

Royal Albert Asylum for the education and training of idiots & imbeciles belonging to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland : sixteenth annual report.

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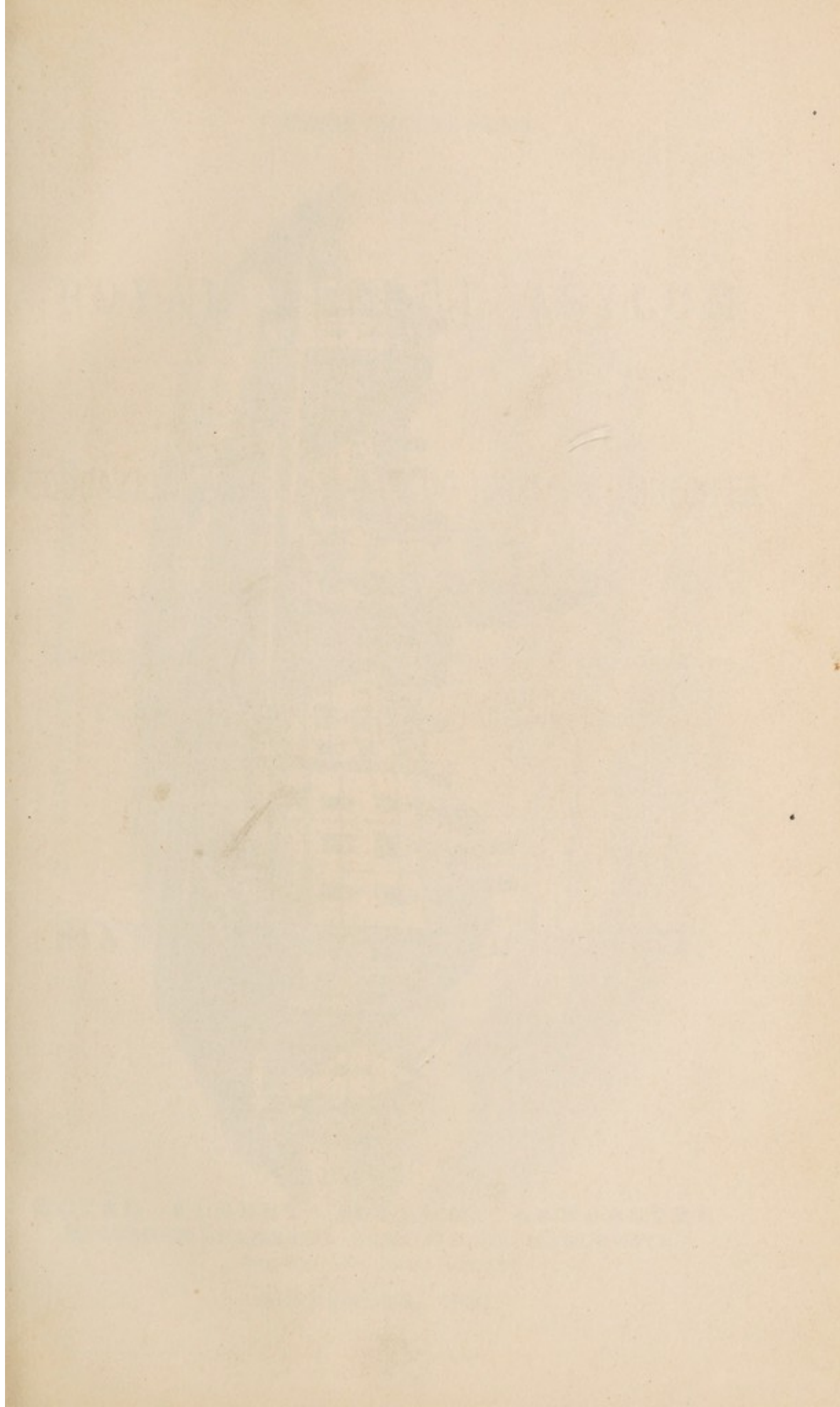
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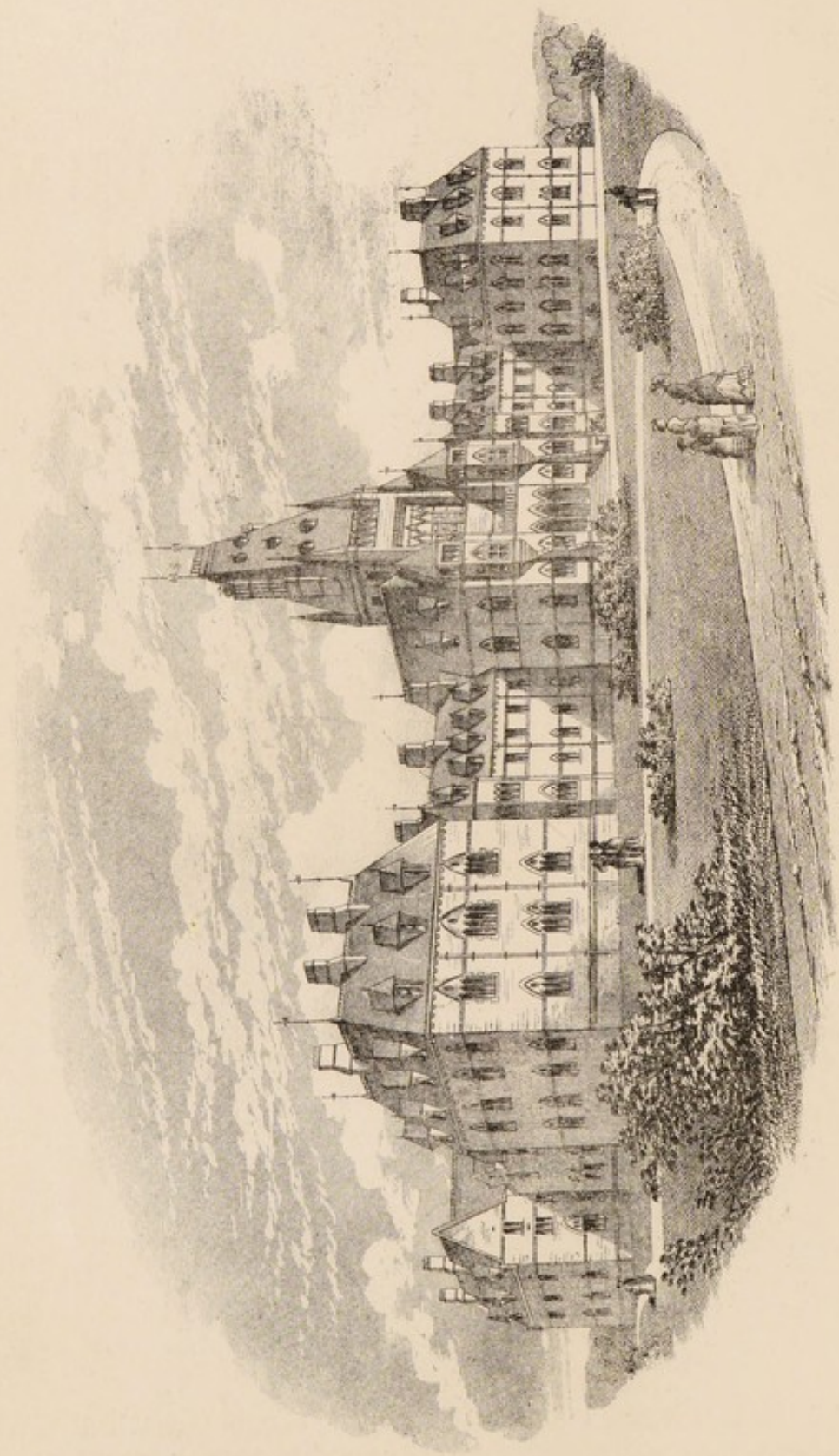
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THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

"Comfort the feeble-minded"

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM
FOR THE
EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF IDIOTS & IMBECILES

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICES:

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Secretary,—Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

SEPTEMBER, 1880.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF IDIOTS & IMBECILES

LANCASTER:

E. AND J. L. MILNER, GUARDIAN STEAM PRINTING WORKS.

—
1880.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER

EXCHANGE TRADING BANK COMPANY

LONDON 1880

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A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes to increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to the Secretary, (Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster), in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be made.

PROSPECTUS.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, as returned at the last Census (1871), is 29,452. Of these, 8,104 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,018 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organization, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: "It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous." Again, in their Report for 1874 the Commissioners state: "We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane." Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—"We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory."

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, "10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably improved in

their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved." Dr. Seguin, the distinguished French physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, says, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than forty per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 90 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, exclusive of staff, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients, and is under the immediate direction of a Medical Superintendent. It includes gymnastic training school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are not eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two Classes of patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without Election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the General Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly, by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 416 patients now in the Asylum, 182 belong to Lancashire, 133 to Yorkshire, 32 to Durham, 24 to Cheshire, 19 to Northumberland, 18 to Cumberland, 7 to Westmorland. One full payment case belongs to a county not included in the Asylum district.

The most unqualified testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. In the Official Report of a Visit to the Asylum in April, 1878, the Commissioners in Lunacy state:—"The Institution continues to be maintained in a state of efficiency which is most creditable. We trust that the munificence which has been so largely displayed in the past will not fail in the future, and that this most useful Institution will speedily attain its complete development, and be occupied by its full number of patients." The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. Owing to inadequacy of income only about two-thirds of the accommodation provided is as yet utilised, although the Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

WINMARLEIGH, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

M. W. THOMPSON, Bradford, }
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

JAMES DIGGINS, *General Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE TREASURER, for the time being, of THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, situate at Lancaster, the sum of _____ to be applied to the purposes of that Institution, such Legacy to be paid, in precedence of the other pecuniary Legacies hereby bequeathed, out of such part of my personal Estate, not specifically bequeathed, as the law permits to be appropriated by Will to charitable purposes.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury (not yet received)	10,000	0	0
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham ..	5,000	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool	2,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston (not yet received)	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ..	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
E. Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	9
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
	<u>£44,893</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,
LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BECTIVE, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.

Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.
His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF BECTIVE, M.P.
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The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.	DURHAM.
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The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	CHESTER.
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M.P.	CARLISLE.
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BALCARRES	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
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The Right Hon. the EARL OF HAREWOOD.	The Right Hon. LORD WENLOCK.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF EFFINGHAM.	The Right Hon. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	The Right Hon. LORD WINMARLEIGH.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WINMARLEIGH.

Vice-Chairmen.

MATTHEW WM. THOMPSON, Esq., Bradford.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.

- | | |
|---|--|
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| JOHN FIELDEN, Esq., Todmorden. | EDWARD SALT, Esq., Bradford. |
| S. P. FOSTER, Esq., (Killhow, Carlisle),
Cumberland. | TITUS SALT, Esq., Bradford. |
| HENRY GARNETT, Esq., Lancaster. | WILLIAM T. SHARP, Esq., Lancaster. |
| W. E. GLYDE, Esq., Bradford. | LEWIS R. STARKEY, Esq., Huddersfield. |
| ALBERT GREG, Esq., Lancaster. | J. P. C. STARKIE, Esq., Lancaster. |
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GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

—o—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday September 29th, 1880;

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF RAVENSWORTH

IN THE CHAIR.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, by the Vicar of Newcastle (Rev. Canon Martin), the Report of the Central Committee was presented by the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were then unanimously passed:—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented; and, whilst acknowledging the generous support which the Royal Albert Asylum has hitherto received, earnestly commends its benevolent objects to the increased liberality of Northumberland and the other Associated Counties, in order that the accommodation and resources of the Institution may soon be fully utilised.

Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh, Chairman of the Central Committee; seconded by the Worshipful the Mayor of Newcastle (R. Cail, Esq.); and supported by the Vicar of Newcastle (Rev. Canon Martin), and Joseph Cowen, Esq., M.P.

- 2.—That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their past services; and, in compliance with Rule 24, this Meeting hereby appoints the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh, and the following Gentlemen, members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year:—

REV. CANON ALLEN, D.D.	CHR. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.C.S.	Rev. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.
REV. DAVID DAVIS, B.A.	JAMES CARTER MOON, Esq.	WILLIAM T. SHARP, Esq.
HENRY GARNETT, Esq.	MAJOR MARTON.	J. P. C. STARKIE, Esq.
ALBERT GREG, Esq.	EDWARD G. PALEY, Esq.	THOMAS STOREY, Esq.
T. HOWITT, Esq., F.R.C.S.	WILLIAM ROPER, Esq.	

Moved by the Sheriff of Newcastle (W. D. Stephens, Esq.); seconded by Edward Lawrence, Esq., of Liverpool, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee.

- 3.—That this Meeting respectfully requests the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, (with power to add to their number) to act as the Northumberland Committee for the promotion of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum:—

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF NEWCASTLE.	C. P. B. BOSANQUET, Esq.
THE SHERIFF OF NEWCASTLE.	RALPH BROWN, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	B. C. BROWNE, Esq.
THE RIGHT HON. EARL PERCY, M.P.	Rev. J. C. BRUCE, LL.D.
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, C.B.	N. G. CLAYTON, Esq.
SIR ARTHUR E. MIDDLETON, Bart.	D. C. EMBLETON, Esq., M.D.
SIR M. W. RIDLEY, Bart., M.P.	G. B. FORSTER, Esq.
SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, Bart., K.C.B.	C. J. GIBB, Esq., M.D.
W. B. BEAUMONT, Esq., M.P.	THOS. HODGKIN, Esq.
JOSEPH COWEN, Esq., M.P.	J. J. HUNTER, Esq.
ALBERT GREY, Esq., M.P.	R. T. LIGHTFOOT, Esq.
COLONEL JOICEY, M.P.	ALD. MILVAIN.
T. EUSTACE SMITH, Esq., M.P.	HILL MOTUM, Esq.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON HAMILTON.	R. R. REDMAYNE, Esq.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON PREST.	ROBERT STEPHENSON, Esq.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WATKINS.	JOHN STRAKER, Esq.
LAWRENCE ADAMSON, Esq.	C. H. YOUNG, Esq.
WATSON ASKEW, Esq.	G. H. PHILIPSON, Esq., M.D., Chairman.
	THOMAS OLIVER, Esq., M.D., Secretary.
	Messrs. WOODS & Co., Treasurers.

Moved by W. H. Wakefield, Esq., Chairman of the Westmorland Committee; seconded by the Rev. John Burdon, Castle Eden.

- 4.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Edward G. Paley, Esq., and to Mr. William G. Welch, Professional Auditor, for their careful Audit of the Accounts of the Asylum for the past year, and for their examination of the Securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints for the ensuing year, Albert Greg, Esq., as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. William G. Welch, as Professional Auditor.

Moved by Christopher Johnson, Esq., F.R.C.S., of Lancaster; seconded by Rev. B. Christopherson, Newcastle.

- 5.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of this Institution be held at Leeds, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1881, and that notice thereof be given in the Lancaster, Newcastle, Durham, Carlisle, Kendal, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester newspapers.

Moved by the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh; seconded by Edward Lawrence, Esq.

The proceedings were closed with a cordial Vote of Thanks to the Chairman, which was moved by G. H. Philipson, Esq., M.D., of Newcastle; and seconded by H. O. Bowman, Esq., M.D., of Sunderland.

REPORT

*Presented to the Subscribers at the General Annual Meeting, held at
Newcastle-on-Tyne, September 29th, 1880.*

THE Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum have pleasure in presenting to the Subscribers their Sixteenth Annual Report. The Committee are glad to be able to state that the receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1880, have been on the whole satisfactory. It has been a period of financial transition, as the expenses of building sundries and of furniture which have hitherto been charged to the General Account are now carried to the Maintenance Account. The amount of the building and furnishing items is £1300 8s. 7d., and this should be taken into consideration in calculating the total annual cost per patient. Omitting it, that cost has been £32 19s. 2d.; including it £36 1s. 10d., which compares favourably with the maintenance expenses in other similar institutions.

Financial
Position of the
Institution.

The depression of trade has caused the withdrawal or diminution of many Annual Subscriptions, but vigorous and persevering exertions have been successful in securing the favourable aggregate result of an actual increase of £121 os. 5d. in this important source of revenue. Earnest efforts must always be necessary to maintain, and more especially to augment, so fluctuating a class of contributions, which naturally decrease from year to year, owing to deaths and removals and the pressure of other claims. In an extensive district like that of the Seven Northern Counties, the difficulty of collection does not diminish; and subscribers would be rendering a double service to the Institution by kindly remembering that Subscriptions become due on the 1st of July, and by paying them then, either through local agencies, or directly to the General Secretary. Some subscribers have authorised their Bankers regularly to remit

Annual Sub-
scriptions.

Donations.

their subscriptions at that time, and the general adoption of such a practice would greatly reduce the cost of collection. Last year the Donations to the Maintenance Fund amounted to £1523 4s. 7d. after transferring £800 to the General Fund; but the largeness of this item was chiefly owing to the special occasion of the Quinquennial Festival, presided over by the Marquis of Hartington. It is gratifying, therefore, to call attention to the fact of £1694 os. 9d. in donations having been contributed to the Maintenance Fund during the year under review. Donations must always be considered a very important and essential item in the year's receipts. With regard to the £215 15s. entered under this head in the Sustentation Fund Account, it should be mentioned that £200 of the sum is part of a donation in prepayment of a legacy of £500 from a generous friend of the Charity, and that the balance has been paid since the date of the financial statements. Accompanied by several friends, this gentleman, who has long been a frequent and liberal contributor to all the funds, recently visited the Asylum, and a few days afterwards wrote to the Secretary:

"I thank you for all your attention to us last week. Though I had a very fair knowledge of the good being done, the actual sight brought the reality home so that I might use the expression of the Queen of Sheba, that the half had not been told me. I think I ought to render you whatever assistance I can."

The Committee repeat their earnest invitation to Subscribers and others to visit the Asylum as opportunity may offer.

Payments for Patients.

The payments for patients continue to increase, and are £523 13s. 5d. in excess of last year. The proportion of election cases is 262 out of 416 inmates. 52 patients are reduced payment cases; and 72 are paupers paid for by their respective unions at about the rate which would have to be paid for their maintenance at the County Asylum to which they might otherwise be sent. Only 30 patients pay the full rate. The sum of £537 has been contributed during the year towards the maintenance of election patients. Several parents, to show their gratitude, have collected subscriptions, and others have promoted concerts in aid of the funds.

Pauper Patients.

While there is no provision made for the separate training of pauper children of the imbecile class, and there is much vacant accommodation in the Asylum, the Committee are willing, with the concurrence of the subscribers, to admit a limited number of such patients; but it is earnestly to be desired that ample

provision should in some way be made for this unfortunate class. The subject has recently engaged the attention of Parliament, and it is gratifying to have the assurance that it will probably be considered by the present Government. Imbecile children are equally out of place in Workhouses and in Lunatic Asylums; and the experience of separate institutions for their training proves, as Mr. R. Paget remarked in the debate on County Asylums, "that imbecile children, if taken by the hand in their early days, and carefully trained, may have their dim and latent intelligence so improved as to make them happier members of society and in a great degree self-sustaining." The Committee also agree that it is highly desirable that power should be given to counties to combine for the purpose of setting up special and separate asylums for pauper idiots. Much credit is due to the earnest and intelligent labours of the London Charity Organisation Society to promote this laudable work, and it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when its benevolent objects will be fully realised. Any assistance which can be rendered by this Committee will be most cheerfully given. The experiment of training institutions for pauper imbeciles has, under a special Act, been tried with beneficial results in the Metropolitan District, at the Darenth Asylum, where there are about 500 children; and provision has also been made by the establishment of a second asylum for those who have been trained for work, but who may be unfit at the age of 16 to go into the world and cannot any longer remain classed as children.

An appended table indicates that the present inmates of the Asylum have come from no fewer than 165 different places in the Seven Northern Counties. Of the total number of 416 now in the Asylum, 182 belong to Lancashire, 133 to Yorkshire, 32 to Durham, 24 to Cheshire, 19 to Northumberland, 18 to Cumberland, and 7 to Westmorland. One full payment patient belongs to another county. Pressure from most of the Associated Counties is continually brought to bear upon the Committee for the admission of additional patients, but some of the Counties may be respectfully reminded, in this connection, that their contributions from all sources are not sufficient for the maintenance of the number of their patients at present in the Asylum; and that it is a fundamental principle of the Institution that each County should share in the benefits of the Asylum in proportion to the amount of its contributions. It has been the uniform policy of

Number of
Patients from
each County.

the Committee, whilst recognising that the expenses of the Institution must necessarily increase with the increase of numbers, to endeavour to meet the claims upon the Maintenance Account without incurring debt. This has necessitated constant and vigilant attention to the finances and to economical management. Probably this representation of the facts of the case may stimulate some of the Associated Counties to a liberality more commensurate with the benefits which they receive from the Asylum.

Contributions
from the
Counties.

The following Table shows the Contributions, for the past year, from the Associated Counties:—

COUNTIES.	Maintenance Fund.		General Fund.	Sustentation Fund.		TOTAL.
	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Donations.	Legacies.	Donations.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ t. d.	
LANCASHIRE	1718 9 4	987 12 11	59 2 6	830 0 0	200 0 0	3295 4 9
YORKSHIRE	1185 18 5	395 17 6	4 14 0	515 0 0	5 5 0	2106 14 11
CHESHIRE	131 19 0	4 0 0	0 2 0	.....	.....	136 1 0
WESTMORLAND ..	111 12 6	114 1 0	16 0 9	.....	.....	241 14 3
CUMBERLAND ..	301 4 3	178 18 0	2 10 0	.....	.....	482 12 3
DURHAM.. ..	526 7 4	13 11 4	.....	.....	10 10 0	550 8 8
NORTHUMBERLAND	41 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 15 0
	4017 5 10	1694 0 9	82 9 3	*845 0 0	215 15 0	6854 10 10

* This includes two Legacies, (together £65), which are carried to the General Fund.

Ladies'
Associations.

Ladies' Associations are among the most valuable agencies for raising funds, and again would the Committee solicit the co-operation of Local Committees, and of other active friends, in establishing such organisations. A Ladies' Committee in each town or village sending patients to the Asylum might be the means of considerably augmenting the income. The Contributions from Ladies' Associations during the year have been as follows:—

	Donations.	Annual Subs.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CUMBERLAND	174 14 0	150 8 3	325 2 3
DURHAM .. ..	.. ..	316 8 10	316 8 10
HALIFAX	74 0 7	174 6 7	248 7 2
YORK	36 12 8	87 8 0	124 0 8
WHALLEY RANGE (Manchester) ..	.. ..	54 17 0	54 17 0
THIRSK	21 0 0	11 11 0	32 11 0
SOUTHPORT	11 3 4	15 14 6	27 2 10
	£317 15 7	£810 14 2	£1128 9 9

The total amount from this source is less than it was last year when the Associations in Cumberland and York commenced operations. The Committee would particularly invite the co-operation of the ladies of Northumberland in this benevolent

agency, which was first organised in the adjoining county of Durham, where it has been worked for several years with remarkable energy, thoroughness, and success.

About $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres of additional land, which divided the Asylum Estate, has been purchased to complete an important boundary.

Additional
Land.

The accounts and balance sheets have been investigated by the professional auditor, Mr. W. G. Welch, whose thorough and painstaking labours are appreciated by the Committee. Mr. Welch's report is referred to with much satisfaction, and cannot but be gratifying to the subscribers.

Reference to
Audit.

It affords the Committee much pleasure again to acknowledge the important assistance rendered by Local Committees. Such co-operation is highly esteemed, and facilitates the local presentation of the claims of the Asylum. Great advantage would, no doubt, be derived from the extension of such agencies. Special thanks are due to the Chairman of the Huddersfield Local Committee, Mr. Wright Mellor, (who was also Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee), for his generous hospitality and efficient help in connection with the arrangements for the General Annual Meeting, which was held in Huddersfield last year; and grateful acknowledgment is also made of the kind services rendered by the Honorary Local Secretary, the Rev. R. Bruce, D.D. To the zealous efforts of Mr. R. C. Radcliffe, the Honorary Secretary of the Blackburn Committee, much of the financial success of the Election Meeting in that town was due. The Committee are also under obligations to the Mayor of Blackburn (Mr. Adam Dugdale), for the kind interest which he took in the meeting, and for his cordial hospitality. In connection with the Blackburn meeting, the munificent donation of £500 was received from Mr. Wm. Tattersall, of Blackburn and Milnthorpe.

Local
Committees.

Two elections have been held during the year; one of 50 patients at Blackburn in December, under the presidency of Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., Chairman of the Lancashire Committee, and the other of 25 patients at Kendal, in June, under the presidency of Mr. W. H. Wakefield, Chairman of the Westmorland Committee. The entire number elected being in excess of the regular discharges of those who had completed their seven years' term of training, it was hoped that the average number of patients resident in the Asylum during the year would have

Elections.

greatly increased. There has, however, been disappointment in this respect. The rate of mortality has been greater than in previous years ; and in consequence of the occurrence for a considerable period of isolated cases of scarlatina, the Committee were reluctantly compelled to suspend both the admissions and discharges. Many payment cases are deferred for consideration, and the patients elected at Kendal cannot yet be received. There are also numerous applications for admission at the next election.

Improved
Sanitary
Arrangements.

Fissures having been discovered in the leaden soil pipes wherever hot water has been discharged through them, it has been thought advisable, instead of renewing these pipes, to replace them by external iron pipes, and to provide a separate system of iron pipes for the baths and lavatories.

Necessity of a
Detached
Infirmary.

It may be remembered that in 1877 there was a severe epidemic of scarlatina. Prior to that attack the Asylum had been remarkably free from infectious diseases. In their report to the subscribers in 1878, the Committee recognised the necessity of a Detached Infirmary, although they did not insist upon its immediate urgency, as there was so much vacant accommodation in the Asylum. Temporary arrangements have been made to secure isolation in a house in the Brooke Wing ; but the conveniences thus afforded cannot be considered adequate to the wants of an institution for 600 feeble-minded and physically weak young people, a large proportion of whom will always consist of children requiring special care. This question of a Detached Infirmary to supply the requirements of an ordinary infirmary and of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases, has been carefully considered by the Committee. It has been repeatedly recommended by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who in their report on the 1st of April, 1878, stated that the outbreak of scarlatina shewed " the great necessity in an Institution of this size and character, of a detached hospital;" and again, in their last Report (April 17th, 1880), they expressed the hope " that the Committee will be able, with little delay, to provide this most necessary adjunct."

The erection of such an Infirmary has been strongly urged by medical members of the Central Committee, and by the medical staff of the Institution. Early in the year the Committee gave instructions to the architects of the Asylum (Messrs. Paley and

Austin, of Lancaster), to prepare suitable plans for a Hospital, with all needful accessories, for 30 or 40 patients. Whilst the income of the Maintenance Account, from all sources, is not sufficient to support the full number of patients for which the Asylum was erected, the Committee cannot advise the appropriation of any portion of the ordinary revenue to the erection of an Infirmary. The Central Committee now earnestly appeal for Special Contributions. As was announced in a former report, an unsolicited donation of £150 has already been given by a lady who well remembers the interest taken in the project by the late Dr. de Vitré. Plans have been submitted by the Architects, and are being carefully considered by the Infirmary Sub-Committee. The date of the completion of the undertaking will be determined by the amount of the contributions to the Special Fund. It is the fixed resolve of the Central Committee not to incur any debt on Building Account, nor to sanction expenditure on ornamentation; but to endeavour to make the Infirmary as perfect as possible in its fittings and arrangements.

Public announcement has been made that the late Mr. Thomas Wrigley, of Timberhurst, Bury, bequeathed to this Institution the munificent Legacy of £10,000 free of duty. The legacy has not yet been paid; but such a contribution to the Sustentation Fund cannot but be regarded as of immense service in extending the benefits of the Institution to many who could not otherwise participate in them. A Legacy of £50 from Mrs. Elizabeth Emmett, of Liverpool, and one of £15 from the Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, of Hubbersholme, have, in accordance with Rule 36, been carried to General Account. All legacies of 50 guineas and upwards are, under the same rule, permanently invested as an Endowment Fund, the interest, dividends, &c., being applied to the purposes of the maintenance of the Institution. The Fund even now contributes to this object £2,500 a year—a large amount, but less than what the Committee would like to see as the proportion of the revenue derivable from this permanent source. The Institution is well worthy of remembrance in the disposal of property by charitable bequest. It aims to relieve one of the direst afflictions which can befall humanity, and its efforts have been attended with gratifying success.

Legacies.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Asylum have been made

Collections.

by the following gentlemen whose kind services are gratefully recognised:—

Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., St. Mary's, Parish Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Parish Church, Cockerham.
 Rev. Philip Bartlett, Christ Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. W. O. Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
 Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.
 Rev. Canon Eden, Aberford Church, South Milford.
 Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
 Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
 Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre.
 Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
 Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
 Rev. Thos. Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Rev. J. Smith, St. Thomas's Church, Leigh, Manchester.
 Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
 Rev. T. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
 Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.

Many children are admitted into the Asylum through the assistance kindly afforded to the parents by clergymen or ministers, whose continued practical interest in the Asylum is earnestly invited. It is not only the amount added to the funds by means of collections or offertories that is of advantage, but the advocacy of the strong claims of the institution to the support of the benevolent is productive of good in other ways. Special mention is made of the offertory at the Children's Harvest Thanksgiving Service at the Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.

Visitors.

The Asylum maintains its popularity, and whenever opportunity can be afforded is inspected by numerous visitors. Among the recent complimentary entries in the Visitors' Book is the following, by Mr. J. A. Lippestad, a gentleman who is at the head of a large private institution at Christiania, Norway, and has been commissioned by the Swedish Government to visit the Idiot Asylums in this and other European countries:—

"After visiting most of the Institutions for Idiots and Imbeciles in Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Holland, I am happy to say that the Royal Albert Asylum in every way is the most beautiful and one of the best managed I ever saw. I am highly delighted with the lovely care they take of the children in this asylum, and I am very thankful for the many good instructions I have received from the teachers and especially from the excellent Medical Superintendent, Dr. Shuttleworth."

Article in
 "Christian
 World
 Magazine."

The Institution continues to be indebted to the Press for its hearty and influential support. An admirable article, the authorship of which is quite unknown to the managers, appeared

in the "Christian World Magazine" of last February. It describes very vividly the marvellous tact, patience, and love required in the attempt to develop the feeble intelligence and dormant powers of the idiot, and gives an interesting report of the varied training and occupations of the patients. To many subscribers who have not yet visited the Asylum the appended extract will be of much interest.

Again the Committee have to deplore the loss by death of several of their colleagues. Mr. James Grant, of Lancaster, was one of the most able and zealous promoters of the Asylum, and was an active member of the Finance and House Committees. Mr. Henry Hadwen, of the Lancaster Banking Company, had filled, almost from the commencement, the office of General Treasurer, and also participated in the work of the House Committee. Mr. G. E. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, Westmorland, was a cordial friend of the Asylum from the date of its institutory meeting, and regularly attended the Committee meetings. The majority of those who sixteen years ago assisted in the development of Dr. de Vitre's project of a Northern Counties Asylum, like their leader, now rest from their labours.—The Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar of Lancaster, who has always been an able advocate of the claims of the Institution, as well as a liberal contributor to its funds, has been elected until this meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Grant; and Mr. Christopher Johnson, F.R.C.S., whose medical skill and counsel will be of service both to the Medical Superintendent and the Committee, has been similarly appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hadwen. The Westmorland Committee has not yet appointed a successor to Mr. Wilson. Other members of the Central Committee have died during the year. To Archdeacon Bland the Institution was under important obligations for kind and influential support in the county of Durham. The late Dean of York (the Hon. A. Duncombe, D.D.), evinced an earnest interest in the Asylum for many years, and as Chairman of the York Local Committee, and in other ways, afforded valuable assistance to its promoters. Mr. John Torr, M.P., of Liverpool, and Mr. J. W. Tottie, of Skipton, also rendered help in their respective localities.

Changes in the
Central
Committee.

It is with much regret that the Committee report the death of one of the General Trustees of the Estate—the Right Hon. the

Death of a
Trustee and of
a President.

Earl of Durham. His Lordship was also a President of the Asylum, and contributed to the funds. The vacancy thus created has not yet been supplied. The late Lord Bishop of Durham (Dr. Baring), was a firm and liberal friend of the Institution, and one of its Presidents. With regard to this vacancy the Committee are glad to announce that the present Lord Bishop of Durham (Dr. Lightfoot), has just consented to accept the office of president.

**Appointment
of General
Treasurer.**

The Lancaster Banking Company, of which Mr. John Sanderson is general manager, has accepted the office of General Treasurer. The munificent contribution of the Company at the commencement of the project for establishing the Asylum was of powerful assistance; and its continued official connection with the Asylum, in a more direct manner, cannot but prove of great advantage.

**Honorary
Solicitors.**

Hearty thanks are tendered to the Honorary Solicitors, Messrs. Sharp and Son, for the continuance of their valuable counsel and practical assistance in legal matters affecting the Institution.

**Trustees for
Investments.**

It will be remembered that in consequence of the decease of Dr. de Vitre and Mr. W. Satterthwaite, and of the continued illness of Messrs. Grant, Hadwen, and Howitt, who were original Trustees for Investments, the following gentlemen were appointed at the last General Annual meeting to act as Trustees for Investments under Rule 36.

Mr. R. A. Allison, Scaleby Hall, Carlisle.

Mr. L. J. Crossley, Halifax.

Mr. Albert Greg, Halton Park, Lancaster.

Major Marton, Capernwray, Lancaster.

Mr. J. P. C. Starkie, Ashton Hall, Lancaster.

Alderman Roper continues to act as one of the original Trustees.

**Report of the
Commissioners
in Lunacy.**

The Committee refer with pleasure to the appended Annual Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, relative to the condition and management of the Asylum. Details of the working of the Asylum, and interesting facts and statistics, will be found in the Medical Superintendent's Report to the Committee.

It is a cause for regret that in this Report it is impossible, owing to there having been no holiday for the patients this year, to give the usual written testimony of the parents and guardians as to the improvement observed in the children while at home.

Presents of toys, pictures, books, &c., have been frequently received during the year, and a full list is appended. Numerous and suitable gifts were, as usual, contributed for the adornment of the Christmas Tree, the festivities of which always afford great delight. On the last occasion presents were received from other towns, although Lancaster, as before, took the lead in providing highly appreciated means of enjoyment for the afflicted inmates of the Asylum. It would be difficult to describe the simple but unbounded pleasure of the children, to whom that evening is the brightest and happiest of all the year. Special acknowledgment should be made of a present from Mr. Edmund Sharpe, of Lancaster, of two instruments for the Asylum Brass Band, which consists of members of the staff, whose daily and efficient performances also afford unmistakable delight to the patients.

Sundry
Presents.

An application has been made by the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man for the extension of the benefits of the Asylum to the Isle of Man. Acting under the advice of their Honorary Solicitors, that the constitution of the Asylum confers no power to include the island within the district, the Committee have been obliged to decline the application so far as relates to the admission of free and reduced payment cases.

Application to
include the
Isle of Man in
Asylum District

The attention of the Committee has been directed to the report of the Special School for Idiots at the Hague, which has been in existence twenty-five years. There the system of boarding-out has been adopted whenever practicable; and of the 417 pupils who have been under the control and instruction of the Institution since its establishment, no fewer than 148 were boarded out. The experiment has also been tried, in one or two cases, in connection with the Royal Albert Asylum, and with marked success, proving that its extension would be very beneficial to the working of the Institution. It is hoped that the removal of certain legislative restrictions upon the treatment of imbeciles, who are at present legally classed with raving lunatics, will, whilst preserving all necessary safeguards for the proper care of such persons, result in promoting the system of boarding-out in the neighbourhood of Training Institutions, as well as in facilitating the admission into such institutions of imbecile children and young persons of the higher grades of intelligence, for whose benefit the educational and industrial agencies of such establishments are best adapted.

Boarding-out
System.

The Objects of
the Royal
Albert Asylum.

In closing this Report the Committee feel that any written record can convey but an inadequate impression of the nature and merits of the humane objects for which the Royal Albert Asylum has been established. In order to promote a better appreciation of these objects, personal inspection of the Institution is again invited. It will help subscribers to realise both the magnitude and the incidence of the evil sought to be alleviated. There are within its walls upwards of 400 feeble-minded children, who, at home, were a constant source of anxiety and discomfort and in many instances the cause of a loss of productive power, if not an inevitable element of pauperisation. Such a burden is hard to be borne even by the wealthy, who cannot, at home, command the various appliances, agencies, and influences necessary for the proper treatment of the afflicted imbecile; in the families of the poor the burden must be almost intolerable. It has been forcibly urged by an eloquent friend of the Asylum—a Yorkshire physician of great eminence in the treatment of mental diseases,—

“That every idiot life requires the devotion of a sound life for its care and tending whilst at home. By the restoration of every idiot to the capacity of self-tendence, a sound life is set free in addition, and restored to the general profit of society. Five thousand idiots cured of their helplessness, give back 10,000 useful lives to the community. Here is profit. Here is encouragement for the promoters of idiot training. Arithmetic, however, but faintly represents the advantages gained. It requires no strain of the imagination to picture the heavy gloom, the heartache and despondency of the parents, in that house where an idiot boy or girl is born. The anxious cares, the fears of danger, the incessant watching, the ceaseless round of innumerable ministrations throughout each day, exhaust the energies and bear down the spirits of every member of the family. At what a sacrifice of life's sweetest liberties is the idiot child reared!”

The Royal Albert Asylum thus affords immeasurable relief both to families and to the community generally. Difficulties and discouragements are of course to be encountered in so arduous a work as that of attempting to raise the idiot from a condition of physical, mental, and moral degradation; still, in the success which has attended such labours there is reason for gratitude and confidence. Whilst the object of the training should be to develop in the pupil a spirit of self-help, too much must not be expected from him; the most improved cases will probably always require kind and considerate, but firm supervision. The original intention of the promoters of the Royal Albert Asylum was the establishment of a Training Institution.

With profound gratitude for past success, and with unabated faith in the worthiness of the objects for which the Institution was established, the Committee again unhesitatingly commend the claims of the idiot and imbecile to the practical sympathy of the benevolent, confident that no afflicted persons more need all the aid that Christian love and intelligence can afford to lighten the burden of their sad lot.

Conclusion.

WINMARLEIGH.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S GENERAL REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In this, my Tenth Annual Report as Medical Superintendent, I have the honour to submit statistics and observations with reference to the condition of the Institution between August 28th, 1879, and August 27th, 1880, a period of 52 weeks.

Average
Number
resident &c.

During that period 68 patients (48 boys and 20 girls) have been admitted into the Asylum; 38 (30 boys and 8 girls) have been discharged; and 20 (11 boys and 9 girls) have died. There are now resident 416 patients (276 boys and 140 girls)—against 406—(269 boys and 137 girls)—at the date of my last Annual Report. The average number resident during the year has been 415; the aggregate number under training 474; and the maximum number simultaneously resident 423.

Admissions.

The admissions would have been more numerous but for the unfortunate occurrence recently of some cases of infectious sickness in the Institution, which has rendered it prudent to defer the reception of the patients elected in June, as well as of other accepted cases. The 50 patients admitted in January last were both in mental and physical condition somewhat below the average of previous admissions.

Discharges.

The discharges include the patients admitted in 1872, as well as a few admitted previously whose term had been extended by the Committee. As it is intended subsequently to give full particulars as to the present condition of patients discharged, it will be unnecessary to pursue the subject further in this place. Two patients only have been discharged by the Committee in consequence of their having been found unsuitable for this Institution (one being persistently epileptic, and the other insane); and the removal of three others has been recently determined on after ample evidence of their incapacity for improvement during an extended period of probation. Eight patients have, for various reasons, been removed by their friends, and in two of these cases their re-admission has been eagerly sought, experience having proved the inadvisability of their having been withdrawn from the Institution. It is no uncommon thing for the natural affection of the parents of these tenderly-loved afflicted ones to overcome their judgment, and induce them to apply prematurely for their children's discharge, which, if consented to, they oftentimes find reason to regret.

Deaths.

The deaths have been unusually numerous owing to the unfortunate visitations of epidemic disease. The death-rate, calculated on the average number resident, amounts to 4.8 per cent., calculated on the aggregate number under training to 4.2 per cent.

Of the 20 deaths recorded 3 occurred at the patients' own houses, whither they had been taken in the hope of deriving benefit from the change. No less than 6 deaths were directly, or indirectly, due to epidemic disease, 5 to measles and its consequences, and 1 to scarlatina. Of the remaining deaths the majority were due to phthisis, and there were 3 cases of extensive scrofulous bone-disease, one a remarkable case in which perforation of the skull occurred, and the unfortunate patient lived more than twelve months with protrusion of the brain therefrom.

With the exception of an epidemic of scarlatina in 1877, the Institution had from its opening in 1870 been singularly free from infectious disease of serious character. During the present year, however, we have had an unfortunate experience of epidemic disorders; measles having prevailed extensively during the first three months of 1880, and some cases of scarlatina (as well as of rubeola notha and of chicken-pox) having caused anxiety within a recent period. The measles epidemic was imported by a child from Yorkshire, who, though not apparently ailing when admitted, developed symptoms of the disease two days later, and although isolated immediately the symptoms became apparent, communicated it extensively, even to some with whom she had been in but slight contact. In spite of every effort of precaution the complaint spread rapidly from one end of the Institution to the other, and in all 79 cases occurred amongst the patients. As has been already stated, 5 deaths occurred from this cause, 3 from its immediate effects, and 2 from sequelæ. A large number of those attacked suffered from more or less serious complications, and the nursing of even the simpler cases was a matter of difficulty, owing to the extreme restlessness induced in this class of patients. For these reasons I regard a visitation of measles as a serious misfortune in an Establishment such as this; the more so as efforts to "stamp out" the disease when once originated cannot be regarded in a sanguine spirit owing to its infectiousness in its incipient stages.

Infectious
Diseases.

A few cases of scarlatina have occurred during the summer months, the disease having first shown itself in a patient received from Leeds towards the end of May, within five days of his admission. A second case occurred in another department on the following day, and up to the present date 7 patients have been attacked. One poor boy succumbed to the force of the malady at the very outset; but with this exception the type of the disease has been mild. The more recent cases have occurred at long intervals, and with no obvious connection with each other, and the lingering of infection in spite of most careful preventive measures has naturally caused some anxiety. Special attention has been directed to the sanitary arrangements of the Institution, and certain defects having been discovered in the system of soil-pipes, improvements are now in course of adoption.

Detached Infirmary.

Reference has been made in several former Reports to the need of a detached Infirmary in connection with this Institution; it has indeed for some time past been a recognised desideratum, and the experience of the past few months points to the urgency for the provision of such accommodation at the earliest possible moment. The rooms at the south-east angle of the Brooke wing—(now the only available quarter for the “isolation” of infectious cases)—are inconveniently arranged for nursing purposes, and are moreover in perilous proximity to the boys’ play-ground, and to rooms of necessity in ordinary use. The “Brooke-wing” house might indeed be utilised with much advantage as a Reception-house, where all new cases should undergo a period of quarantine before being allowed to mingle with the general body of patients, the introduction of infectious disease by new patients being thus as far as possible guarded against.

The plan which I have advocated is that of an Infirmary detached at a moderate distance from the main building, so constructed as to afford accommodation both for ordinary cases of sickness—for which there is no convenient arrangement in the present building—and for infectious cases. With this view it has been suggested to construct a building of two storeys, each floor being separately approached and entirely independent of the other, the lower being used for cases of ordinary sickness, and the upper reserved for infectious cases. In my opinion, a detached Hospital for all sick cases is desirable, both for the purpose of more comfortably providing for ordinary invalids than is at present possible, and also to insure the isolation from the earliest possible moment of any case of infectious disease. The early recognition of such disease is by no means an easy matter in the case of imbecile patients, and in such a disorder as measles (for example) the isolation to be effectual must take place even before any affection of the skin is apparent. In such a case, the child affected with catarrhal symptoms would be removed at once from the main building to the lower floor of the Infirmary, and when the disease declared itself, be taken to the upper floor. Should there be reason to fear an extensive epidemic, ordinary cases of sickness would be transferred to the main building, and in that case, the upper floor might be used for the treatment of acute cases, the lower for the purification from infection of the convalescents. There will of course be certain necessary adjuncts to such a hospital in the shape of an enclosed airing ground, conveniences for the disinfection of clothing, &c.

From past experience the number of ordinary invalids requiring hospital treatment may be stated at from 2 to 4 per cent. of the population of the Asylum, and there should be accommodation for at least double the number in time of epidemic. In my opinion, a combined hospital such as I have suggested, containing 40 beds, would be none too large for the needs of the Establishment when full.

The operations of the Schools have to some extent been impeded by the necessity of sanitary restrictions as regards the attendance of pupils. Two trained Assistant-Masters have been appointed (in place of School Attendants) to aid the Schoolmaster, Mr. Woods; and since the resignation of Mrs. Mills, the Schoolmistress, the instruction of the "Probationary" or low-grade Boys has been transferred to the care of the latter officer. The classes for Girls and Infants have been efficiently carried on by the Misses Turner, Burton, and Taylor, who, as Assistant-Teachers of several years standing, have attained considerable experience in this special work. With regard to these latter classes, the table of school-attainments shows an apparent falling off as compared with that of last year, but it is proper to explain that this is mainly due to a more rigorous system of examination recently instituted.

Schools.

The Industrial Training of the patients has proceeded in the same lines as in previous years. The success of stimulating the lads with small sums in proportion to the work accomplished (*e.g.* 1d. for each garment made in the tailor's shop), suggests the desirability of extending such inexpensive system of "payment by results." Out-door work is followed by a large number of the boys. Besides those resident at the farm many of the lads ordinarily employed at trades join in the work of haymaking and harvesting; and there is a large class of "weeder," who, under the supervision of an attendant, are trained to simple out-door occupation. The Girls' Sewing-room is a useful adjunct to the Wardrobe Department.

Industrial
Training.

The matter of recreations has, as in former years, been methodically attended to. In September last, 106 of the patients went to Cockersand Abbey for the annual pic-nic, and several smaller parties of boys and girls have been taken to Morecambe, when opportunity has offered. The in-door entertainments during last winter were frequent and of varied description. We were again indebted to Mr. T. Johnson's Singing-class, and to the Lancaster Orchestral Band, as well as to several Lancaster friends, for musical performances much appreciated by the patients. By the kindness of Mr. Fletcher 100 patients were freely admitted to see the pantomime of "Goody Two-shoes." The Brooke Commemoration was observed in November, a dramatic performance and display of fire-works taking place on the occasion.

Entertain-
ments.

The Christmas Tree was, thanks to the numerous kind benefactors, a great success; and a burlesque representation of "Robinson Crusoe," which took place in connection with it, was a source of much amusement, both to the patients and a large number of subscribers, who honored with their presence a repetition of the performance. During the summer the Brass Band—composed chiefly of attendants—has played frequently for the amusement of the patients; and in fine weather, Monday evenings have been

Contributions
to Amusement
Fund.

pleasantly spent in out-door sports, dancing on the lawn, &c. The unfortunate exclusion of visitors, rendered necessary by the prevalence of epidemic disease, has seriously interfered with the funds for amusement purposes, which have heretofore been derived from the contributions placed in the boxes in the entrance Hall, supplemented occasionally by the proceeds of entertainments kindly organised in aid of the fund. A collection was made from the visitors present at the repetition of the Christmas Entertainment, and amounted to nearly £10.

Annual
Holiday.

It has been a matter of considerable disappointment, alike to the officers, the patients, and their friends, that in consequence of the Institution not being free from infection, the usual August holiday has this year had to be deferred.

Results of
Training.

The period has at length arrived when some statement of the results of training may be made, based upon experience as regards patients discharged at the end of their term. Reports have been received from the friends of patients discharged in 1879 and in the early part of 1880. Of 35 patients, respecting whom information has been received, 7 are, or have been, usefully employed for wages; but it is necessary to qualify this statement by explaining that in this number are included 2 lads who have been engaged by the Committee, the one as a shoemaker and the other as a messenger, at a small weekly wage. A third lad, who at first got employment in a nursery garden near his home, is reported to have "experienced so much annoyance from the other workpeople that he could not be kept at his work." 3, who reside at home with their friends, are described as more or less useful, one of them helping in his father's business. 11 others, at home with their friends, are of little or no use, 2 being in bad health; 1 boy has been re-admitted into the Institution at reduced payment; and the remaining 13 are at present in Lunatic Asylums or Workhouses. The last item is far from satisfactory, and in one case (at least) disappointing, as the lad was when discharged a capital farm labourer, in which capacity he is indeed still employed at his own County Lunatic Asylum. In this case, as in several others, no suitable situation could be found for the lad by his parents, and their inexperienced authority failed to keep him out of mischief while unemployed. This difficulty of the judicious disposal of improved cases at the end of their term of election, is, indeed, not an unexpected one. In a former Report (1878) I remarked that "even with the cases who have most improved, continued kindly supervision is indicated as desirable. From the nature of the case, *recovery*, in its plenary sense, is not to be looked for in the class of idiots and imbeciles." As regards the continued usefulness of the more improved, "much will depend on the surroundings of such cases, and there is still ample scope for Christian philanthropy in helping to secure for them the most favourable conditions."

It is obvious that in the fierce competition of modern life the "weakest must go to the wall," and without a helping hand even the trained imbecile will not make his own way in an over-stocked labour-market.

How best to meet the difficulty has engaged attention in connection with other Training Schools. At Earlswood and Colchester re-election of a certain number of patients tends to diminish it; and in the London district, the Pauper Schools for Imbecile Children have lately been supplemented by the establishment of an adjoining Custodial Asylum, to which are drafted the pupils of the former who have arrived at adult age, with the view of employing them as profitably as may be in the occupations they have learned. In the state of New York a simple Custodial Establishment for Adult Female Imbeciles, has been recently established in connection with the State Training School at Syracuse. In the case of a Charitable Institution like the Royal Albert Asylum, such extensions cannot perhaps be looked for; but the fact that good reasons exist (social, sanitary, and economical) for the exercise of a continued kindly supervision even over improved cases should not be lost sight of.

Experience of
other
Institutions.

In making the above remarks, I must apologise for having travelled somewhat beyond the proper province of my Report, but must plead as my excuse the deep interest which, as Medical Superintendent, I cannot but feel in the ultimate results of the training of the inmates. In this matter I rely on the kind consideration which I have always experienced at the hands of the Committee.

I cannot close this Report without making brief acknowledgment of the cordial co-operation for the benefit of the patients of my fellow-workers in the Institution. Some changes have, as you are aware, taken place in the *personnel* of the staff; and recently we have had to deplore the partial loss, through sickness, of the valuable services of Miss Bryan, who has been Matron since the opening of the Institution. But I feel assured that in the future, as in the past, willing and zealous officers will feel it their privilege to do all that lies in their power to conduce to the progress and prosperity of the Royal Albert Asylum.

Conclusion.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM,
September 10th, 1880.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

(NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.)

BOYS.

A. (438.) Admitted Feb., 1878, aged 14. Educational attainments then limited to reading at sight one or two short words, forming one or two letters on the slate, and counting to 30. No industrial attainments. Now can read and spell easy words, write a letter fairly well (with help), and work addition sums. Is used as a monitor for the lower classes, maintaining order well, and so far as his powers go teaches effectually; is employed in the Joiners' shop, where he planes wood accurately, and is otherwise useful.

B. (434.) Admitted Jan., 1878, aged 17. Then a melancholy-looking, mischievous lad. Educational attainments limited to reading at sight a word or two, forming one or two letters, and counting to 10. Now reads and spells easy words, writes in copy-book, and works addition sums. Is employed in the Tailors' shop, where he sews linings well. Is a civil and obliging lad, and makes himself generally useful about the house.

C. (439.) Admitted Feb., 1878, aged 10. No educational attainments beyond knowing a letter or two. Now reads and spells easy words, and writes them neatly in a copy-book, and can work addition sums. Stitches shoe-backs nicely, and is also a very useful, industrious boy in a hay-field, &c.

D. (518.) Admitted Dec., 1878, aged 10. Had been taught to spell a few words, and could distinguish one or two at sight; no other educational attainments. Now reads fairly well, writes easy words in copy-book, works addition sums, draws nicely on slate, and is very energetic in Industrial Training Shop, where he urges his companions also to work.

GIRLS AND INFANTS.

E. (523.) Admitted December, 1878, aged 19. Then a dull, indolent girl of very uncertain temper, and but few educational attainments—could, however, sew and knit a little. Is now cheerful and well behaved; has learned to read easy words, and trace fairly in copy-book; can sew well, and knit a pair of stockings with very little assistance. Is very useful in general housework and in the laundry.

F. (559.) Admitted June, 1879, aged 14. Had attended village school up to time of admission, but knew only a few letters. Can now read easy words and trace them in copy-book, answers well in object lessons, and has made fair progress in knitting and needle-work. Her temper has improved greatly, and she can be fully trusted to act as monitress in school; is also useful in bed-making, in washing-up, and in the laundry.

G. (572.) Admitted October, 1878, aged 8. Then a rough, sullen boy. Educational attainments almost nil. Now well-conducted, obedient, and persevering; takes great interest in lessons, and answers briskly and intelligently; can read a few words, and write letters in copy-book without assistance; can sew fairly.

TENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

Royal Albert Asylum,

April 17th, 1880.

We have pleasure in reporting that a further increase has, since our Colleagues' visit in August last, taken place in the number of Idiots and Imbeciles under treatment here. At that visit there were 403 on the books, and since then 62 have been admitted, while 35 have been discharged, and 10 have died, leaving the number to-day 420. The sexes and classes of these are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private.....	221	127	348
Pauper.....	55	17	72
			420

The usefulness of this Institution is thus being gradually extended, and we may hope that its financial position will soon enable it to reach its limit.

We have to-day gone all over the Asylum, and are able to report very favourably of its condition. The ventilation throughout was satisfactory, and even the rooms occupied by the more degraded types of children, were free from offensive odour. All the dormitories, including the sick rooms, were sweet, and the beds and bedding appear to receive proper attention. Some of the rooms begin to shew signs of requiring attention in the way of re-coloring of walls, and varnishing of the woodwork, but generally the building is in very good condition.

We were satisfied with the personal condition of the patients, all of whom we saw, except one of each sex, absent on leave, and one boy who had been sent out on an errand. The task of keeping persons so afflicted clean and fairly neat is indeed an arduous one, and it is only just to the nurses and attendants to say that it is satisfactorily performed.

The day of our visit (Saturday) has been badly chosen for seeing the school and industrial training of the children, who on this day have a half holiday; but we have seen enough to show that due care is bestowed on these important objects of the Institution. As regards the industrial occupations of the boys, we find that 17 are employed in Tailoring, 11 in Shoemaking, 16 in the Carpenters' Shop, 22 as Gardeners, 16 are Shoe-cleaners, 19 as Hair Pickers, 10 on the Farm, 34 in weeding, &c., 9 assist in the Laundry, 1 in the Stores, 1 in the Bakehouse, 1 in the Plumbers' Shop, and 2 in the wards. In these various ways 160 boys receive more or less of training, 34 of them working full time, the remainder half time. Eighty-five girls receive instruction in house or needlework. It appears that the various school classes are usually attended by about 337 children of both sexes, and the same number receive gymnastic training. The full attendance of pupils has, however, been interrupted of late, by an outbreak of measles, which attacked 79 children and 1 attendant, and in four cases proved fatal. The complaint was introduced by a child newly admitted. The children attacked were, as far as possible, isolated on the upper floor, but this arrangement could not be effectual. We learn with satisfaction that the Committee have resolved upon the erection of a detached Hospital for infectious complaints, and that they will be able, with little delay, to provide this most necessary adjunct. We understand that instructions

have been given for the preparation of plans for a Hospital to receive 30 patients. This Hospital should have all needful accessories, in the shape of Kitchen, Wash-house, &c., so as to be entirely independent of the Asylum when occupied by infectious cases. We hope that the construction of a covered way to the outside earth closets on the boys' side will be undertaken as soon as circumstances will permit.

At present the epidemic of measles is over, and the general health of the children is in its normal state. There were to-day 5 of each sex confined to bed, and there are under medical treatment 9 males and 7 females. Four of the 10 deaths which have occurred were, as stated, due to measles; four others resulted from phthisis, one from epilepsy, and the remaining one from convulsions. In five cases *post mortem* examinations were made.

The associated entertainments were also interrupted by the measles, but were resumed on Monday last, when a Concert by the Lancaster Orchestral Band was given. About 350 usually attend these.

There appears to us to be an adequate and efficient staff of attendants and teachers; and the children seem to be on affectionate terms with them. A return which had been made to us shows that the average weekly cost per head of the patients during the past year was 14s. 0½d.

Of the cases now here, 273 are election cases, and maintained gratuitously; 72 are paupers, paid for by Unions; 51 are cases in which the rate of payment has been reduced; 16 are full payment cases, of 50 guineas and upwards; 5 are life, and 3 are presentation cases. Pauper cases are only taken from the Northern, or contributory Counties, and the charge to Unions is the same as would be paid in the County Asylums, with the addition of £3 per annum for clothing.

C. S. BAGOT,	} Commissioners in Lunacy.
W. RHYS WILLIAMS,	

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE,

ENTITLED

"A MORNING IN THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM."

[*Christian World Magazine*, February, 1880.]

As we ascend the stairs sounds of child-laughter reach the ear, but something is the matter with the voices. Deeply pathetic were those sounds as contrasted with what one had been so used to hear from the lips of children. Yes, we were among—what it seems so harsh to call them—idiots and imbeciles. Many visitors decline to see the "raw material," but in exhibiting processes of manufacture this is always shown first, and this seems to me to be the more appropriate order. I am not going to describe this "material" very minutely, be sure, but only state that in many instances the patient is totally helpless, unable to use hands or feet, and without the faintest, apparent gleam of intelligence. Looking on these vacant-eyed, open-mouthed creatures, unable to articulate a sentence, a feeling of almost incredulity steals over us as we regard them.

Have they come, as Lord Winmarleigh told us, to learn to read and write and draw, and to acquire the ability to earn their own livelihood? What in the world does the teacher do in the first instance? How does he begin, exactly, with a child whose senses he cannot fix, whose eye is roaming vacantly, and whose ear has no informing faculty by which sounds are interpreted?

The teacher does not begin with eye or ear in the first instance, except as influenced by the sense of feeling. He seats the unpromising pupil before him and commences by throwing something at him—little bags of beans or other small, weighty things, the object being to constrain the attention. After a course of mild pelting this great object is attained; there is a motion of the hands, and the pupil essays to pick up the thing thrown at him. When he is able to accomplish this the first step is taken. This step is not gained in a day, however, and often not until after weary painstaking. Next, the class is seated round a table—the further and more intelligent use of the fingers being designed. Before each one is placed two bits of wood; the teacher then places one piece of wood edgeways on the other. After a time the pupils attempt to imitate this, and the thing is done over and over again till they become interested, and, at length, quite expert. To teach the science of numbers cubes of wood are used, a soldier being painted on each; these are placed two or three together, then one is withdrawn—the thought then is conveyed of one soldier, two soldiers, and so on in other matters. The use of the feet is taught by encouraging the patient to step from one flat rung of a step-ladder to another, but the progress is extremely tedious. One wonders at the marvellous patience of the teachers almost as much as at their success, but when once the young idea has begun to shoot, the progress is less painfully slow. In one of the girls' schools the pupils were sitting on a raised platform similar to those in ordinary infant schools. At a signal from the teacher they all rise and join in singing, and in other respects exhibit considerable intelligence. A frame on which balls of various colours are strung on wires is set up, and the pupils tell with great promptness the colour and number of the beads, not that all are told correctly by any means, for one little miss insisted that white was black, and pouted exceedingly when her error was explained, nor would she condescend to answer any more questions even when pointedly requested to do so.

Remarking on fingers, it is only necessary to peep in at the sempstresses in the workroom to observe how these useless fingers may be trained. Here they are busy making garments for themselves and the boys, and some of them can cut

out a shirt and finish it right off without assistance. As we looked in, all rose of their own accord, and, for a moment, there was nothing to remind one of their infirmity. What a pleasant workroom it was—so lofty and spacious, and the atmosphere so pure! Here were plants and pictures; but these were in every apartment we have yet visited, without exception. Nor was there any badge or sign that we were in a charitable institution. Some of the sempstresses looked a bit lazy—apt to lose their needle or break their thread, perhaps for a little change of action. There were incorrigibles, too, who would look out of the window to the children playing in the grounds below. The seat of one was changed with the view of preventing this, when, with a little look of surprise and dissatisfaction, but no rebellion, she quietly rose and took her station at the window as before; of course, here, as elsewhere, there were various degrees of imbecility. There was some threat of an open quarrel between two of the sewers, the one averring that her companion did, of set purpose, break her needle. Upon this the accused made threatening gestures which were promptly imitated by the other. The accused glared at the informer, making at the same time, one of the most extraordinary grimaces into which the human face was surely ever pulled. This was responded to by another grimace, different in character, but equally extraordinary—the two bringing their faces close together in mutual defiance. It ended in nothing, excepting that the needle-breaker relaxed first; she folded her work together quietly, and then walked carelessly toward the window to look out; the other placidly resuming her sewing as if nothing had happened. One very interesting sempstress was sitting rather abstractedly endeavouring, with much patience and perseverance, to thread her needle. I took it from her, and threaded it, but was a little startled when she snatched it from me and pulled out the thread, with a contemptuous—“That isn’t the way!” The “way,” according to my bonny instructress, was to pass the thread between the lips, and point it to the needle’s eye. After this process had been repeated five or six times, its success was triumphantly demonstrated, and I had to retire in some humiliation. Truth to tell, the patients did seem a bit spiteful, and the expediency of stools of repentance became more and more apparent, if only for the purpose of isolation. Lord Winmarleigh, however, tells us that in most instances this spitefulness and irritability is lost, and I have certainly witnessed such change in the course of my own observation.

Then the girls are, of course, instructed in all kinds of housework, some of them acting as housemaids or assistant cooks, and in these departments many of them excel. With what neatness and precision were the beds made, and what rows of them there were—neat little iron bedsteads, all ranged at the proper distance, and looking such dots in comparison with the—I had almost said—vast proportions of the dormitories. Unnecessarily lofty and spacious, one would think, till we reflect on the particular class of sleepers for whom they are designed. In the centre of the rooms are the washstands, where plenty of water is supplied in convenient ewers—everything, apparently, being specially designed to meet the peculiar requirements of the patients. Still the various workers appeared to require more or less of supervision in their respective departments, excepting the cloth-laying in the vast dining hall. Here the lads had none to look after them—needed none—for professional waiters could hardly be more deft and quick-handed, while, at the same time, exhibiting the greatest care as to regularity and neatness. And here, for the first time, was there nothing to remind one of their sad infirmity, except in the peculiar shape of head, noticeable everywhere, save in those cases where idiotcy was the result of accident in infancy—such cases being considered even more hopeless than any of the others.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1880.

I have the honour to report that, in fulfilment of the appointment of the last Annual Meeting, I have audited the accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum for the year ending June 30th, 1880. All the items of receipt and expenditure are duly set forth under their proper headings in the accompanying statements of General Account, Maintenance Account, and Sustentation Fund Account. After a careful comparison of these statements with the books from which they are abstracted, and after verifying all payments by their proper vouchers, I have been able to certify to the accuracy of the Accounts.

In the Maintenance Account will be found every particular of the working of the Institution during the year. It will be noticed that the balance in hand which, on June 30th, 1879, amounted to £931 3s. 4d., had been reduced on June 30th, 1880, to £721 7s. 10d.; but it must not be supposed that this reduction has been caused by a falling off in public support, for, on the contrary, every item of receipt shows a small increase, and the total income exceeds by £1,103 16s. 4d. the income of the preceding year. There has, however, been an increased expenditure of £2,597 12s. About one-half of this amount has been incurred on the items of food and clothing, and the other half represents the additions to furniture and building sundries, expenses which for the first time are charged to Maintenance Account.

Several changes have been made during the year in the Investments held on Sustentation Fund Account. The Committee thought it well to sell £6,000 Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Stock, by which sale they realised £7,149 1s. 6d., or £899 1s. 6d. more than the original cost of the stock. A sale of £1,200 Bombay, Baroda and Central India Stock was also effected for £1,516 7s. 6d., yielding a profit of £278 19s. 6d. The proceeds of these securities were reinvested in the purchase of £4,000 London and North-Western Preference Stock at 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. and £3,500 Midland 5 per cent. Preference Stock at 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Further purchases of £1,200 Great Western 5 per cent. Preference Stock at 127, and £1,500 Midland 5 per cent. Preference Stock at 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ were effected out of the funds received during the year. A sum of £720 was also expended in the purchase of additional land.

The Invested Funds now amount to	£60,146	2	11
But from this has to be deducted the			
balance due to the Lancaster Bank...	567	12	3
Leaving	£59,578	10	8

as the actual amount of property held on Sustentation Fund Account.

The Certificates of all the Securities have been examined by me, and I have found them in perfect order.

WILLIAM G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

RECEIPTS AND

From June 30th, 1879,

										MAINTENANCE					
Dr.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Balance, June 30th, 1879:—															
Cash at Lancaster Bank										1,005	15	8			
Less due to Secretary										74	12	4			
										<hr/>			931 3 4		
„ Donations										1,694	0	9			
„ Annual Subscriptions										4,017	5	10			
„ Payments for Patients										5,922	18	8			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments										2,510	19	2			
„ Interest on Bank Deposits										135	5	1			
„ Rent										99	17	6			
„ Sundries										457	14	6			
										<hr/>			14,838 1 6		
„ Farm Produce sold										304	7	1			
„ Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum										1,367	17	5			
„ Garden Produce sold										3	3	8			
„ Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum										281	0	1			
										<hr/>			1,956 8 3		

£17,725 13 1

Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—September 10th, 1880.

WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

EDWARD G. PALEY, Lancaster, HONORARY AUDITOR.

EXPENDITURE.

to June 30th, 1880.

ACCOUNT.

	Cr.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Huddersfield, and of Local Committees, &c...		98 9 10	
„ Expenses of Elections and Public Meetings at Blackburn and Kendal ..		109 0 5	
„ Printing 5,400 Fifteenth Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, and General Printing and Stationery ..		278 10 10	
„ General Advertising ..		20 2 11	
„ Postage of Letters, Subscription Lists, Reports, Appeals, Pamphlets, Voting Papers, &c. ..		75 13 1	
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage, and Petty Cash Sundries ..		107 3 7	
			689 0 8
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices, £848 15s. 10d. Expenses { Asylum, £3,515 1s. 1d. }		4,363 16 11	
„ Provisions .. { Purchased £3,904 1s. 10d. From Farm and Garden £1,048 17s. 6d. }		5,552 19 4	
„ Necessaries—			
Coals		513 16 10	
Gas		202 12 7	
Water		285 4 6	
General		293 18 3	
„ Clothing		1,100 18 0	
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c		61 2 11	
„ Asylum Postage		9 0 8	
„ Insurance		32 6 0	
„ Maintenance Sundries		274 17 11	
„ Workshops and Repairs		266 18 2	
„ Building Sundries		234 4 10	
„ Furniture—			
General		443 5 4	
Ironmongery		91 18 2	
Gas-fittings		56 3 11	
Bedding		429 17 11	
House Linen		44 18 5	
Crockery and Sundries		31 10 3	
			14,289 10 11
„ Farm Expenses (including Stock, Implements, Fencing, &c.) ..		1,524 7 3	
„ Grounds and Garden Expenses		371 3 5	
			1,895 10 8
„ Property Expenses			11 3 10
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c.			118 19 2
„ Balance, June 30th, 1880:—			
Cash at Lancaster Bank		671 9 7	
Cash in hands of Secretary		49 18 3	
			721 7 10
			<u>£17,725 13 1</u>

RECEIPTS AND

From June 30th, 1879,

GENERAL

Dr.										£ s. d.		
To Donations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	9	3
„ Legacies..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	0	0
„ Sundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	0
										<hr/>		
Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1880										157 1 3		
										<hr/>		
										1,455 12 10		
										<hr/>		
										£1,612 14 1		
										<hr/>		

SUSTENTATION

Dr.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Amount received to June 30th, 1879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				55,579 14 8		
„ Amount received during the year ending June 30th, 1880 :—															
Donations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0			
Legacies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	780	0	0			
Life Subscriptions..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	0			
Life Interest Payments..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,825	0	0			
										<hr/>			2,820 15 0		
Profit on Sale of :—															
£6,000 Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Stock										899	1	6			
£1,200 Bombay, Baroda and Central India															
Railway Stock .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	19	6			
										<hr/>			1,178 1 0		
„ Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1880 ..													567 12 3		

£60,146 2 11

Examined and compared with the Books of Account and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—September 10th, 1880.

WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

EDWARD G. PALEY, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

EXPENDITURE

to June 30th, 1880.

ACCOUNT.

	Cr.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1879		1,586 18 6	
„ Bank Interest		25 15 7	
		<hr/>	1,612 14 1
			<hr/>
			£1,612 14 1
			<hr/>

FUND ACCOUNT.

	Cr.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By INVESTMENTS :—			
East Indian Railway Annuity "B" £450 per annum (less Sinking Fund £30)		9,285 9 3	
£7,000 Madras Railway Stock; Interest at 5 per cent..		7,347 19 4	
£500 Madras Debenture Bond; Interest at 4 per cent.		500 0 0	
South Eastern Railway Stock:			
£3,250 Preference; Interest at 5 per cent		6,257 16 10	
£800 Guaranteed; „ „ 4½ „			
£1,850 Preference; „ „ 4½ „			
£3,000 London and North Western Railway Consolidated Guaranteed; Interest at 4 per ct. }		2,703 2 6	
£6,500 London and North Western Railway Con- solidated Preference Stock; Interest at 4 per ct. }		6,695 6 0	
£1,000 Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Debenture Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent }		1,000 0 0	
£5,000 Great Western Railway Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. }		5,829 14 0	
£1,200 North Eastern Railway Preference Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent }		1,212 10 0	
£1,000 Furness Railway Preference Stock; Interest at 6 per cent }		1,355 9 9	
£2,000 Furness Railway Preference Stock; Interest at 4½ per cent }		2,070 12 6	
£600 Furness Railway Redeemable Preference Shares; 60 Shares at £10; Interest at 5 per cent... }		619 14 6	
103 Midland Railway £16 Preference Shares; Interest at 5 per cent. }		1,993 0 0	
£5,000 Midland Railway Preference Stock; Interest at 5 per cent. }		6,405 8 2	
86 Lancaster Canal Shares; a yearly Dividend of £1 15s. per share guaranteed }		3,225 0 0	
		<hr/>	£56,501 2 11
„ Additional Land (10a. 2r. 34p.)		1,950 0 0	
„ „ „ (3a. 0. 17p.)		720 0 0	
		<hr/>	2,670 0 0
„ Freehold Property.. .. .			975 0 0
			<hr/>
			£60,146 2 11
			<hr/>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.	1878-79		1879-80		Increase.	Decrease.	EXPENDITURE.		1878-79		1879-80.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Average No. of Patients 390.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 415.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			Average No. of Patients 390.	£ s. d.	Average No. of Patients 415.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donations	1523 4 7	1694 0 9	170 16 2				Expenses of General Annual Meeting & Local Committees		202 10 6	98 9 10					104 0 8	
Annual Subscriptions	8896 5 5	4017 5 10	121 0 5				Quinquennial Festival		168 3 7						168 3 7	
Payments for Patients	5399 5 3	5322 18 8	523 13 5				Election Expenses		97 17 8	109 0 5						
Interest on Sustentation Fund							Printing Annual Reports, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, & General Printing and Stationery									
Investments	2361 3 5	2510 19 2	149 15 9				General Advertising		249 8 4	278 10 10						
Interest on Bank Deposits ..	822 7 3	135 5 1			187 2 2		General Postage		9 4 4	20 2 11						
Rent	100 2 0	99 17 6			0 4 6		Offices (Lancaster & Manchester)		78 14 3	75 13 1						
Sundries	513 14 6	457 14 6			56 0 0		Rents, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, and Petty Cash Sundries									
Farm Produce sold	169 0 9	304 7 1	135 6 4				Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses		112 1 10	107 3 7					3 1 2	
Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	1207 11 0	1367 17 5	160 6 5		14 17 11		Provisions		4247 4 4	4303 16 11						
Garden Produce sold	18 1 7	3 3 8					NECESSARIES:—		5141 0 1	5552 19 4						
Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum	179 17 8	281 0 1	101 2 5				Coals									
							Gas		534 7 8	513 16 10					20 10 10	
							Water		174 7 6	202 12 7						
							General		168 0 6	285 4 6						
							Clothing		209 6 10	293 18 3						
							Boarding-out of Patients		701 9 7	1109 18 0						
							Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c. ..		61 15 0	61 2 11					61 15 0	
							Insurance		44 12 3	32 6 0						
							Sundries		79 4 9	283 18 7					46 18 9	
							Workshops, Repairs, &c.		159 2 7	266 18 2						
							*Building Sundries		186 13 0	234 4 10						
							*FURNITURE:—									
							General									
							Ironmongery									
							Gasfittings									
							Bedding									
							Home Linen									
							Crockery and Sundries									
							Farm Expenses		10 5 0	31 10 3						
							Grounds and Garden Expenses ..		1231 12 11	1524 7 3						
							Property Expenses		272 12 4	871 3 5						
							Bank Interest, Commission, &c. ..		14 6 4	11 3 10						
									252 12 1	118 19 2					3 2 6	
															133 12 11	
									14406 13 3	17004 5 3					546 3 8	
NETT INCREASE £1103 16s. 4d.	15690 13 5	16794 9 9	1362 0 11	258 4 7			NETT INCREASE £2597 12s. 0d.									
Balance at beginning of year.							Balance at beginning of year..		352 16 10							
							Balances at end of year		931 3 4							
	15690 13 5	17725 13 1							15690 13 5	17725 13 1						

Examined and certified to be correct.—September 10th, 1880,
 WILLIAM G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
 EDWARD G. PALEY, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

* Previous to 1879-80, these items of Expenditure, with the exception of Crockery, were charged to General Account, and last year amounted to £685 7s. 9d.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds; and current Annual Subscriptions.)

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND
PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER (1)	13923	0	2	384	19	6
MANCHESTER (2)	9509	8	6	379	9	6
LIVERPOOL (3)	9189	19	1	160	9	6
BRADFORD (4)	7463	18	3	229	8	6
ROCHDALE (5)	5807	7	0	185	12	0
LEEDS (6)	4292	18	0	106	6	6
HALIFAX (7)	3936	3	11	350	3	6
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE &c.) (8)	3558	10	5	331	5	9
PRESTON (9)	3276	14	1	54	1	6
CHESHIRE (CHESTER, STOCKPORT, &c.)	3187	5	2	172	13	0
YORK (10)	2381	1	4	107	7	0
SHEFFIELD..	2339	10	9	148	2	0
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.)	2336	6	2	53	0	6
KENDAL (11)	2295	12	3	66	12	0
OLDHAM (12)	1794	12	0	69	15	6
SETTLE ..	1257	15	9	47	15	6
SKIPTON..	1167	4	7	25	3	6
BOLTON ..	1140	3	0	60	7	6
DURHAM ..	1029	5	1	92	9	0
HUDDERSFIELD	969	0	0	70	6	0
BLACKBURN ..	963	13	0	24	3	0
WAKEFIELD (13)	939	18	7	16	4	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	861	1	8	41	15	0
BURY ..	807	19	4	34	16	0
WARRINGTON ..	761	2	6	31	10	0
BURNLEY ..	757	2	6	18	2	6
KEIGHLEY ..	707	1	0	5	0	0
SOUTHPORT ..	684	10	0	96	11	6
DARLINGTON ..	669	12	0	70	11	0
KIRKBY LONSDALE..	642	15	9	4	4	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	561	7	0	16	16	0
WIGAN ..	486	19	0	47	5	0
SCARBOROUGH ..	303	0	0	12	12	0
SUNDERLAND ..	285	11	0	58	0	0
ST. HELENS..	262	15	0	36	15	0
HULL ..	241	11	2	22	16	6
WHITBY ..	200	2	9	5	15	6
ROTHERHAM ..	199	12	6	16	3	6
DONCASTER..	139	6	6	14	12	0
HARTLEPOOL ..	132	5	6	36	17	7
SOUTH SHIELDS ..	69	2	6	32	2	0
MIDDLESBROUGH ..	63	0	0	0	10	6
STOCKTON-ON-TEES ..	37	15	0	11	12	0
WEST HARTLEPOOL ..	31	8	6	32	3	6

June 30th, 1880.

JAMES DIGGENS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton; £1050 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co.; and £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company. The Annual Subscriptions include a special subscription of £105 for five years from Storey Brothers & Co.
- (2) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from William Atkinson, Esq.
- (3) The Liverpool Donations include £1000 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Rochdale Donations include £525 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden.
- (6) The Leeds Donations include £1052 10s. from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (7) The Halifax Donations include £525 from Joshua Appleyard, Esq.
- (8) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator); and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (9) The Preston Donations include £575 10s. from Richard Newsham, Esq.
- (10) The York Donations include £1000 from A Friend, per Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (11) The Kendal Donations include £650 from W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; and £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.
- (12) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from Asa Lees, Esq.
- (13) The Wakefield Donations include £520 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Proba- tionary Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4 Girls.	
	171	36	69	140	416
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	2	15	20	24	61
2. Make some attempt	2	8	12	9	31
3. Make a few articulate sounds	11	1	12	13	37
4. Speak indistinctly	20	5	2	12	39
5. Speak fairly	44	6	11	19	80
6. Speak well	92	1	12	63	168
					416
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	28	33	52	66	179
2. Know a few letters	38	3	11	36	88
3. Know all the letters	10	0	0	9	19
4. Know at sight a few words	23	0	2	10	35
5. Read easy words by spelling them	49	0	2	11	62
6. Read fairly	23	0	2	8	33
					416
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble.. .. .	15	32	36	47	130
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate	53	4	24	38	119
3. Do. do. in copy book	19	0	4	23	46
4. Form letters in copy book	19	0	0	15	34
5. Write easy words in copy book	30	0	2	8	40
6. Write fairly	35	0	3	9	47*
					416
* 53 Patients write letters home with assistance, and 12 without assistance. Upwards of 46 Letters have been written during the past Year.					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	16	32	42	49	139
2. Count a little	45	3	19	37	104
3. Count up to 30.. .. .	16	1	4	29	50
4. Understand value of unit figures.. .. .	46	0	4	20	70
5. Work simple addition sums	41	0	0	5	46
6. Work easy sums in simple rules	7	0	0	0	7*
					416
* 4 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS.—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Probationary Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	171	36	69	140	416
1. Know neither hours nor minutes	57	36	62	98	253
2. Know some of the hours	40	0	3	25	68
3. Know all the hours	32	0	3	14	49
4. Know the hours and quarters	16	0	0	3	19
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	17	0	0	0	17
6. Can tell the time to a minute	9	0	1	0	10
VI. SHOP LESSON.					416
1. Know no coins nor weights	19	32	59	70	180
2. Know a few coins	29	4	9	50	92
3. Do. do. and weights	45	0	1	11	57
4. Know all the coins and some weights..	27	0	0	8	35
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	37	0	0	0	37
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly	14	0	0	1	15
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					416
1. Know no colours	15	33	50	53	151
2. Know black and white	23	1	7	21	52
3. Know one or two simple colours	17	1	7	35	60
4. Know all the simple colours	25	1	0	7	33
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	48	0	0	3	51
6. Know and can match most compound shades.. ..	43	0	5	21	69
VIII. MUSIC.					416
1. No interest in musical sounds	1	0	3	14	18
2. Attentive to do. do.	1	13	32	38	84
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	55	19	17	36	127
4. Do. do. with words	98	4	17	50	169
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	16	0	0	2	18
6. Sing from do. do.	0	0	0	0	0
12 Boys are in training as a Drum and Fife Band.					416
IX. DRILL.					
1. Have no idea of drill	0	10	9	14	33
2. Stand at attention when told	0	15	13	20	48
3. Perform simple movements of limbs ..	18	6	16	18	58
4. Go through extension movements fairly	44	5	13	18	80
5. Do. do. well and march	17	0	13	22	52
6. Do. do. do. to music	92	0	5	48	145
					416

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Returns of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.						Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Grades of Work.						In- different.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.										
1. Preliminary Work	3	2	2	0	7	19 Tailors.				
2. Sewing Linings	0	1	4	0	5					
3. Do. Seams	0	0	2	0	2					
4. Felling	0	0	0	0	0					
5. Making Garments	0	1	0	2	3					
6. Machining.. .. .	0	0	2	0	2					
II. SHOEMAKING.										
1. Preliminary Work	0	0	2	0	2	10 Shoemakers.				
2. Stitching Backs	0	1	2	0	3					
3. Closing Sides	0	0	1	0	1					
4. Patching and Nailing	0	1	0	0	1					
5. Repairing	0	0	1	0	1					
6. Bottoming (making)	0	1	1	0	2					
III. JOINERY.										
1. Preliminary work (use of tools)	0	2	9	1	12	17 Joiners.				
2. Making pins, &c.	0	0	0	0	0					
3. Making frames.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0					
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	2	0	0	2					
5. Dovetailing	0	1	2	0	3					
6. Machine Work (boring at lathe)	0	0	0	0	0					
IV. GARDENING.										
1. Preliminary work in weeding-class ..	18	10	8	2	38	Weed- ing Boys	20 Gardeners.			
2. Barrow-filling and emptying.. .. .	3	0	2	0	5					
3. Digging	0	0	2	0	2					
4. Weeding amongst crops.. .. .	0	1	9	0	10					
5. Picking peas, fruit, &c.	0	0	0	0	0					
6. Potato-setting, &c.	0	0	2	1	3					

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		In-different	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
V. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c..	..	0	2	0	0	2
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	.. ..	0	0	0	0	0
3. Feeding stock .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
4. Weeding amongst crops..	.. .. .	0	2	2	0	4
5. Harvesting						
<i>a</i> Gathering and raking .. ..	.. .. .	0	0	0	1	1
<i>b</i> Cutting and binding .. ..	.. .. .	0	0	0	1	1
6. Milking, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	1	1	2
VI. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c .. ..	.. .. .	2	0	5	3	10
2. Plaiting Coir .. .. .	.. .. .	0	5	0	0	5
3. Mat-making .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
4. Brush-filling .. .. .	.. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
5. Palliasse and Mattress making ..	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
6. Basket-making .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
VII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning .. .. .	.. .. .	2	7	7	1	17
2. Corridor-cleaning .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	0	0	0
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c. ..	.. .. .	0	2	7	1	10
4. Store-work .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
5. Assisting Stoker .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
6. Assisting Plumber .. .. .	.. .. .	0	0	1	0	1

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations - - - 161.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

20 Infant Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation.)

Six Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		Number employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		In-different.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
1. Preliminary work—dusting, &c. ..	..	2	7	8	6	23
2. Bed-making .. .. .	.. .. .	6	4	4	1	15
3. Scrubbing and general house work ..	.. .. .	0	1	5	6	12
4. Washing-up crockery and kitchen work	.. .. .	0	2	4	7	13
5. Laundry-work .. .. .	.. .. .	0	2	6	4	12
6. * Sewing and knitting .. .. .	.. .. .	1	5	4	2	12

* In school 34 girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 23 hem, 25 sew fairly, 6 sew fairly and knit, and 13 sew fairly, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 67, and 20 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making total of 87 under Industrial Training.

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

August, 1880.

TABLE showing ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum,
and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks
included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 1st January, 1880.	NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	34	14	48	6	1	7
10 „ 15 „ ...	105	62	167	2	4	6
15 „ 20 „ ...	126	66	192	1	3	4
20 and upwards ...	52	15	67	2	1	3
	317	157	474	11	9	20

LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Allen, Vicar.
- Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Master of the Temple), at the Parish Church, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Atlay (now Lord Bishop of Hereford), Vicar.
- Rev. Dr. Allen, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. P. Bartlett, Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellet, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. O. Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave B. Cave, Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. E. Dothie (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw, at Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (now Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden, Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. J. Fleming, (London), at the Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood, (Leeds), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Francis, St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. G. Green, All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.
- Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe.

- Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
 Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
 Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
 Rev. Thompson Hesk, Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. Rowley Hill, (now Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man) Parish Church, Sheffield.
 Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
 Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
 Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
 Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
 Rev. Canon Hornby, St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
 Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green, Vicar.
 Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
 Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
 Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
 Rev. W. C. Kewish, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
 Rev. P. C. Kidd, Parish Church, Skipton.
 Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
 Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
 Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. E. C. Maclure, (Rochdale), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley.
 Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
 Rev. E. F. Manby, Morecambe Church.
 Rev. R. W. Marriott, Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.
 Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
 Rev. Robert Martin, Irlam Church, near Manchester.
 Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
 Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
 Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness.
 Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
 Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
 Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
 Rev. John Owen, Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. T. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
 Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
 Rev. Wilson Pedder, Churchtown Church, Garstang.
 Rev. F. E. Perrin, Ribchester.
 Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. E. Pryke, at Warton Church, and Priest Hutton Licensed Room;
 Rev. T. H. Pain, Rector of Warton.

- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
 Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. T. Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
 Rev. R. N. Sharpe, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
 Rev. W. Shilleto, Goosnargh Church, Preston.
 Rev. J. Simpson, (Kirkby Stephen), at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale;
 Rev. Canon Ware, Vicar.
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. J. Smith, St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
 Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
 Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creaser, St. John Baptist's Church,
 Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
 Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent
 Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. C. C. Tyte, Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. G. F. Weston, Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
 Rev. E. White, Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
 Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
 Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
 Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.
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PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- Anonymous, Dublin, two Parcels of Music.
 Anonymous, Lancaster, a Parcel of "Graphics."
 Anonymous, Settle, per C. Brown, Hon. Local Secretary, a Parcel of Pictures.
 Allen, John, Hillside, Lancaster, Apples.
 Arkwright, Mrs., Nutwood, Grange, Hamper of Daffodils.
 Beckett, Mrs., Sheffield, 3s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Bell, T. & Co., "Observer" Office, Lancaster, Books.
 Blades, Mrs. Caton, Oranges.
 Bolton, Master H., Lancaster, Scrap Books.
 Bone, Mrs., Queen Street, Lancaster, Toys.
 Brash, Messrs. R. & G., Cheapside, Lancaster, Box of Periodicals.
 Brunton, Miss, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Chippindall, Miss, Croftlands, Lancaster, two Globes.
 Coleman, T. J., Liverpool, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Co-operative Society, Lancaster, Fruit.
 Dugdale, the Misses, Symonstone Hall, Burnley, Doll's, Toys, &c.
 Edwards, Mrs., Liverpool, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Hadwen, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys.
 Hadwen, Miss A., Rusholme, Manchester, Toys, &c.
 Hall, William, Chemist, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Hammond, J., Arncliffe, Skipton, Hamper of Lilies.
 Harvey & Reynolds, Leeds, Toys.
 Hodgson, Miss, Lancaster, Toys, Scarves, &c.
 Howitt, Thomas, F.R.C.S., Queen Square, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Huddleston, Miss, Liverpool, Dolls.
 J. A. H., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Jeeves, Mrs., Shrewsbury, Toys.
 Lancaster, the Worshipful the Mayor of, Oranges.
 Long, W., Thelwall Heys, Warrington, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
 Long, the Misses, Thelwall Heys, Warrington, Toys, Woollen Articles, &c.
 Longman, Henry, Lancaster, Books.
 Melson, Miss, Lancaster, Woollen Articles.
 Moon, J. C., Lancaster, Apples.
 Morris, Miss, Rose Lea, Stonycroft, Liverpool, Parcel of Music.
 Paley, Mr. & Mrs., Lancaster, Toys.
 Rawson, Mrs., Halifax, Toys, &c.
 Rodgett, Mrs., Darwen Bank, Preston, Parcel of "Graphics" and Illustrated Periodicals.
 Sanderson, Miss, Lancaster, Purses and Books.
 Shaw, Mrs., Stretford, Manchester, Toys.
 Simpson, M., Queen Street, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Periodicals.
 Sharpe, the Misses, Quarry Hill, Lancaster, Coloured Papers and Artificial Flowers.
 Storey, Mrs. T., Westfield House, Lancaster, Toys, Scrap Books, Pictures, &c.
 Storey, The Misses, Fairfield, Lancaster, Toys.
 Sherson, The Misses, Lancaster, Toys and Oranges.
 Shuttleworth, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys.
 Taylor, Miss, Lanchester, Toys and Clothing.
 Townley, Miss A., Lancaster, Bonbons.
 T. & R. S., 7s. 2d. for Christmas Tree.
 Welch, Mr., and the Misses, Lancaster, Toys.
 Welch, Ald., Queen Street, Lancaster, Fruit.
 Wilson, Mrs., Dallam Tower, several Vols. of Illustrated London News and a Picture Book.
 Winmarleigh, Right Hon. Lord, Winmarleigh, Toys.
 Wood Thos., Hook, Howden, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 "W.G.," Old Trafford, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Visitor, A, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 "X," 3s. for Christmas Tree.
 "X.Y.Z.," Manchester, 1s. for Christmas Tree.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1871:—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
14,728	14,724	29,452

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1683	1693	3376
YORKSHIRE	1370	1290	2660
DURHAM	312	302	614
CHESHIRE	335	357	692
NORTHUMBERLAND	246	209	455
CUMBERLAND	129	87	216
WESTMORLAND	48	43	91
Total of the District	4123	3981	8104

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties, was 2018. Probably, a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named.

Name.	Population.	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots and Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND	22,712,266	29,452	771	25·9
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	7,198,847	8,104	888	22·5
LANCASHIRE	2,849,259	3,376	844	23·7
YORKSHIRE	2,395,569	2,660	900	22·2
DURHAM	742,205	614	1209	16·5
CHESHIRE	539,785	692	780	25·6
NORTHUMBERLAND.	386,646	455	850	23·5
CUMBERLAND	220,253	216	1019	19·6
WESTMORLAND	65,130	91	715	27·9

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties, which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties. Twenty-two of the cases returned in Lancashire were removed to the Royal Albert Asylum from other Counties in the District.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington.. .. .	1	Liverpool	42
Ashton-under-Lyne	1	Longridge, Preston	1
Askham-in-Furness.. .. .	1	Maghull, Ormskirk	1
Bacup.. .. .	1	Manchester and Salford	33
Barrow-in-Furness	4	Morecambe, Lancaster	2
Barrowford, Burnley	1	Nelson-in-Marsden, Burnley.. .. .	1
Bedford-Leigh	3	Oldham	13
Bolton-le-Moors	7	Over-Wyresdale, Lancaster	1
Blackburn	3	Poulton-le-Fylde, Preston	1
Blackley, Manchester	1	Prescot, Liverpool	2
Blackpool	1	Preston	11
Blackrod, Wigan	1	Quernmore, Lancaster	1
Burnley	2	Rawtenstall	2
Bury	2	Rochdale	9
Cartmel, Ulverston	1	Royton, Oldham	1
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors	1	St. Helens	4
Fleetwood	1	Southport	2
Grange-over-Sands	1	Standish, Wigan	1
Great Bolton, Bolton-le-Moors	1	Stockport	1
Haydock, St. Helens	1	Stretford, Manchester	1
Haslingden	1	Turton, Bolton-le-Moors.. .. .	1
Haverthwaite, Ulverston	1	Walton-le-Dale, Preston.. .. .	1
Irlam, Manchester	1	Warrington	1
Kent's Bank, Carnforth	1	Wigan.. .. .	4
Kirkham, Preston	1		
Lancaster	5		182

YORKSHIRE.

Barnsley	2	Leeds	16
Beeston Hill, Leeds.. .. .	1	Malton	1
Bingley	1	Middlesborough	2
Bradford	11	Mirfield	2
Bramley	1	Norland, Halifax	1
Brighouse, Halifax	2	Northallerton	3
Burley-in-Wharfedale	1	Pontefract	1
Castleford	1	Rawdon, Leeds.. .. .	1
Crackley Forton Driffield	1	Richmond	2
Cross Hills, Keighley	1	Ripon	3
Dewsbury	3	Rotherham	4
Doncaster	5	Sandal, Wakefield	1
Flamborough	1	Scarborough	2
Ganton, Scarborough	1	Scotton, Knaresbro'	1
Goole	2	Selby.. .. .	1
Guisborough	2	Sheffield	13
Halifax	6	Shipley, Bradford	2
Harrogate	1	Skelton, Ripon	1
Hebden Bridge.. .. .	1	Skipton	1
Heckmondwike.. .. .	1	South Milford	1
Helmsley, York	1	Sowerby Bridge, Halifax	1
Hooke, Selby	1	Steeton, Keighley	1
Huddersfield	5	Waddington	1
Hull	4	Wakefield	1
Hunton, Catterick	1	Wetherby	3
Idle, Bradford	1	Whitby	2
Ilkley	1	York	3
Keighley	2		
Kirkby Malham, Settle	1		133

DURHAM.

	No.		No.
Blackhill, Shotley Bridge	1	Seaham Harbour	1
Brandon, Durham	1	Stockton-on-Tees	1
Chester-le-Street	2	Sunderland.. .. .	2
Darlington.. .. .	5	Tyne Docks	1
Durham	4	West Hartlepool.. .. .	2
Gateshead	4	West Rainton	1
Hartlepool.. .. .	2	Willington	2
Hetton-le-Hole	1		
Leamside, Durham	1		32
Middlesbro	1		

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge	1	Northwich	1
Altrincham	1	Ridley, Tarporley	1
Birkenhead	3	Stalybridge	1
Chester	7	Stoak, Chester	1
Christleton, Chester	1	Tarvin	1
Crewe	1	Warrington	1
Crowton, Northwich	1	Weaverham	1
Higher Kinnerton	1		
Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead	1		24

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick	2	Scremerston	1
Blyth.. .. .	1	South Side, Lesbury	1
Morpeth	1	Tynemouth	5
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	1		19
Newcastle-on-Tyne	6		
North Shields	1		

CUMBERLAND.

Alston, Carlisle.. .. .	1	Seaton Moor, Workington	1
Carlisle	5	Sebergham, Carlisle.. .. .	1
Cockermouth	2	Winscales, St. John's, Beckermeth.. .. .	1
Dalston, Carlisle	1	Workington	2
Keswick	1		18
Matterdale, Penrith.. .. .	1		
Penrith	2		

WESTMORLAND.

Grasmere	1	Kirkby Stephen	1
Holme	1	Stainton, Milnthorpe	1
Kendal	2		
Kirkby Lonsdale	1		7

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	182
YORKSHIRE	133
DURHAM	32
CHESHIRE	24
NORTHUMBERLAND	19
CUMBERLAND	18
WESTMORLAND	7
	415
OTHER COUNTY	1
TOTAL.. .. .	416

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES
AT THE
ELECTION OF PATIENTS HELD AT BLACKBURN,
December 18th, 1879.

LANCASHIRE.

	Votes.
John Henry Thompson, Shaw, Oldham	11744
Thomas Burns, Liverpool	11430
Sidney Bedford, Bolton-le-Moors	10997
William Ivill, Pendlebury, Manchester	10307
Arthur Edward Fisher, St. Helens	8228
Tom Lloyd, Liverpool.....	8224
James Porter, Liverpool	7112
Elizabeth Waterhouse, Lancaster.....	6999
John Edward Hart, Manchester	6764
Robert James Wallbank, Preston	6751
Wilfred Lee, Southport	6642
Robert Arthur Broughton, Rawtenstall	6450
Albert Walsh, Bolton-le-Moors	6234
William Henry Croston, Blackburn	6232
Elizabeth Stewart, Preston... ..	6045
Frederick William Sykes, Bolton-le-Moors.....	5944
John Jarvis, Liverpool..... ..	5893
Walter Lee, Burnley	5731
William Smith, Manchester	5606
James Henry Foden, Blackpool	5543

YORKSHIRE.

Mary Louisa Horton, Northallerton.....	6379
James Aungiers, Gilling, Richmond.....	5669
Emma Wright, Sheffield.....	5431
Alice G. Horberry, Rotherham	5414
John James Blessington, Shipley	5186
Lizzie Furness, Collingham, Wetherby	4970
Edward Cavill, Sheffield	4837
Florence H. Tattersfield, Mirfield.....	4482
Hollings Baxter, Eccleshill, Bradford	3788
Joseph Henry Mountain, Leeds	3713
Emma Storey, Scotton, Knaresbro'	3666
Harry Holdsworth, Shipley	3437
John Thomas Marquis, Ripon	3375
John William Stansfield, Halifax	3260
Alice Ann Barber, Sheffield	2890
Laura Black, Brighouse	2776
Mary Spence, Glaisdale, Whitby ...	2730
Oliver Taylor, Golcar, Huddersfield.....	2588
Edith Barker, Dewsbury.....	2462
William Crabtree, Hebden Bridge	2333

CHESHIRE.

Mary Crawley, Crewe	470
George Dutton, Tarvin, Chester	411

WESTMORLAND.

Jane Ann Gowling, Wharton Dykes, Kirkby Stephen.

CUMBERLAND.

Joseph Elliot, Allonby, Maryport

DURHAM.

William Beaty, Beamish, Chester-le-Street	2283
Mary Ann Telford, Chester-le-Street	1399
Elizabeth Shelton, Rise Carr, Darlington	1238
Charles Dawson, Haughton-le-Skerne, Darlington	1128
John M. Herdman, Seaham Harbour	628

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Joseph James Martin, Wellington Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ELECTION OF PATIENTS HELD AT KENDAL,

June 15th, 1880.

LANCASHIRE.

	Votes.
Washington Campbell, Liverpool.....	9706
James Rafferty, Manchester	9050
Ellen Davis, Bedford Leigh ..	8746
Elizabeth Smith, Preston	8245
Elizabeth Ann Bailey, Manchester	7157
Elizabeth Thompson, Astley, Manchester	7107
William Briggs, Clitheroe	6868
Jane Lees, Miles Platting, Manchester	6319

YORKSHIRE.

Ada Wheelhouse, Hebden Bridge,	5026
Harry North, West Cottingwith, Thorganby, York	4878
Walter Walker, Penistone Road, Sheffield	3786
Herbert Wood, Leeds.....	3728
Thomas Hartley, Cotton Stones, Sowerby, Halifax	3123
Mary Ann Eccles, Saltaire, Bradford	3003
Lizzie Lawton, Huddersfield.....	2887
Walter Waring, Bradford	2394

CHESHIRE.

William Smith, Birkenhead	338
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WESTMORLAND.

Joseph Leak, Orrest Head Farm, Windermere.

CUMBERLAND.

Robert Skelton, Hollins, Harrington, Carlisle	728
James Skelton, " " "	696
William Skelton, " " "	615

DURHAM.

Alfred Shields, Fishburn, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees	1383
Benjamin Herdman, Durham	1236
Mary Ann Cowen, Brandon, Durham	675
Edward Lynn, West Hartlepool ...	497

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