
502 "	36 17 1					
324 "	7 1 6					
24 doz.	5 0 0					
12 "	9 12 0					
100 "	3 10 10					
36 doz.	13 2 6					
133 yds.	28 10 3					
.. ..	4 13 0					
.. ..	2 7 4	.. ..	34 17 2	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 7 2	.. ..	1 15 10	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 8 6	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	7 19 9	.. ..	7 10 0	.. ..	7 10 0	
.. ..	7 10 0	.. ..	7 10 0	.. ..	7 16 5	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	218 19 8		56 12 10		17 2 3	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
						405 4 9
						<hr/>
						£7,779 10 1

Carried forward

... ..

E 2

PAYMENTS.

										1st Quarter.		
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£	s.	d.
										
9. Farm and Garden:												
Wages, Bailiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	0
„ Gardener	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6	0
„ Carter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	0
„ Labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	10	2
Barley, Oats, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	3	8
Straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Cotton Cake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Threshing and Grinding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	0
Repair of Implements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	3
Root Pulper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
Cake Mill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	0
Tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	5
Shrubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	0
Corn Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Cows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Tithe Rent-charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Vicarial Tithe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Farriery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	4
Sundries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	2
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	11	0

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 7,779 10 1
13 13 0	13 13 0	13 13 0	
14 6 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	
9 13 9	1 10 0	9 2 0	
35 5 6	32 3 11	42 1 8	
45 8 6	7 10 0	14 14 3	
...	
6 7 2	14 12 4	1 13 6	
102 12 11	... ..	... ..
... ..	20 17 11	21 7 6	
2 6 0	... ..	1 7 0	
...	
...	
...	
2 1 5	4 7 7	0 14 7	
4 2 6	... ..	1 10 3	
10 10 9	... ..	... ..
... ..	20 5 8	20 0 0	
... ..	... ..	17 2 6	
10 8 0	... ..	10 8 0	
2 17 9	... ..	2 17 9	
... ..	2 16 9	1 3 8	
... ..	0 11 4	0 12 0	
259 13 3	132 14 6	172 13 8	699 12 5

Carried forward £8,479 2 6

PAYMENTS.

										1st Quarter.			
										£	s.	d.	
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Repairs:													
Wages—Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	0
„ Carpenter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	0
„ Stoker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	0
„ Painters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	6
„ Bricklayers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Labourers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Clerk of the Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	9	6
Oils, Colours, White Lead, Turps, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	2
Timber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	0
Glue and Size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iron and Brass Castings and Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	2
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	0
Lime and Cement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	6
Bricks and Tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	13	2
Repair of Heating Apparatus in Chapel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
„ Kitchen Range, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
„ Engine and Pumps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Insertion Sheetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Locks and Keys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slate Slabs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carriage of Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
Postages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gas Retorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	17	3

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 8,479 2 6
11 6 6	11 7 6	11 7 6	
16 0 5	16 4 9	16 19 6	
5 17 0	5 17 0	5 17 0	
26 0 9	58 3 11	35 11 9	
8 10 4	35 4 0	8 19 4	
8 6 1	12 18 0	2 15 2	
34 2 6	34 2 6	27 6 0	
... ..	35 13 0	29 17 11	
8 17 5	5 18 9	... ..
2 11 8	5 1 10	... ..
9 16 0	16 2 1	8 12 0	
4 4 8	3 10 10	5 12 9	
1 14 0	3 5 0	... ..
9 5 0	1 6 6	2 10 0	
2 3 3	4 19 3	1 6 6	
...	
18 16 0	5 12 9	... ..
124 18 8	... ..	... ..
5 14 7	... ..	9 18 0	
0 15 0	... ..	14 11 9	
... ..	... ..	2 3 0	
1 12 3	6 4 5	2 10 5	
... ..	4 10 0	28 16 1	
0 5 10	... ..	0 5 8	
... ..	32 19 1	... ..
300 17 11	299 1 2	215 0 4	984 16 8
	Carried forward	... ..	£9,463 19 2

PAYMENTS.

		1st Quarter.
		£ s. d.
Brought forward -	- - - - -	... ..
11. Additions and Improvements:		
Bricklayers -	- - - - -	26 7 0
Navy Barrows -	- - - - -	9 12 0
Fruit Trees and Shrubs -	- - - - -	9 10 0
Lawn Mower -	- - - - -	... ..
Total -		45 9 0

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 9,463 19 2
...	
...	
36 5 0	
9 10 0	
45 15 0	91 4 0
Total Payments			£9,555 3 2

SHEET.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1876.

PAYMENTS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.	
By Salaries and Wages - -	1892	10	8	
„ Provisions - - - -	3585	1	5	
„ Necessaries - - - -	1188	16	5	
„ Miscellaneous - - - -	467	12	6	
„ Taxes and Insurance - -	19	13	5	
„ Surgery and Dispensary - -	186	16	11	
„ Funerals and Removals - -	33	14	0	
„ Clothing - - - -	405	4	9	
„ Farm and Garden - - - -	699	12	5	
„ Repairs - - - -	984	16	8	
„ Additions and Improvements -	91	4	0	
				9555 3 2
„ Balance with Treasurer - -	1687	2	11	
„ „ „ House Steward -	40	15	1	
				1727 18 0
				<u>£11283 1 2</u>

(Signed)

EDWIN STOTT,

Clerk and Steward.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

	1875.				1876.				1877.
	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
Bacon, per cwt.	-	72/-	72/-	70/-	72/-	68/-			
Beer, per barrel	-	22/- & 32/-	22/- & 32/-	22/- & 32/-	22/- & 32/-	22/- & 32/-			
Butter, per cwt.	-	134/-	140/-	112/-	146/-	146/-			
Cheese, per "	-	66/- & 74/-	63/- & 79/-	53/- & 65/-	52/- & 63/-	48/- & 70/-			
Flour, per sack	-	38/6-	38/-	36/-	35/6	39/-			
Meat, per lb.	-	8d.	7 ³ / ₄ d.	8 ¹ / ₂ d.	8 ¹ / ₂ d.	8d.			
Sugar, per cwt.	-	23/3- & 25/	23/- & 25/-	21/- & 22/-	24/- & 25/6	30/- & 34/6			
Tea, per lb.	-	1/9 & 2/4	1/9 & 2/4	1/6 & 2/4	1/6 & 2/4 ¹ / ₂	1/6 & 1/4			
Coal, per ton	-	22/6	17/3, 20/6, & 20/9	17/3, 20/6, & 20/9	17/3, 20/6, & 20/9	17/3, 20/6, & 20/9			
Soap, per cwt.	-	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-			

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		For the Year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Necessaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dispensary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm and Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weekly cost	12	1.23	11	10.77	10	2.98	10	3.85	11	1.32
Less Farm and other Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per head per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average number of Patients daily	286		281		292		303		291	
Total Days of Residence	25952		25571		26911		27926		106360	
									10	11.33

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 -	8	1	1	6	1	1	7	3	12	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Monday -	8	1	1	6	1	1	3	4	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Tuesday -	8	1	1	6	1	1	7	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Wednesday	8	1	1	6	1	1	4	12	4	12	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Thursday	8	1	1	6	1	1	7	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	12	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Friday -	8	1	1	6	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	6	1	1	1
Saturday -	8	1	1	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	6	1	1	1
	56	21 1/2	7	42	21 1/2	7	36	22	44	1 1/2	1	12	1	8	36	21	3 1/2	44	1	12	1	7	56	21 1/2	7	42	21 1/2	7	7	

N.B.—Scale per gall. for Tea,—1 oz. Tea, 4 oz. Sugar, 1 pt. Milk.
 lb. for Plum Pudding,—8 oz. Flour, 1 oz. Raisins, 1 oz. Treacle, 1 oz. Suet.
 The Soup is made from Legs of Beef, Fresh Beef Bones, New Zealand Mutton, Peas, Carrots, Turnips, Onions, &c.
 Patients employed on the land, in Workshops and Laundry, have 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, and 1/4 pt. of Beer, at 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.
 Other Patients employed in the Wards, the same at 10 a.m., only.
 Bacon is occasionally substituted for fresh Meat for Dinner.
 The Sick are dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

ARTICLES MADE UP, REPAIRED OR MARKED, AND OTHER
WORK DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE ASYLUM, UNDER
THE SUPERVISION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER, DURING
THE YEAR 1876.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Check - - - -	94	...	235	470
" Harden - - - -	194	...	81	364
Bedgowns - - - -	...	...	45	108
Blankets - - - -	...	82	117	72
Bonnets (re-trimmed) - - - -	105	...	...	...
Caps. Day - - - -	193	...	30	215
" Night - - - -	...	...	47	50
Chemises. Linen - - - -	214	...	146	297
" Flannel - - - -	64	...	47	279
" Ticken - - - -	12	...	8	37
Counterpanes - - - -	...	16	10	110
Covers. Chair, Couch, and Cushion	...	...	...	5
Carpets - - - -	5	...	...	5
Drawers. Flannel - - - -	123	...	137	306
" Ticken - - - -	17	...	7	13
Dresses. Print and Gingham - - - -	168	...	165	1,153
" Check - - - -	...	...	6	40
" Linsey Turned - - - -	130	...	35	32
Dusters, Cloths, &c. - - - -	530	...	517	27
Handkerchiefs - - - -	...	288	167	90
Hoods - - - -	40	...	37	40
House Flannels - - - -	...	2,619	...	...
Ironing Cloths - - - -	...	2	5	8
Iron-holders - - - -	96	...	...	...
Jackets. Cord - - - -	...	...	104	...
Mangle Cloths - - - -	4	...	3	9
Mattress Cases and Ticks - - - -	19	...	11	18
Neckerchiefs - - - -	...	288	...	...
Petticoats, Jean - - - -	...	...	22	193
" Flannels, Linseys - - - -	51	...	76	186
Pillow Cases - - - -	2	...	35	466
Pinafores - - - -	48	...	21	136
Sheets - - - -	14	...	87	644
Shirts - - - -	151	...	229	1,400
" Ticken - - - -	...	...	3	6
Stays. Jean - - - -	...	...	126	122
Shrouds - - - -	23	...	...	...
Stockings (pairs) - - - -	...	...	508	14,026
Table Cloths - - - -	81	...	57	164
Tea, Bath, and Round Towels - - - -	125	...	356	325
Trousers. Cord - - - -	...	...	54	...
Vests. Flannel - - - -	130	...	129	329
Window Blinds and Curtains - - - -	16	...	...	58
Waistcoats. Cord - - - -	...	...	95	...
GRAND TOTAL- - - -	2,649	3,295	3,758	21,803

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT, 1876.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Dr.							
To Value of Produce in Store, December 31, 1876							
" Labour	285	6	0				
" Tithes	26	11	6				
" Implements, Tools, &c.	40	11	0				
" Barley, Oats, Seeds, &c.	118	9	5				
" Stock	57	8	2				
" Potatoes	102	12	11				
" Cotton Cake	43	6	5				
" Sundries	25	7	0				
" Estimated Rent of Land, 52 acres at 40s.	114	0	0		813	12	5
By Balance Cr.					180	17	11
					1281	4	4
					1281	4	4

EDWIN STOTT,
Clerk and Steward.