

Royal Albert Asylum for the care, education, and training of idiotic, imbecile, and weak-minded children and young persons, belonging to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland : thirty-third annual report.

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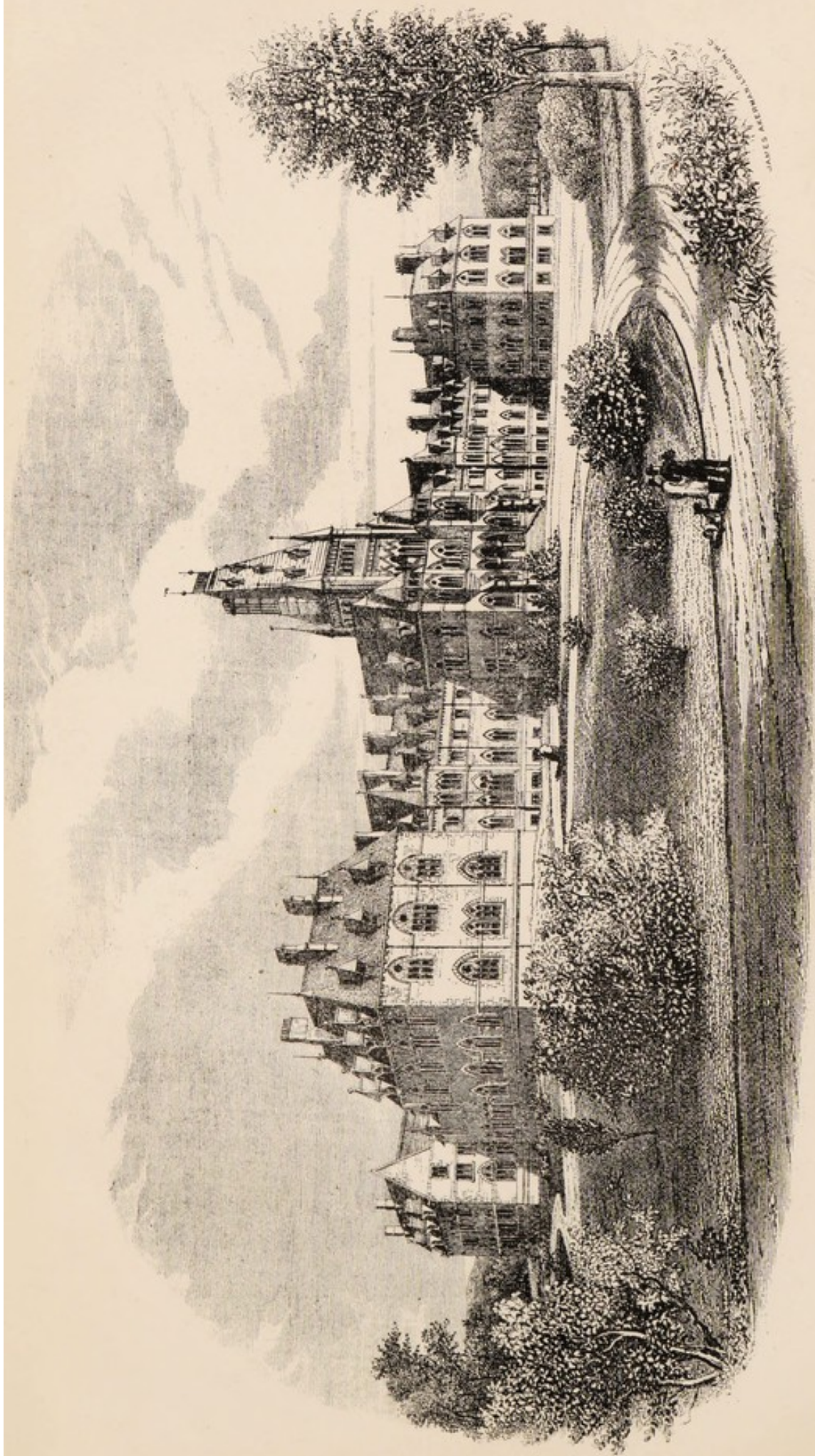
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ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE

INDIA





THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,

BELONGING TO

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

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

'God help the Imbecile! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind:
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind;
Babes though full-grown; the page of life a blot.

'Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred?
Their need o'erlooked? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord!

OFFICES:

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

Principal and Secretary,—MR. JAMES DIGGENS.

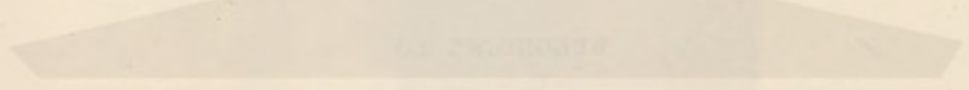
OCTOBER, 1897.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF

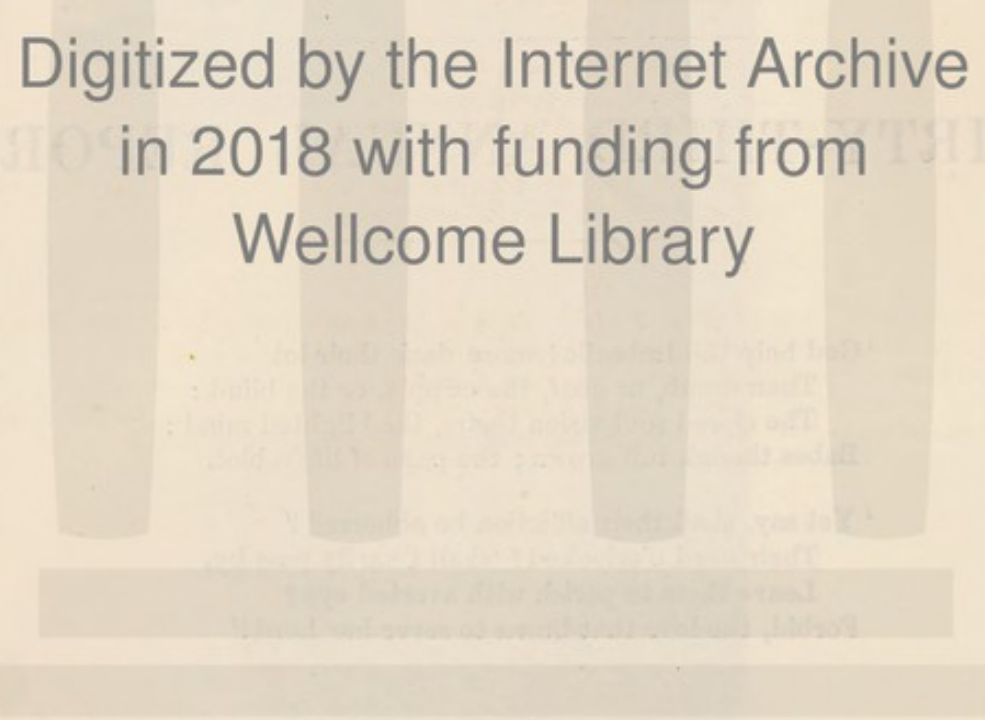
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,



LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,

CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBRIA,



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The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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 increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

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

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Limited, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to Mr. James Diggins, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES the sum of _____ free of duty, to be applicable for the purposes of such Institution, and I declare that the receipt of the TREASURER, or other proper officer, for the time being, of such Institution shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

I devise my [describe the property fully]

free of duty, unto the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles, for all my estate and interest therein, the same to be for the absolute use and benefit of the said Institution and applicable for the purposes thereof *

** Until lately a Testator could give only money to a Charitable Institution, but now, by a recent Act of Parliament, he can give real estate (that is land, houses and other buildings, and chief rents) as well as money to such an Institution.*

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn	9,000	0	0
Miss Hannah Pickard, Osset	7,285	14	4
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax... ..	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool... ..	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden	2,000	0	0
James Holden, Esq., Rochdale	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	1,800	0	0
John Manchester, Esq., Preston	1,116	18	4
William Bindloss, Esq., Kendal and Milnthorpe... ..	1,033	13	10
Miss Anna Andrews Hibbert, Southport	1,012	12	10
Major Barker, Holme Field, Wakefield	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford... ..	1,000	0	0
Mrs. P. Martin, Bolton-le-Moors	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	1,000	0	0
Mrs. Ormrod, Wyersdale Park, Garstang	1,000	0	0
Mrs. William Overend, Retford	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Andrew Pickard, Esq., Ossett	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
James Taylor, Esq., Rawtenstall	1,000	0	0
James Wrigley, Esq., Holbeck, Windermere... ..	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Mrs. Bindloss, Kendal and Milnthorpe	900	0	0
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
Mrs. Jane Dover, Skiddaw Bank, Keswick	615	11	9
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds... ..	500	0	0

	£	s.	d.
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	500	0	0
John Greenhalgh, Esq., St. Annes-on-the-Sea	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 Hannah Goad, Ulverston	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Miss Betsy Kay, Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
Miss Ann Wilson, Bolton	500	0	0
Nathaniel Wilson, Esq., Bolton	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Catharine Foveaux, Kilburn, London	471	13	11
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle	450	0	0
Richard Bealey, Esq., Radcliffe, Manchester	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... ..	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Miss Dandy, Southport	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax	436	16	0
Miss Bradshaw, Lancaster	400	0	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale	346	9	1
Miss Ann Milburn, Windermere	303	6	8
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitré, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Miss A. M. Newton, Reddish	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern	205	0	0
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Charles Watson, Esq., Halifax	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Brooke, Brighouse	100	0	0
John Buckley, Esq., Saddleworth	100	0	0
Miss Jane Clarke, Lancaster	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale	100	0	0
Mrs. Eastham, Kirkby Lonsdale	100	0	0
Miss Charlotte Freeman, Liversedge	100	0	0
Mrs. Freeman, Halifax	100	0	0
Mrs. Esther Gee, Lytham	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
C. R. Jacson, Esq., Preston	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang... ..	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Howard Livesey, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford	100	0	0
William Henry Rawson, Esq., Mill House, Halifax	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Miss Gertrude S. Wilson, Dallam Tower, Milnthorpe	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport	100	0	0
T. Titterington, Esq., Barton-on-Irwell	92	10	0
W. Scott Brown, Esq., Manchester	90	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
John George Hargreaves, Esq., Durham	90	0	0
Thomas Lancaster, Esq., Preston	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron, R. A. A.), Lancaster... ..	86	1	4
Mrs. Isabella Stephinson, Willington, Durham	84	11	5
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Armstrong, Lancaster	50	0	0
Joseph Cockshoot, Esq., Manchester	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emmett, 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
Mrs. Elizabeth Ostle, Birkby, Maryport... ..	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Swarbrick, Bolton-le-Moors	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
John Townley, Esq., Southport... ..	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster... ..	45	0	0
Miss E. A. Pendry, Harewood, Leeds	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston	23	19	0
Martha Farnworth, Boothstown, Manchester	23	17	7
Mrs Martha Taylor, Halifax	22	1	7
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead... ..	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Joshua Horner, Esq., Halifax	19	14	0
Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster	18	0	0
Miss Ann Fearon, Cockermouth	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
Gilfred Lewthwaite, Esq., Stott Park, Ulverston	10	10	0
E. T. Foster, Esq., Settle	10	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds... ..	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

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, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 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 organisation, 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 Earlswood, calculated 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 (of the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester), 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." The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, 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 40 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 169 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, 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. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation. The Institution is under the medical care of a Resident Physician and an Assistant Medical Officer.

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, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
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 Principal and 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 573 patients now in the Asylum, 261 belong to Lancashire, 163 to Yorkshire, 48 to Durham, 45 to Cheshire, 19 to Cumberland, 17 to Northumberland, 14 to Westmorland. Five full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. 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. 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 Principal and Secretary, Mr. James Diggens, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, } *Vice-Chairmen.*
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, }

June 30th, 1897.

JAMES DIGGENS, *Principal and Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.

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 RIPON, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.
 THE RIGHT HON. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER.

Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF CARLISLE.
His Right the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF DERBY, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD MUNCASTER.
The Right Hon. EARL FITZWILLIAM, K.G.	The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF FEVERSHAM.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE.	
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.	
The Right Hon. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.	

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.

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GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT CHESTER.

—: 0 :—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM was held at the Town Hall, Chester, on Thursday, October 21st, 1897;

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.,

(*A President of the Institution and Chairman of the Cheshire Committee*),

PRESIDING.

The Report of the Central Committee was presented by the Principal and Secretary Mr. James Diggens, and the CHAIRMAN addressed the Meeting :—

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented ; and, whilst cordially congratulating the Central Committee upon the numerous proofs therein of the satisfactory progress of the Royal Albert Asylum, this Meeting earnestly supports the appeal on behalf of the Extension Fund, which has for its object to provide accommodation for 150 additional Patients, and to afford facilities for better Classification.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., (Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester; and supported by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester, (B. C. Roberts, Esq.)

- 2.—That this Meeting gratefully recognises the zeal and ability with which the Cheshire and other Ladies' Associations have successfully promoted the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum, by raising funds for its support, by furthering the admission of necessitous and deserving candidates, and by diffusing information respecting the Institution; and this Meeting invites co-operation with the Central Committee for the formation of other similar Associations throughout the Seven Northern Counties.

Moved by Edward Lawrence, Esq., Liverpool, (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee); and seconded by Alderman Charles Brown, Chester.

The Countess of Bective (President of the Westmorland Ladies' Association), responded.

- 3.—That, in compliance with Rule 35, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, be and is hereby appointed a Trustee of the Asylum, in succession to the late Right Hon. the Earl of Sefton, K.G.

Moved by the High Sheriff of Westmorland (Dr. Paget Tomlinson); and seconded by George Barbour, Esq., (Bolesworth Castle.)

- 4.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lancaster Members of the Central Committee for their valuable services to the Institution; and, in compliance with Rule 24, this Meeting hereby appoints the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., and the following gentlemen to be members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY.	THOMAS GIBSON, ESQ.	WILLIAM O. ROPER, ESQ.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	SAM. SATTERTHWAITE, ESQ.
REV. W. BONSEY, M.A.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	COLONEL MARTON.	EDWARD STOREY, ESQ.
THOS. G. EDMONDSON, ESQ.	GEORGE W. MAXSTED, ESQ.	

Moved by J. D. Killey, Esq., Liverpool; and seconded by the Sheriff of Chester (J. F. Lowe, Esq.)

5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Cheshire Committee, and that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be invited to act in the same capacity in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum.

His Grace The DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G., (<i>Chairman</i>).	THOMAS ASHTON, Esq.
The Right Hon. EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.	GEORGE BARBOUR, Esq.
The Right Hon. LORD NEWTON.	CHARLES BROWN, Esq.
The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER.	G. A. DICKSON, Esq.
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF CHESTER.	EPHRAIM HALLAM, Esq.
General Sir RICHARD WILBRAHAM, K.C.B.	C. J. HOWARD, Esq.
Sir W. CUNLIFFE BROOKS, Bart.	CHR. KAY, Esq.
The Right Worshipful THE MAYOR OF CHESTER.	CUDWORTH H. POOLE, Esq.
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	WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., Chester, (<i>Treasurer</i>).

JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. (Hon. Sec), Chester, } *Joint Secretaries.*
Mr. JAMES DIGGENS, (General Secretary), Lancaster, }

Moved by the Rev. Canon Scott, Chester; and seconded by Thomas A. Argles, Esq., Milnthorpe.

6.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Honorary Auditor, Sir Thomas Storey, and to the professional Auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the accounts of the Royal Albert Asylum, and for their examination of the securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account; and this Meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints Wm. O. Roper, Esq., as Honorary Auditor, and Mr. W. G. Welch as professional Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Samuel Satterthwaite, Esq., Lancaster; and seconded by Samuel J. Harris, Esq., Lancaster.

7.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum be held at Lancaster, on Wednesday, September 28th, 1898; and that notice thereof be given in the Lancaster, Manchester, Liverpool, Rochdale, York, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Chester, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle Newspapers.

Moved by the High Sheriff of Cheshire, (W. H. Verdin, Esq.); seconded by W. P. Park, Esq., Preston.

8.—VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

Moved by the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; and seconded by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.

After the General Annual Meeting, the Mayor of Chester (B. C. Roberts, Esq.) and the Mayoress (Mrs. Roberts) kindly entertained at Luncheon, at the Grosvenor Hotel, the Duke and Duchess of Westminster; the Lord Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Jayne; the Countess of Bective and Miss Wakefield; Lady Lloyd; Miss Barclay; the Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B., Chairman of the Central Committee, Mr. E. Lawrence, Vice-Chairman, and other members of the Central Committee, who attended as a Deputation; and Members of the Cheshire Committee and of the Cheshire Ladies' Association.

REPORT

Presented at the General Annual Meeting,

at Chester, October 21st,

1897.

In this Diamond Jubilee Year the Central Committee have especial pleasure in presenting their Thirty-third Annual Report.

It was in 1837, the year of the Queen's accession, that the first practical attempt was made to educate the Idiot or Imbecile. M. Seguin began with one idiot child at the Hospital for Incurables, Paris, and in 1842 he was appointed by the French Government to undertake the education of idiot children. The movement spread to England, Germany, and the United States. In 1848, Park House, Highgate, was opened as an Asylum for Idiots, and subsequently, Essex Hall, Colchester: from these two small establishments the National Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, and the Eastern Counties' Asylum at Colchester, originated. The Western Counties' Asylum was established at Starcross, Exeter, in 1864. A smaller Institution for the Midland Counties was established at Knowle, near Birmingham. In the year 1864 the movement commenced for founding at Lancaster an Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles belonging to the Northern Counties. The Royal Albert Asylum, in the area of its benevolent operations, includes the Seven Northern Counties of England. All these are Voluntary Institutions, the only

History of the
Movement
for the
Training of the
Idiot
and Imbecile.

rate-supported Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles being at Darenth, in Kent, for the Metropolitan District. The aim of these Voluntary Institutions—most of whose patients are admitted for a limited term—is to promote, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the inmates.

The last
General Annual
Meeting
of the
Royal Albert
Asylum.

The last General Annual Meeting of the Royal Albert Asylum was held at Sheffield, when His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, as Mayor, presided, and ably advocated the cause of the Asylum. In the course of his speech His Grace said:—

“The special charity that had brought them together that day was, he ventured to say, one of the most touching, and of as great importance as almost any that could be mentioned, and it was one which ought in a special way to elicit the sympathies of all who could render assistance to it, because those for whose benefit it existed were specially unable to plead their own cause, and, moreover, they were, as a rule, somewhat hidden away, and did not come before the public, as many others did, with the same opportunities of appealing for support, though at the same time they were very special objects for sympathy and interest. Not only was that the case, but as a general rule the homes from which they came had to suffer a very terrible sorrow, and a very great hardship and trial in their inability to meet the requirements of the cases of those children who were stricken with idiocy, and who were, therefore, unable to help themselves, and were a burden upon those who had to rear them and bring them up. It was a great benefit to these unhappy children themselves to be taken to an Institution of this kind. It was difficult to compute the number of idiot children throughout the country, but as far as could be ascertained, about a quarter of all those who were suffering in this way were to be found in the seven northern counties—the seven counties which the Royal Albert Asylum was specially intended to serve. That Asylum was the only one in the North of England to meet this great demand. There could not be less than 5,000 idiots in the seven counties between the ages of five and twenty years. At the same time this Institution could only accommodate 600, and every year and at every election, the number of applications for entrance was about double the number for whom there was accommodation, and so, many whom the Institution would gladly welcome were obliged to be shut out. Not only so, but it was obliged also, owing to the want of space, to limit its hospitality to those to whom some real good could be done, and, therefore, as a general rule the epileptic and the paralysed and the deaf and dumb had to be excluded. It was not found possible to exclude altogether the epileptic, but it was most important that they should be treated in a somewhat different way, in a more detached way, from the others, and, therefore, the Institution was not only appealing for means to carry on its usual beneficent work, but also making a special appeal to enable it to increase its accommodation, with that special object in view. During last year the subscriptions in Yorkshire amounted to between £1,300 and £1,400, but he did not think that that was a very large sum for this great county, and considering that the Royal Albert Asylum was the only home for the idiot in the North of England. He did trust that by means of this meeting, and through the Press, attention might be drawn to the fact that greater efforts ought to be made.”

Among the earnest friends of the Institution who took

part in this Sheffield meeting were Sir Andrew Fairbairn (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, and Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee); Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P. (Chairman of the Local Committee), the Vicar of Sheffield, the Master Cutler; Alderman Charles Brown, Chester; Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, Rochdale; Mr. G. D. Killey, Liverpool; Mr. S. Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Sir Henry Stephenson, Alderman W. Smith, Mr. J. H. Barber, Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. Edward Birks, Sheffield. Colonel Marton and Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster, Dr. Ramsay, York, and Mr. A. T. Clay, Halifax, also attended as members of the Central Committee. Sir John T. Hibbert (Chairman of the Central Committee), and Mr. Edward Lawrence (Vice-chairman) were unfortunately prevented by sudden indisposition from being present. Sir Frederick T. Mappin showed his usual kindness to the members of the Central Committee and local friends by inviting them to luncheon at his residence.

In order to maintain and extend the interest in the Asylum, it is the policy of the Committee to hold the General Annual Meetings and Election Meetings in different centres of the district of the Seven Northern Counties for the benefit of which the Institution has been founded. In May the election of 30 patients took place at Halifax under the presidency of Sir John T. Hibbert, as Chairman of the Central Committee. The meeting was attended by numerous friends of the Charity, including many members of the Halifax District Ladies' Association whose zealous exertions, under the leadership of Mrs. Hodgson Wright, have contributed so remarkably to the financial success of the Institution. The Chairman was supported by the following members of the Central Committee: Mr. John Whitley (Chairman of the Local Committee); Mr. John Satterthwaite, Lancaster; Alderman Chas. Brown, Chester; Mr. H. Radcliffe, Rochdale; Mr. B. S. Brigg, Keighley; Mr. Chas. France, Alderman John Hill, Bradford; Mr. J. B. Dewhurst, Skipton; Mr. John Walker, Dewsbury; Mr. D. J. Crossley, Hebden Bridge; Mr. J. Selwyn Rawson, Sowerby Bridge; and Mr. A. T. Clay, Rastrick. Among the other gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were the Mayor (Ald.

Election of
Patients
at Halifax.

G. H. Smith) and the Rev. Eric A. Lawrence, both of whom made excellent speeches in behalf of the Asylum. Alderman Charles Brown, Chester, presided at the election, for which there were 76 candidates for the following vacancies: Lancashire, 12 vacancies; Yorkshire, 8; Cheshire, 3; Westmorland, 1; Cumberland, 2; Durham, 3; Northumberland, 1.

Chester.

It is now ten years since a public meeting was held in Chester in behalf of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum, though Annual Meetings of the Cheshire Ladies' Association have been regularly convened. The Institution has been liberally supported in the county. In 1871 a County Meeting was held under the presidency of the late Lord Egerton of Tatton, and in 1876 his Lordship presided at the General Annual Meeting at Chester. His Grace the Duke of Westminster has from the first taken a lively and generous interest in the progress of the Institution. In 1884 he presided at a meeting in connection with the election of 50 patients, and in 1885 at a meeting for the formation of the Cheshire Ladies' Association, of which Her Grace the Duchess of Westminster kindly accepted the presidency. The success of that Association has been most beneficial to the funds of the Institution, the sum of £5,471 8s. od. having been raised by its direct instrumentality. The then High Sheriff of the county (James Tomkinson, Esq.) presided at the General Annual Meeting held in 1887.

Number
and
Classification
of Patients.

There are now in the Institution 573 patients, viz., 380 boys and 193 girls. At the date of the last report there were 559, of whom 375 were boys, and 184 girls. The total average number resident during the year has been 562, as compared with 557 last year.

The present inmates may be classified according to the Counties from which they have been received:—

LANCASHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
YORKSHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
DURHAM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
CHESHIRE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
CUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
NORTHUMBERLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
WESTMORLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
OTHER COUNTIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Of these, 290 are election cases, 247 reduced-payment cases, 17 full-payment cases, 9 associated and private cases, 8 life-interest cases, and 2 presentation cases.

Financially, the Institution is in a sound condition. With the extraordinary claims upon the benevolence of the public in the present Jubilee year, the possibility of being able to make such a statement is particularly gratifying. The numerous appeals for new objects have seriously affected the funds of many charities. On Maintenance Account the total amount received during the year (omitting Farm and Garden items) has been £19,742 13s. 3d. The annual subscriptions have slightly diminished from £4,299 16s. 4d. last year to £4,251 15s. 4d. this year—a much less difference than might have been expected. The donations have decreased from £975 8s. 6d. to £390 5s. 2d. The payments for patients have increased from £9,478 13s. 1d. to £10,121 17s. 5d., and the interest on investments from £4,555 15s. 0d. to £4,605 3s. 3d. The amount received from Legacies is £5,076 17s. 11d., as compared with £977 14s. 10d. last year. The satisfactory state of the Maintenance Account has enabled the Committee to make an additional transfer of £2,250 to the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account.

Finances.

The following Legacies have been received during the year:—

Legacies.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. James Holden, Marland, Rochdale	2,000	0	0
Alderman Wm. Bindloss, Kendal ...	1,033	13	10
Mrs. Wm. Overend, Retford	1,000	0	0
Miss Betsy Kay, Manchester	500	0	0
Mr. Richard Bealey, Radcliffe, Manchester	450	0	0
Mr. John Manchester, Preston (additional)	93	4	1

There are two or three outstanding legacies which have been announced, and are expected to be paid shortly. All the legacies in the foregoing list are from friends who manifested a practical interest in the Institution during life-time. The legacies received from the commencement of the

work having been carefully invested, have enabled the Committee to build up a substantial fund, the interest of which forms a large item of the Maintenance income. In the future, it may be necessary to look to the growth of this Fund for a share of the cost of any considerable extension of the Asylum.

Investments.

During the year the following additional Investments have been made at a total cost of £5,074 15s. 8d.:—
 £2,565 North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock;
 £681 10s. 7d. Midland Railway 4 per cent. Preference Stock; and
 £78 18s. od. Midland Railway 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

Contributions from the Seven Counties.

The Contributions to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds from the Associated Counties during the year are as follows:—

COUNTIES.	MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.		SUSTENTATION FUND ACCOUNT	TOTAL.
	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE	1485 16 0	155 6 0	3043 4 1	4684 6 1
YORKSHIRE	1234 9 6	171 0 10	1000 0 0	2405 10 4
CHESHIRE	549 8 3	39 1 4	.....	588 9 7
WESTMORLAND.....	235 2 9	13 18 3	1033 13 10	1282 14 10
CUMBERLAND	308 4 9	10 18 9	.....	319 3 6
DURHAM	389 19 7	.....	.....	389 19 7
NORTHUMBERLAND	48 14 6	.....	.....	48 14 6
	4251 15 4	390 5 2	5076 17 11	9718 18 5

Ladies' Associations.

Under the special circumstances of the year, with its numerous local and general calls upon the sympathy and support of the public, the work of the Ladies' Associations has prospered most unexpectedly. The total amount collected is larger than it was last year, being £2,693 6s. 1d. as against £2,620 19s. 2d. for 1896. This increase is, however, mainly owing to the Halifax Ladies' Association, which received several considerable donations to the Asylum Extension Fund. The County of Durham has also collected more than in the previous year. It is inevitable that the amounts obtained by these Associations should fluctuate from year to year, old subscriptions falling off from deaths and removals, and also many changes occurring among the collectors. Nothing but an

The Rev. C. Primrose Ford accompanied the party, and made the following entry in the Visitors' Book :—

“All exceedingly pleased with the visit and kind hospitality shown to them; returning home with fresh enthusiasm to work for the benefit of the Institution.”

Extension
of the
Asylum.

It was announced in the last Report that an appeal was about to be made for funds to extend the Asylum so as to provide additional accommodation for 150 patients. In the administration of the Asylum, although stringent precautions have been taken, it has been found almost impossible to exclude epileptics entirely. In the application papers the attacks have often been disguised, but their recurrence in the Institution has shown that they were epileptic fits. Considering the distress caused in small cottage homes by the active presence of this malady, the Committee have been reluctant to discharge such cases, which may have been elected for a term of seven years. There are also cases in which the epilepsy has developed after admission. It being difficult to exclude or discharge these patients, the Committee, whilst unwilling to relax the present rules, feel that it is most desirable to provide suitable separate accommodation for such imbeciles, where they can be specifically treated and cared for and kept from exercising an injurious influence upon the other patients. And, in proposing an extension of the Asylum, the Committee deemed it advisable also to provide, on the ground floor, for the better accommodation of the feeble and crippled patients, for whom there should be facilities of access to the paths surrounding the Asylum. There was, further, in view of making arrangements for the care of epileptic girls, the importance of removing some of the younger boys from the Girls' Wing, where they are now associated. Messrs. Austin and Paley, the firm of Architects who erected the Asylum, were, therefore, instructed to prepare plans for the proposed enlargement, and to provide accommodation for 50 epileptics, 50 feeble and crippled patients, and 50 junior boys. After a careful study of the requirements of these patients, the plans were prepared and submitted for the mature consideration of the Committee. With certain suggested modifications, they have also had the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Beyond the issue of a circular with the last Annual Report, no special efforts have been made to raise funds for this extension, it being felt that, in consequence of the numerous objects for which support was asked this year, it would be prudent to postpone any special appeal for the Royal Albert Asylum. It is estimated that £15,000 will be required for the building, and the Committee trust that, without any diminution of the ordinary income, ample means to carry out the approved plans may be provided by the generous friends of the Institution.

Contributions
to the
Extension Fund.

The following Donations have been received in response to the circular appealing for contributions to the Asylum Extension Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Edward Storey, Crosslands, Lancaster	200	0	0
Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt., Askham Grange, York ...	100	0	0
Miss King, Oxton, Birkenhead	100	0	0
Miss Grace Gledhill, (the late), per Miss M. E. Titterington, The Greaves, Luddenden... ..	100	0	0
Mr. T. Sutton Timmis, Cleveley Allerton, Liverpool...	100	0	0
The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Balloon Street, Manchester	52	10	0
Mr. J. Tertius Dugdale, Ivy Bank, Burnley.....	52	10	0
Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Ltd., Hartford Iron Works, Oldham	52	10	0
Mr. A. H. Heywood, Elleray, Windermere	52	10	0
Mr. Thomas Barrow, Baldrand, Lancaster	50	0	0
The Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham	50	0	0
Dr. J. Hodgson Wright, and Mrs. Wright, Halifax ...	50	0	0
Mr. E. G. Jepson, Springfield Mount, Leeds	26	5	0
The Right Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K. C. B., Hampfield, Grange-over-Sands.....	25	0	0
Mr. E. G. S. Hornby, Dalton Hall, Burton	25	0	0
Mr. Edward Lawrence, The Grange, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool	25	0	0
Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Thornbury, Sheffield	25	0	0
Mr. John Satterthwaite, Scotforth House, Lancaster	25	0	0
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, Rochdale.....	20	0	0
Mr. James Diggins, Quarry Hill, Lancaster.....	10	10	0
Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham	10	10	0
Mrs. Freeman, Bilton Court, Knaresborough	10	10	0
Miss Wainhouse, Horton Lodge, Rugby	10	10	0
Mr. John Bolton, Southfield, Blackburn	10	0	0
Miss Ormerod, The Hollins, Brighouse	5	5	0
Miss Mary Ormerod " "	5	5	0
Mr. W. G. Welch, Forton Lodge, Garstang.....	5	5	0
The Very Rev. the Dean of York, The Deanery, York	5	5	0
Miss H. B. Arkwright, Eggerslack, Grange-over-Sands	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mr. W. Johnston, Woodslee, Bromborough, Birkenhead	5	0	0
Mr. J. C. Needham, Enville House, Bowdon	5	0	0
Mr. Abram Seward, West Place, Lancaster.....	5	0	0
Mrs. Webster, Haughton-le Skerne, Darlington	1	1	0
	<hr/>		
	1225	6	0

Pulpit
Advocacy.

Pulpit advocacy of the cause of the Asylum is greatly appreciated by the Committee, and grateful acknowledgment is made of the valuable services thus rendered during the year :—

- The Very Rev. the Dean of York, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster,
per the Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in Cartmel.
- Rev. Rees Keene, St. Mary's Church, Gosforth.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford Leigh.
- Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
- Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Church, Skipton.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.

The Committee earnestly appeal for increased support in this direction.

Contributions
from the
Parents of
Election
Patients.

The parents of election patients are encouraged to contribute something towards the maintenance of their children in the Asylum, and it is gratifying to report that the total amount received in this way during the year was £905 13s. 3d. Such payments vary from 1s. od. to 5s. od. per week, according to circumstances. Of the total amount £373 12s. 6d. was received from Lancashire; £315 13s. 9d. from Yorkshire; £63 2s. 6d. from Cheshire; £25 5s. 6d. from Westmorland £35 15s. 6d. from Cumberland; £64 2s. 6d. from Durham; and £28 1s. od. from Northumberland.

Special
Contributions.

Among the Contributions to which attention may be specially invited are the following:—

A donation of £52 10s. od. to the Asylum Extension Fund, from the Wholesale Co-operative Society, Manchester.

A "Jubilee Donation" of £10 from the Brighouse Industrial Society.

A "Record Reign Gift" of £5, per Mrs. Frederick North, New Brighton.

An additional donation of £21 from the Rochdale Provident Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Society.

The following Annual Subscriptions have been continued :—Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society, £21; Newbold Friendly Society, Rochdale £15 15s.; Oldham Equitable Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Brighthouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; The Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, £5 5s.; Hebden Bridge Industrial Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Hebden Bridge Fustian Co-operative Society, £3 3s.; Darcy Lever Colliery Accident Society, £2 2s.; Doncaster Mutual Co-operative Industrial Society, £2 2s.; Eccles Provident Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s. Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s.; Farnworth District Council, £1 1s.; Luddenden Industrial Society, £1 1s.

An Annual Subscription from the Candidates' Class of the Girls' Friendly Society, per Miss Ashburner, Kirkby-in-Furness, 10s. 6d.

Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, Tarporley, 10s. 6d.; Churton Coal Club, Chester, 5s.; Sunday School Class at St. Chrysostom's, Victoria Park, Manchester, 4s. 3d.

Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, have again contributed to the gay appearance of the Asylum Grounds, by forwarding 5,750 Bulbs of various kinds.

In addition to the grateful mention of the large number of Christmas presents for the patients, the following gifts should be referred to:—Mrs. Blades, Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 1s. additional for the Staff Library; Mr. Christopher Tennant, Lancaster, 8 pairs of Satin Shoes for Entertainments; J. Mawdsley and Son, Liverpool, Gore's Liverpool Directory for 1897; Kelly and Co., Limited, "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes"; Mrs. Pain, Warton Vicarage, Untearable Scrap-Books.

The Farm has during the year supplied produce to the Asylum to the value of £2,599 19s. 10d. Farm Produce. These supplies have been 19,382 lbs. of beef; 1,153 lbs. of veal; 8,753 lbs. of mutton; 11,075 lbs. of pork; 126 fowls; 13,618 eggs; 37,847½ gals. of milk; 9,194 stones of potatoes; 437½ stones of carrots. On the 30th of June, 1897, the farm live stock consisted of 62 head of cattle, including 40 cows giving milk; 105 sheep and lambs; 61 pigs; 5 horses; 2 ponies; 358 fowls.

The average weekly cost of maintenance per head— Weekly Cost. including staff, all office and administrative expenses, as well as building sundries, workshops, repairs and furniture—has been 12s. 5½d.; and omitting the last four items, 11s. 9½d. The amounts last year were 12s. 6½d. and 11s. 7¼d. respectively. Every care is taken to keep the expenditure within reasonable limits, but with such an internal and

Audit.

external organisation, the expenses must necessarily be comparatively heavy. The efficiency of the Institution must be the principal consideration. The books of account, vouchers, and balance sheets, have been carefully examined by Mr. W. G. Welch, the professional auditor, and by Sir Thomas Storey, the honorary auditor, whose certificates are appended to the balance sheets.

Munificent Gift
by
Sir Thomas
Storey.

The most notable event of the year is the munificent gift of Sir Thomas Storey. At the meeting of the Central Committee, held at the Asylum on the 27th of November last (Sir John T. Hibbert in the chair), Sir Thomas Storey offered to build on the Asylum estate a Home for forty of the more intelligent of the girl patients who have completed their training, such feeble-minded girls, under careful supervision, doing the domestic work of their Home, and also assisting in the nursing and domestic service of the Institution. He pointed out that the erection of the Home would facilitate the arrangements for providing separate accommodation in the Girls' Wing of the Asylum for epileptic and crippled girls. At the same time he submitted the plans and elevation of the proposed building, which had been prepared by Mr. E. Howard Dawson, A.R.I.B.A., Lancaster. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Alderman the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Vice-Chairman of the House Committee, and Chairman of the Lancashire Asylums Board, and supported by Mr. James Cropper, Chairman of the Westmorland County Council, it was unanimously resolved:—

Home for
Feeble-minded
Girls.

Vote of Thanks
to
Sir Thomas
Storey.

“That the Central Committee gratefully accept Sir Thomas Storey's munificent offer to erect on the Royal Albert Asylum estate, near the Farm House and opposite to the Asylum, a Home for Feeble-minded Girls who can be usefully employed in the nursing and domestic service of the Institution; and that the Committee cordially approve the plans now submitted by Sir Thomas Storey.”

“That, in honour of Sir Thomas Storey's munificence, the Building be called ‘The Storey Home for Feeble-minded Girls, in connection with the Royal Albert Asylum.’”

Death of the
Architect
of the Home.

Some little delay in commencing the erection of the Home arose from the sudden and untimely death of the promising young Architect. Mr. E. Howard Dawson's death cast a gloom over a large portion of North Lancashire, where his professional ability was highly appreciated and his

many amiable qualities endeared him to a great number of friends and acquaintances. The execution of the plans was, by Mr. Dawson's dying desire, entrusted to his assistant, Mr. C. J. Ashworth, and considerable progress has been made in the erection of the building.

Sir Thomas Storey, having been one of the ten original members of the Central Committee—of whom only himself and the venerable Mr. Seward remain,—must have watched with sincere gratification the progress of the Institution from its humble beginnings to its present position. He has always been a firm, consistent, and generous friend of the Royal Albert Asylum, contributing munificently to its funds, and, notwithstanding his large business enterprises, devoting much of his valuable time to its management.

Sir Thomas Storey's long connection with the Institution.

To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee, Sir Thomas built and equipped in Lancaster a handsome Institution for the instruction of the intelligent youth of the town and district in art, science, and literature; and now, touched with sympathy for lowly, feeble-minded girls, he commemorates Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee by erecting a Home for forty of them, in connection with the Royal Albert Asylum, without any restriction as to the district in the Northern Counties from which they may have been admitted into the Asylum.

Jubilee Gifts.

A gentleman, who desires for the present to remain an anonymous donor, has contributed the sum of 500 guineas to endow a bed at the Storey Home. The spontaneity of this generous gift cannot but afford encouragement to the Donor of the Home, and it is to be hoped that others may be induced to follow this excellent example.

Anonymous Donation for the Endowment of a Bed at the Storey Home.

For some time past there has been a movement, more active in the South of England, for founding small houses for feeble-minded girls. It is felt, however, by those who have had experience of such girls in the Asylums for Imbeciles, that it would be safer and better to connect the homes intimately with those Institutions. The inmates would continue to be certificated, and could, therefore, be retained if thought desirable. Their peculiarities would be understood by the officials having them in charge; and the management being in the hands of responsible,

Homes for Feeble-minded Girls.

influential Committees, there would be a guarantee against abuse or oppressive control. Whilst striving to utilise their services, care would be taken not to overwork such girls, often weak in body as well as in mind.

Improvements.

During the year two great improvements have been effected. An inside iron staircase has been erected in the north-east corner of the Girls' Wing connecting the ground floor with the first and second floors, thus affording ready means of egress to the outside of the building in case of

Iron Staircase.

fire. The staircase is in daily use for ready communication between the several floors in that portion of the Asylum.

Additional Walks.

The total cost was £121 8s. 4d. When the proposed extension of the Asylum is carried out there will be similar facilities of exit provided in the corresponding part of the building in the Brooke Wing. The desirability of having additional walks on the Asylum Estate has been urged in the Principal's Reports. At the suggestion of Sir Thomas Storey a plan of a walk, 1,000 yards long, over the fields at the back of the farm buildings on the west side of Ashton Road, was prepared by Mr. Shand, landscape gardener, Lancaster, and approved by the Committee. This walk has been connected with the old walks to the south of the Asylum by a new path 180 yards long. In addition to making the new walks, Mr. Shand planted many trees along the borders and also formed several plantations. The whole of the work was satisfactorily executed by him at a cost of £536 2s. 3d., including iron fencing.

Shelter.

A large Shelter, capable of accommodating about 100 patients, has been erected from his own plans, and under his superintendence, by Mr. John Combe, the Asylum Clerk of the Works. This Shelter adjoins the new walk, and is situated on the crest of a hill overlooking Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Lune, with views of the Lake Mountains; and eastwards the views are equally picturesque, the Asylum and its grounds being immediately in front, flanked by Clougha and the range of hills on the borders of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The air is strong, bracing, and health-giving. The cost of the Shelter was £127 19s. 5d.

Victoria Walk.

At the Asylum commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee the Walk and Shelter were opened, in the absence

of Sir Thomas Storey, by Mr. Seward, and, by resolution of the Central Committee, the Walk was named "The Victoria Walk."

The Committee deeply regret the loss by death of several members of the Central Committee who had been connected with the Institution for many years : Mr. Henry Garnett, of Wyreside, Lancaster, who was formerly Chairman of the Finance Committee, and took great interest in the management of the farm ; Mr. Wm. Tattersall, of Milnthorpe and Blackburn, who was a munificent donor to the funds of the Asylum ; Colonel Monks, of Durham, who rendered valuable assistance in his county in the early years of the Asylum, and continued his practical interest until his death ; Sir James Ramsden, of Barrow, who was a warm friend of the Institution ; Mr. Richard Hurst, of Rochdale, who was, from the commencement, an active member of the Central Committee, and as Treasurer of the Local Committee, not only contributed handsomely himself, but induced many wealthy friends to subscribe liberally ; Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., who was a cordial supporter of the Institution, and Chairman of the Keighley Local Committee. Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Rochdale, had quite recently joined the Central Committee. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Garnett was supplied by the election of Mr. Thomas Gibson, the Honorary Solicitor.

Deaths of
Members of the
Central
Committee.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the services of the Local Committees, and of the Honorary Officers ; and of the valuable aid of the Newspaper Press on all occasions. Great assistance to the general cause has been rendered by Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P.

Grateful
Acknowledg-
ments.

The Committee regret to have lost the services of the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. A. R. Douglas, who has received an important appointment in connection with Her Majesty's prison service. Dr. Douglas is of a kind, genial disposition, and he took a hearty interest in the Asylum, and especially in its amusements and entertainments. He has left with the best wishes of the Committee for his future success.

Dr. Douglas.

In March last an admirable article descriptive of the Asylum, and beautifully illustrated, appeared in the *St. James's Budget*, and the Committee tender their hearty

St. James's
Budget.

thanks both to the Editor, and to the writer of the article.

Extracts from
the
Visitors' Book.

It is satisfactory to be able to quote here the following entries in the Visitors' Book :—

The Right Hon. LORD ARTHUR HILL, M.P., and LADY ARTHUR HILL :—

“ Visited the Royal Albert Asylum. Were delighted with all we saw. The Patients are evidently very well cared for, and everything that can be done, evidently is done to make their lives as happy as possible.”

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF YORK (Dr. PUREY-CUST), who visited the Asylum, on the occasion of his preaching in its behalf at the Lancaster Parish Church :—

“ Visited the whole of the buildings, very much pleased with the excellent arrangements and the many tokens, both in the demeanour of the patients and in the works which they have accomplished, of the success attending the system so wisely established here and so admirably carried out.”

Mr. THEOPHILUS WALDMEIR and Mrs. WALDMEIR, Brummana Mission, Mount Lebanon, Syria :—

“ It was indeed a privilege for us to go round the Royal Albert Asylum with Mr. Diggens, and were very much astonished about every thing we have seen in regard to the treatment, the educational, as well as the industry, and the Christian spirit that prevailed every where. May the Master of this most benevolent and philanthropic work bless it, and all who work and are connected with it, abundantly.

Dr. GARDINER HILL, (Medical Superintendent of the Middlesex County Asylum), and Mr. ROWLAND PLUMBE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect :—

“ After reading some of the above remarks, it is difficult to write words more persuasive in favour of this Institution, but we record with pleasure the reasonable and effectual treatment of the mentally deficient children which is carried out here.”

Deputation from the GATESHEAD BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“ We have visited the Asylum to-day, and seen all our patients, and are very pleased with the condition of them. We also express our admiration at the clean and homelike appearance of the Institute.”

Deputation from the LEEDS BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“ The undersigned, Guardians of the Leeds Union, have this day visited this Asylum, and have seen therein the patients chargeable to them. They are highly satisfied with the good physical condition of the patients, and note and appreciate the evident care and attention bestowed upon them.”

Deputation from the WEST DERBY BOARD OF GUARDIANS :—

“ The undersigned members of the West Derby Board of Guardians having visited the Institution find the patients in good health, and in every way comfortable and well cared for.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF BURY UNION :—

“ The Guardians of the Bury Union visited the Asylum this 15th day of July, and found not only the inmates belonging to them in good health, and bearing evidence of care and attention, but they were very pleased with the evidences everywhere of care and attention to the inmates.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF BOLTON UNION :—

“ We saw the patients chargeable to the Bolton Union, except three who were at home for the holiday. Those we saw had every appearance of being well cared for, and we were very pleased with the management of the Institution generally, and the attention which is undoubtedly bestowed upon its inmates by those in charge.”

Deputation from the GUARDIANS OF BARTON-ON-IRWELL UNION :—

“ Visited the Institution this day, found it under the same excellent management. The Boys and Girls appear to be as happy and contented as can be expected under the circumstances. The condition of the Institution reflects much credit on the officials.”

The Lunacy Commissioners paid their annual visit to the Asylum in February. In the course of their Report they said :—

Inspection by
Lunacy
Commissioners.

“ As far as we can judge, the patients are happy and kindly treated. Those who can express themselves said as much, but we could only judge by the personal appearance and demeanour of a great many as to their happy condition.”

Happily, nothing has occurred to prevent the patients from taking their annual holiday at home. This year about 160 were fetched for this purpose by their friends, and it is interesting to quote the following from the reports as to condition and progress. There are few more satisfactory evidences of the usefulness of the Institution than are to be found in such brief reports. The friends, remembering only too well the former condition of the patients at home, are well able to gauge the degree and extent of the improvement observed. It is, of course, inevitable that there should be instances of failure and disappointment—though they are comparatively very few—for some patients have been admitted who have been impervious to all elevating and beneficial influences, except those of physical care and comfort. But the home-care of such low-grade imbeciles absorbs so much of the working capacity of the poor family, and casts such a gloom over the entire household, that the removal of the burden to an Institution like the Royal Albert Asylum, even for seven years, must be an inestimable boon.

Annual Holidays
of Patients.

1. (P. 1823). "I am very pleased to find my son greatly improved in his health, in his general habits and physical and mental condition. Particularly noticeable is his improvement in cleanliness and tidiness, and I am gratified to know that his residence at the Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, has proved so beneficial to him in every respect."

2. (S. 1712). "I think my son is both physically and mentally better and his intellect is much better. I think in course of time he will be able to make his own living."

3. (H. 1366). "I am glad to find the condition of my son very satisfactory both physically and mentally, being of opinion that there is a great improvement respecting his mental faculties, his habits are everything that can be desired."

4. (N. 1672). "I think that there is very much improvement in him from the last time he was here, especially in the following : eating at table, knowing persons and things more, rests better in the night, and I think there is a very marked improvement throughout, and he is in very good health. Many thanks for kind attention."

5. (B. 1666). "The general opinion of those who have seen my son, is, that there is an improvement in every way since they last saw him, and I cannot but think so myself, taking into consideration his present age. His health is good, and he certainly seems brighter mentally."

6. (N. 1708). "I am very pleased to note a great improvement indeed in my brother Tom, most particularly mentally, although better in every way."

7. (G. 1703). "During the four weeks we have had our son George at home, we have carefully observed his movements and habits, and we think he certainly improves bodily, which simply proves (a long acknowledged fact), viz., the great attention, kindness, good food, and good clothing given to every patient, and for which we are truly grateful. Mentally we notice very little alteration, except he speaks more distinctly and seems to have a fair idea of tailoring, both of which are improvements."

8. (T. 1783). "We are grateful for the holiday you have allowed our son to spend with us, and have been delighted to notice the general improvement in his health and behaviour. Especially interesting has been his love of a book and reading to us the alphabet. The way in which he has been taught to salute us on meeting us in a morning and any whom he happens to remember; to watch him drill, sew, and to hear him sing and name colours in so short a time is much appreciated by us. He is also implicitly obedient and stands much straighter."

9. (W. 1769). "I am very thankful to see such improvement in my daughter. I think her mental condition has improved wonderfully for the time she has been in the Asylum."

10. (D. 1564). "I think M. C. D. is improved generally and have tried her with reading and arithmetic, and she has done fairly well. She has had fair health all the time, and has enjoyed the holiday very much."

11. (B. 1807). "I am writing to thank you for the kind loving care you have shown our daughter, we think she has lost a deal of her nervousness. She is very clean, Always has good health, and she takes more interest in doing little things."

12. (P. 1831). "Respecting my daughter M. E. P., I am quite sure she is improved. She seems staid, obedient, good when she is out, but not to be trusted alone. She has been noticed by scores of people and they say she doesn't shame her pasture, and been pleased to see her look so well in health."

13. (W. 1795). We find that our daughter Amy has grown and seems to have greatly improved physically, and we also find an improvement in her mind, she seems to have a better understanding of many things, and we were surprised to see she could write a little, but think there is not so much improvement in her speaking, and are greatly pleased with her progress."

14. (J. 1750). "I am pleased to observe the improvement in my daughter. She is a thoroughly happy child, enjoys her present life, and is thoughtful for others. She has one failing, she laughs at times immoderately, working back upon her wonderful memory, and can only be restrained by recalling her thoughts to some present incident."

15. (K. 1812). "Nellie has, I am glad to say, improved in some respects during the year. She understands what is said to her more quickly and more fully : in fact, seems to know whatever we say or require her to do. The faculty of imitation has developed ; there is a disposition to do all that those around her do. Memory seems stronger. I am pleased to find that she retains all her old cheerfulness and liveliness of disposition. If anything, she is more affectionate than ever."

The Committee have so often called attention to the need there is for some separate provision for young pauper imbeciles that they rejoice to see any movement in this direction. They refer especially to the opening of the establishment for Imbeciles at Winwick Hall by the Lancashire Asylums Board, and to the New Annexe for Imbeciles at the Middlesex County Asylum. In compassion for the listless life which young imbeciles lead in the workhouses, where no attempt is made for their occupation and training, many pauper children have been received into the Royal Albert Asylum on payment by the Guardians of an adequate amount for their maintenance and instruction. The Guardians of the Parish of Birmingham have had this matter under their consideration, and, with a view to collect information, appointed a deputation to visit the English Asylums for Imbeciles, including the Royal Albert Asylum. In

Provision for
Pauper
Imbeciles.

concluding their printed Report to the Guardians, the Deputation said:—

We would add, that at the outset we were greatly impressed with the necessity of helping these unfortunate children, and after visiting some 3,000 cases, we cannot too strongly urge upon the Board the desirability of bringing the facts we have elicited under the notice of the Poor Law, County Council, and other authorities, with the view of inducing them to take immediate action for the establishment of a permanent home for pauper idiot and epileptic children of Birmingham and the Midland district.

Other Boards of Guardians and County Councils are endeavouring to devise measures to cope with this need and obligation, but it is devoutly to be wished that ere long there may be some practical legislation making provision for the special care and training of young pauper imbeciles compulsory upon the Local Authorities.

After-care
of
Imbeciles.

But it is also of vital importance to the individual, to the family, and to society generally, that there should be suitable legislation with regard to the after-care of poor imbeciles who are not paupers. Taking only the Voluntary Institutions into account, it is distressing to find, in the higher-grade cases, after the limited term of residence and training, that the patients have to be discharged to relatives who are often utterly incapable, from various causes, of managing them or providing suitable means of occupation for them. Perhaps this applies more to lads and young men than to girls and young women. Mothers can look after the latter and utilise their help at home; but unless suitable work can be found for the former, they are apt to deteriorate and become useless and wayward. And, with regard to the lower grades of imbeciles, their return home is, in most cases, a grievous burden upon the limited resources of the family. The after-care of poor imbeciles is, therefore, a question pressing for solution; for whilst some of the more intelligent imbeciles can, after special training, manage to earn their own living, the great majority need life-long care. If it were possible, it might be better that this after-care should be in the continuance of the system and influences to which the patients have been subjected in their earlier discipline and training. Thus, then, these fragments of humanity might be gathered up, their feeble powers utilised to the fullest extent, and their lives made com-

paratively bright and happy. From the mere economical point of view, it were better for the community to undertake the permanent care of this class than to leave its members alone until they become sources of demoralisation and miserable and hopeless burdens upon society.

In concluding this Report, the Committee cannot but express their sincere gratitude for the numerous proofs of efficiency and progress which have been furnished by the operations of the year. The finances of the Institution have been maintained in a sound condition, and augmented; the care, education, and training of the patients have been supervised with zeal, ability, and gratifying results; the health of the establishment has been exceptionally good; and the public interest in the work has been well sustained. In their efforts to extend the benefits of the Asylum by providing the means for better classification and the admission of more patients, the Committee trust to be favoured with the continued sympathy and support of a generous public, which has hitherto been so freely accorded to them; but, most of all, do they desire the same Divine blessing, which has, in the past, made their benevolent work so abundantly to prosper.

Conclusion.

JOHN T. HIBBERT,

CHAIRMAN.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my fourth Annual Report as Principal of the Royal Albert Asylum.

The following table shows the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year ending June 30th, 1897:—

Table
of Admissions,
Discharges,
and Deaths.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum, July 1st, 1896	375	184	559
Admissions during the year	45	31	76
<hr/>			
Total number under care during the year	420	215	635
	M.	F.	Total.
Discharges	33	22	55
Deaths	7	0	7
<hr/>			
Total of discharges and deaths during the year ...	40	22	62
<hr/>			
	380	193	573

The average number resident has been 562 (373 males and 189 females), as compared with 557 (378 males and 179 females) last year. Of the 76 patients admitted, 45 were elected by the Subscribers; 21 were paid for by the Unions to which they belonged; 6 were ordinary reduced-payment cases; 3 were full-payment cases; and one was a private associated case.

Many of the newly-admitted patients were of the low-grade class, in whom no great improvement can be expected. Most of these were election cases. So many considerations have to be taken into account in the passing of election applicants that it is impossible to select only the best cases; and yet if the resources of the Institution are to be utilised to the greatest advantage, only those cases should be passed who give a fair prospect of improvement, both mentally and industrially.

Admissions.

No doubt some of the patients who have been discharged will, under kindly guidance, be able to do useful work, and nearly all have improved in health and habits. In a few instances, election patients have been retained on payment by the Poor Law Guardians. This is a very humane and charitable way of assisting our young imbeciles who, while they have been in the Institution, may have lost their friends, or whose friends are not able, from change of circumstances, to resume their care without being further impoverished. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the case of a poor semi-paralysed youth who most reluctantly left the Institution when his election term had expired. He had greatly improved in school, having learned to read and write and to do difficult sums, but his physical infirmities rendered him totally incapable of any manual work by which he could be expected to contribute towards his maintenance. He had come to regard the Institution as a permanent home. Through influential friends, I tried to interest the Guardians of his Union to pay for him to remain here, pointing out that they would receive the 4/- grant towards the cost. They, however, declined to incur this responsibility. The following letter is a very touching appeal. It is one of several which I have received from the poor lad, whose hands are so cramped by paralysis that it is with the utmost difficulty he can hold and guide a pen :—

Discharges.

The case
of a
former Patient.Letter from that
Patient.

October 15th, 1896.

"MY DEAR SIR,

I take great pleasure in writing this letter to you hoping it will find you in the best of health.

I am very sorry to say that it does not leave me in very good health because I have not been to say well since I came home.

The change of air does not agree with me here.

Last Firday & Staurday I was very poorly with a very bad in my head & I am not better yet. My mother wishes me to write to you ask you kindly if you would kindly let me come back again to the R.A.A. next year.

I would be so pleased if you will let me come back again. Sir, I must say that I will never be so well as I was at the R.A.A., & I would like very much to come because my Father is in very bad health again & when he is working he only works two or three days a week.

Please Sir will you kindly grant me live to come back again or kindly tell us what to do to get me back.

I should be glad and very thankful to come back to the R.A.A.

I like the Royal Albert Asylum very much indeed & that is why I want to come back & another thing I was always well done to & I must say that I did make a good improvement with coming to the R.A.A. & I think you know that I could not read or write nor do anything for myself when I came to the R.A.A. the first time but I soon learnt to do every thing for myself.

And everybody says that it was the best thing that ever did come to me was coming to the R.A.A., & my Mother and Father is very pleased with the improvement that I have made with been their.

If you will take me back my Mother will try and pay a trifle every year if you will kindly take me back will you have me in by Election or what way you would like me to come.

I hope you will pleased with receiving this letter from me.

Will you please write soon & let us know what way will the best to get me back.

With best Luck to the R.A.A. & yourself."

Dear Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

Mr. Diggins.

C. G.

Having put myself into direct communication with the Clerk to the Guardians, and stated all the circumstances connected with the case, I was glad to learn that, though the Guardians could not see their way to pay for the youth in the Institution, they agreed to allow him 3s. 6d. a week to live at home rather than compel him to go into the Workhouse.

Such cases serve to illustrate and enforce the need for Custodial Asylums, which has been repeatedly urged in these Reports. The services of the more intelligent and well-trained patients could be advantageously utilised in the work of the Asylums and in assisting in the care of their more helpless companions. For these imbecile young people the workhouse, with its associations and lack of suitable occupation, is no fit place; and the lunatic asylum is still worse, for there they are an incubus and a source of worry and annoyance, both to the staff and to the lunatic patients. I think that, with the necessary safeguards, the obligation of life-care for the poorer cases ought to be undertaken by the State or Local Authorities when the period of training in the Voluntary Institutions is completed. In order to make room for new election cases, it is absolutely necessary to discharge

those who have completed their term, but it is painful to have to inform the friends that the removal is imperative, that there is no proper Institution to which such discharged patients can be sent, and that if they cannot be kept at home their only refuge is the workhouse or the lunatic asylum. Many are the urgent appeals for their retention in the Institution.

Much difficulty has arisen with regard to the discharge of election patients who have become paupers through the poverty, disappearance, or death of friends. Naturally, the Lancaster Union is disinclined to undertake the maintenance of patients belonging to other Unions, who cannot be reasonably considered to have acquired a local settlement by a definite term of residence in a training school for imbeciles. It is to be hoped that this question of legal settlement will soon be satisfactorily determined. It would be a great pity that the Institution—of which Lancaster is justly proud—should incur the risk of unpopularity by burdening the local ratepayers with the permanent maintenance of patients from other Unions.

The legal Settlement of Election Patients.

We have had several cases of discharged election patients who have walked 50 or 60 miles back to the Asylum to plead for re-admission. Only within the last month or two a fine stalwart fellow, over six feet in height, presented himself at the Institution for the third time. He had walked from the County of Durham, and asked to be allowed to return to his employment at the Farm. It was hard to make him understand why, from the adequacy of the Staff and the number of patients working on the Farm, no room could be found for him. One would think that there must be some risk to the community in such imbecile young men wandering about the country, half-starved and unable to obtain employment, and that even for its own sake Society should do something for their amelioration and permanent care.

Application from former Patients for Re-admission.

A Departmental Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children having been appointed by the Government, overtures were made to the Voluntary Institutions for Imbeciles to nominate representatives to give evidence, but as "Idiots and Imbeciles" were purposely omitted from the terms of reference, it was not considered advisable to accept the invitation. A conference of the managing officials of these Institutions was, however, held in London, to discuss the various points submitted by the Committee. Of that conference I was appointed chairman, and my colleague, Dr. Telford-Smith, honorary secretary. The other members of the conference were Dr. Caldecott, medical superintendent,

Departmental Committee on Defective and Epileptic Children.

Conference.

and Mr. J. Downing, secretary, Earlswood Asylum; Mr J. J. C. Turner, superintendent and secretary, and Mr. R. C. Kirkby, M.R.C.S., medical officer, Eastern Counties' Asylum, Colchester; Mr. W. Locke, superintendent and secretary, and Mr. Ernest W. Locke, assistant secretary, Western Counties' Asylum, Starcross, Exeter. Careful consideration was given to the written questions supplied, which, with the answers, were printed, and returned to the Committee. The questions were:—

1. Can you express, by examples or description, the degree of mental defect which, according to the practice of your institution, must be present in a child aged 7 to 14, in order that it may be certified as imbecile?
2. Can you form an estimate of the total proportion of the child population afflicted with this or a greater degree of mental defect?
3. There are a considerable number of children who, by reason of mental defect, are not capable of receiving proper benefit from instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools by ordinary methods, and who, nevertheless, are not certified as imbeciles. It appears to be the duty of the School Authorities to educate these children, if they can be educated. Can you suggest the best practical means of discriminating between those who can be educated and those who cannot?
4. A certain proportion of the children referred to in question 3 are dealt with by School Boards, by the provision of special day classes. Do you consider that all who cannot be so dealt with (either because of the degree of their mental defect, or because it is impracticable to provide special day classes) should be left to the provision made either by voluntary subscribers or by the Poor Law? Or do you think that the provision should be made for this residuum in institutions under arrangements similar to those made for the blind and deaf by the Act of 1893, a copy of which is enclosed?
5. What, in your opinion and experience, are the systems of instruction and industrial training most suitable to the more educable class of higher grade imbeciles, especially those aged 12 to 16, with a view of enabling them to earn their living?
6. In the event of legislation being required to increase the powers of School Boards or other School Authorities, as regards the provision of suitable education for those children who are described in question 3, the Committee understand that you would recommend that the term "feeble-minded" should not be employed to designate this class. Do you object to the use of the term "feeble-minded" as applied to these children at all, or do you merely object to its being used as if it were applicable exclusively to them? What phraseology would you suggest as preferable?
7. Is there any other suggestion which you wish to bring before the Committee?
8. What is the average cost per head of the inmates of your institution—(a) as regards instruction (scholastic or technical), (b) as regards maintenance (food, clothing, &c.)?

There is one point of special interest to which reference may be made. The conference objected to the exclusive use of the term "feeble-minded" for the children described in question 3, and held that it should be used, as in America, to describe the entire class of mentally deficient persons, the so-called "feeble-minded" being weak-minded or imbecile. It was considered that there was risk of dull and backward children being handicapped in life by being designated "feeble-minded," and that some amount of stigma was likely to attach eventually to the word "feeble-minded" as is now the case with the word "imbecile."

The term
"Feeble-
minded."

At the request of my colleagues, I drew up the answers embodying their views, and, in acknowledging the document, the Secretary of the Departmental Committee stated that it was proposed to append it to the Committee's Report.

Free communication between the acting managers of the Voluntary Institutions, which are based on the same principles and conducted in a similar manner, cannot but be useful to those Institutions and to the cause generally; and it is proposed to hold conferences periodically for the discussion of opinions, methods, and difficulties.

Periodical
Conferences.

A wholesome spirit of emulation has been fostered by the specimens of the work of the patients sent to the important Exhibition of Arts and Crafts recently held in Lancaster under the auspices of the Countess of Bective. My wife kindly undertook the management of the Section for Imbecile Asylums, and it is gratifying to record that each of the four Institutions was successful in obtaining prizes.

Lancaster
Exhibition of
Arts and Crafts.

The Countess of Bective, who takes great interest in the Royal Albert Asylum, being the active and influential president of the successful Westmorland Ladies' Association, of which Miss Wakefield is the indefatigable honorary secretary, showed her practical sympathy with the work by inviting a large party of the Staff to spend an afternoon last October at her residence, Barnacre Lodge, Garstang, where she entertained them with her accustomed hospitality and urbanity.

The Countess of
Bective.

By your kindness, I was again able to make arrangements for a Staff Excursion to Ambleside in June. They went in two contingents, the one conducted by myself and the other by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Telford-Smith. Both parties had most enjoyable drives to Langdale, and returned to the Asylum greatly refreshed by their day's visit to the Lake district.

Staff Excursion.

Schools.

I am glad to report that the work of the Institution has been pursued with success during the year. In the Schools there have been many proofs of the patience, tact, skill, and kindness of the teachers in the progress which the pupils have made. I still attach much importance to the Schools for the development of the mental faculties, for the cultivation of habits of order and discipline, and as a preparation for the industrial training of the pupils. Except for the younger pupils, the half-time system is adopted, and no lesson exceeds a half-hour in duration, and it is subject to variation by musical exercises, which are much appreciated.

Industrial Training.

The Industrial Training has also been successfully conducted. The Girls are being trained in domestic and laundry work, and in assisting in the care of the crippled and feeble patients. The Boys work in the shops, stores, bakehouse, garden, and on the farm. A few of the most trustworthy lads are permitted to act as messengers to Lancaster, and two or three usefully help in the Office. Some excellent work is being done in the shops of the joiners, tailors, and shoemakers, but in those departments which entirely supply the Institution, as in the tailors and shoemakers' shops, it is sometimes rather difficult for the masters to find time for the direct and continuous instruction of their pupils, though I never cease to urge that the industrial training of the patients is the chief object of the Institution.

Physical Disabilities.

It is really wonderful how, under considerate care and patient, persevering instruction, the pupils will triumph over their physical disabilities. One poor lad, who is almost totally deaf and nearly blind, has become an excellent basket-maker; and more surprising still, he has, under one of the teachers who is devoted to his work, learned to print. I have before me now a little pamphlet of eight pages set up and printed off by this lad, in which he gives an interesting account of how he spent his holidays last year. It is entitled "My Holiday, 1896." Beyond a little correction of errors in the proofs, arising from his infirmities of sight or momentary forgetfulness, it is, I am assured by his teacher, entirely the lad's own composition and work. Another poor boy, who has lost one eye and sees very imperfectly with the other by means of a magnifying glass, has learned to read, is passionately fond of books, and commits long passages to memory, which he is delighted to be allowed to recite to visitors. And there are other cases, besides the one previously referred to, of boys partially paralysed in their hands learning to write well.

Returning to the case of the basket-maker and printer just mentioned, I will quote a letter received from him. Being at home for his holiday his parents are consulting a specialist for the improvement of his sight and hearing. His holiday having been extended for this purpose, he writes—

Letter from a Patient.

Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

September 5th, 1897.

“DEAR SIR,

I write to you to let you know that if I do not improve this next fortnight or three weeks I will be back to my work at Lancaster. Doctor A.— off the throat and ear Hospital has done some remarkable cures about here and he did me a lot off good the first fortnight but I have stood still since. But he has made my medicine and ear drops stronger and hopes I will be able to hear him talk in three weeks or a month at the least, but I will let you know when I make any more improvement. I can hear my father shout but I cannot hear yet what he says but the doctor hopes I will not be long until I will be able to hear him. Actually he says he can give me my hearing which will be a great benefit to me. Hoping this will relieve your mind I remain on behalf of my father,

Your respected Patient,

E. J. B.

Another lad, who was formerly of very uncertain temper and wilful behaviour, is now usefully employed in my office. He also drives a pony to and from the Asylum, is a trustworthy and regular messenger to the post office and other places in Lancaster, collects accounts, and, at the recent Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, acted as check-taker at the entrance of the Pottery Room. In appearance and demeanour he would pass muster with the average youth of his class. Not a few other illustrations of improvement might be adduced, but perhaps the most remarkable testimony to the good results of the training now being pursued is that in not more than 4 per cent. of the written reports just received from the friends of patients, (after observing those children closely at home during the recent holidays,) is it stated that no particular improvement has been noticed.

Office Messenger.

The health of the patients has been remarkably good this year, and I am thankful to say that the Institution has been free from any serious infectious disease. I am a strong believer in the importance of regular exercise in the fresh air for our patients. Happy, vigorous games in the playfield have, I am sure, also contributed to the maintenance of the health of our patients. I anticipate much benefit to both patients and staff from the frequent use of the beautiful ‘Victoria Walk’

Health of the Patients.

Farm and
Garden Work.

This leads me to repeat what I have often adverted to before respecting farm and garden work as a beneficial means of occupation and training for our patients. In the fields, under the instruction and guidance of the genial Labour Master, they do much useful work; and at the farm they are profitably employed in tending the cattle and pigs. At hay-time many of them are proud to work until late in the evening. The farm boys grow to be healthy, stalwart lads. The farm is under new management which will, I trust, tend to increase its efficiency, and conduce to the comfort and happiness of the patients residing at the farm house.

Amusements.

Remembering the old adage that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," much attention is given to amusements. During the winter evenings there are weekly concerts and entertainments in the Winmarleigh Hall, and in the summer afternoons, the Asylum band plays for an hour daily, in suitable weather, in the band stand of the recreation fields. The Diamond Jubilee festivities, which by your kind sanction I was enabled to arrange, passed off with great *éclat*. There were various games in the Canal Field, a special tea in the De Vitre Hall, and, in the late evening, a bonfire was lit near the top of the Victoria Walk, which could be seen for many miles around. At Christmas, under the leadership of Dr. Douglas, there was a very creditable performance of "Dorothy" by the patients and staff, with new scenery and dresses. Many Lancaster friends and subscribers attended and expressed their delight with the performance. The loss of Dr. Douglas's services will be keenly felt when we come to arrange for the next Christmas entertainments. He managed to inspire his company with his own enthusiasm, and trained them to a high degree of excellence.

Dr. Douglas.

Though regretting the loss of his valuable co-operation, I cordially congratulate Dr. Douglas upon his promotion, and trust that his future career in Her Majesty's service will be both happy and prosperous. I do not think he will readily forget the nearly four years he spent in the service of this Institution.

The Training of
Teachers.

The question often occurs to me whether there should not be established at the Royal Albert Asylum facilities for the training of teachers for the feeble-minded. I see no insuperable difficulty in devising and working such a scheme, and the results ought to be of benefit, not only to the general cause, but especially to our own Institution by increasing its teaching power and improving its methods. At present

when a vacancy arises in the teaching staff and we have to advertise, there is great difficulty in supplying it.

To you, the Central Committee, I tender my hearty thanks for your esteemed sympathy and support in the administration of the affairs of the Institution; and to the members of the Staff of every grade I gladly express my grateful acknowledgments for loyalty and devotion in the performance of their arduous duties.

Conclusion.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES DIGGENS,

Principal.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Medical Superintendent's Report for the twelve months from June 30th, 1896, to June 30th, 1897.

Numerical
Changes.

The numerical changes in the inmates during that period are set forth in the accompanying table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum July 1st, 1896	375	184	559
Admitted during the 12 months... ..	45	31	76
Discharged " " "	33	22	55
Died " " "	7	0	7
Aggregate number under treatment	420	215	635
Average " " "	373	189	562
Maximum number resident on any one day			577
In the Asylum, June 30th, 1897... ..	380	193	573

Admissions.

The plan of admitting the new patients in groups of not over 30, and taking the boys and girls at different times, and at such an interval as to allow for a period of three weeks' quarantine for each group, has answered admirably.

Also by receiving the children, as far as possible, during the spring and summer months, we have been able to give them almost daily exercise and recreation in the open-air, and thus to avoid to a great extent the feeling of restraint and home-sickness liable to occur in children coming from the freedom of small homes to the routine of a large Institution.

The majority of our new charges have settled happily, and already show gratifying evidences of improvement; in fact, so happily do many settle, and so much do they come

to look upon the place as a home, that when their parents first visit them after some months, there is not seldom a feeling on the parents' part that the children do not show the same amount of affection as they did. I would remind parents, however, that an imbecile child's memory is not long, and that in happy surroundings and with congenial companionship he is apt to find a solace even for the loss of parental care.

The reports given by parents, who have had their children with them for a few weeks' holiday from the Asylum, testify that the thread of home affections and associations is soon picked up again. To assist also in maintaining this desirable feeling, visits, letters, or parcels from home are always a help, and for that reason to be encouraged, as well as for the pleasure they directly afford the children.

The general character of the admissions as regards prospect of improvement and training is fairly good, although, on the other hand, four of them have already proved to be subject to epilepsy, while about six must be classified as more or less helpless and crippled.

The upper floor of the Rodgett Infirmary is used for the reception of our new patients; and the three weeks' quarantine, so necessary as a precaution against the introduction of infectious disease, is spent there. This floor and the enclosed grounds of the Infirmary, prove a most admirable and fully equipped reception and quarantine department.

The larger number of the patients who had completed their election term were discharged from the Asylum to the care of their friends during the month of August.

Discharges.

The table following gives a classification of these patients into four groups according to the degree of improvement shown in their mental and general condition as compared with their state on admission:—

Improved	{	Much	11
		Moderately	23
		Slightly	18
Not Improved	...	3	

At the time of the discharge of these cases, who have completed their election term of seven years in the Institution, it is sadly impressed upon us the great need for a permanent custodial home for the after-care of the majority of our patients.

Death-rate.

The number of deaths during the year was seven, all males, giving a death-rate of 1·24 on the average number resident, and 1·10 on the aggregate number under care.

This is the lowest rate since the opening of the Asylum, and is accounted for, to a great extent, by the absence of any serious epidemic disease, as well as by the fact that last year's deaths were more numerous than usual, and included many of the severe cases of tuberculosis, thus leaving us with a rather more healthy population than we generally have.

A table, showing the per centage death-rate, calculated on the average number resident during the successive years since the opening of the Asylum, is here given, and will prove of statistical interest.

Year.	Death rate.	Year.	Death rate.	Year.	Death rate.	Year.	Death rate.	Year.	Death rate.
1872	2·4	1877	3·9	1882	2·2	1887	2·9	1892	3·1
1873	3·5	1878	3·6	1883	2·5	1888	4·4	1893	2·8
1874	6·4	1879	3·2	1884	2·7	1889	2·9	1894	4·9
1875	6·0	1880	4·8	1885	1·9	1890	2·2	1895	3·1
1876	3·8	1881	3·5	1886	2·8	1891	3·8	1896	5·5
Average for 25 years						-	-	3·55 0/0.	

Remembering the feeble vitality of the cases dealt with, and their small power of resistance when attacked by acute disease of an infectious or non-infectious type this average death-rate may be considered low.

An analysis of the various causes of death and of the number certified under each cause is given in the following table :—

	Males.
Phthisis	2
General Tuberculosis	2
Tabes Mesenterica	1
Cerebral Abscess	1
Acute Rheumatism	1
	—
	7

It is a curious fact that there was no death among the female portion of our population during the year.

It will be seen from this table that five out of the seven deaths were due to diseases of a tubercular character,

Idiocy, both in its causation and in its effects, is largely a disease of lowered vitality, using this term in its widest sense. This is proved not only by the clinical study of the patients themselves, but also by an examination of the family histories of the progenitors.

As a result of both of these methods of investigation we find tuberculosis, itself an index and result of lowered vitality, especially prominent as a factor.

It is found that in about 30 per cent. of the cases of idiocy a history of tuberculosis existed in the family of the progenitors, while probably 60 per cent. of all idiots are of the tubercular constitution, and quite 60 per cent. of them die of tubercular disease.

The practical lesson to be learned from these facts is that the production of congenital idiocy is mainly to be combated by improvements in not only the physical but also the mental hygiene of the community.

In the present state of civilisation a perfectly healthy life in these respects is probably impossible, but the nearer we get to the ideal, the better for the present, and for future generations.

Could the doctrine of *mens sana in corpore sano* be carried out to its logical conclusion in marriage and maternity, as well as in every other relation of life, congenital idiocy would almost become a disease of the past.

The general sanitary condition of the Institution and its various branches has been good. The prospect of improved accommodation, in the contemplated extension of the Asylum, for our epileptic and crippled patients is encouraging.

General
Sanitary Con-
dition.

These unfortunate children are confined to their rooms more than are any of our other inmates, and, for that reason alone, require more commodious and airy quarters, if their health is to be satisfactorily maintained. As helping to show, to some extent, the anxiety caused by, and vigilance necessary in the care of our 52 epileptic patients, I here give a table showing the number of fits recorded as having occurred among them during the twelve months. When it is remembered that these attacks take place suddenly both during the day and night, and that during any one of these attacks a serious or even fatal injury may occur to a patient by a fall, choking, smothering, or other misadventure, one

can realise the need not only for special personal care, but also for special accommodation and equipment for their safe treatment.

SUMMARY OF EPILEPTIC FITS, YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1897.													
Class.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	Total
Senior Boys	59	55	46	71	58	51	40	57	64	50	61	53	665
Girls... ..	53	66	73	57	68	64	52	69	117	79	80	69	847
Junior Boys	204	147	75	74	57	178	57	22	470	259	130	132	1805
Total ...	316	268	194	202	183	293	149	148	651	388	271	254	3317

Infectious
Disease.

The Institution has been free from serious epidemic disease during the year. An extensive epidemic of measles prevailed in the town of Lancaster during the winter months, and caused us considerable anxiety lest infection should be introduced into the Asylum. However, by extra care on the part of the members of the Staff, during their visits to the town, and by keeping our patients from church and chapel for some weeks, we fortunately escaped an outbreak among our susceptible population.

Four cases of R6theln occurred during the month of October, and three cases of Chicken Pox during June, but both diseases were of a mild type, and were prevented from spreading, by immediate isolation of the cases in the infectious department of the Rodgett Infirmary.

Entertainments.

The three great essentials of companionship, instruction, and amusement, are needed for the development of the latent faculties of the imbecile. Each of these can, I think, be best obtained in specially equipped and fairly large institutions; it is difficult to provide them in small homes.

Our weekly indoor entertainments, during the winter months, have been of a varied character, including Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Nigger Minstrels, Punch and Judy Show, Conjuring Entertainment, Magic Lantern Exhibitions, and Monthly Dances. For these Entertainments an appreciative audience of over 400 patients with their Nurses and Attendants assembles on Monday evenings in the noble Winmarleigh Hall.

The extensive programme of Christmas Festivities was carried out with great energy and enjoyment by the patients, and all concerned. Cellier's Comic Opera of "Dorothy" was given, and there were three performances.

The distribution of gifts off the two colossal Christmas Trees took place on December 31st, and as usual was an event much looked forward to and enjoyed.

In addition to the entertainments named, the following have been given at the Asylum by kind Lancaster friends:— Magic Lantern Exhibition, entitled "Visit to the Coronation of the Czar," by the Rev. J. F. Cowley, and another Lantern Exhibition, entitled "Visit to the Holy Land," by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrow. Both of these pictorial excursions afforded a great treat to both patients and staff.

Kind invitations for some of our pupils to attend the Athletic Sports in the town, and also the Jubilee Procession were received and gratefully accepted.

This being a year of special rejoicing, we, perhaps, had even more than our usual share of out-door festivities.

Out-door
Festivals.

Our afflicted patients celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen, who is also their Patron, most royally and loyally, on June 21st.

The Annual Pic-nic to Cockersand Abbey came off on August 14th, and was thoroughly enjoyed by 150 patients and 22 members of the staff, including the Asylum Band.

The Brooke Commemoration was celebrated in the usual glowing manner with bon-fire and fire-works, on November 10th.

The Whit-Monday Gala and Sports took place with great success and vigour in the Play-field, the Brass Band contributing a fine selection of music during the afternoon.

Our annual Ambulance Classes, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, were well attended by the members of the staff. The lectures and demonstrations were given, with the co-operation of the Assistant Medical Officer, during the months of January and February, and the examination was held in March. I am glad to say that all the candidates (16 females and 8 males) satisfactorily passed the test of a written and *viva voce* examination.

Ambulance
Classes.

Among the patients admitted to the Asylum in March was a little boy aged 8, who had undergone, two years ago, the operation of linear craniectomy, in the hope of procuring further brain development. I have reported this case fully in "The Journal of Mental Science," and the following paragraph may be of interest:—

Medical
Observations.

"As to the result, so far, of the operations (20 months"after) the parents assert that they can see no actual mental change, that is to say no increase in the child's intelligence. The one marked result they see is a cessation of head-knocking and a freedom from the restlessness and crying-out which he formerly exhibited."

I have recently ("Journal of Psycho-Asthenics," June, 1897) written as follows regarding the two little boys referred to, in the Royal Albert Asylum Report for the year 1894, as having undergone the operation of Craniectomy for the hoped amelioration of idiocy:—

"N.L.—This boy is rather quieter and less restless than he was, he also sleeps better at night—he used to get up frequently and wander about. He continues quite free from head-knocking. He can use a spoon when watched. His habits are somewhat cleaner. His vocabulary has increased by a few words, and the articulation is clearer. He now says 'Lizzie,' 'Shan't,' 'No,' 'Won't,' 'Annie,' 'Ta-ta.'

He still slavers, but not quite so much. His physical health is excellent. The improvement noted is, I think, almost entirely due to systematic training and supervision."

"R.J.—The condition of this boy is unchanged in any way, either mentally or physically. He is still a profound and apparently unimprovable case of idiocy."

Conclusion.

In concluding, I would beg leave to record with regret the loss of the services of Dr. A. R. Douglas, as Assistant Medical Officer.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

Medical Superintendent.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1897.

I have the honour to report that I have made a full and careful examination of the Books of Account of the Royal Albert Asylum for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1897 that I have seen vouchers for all payments, and that the accompanying statements give a correct summary of the receipts and payments. The Books have been kept with accuracy and neatness.

In Maintenance Account the receipts from Donations, always an uncertain item, show a rather large decrease, but this may be accounted for by the handsome donations which have been given to the Extension Fund. Annual Subscriptions show a reduction of £48 1s. od., but Payments for Patients have yielded £643 4s. 4d. more. The ordinary expenditure shows no changes of importance.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received £1,225 6s. od. in donations and £2,250 by transfer from the Maintenance Account. The Expenditure for the year is £786 6s. 6d., and the balance remaining at the credit of the Account is £6,109 10s. 11d. This will be needed during the coming year towards the cost of the new wing.

The Sustentation Fund Account has received £5,076 17s. 11d. from Legacies, and the amount has been invested in Railway Debenture and Preference Stocks. In company with the honorary auditor, Sir Thomas Storey, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1896,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1896	... ..				3,367	15	9
„ Donations to Extension Fund...	... ..	1,225	6	0			
„ Bank Interest	... ..	52	15	8			
					1,278	1	8
„ Maintenance Account	... ..				2,250	0	0
					£6,895 17 5		

Audited and found correct.—23rd September, 1897.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
T. STOREY, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1896,

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1896	... ..			7 7
„ Legacies	... ..	5,076	17	11
		£5,077 5 6		

Audited and found correct.—23rd September, 1897.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.
T. STOREY, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1897.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Victoria Walk and Plantations	... ..	289	11	0			
„ Shelter	... ..	127	19	5			
„ Fencing	... ..	246	11	3			
						664	1	8
„ Internal Iron Staircase	... ..				121	8	4
„ Bank Commission	... ..					16	6
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1897	... ..				6,109	10	11
					£6 895 17 5			

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1897.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
By Investments :—								
£681 10s. 7d. Midland Railway Preference Stock ;								
Interest at 4 per cent.		1,033	13	10				
£78 18s. 0d. Midland Railway Debenture Stock ;								
Interest at 3 per cent.		93	4	1				
£2,565 North Eastern Railway Preference Stock ;								
Interest at 4 per cent.		3,947	17	9				
						5,074	15	8
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1897					2	9	10

£5,077 5 6

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)	18888	16	7	184	5	6
LIVERPOOL (2)	11445	8	7	195	4	0
MANCHESTER (3)	10437	10	11	510	7	9
BRADFORD (4)	9682	15	9	350	6	6
PRESTON (5)	9034	19	8	60	18	0
ROCHDALE (6)	7078	10	10	211	9	9
WESTMORLAND (7)	6300	4	3	232	19	9
LEEDS (8)	5428	19	8	179	11	0
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (9)	5416	2	2	308	9	9
HALIFAX (10)	5409	6	2	409	8	0
CHESHIRE (11)	4972	16	0	543	13	3
SHEFFIELD (12)	3377	3	1	107	15	0
OLDHAM (13)	3193	17	0	17	17	0
YORK (14)	2765	3	7	89	6	6
DURHAM (COUNTY)	2687	18	6	385	4	1
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.) ...	2489	11	10	16	4	6
BOLTON (15)	1892	14	0	47	14	6
BLACKBURN (16)	1697	5	0	17	17	0
HUDDERSFIELD	1420	18	6	41	4	6
SETTLE	1407	6	11	25	8	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	1341	6	8	53	19	6
SKIPTON	1254	3	1	12	1	6
SOUTHPORT	1101	6	6	35	14	6
BURY	1026	4	6	32	8	0
WAKEFIELD (17)	976	18	7	5	15	6
BURNLEY	851	7	6	7	7	0
KEIGHLEY	760	12	0	5	5	0
WARRINGTON	740	2	6	5	5	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	662	7	0	14	15	6
WIGAN	517	11	6	21	10	6
ROTHERHAM	387	8	6	10	10	0
SCARBOROUGH	344	8	0	6	6	0
ST. HELENS	295	12	6	7	7	0
HULL	267	14	2	10	15	0
DONCASTER	171	13	9	18	18	0

June 30th, 1897.

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

(1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.

- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq., and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £1000.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from the late Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from the late John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.
- (7) The Westmorland Donations include £1000 from the late Mrs. Bindloss, who also bequeathed a legacy of £900; £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (8) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £567 10s. from Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt.; £525 from the late Arthur Lupton, Esq., and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (9) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., Cleator, and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (10) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from the late Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (11) The Cheshire Donations include £500 from the late Right Hon. Lord Egerton of Tatton.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £525 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.; and an Annual Subscription of £50 from the Sheffield Town Trustees.
- (13) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from the late Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from the late Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (14) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (15) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (16) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from the late Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (17) The Wakefield Donations include £350 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

JUNE 30TH, 1897.

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1641.) When admitted in October, 1893, knew only one or two letters and spoke badly, could write easy words, could tell the unit figures, knew no hour or minute, could tell a few coins, knew one or two colours, and could tell principal parts of body and articles of clothing. Now, speaks much better, reads a few easy words, writes a good letter, works addition sums, tells the hours and five minutes, knows the coins and weights, tells all the simple colours, draws fairly well, has improved in general intelligence, and become useful in the shoe-shop.

B. (1843.) When admitted in October, 1893, spoke very indistinctly, read a few very easy words, could only form a few easy letters on slate, could count up to 30, knew only the hours, knew no coin or weight, could tell no colour, knew only a few sentences of the Lord's Prayer. Now, speaks, at times, somewhat better, reads and spells easy words, writes in copy book, works easy addition sums, tells time to a minute, knows all the coins and weights and calculates a little, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly, and has improved in general knowledge.

C. (1712.) When admitted in September, 1894, could only read one or two easy words at sight, could copy easy words on slate, could count a very little, told a few hours, knew only one or two coins, told one or two colours, and general knowledge was very imperfect. Now, reads and spells easy words, writes fairly well in copy book, works easy addition sums, tells all the hours and quarters, knows all the coins and weights, tells all the simple colours and some compound shades, draws fairly well on paper, and has improved in general knowledge.

D. (1720.) When admitted in September, 1894, could only read easy words and write similar ones, could only work easy addition and subtraction sums, told only the hours and quarters, knew the coins and weights, and was fairly intelligent. Now, reads fairly well, composes and writes good letters to his friends, works sums in all the simple rules, tells the hours and five minutes, calculates in shop-lesson fairly well, has much improved in general intelligence, and is getting on well as a basket-maker.

E. (1739.) When admitted in March, 1895, could only read easy words and write similar ones, could work easy sums in all the simple rules, told the time imperfectly, could calculate in shop-lesson a little, and was fairly intelligent. Now, reads well, composes and writes good letters, works sums in all the compound rules, tells time to a minute, calculates well, has much improved generally, and works well in the shoe-makers' shop and in the stores.

F. (1788.) When admitted in October, 1895, spoke fairly well, knew no letter or word, could copy easy words, knew the unit figures, told only the hours, and was very deficient in general knowledge. Now, speaks well, reads a few easy words, writes home good letters, works easy addition sums, tells time to a minute, has improved in general intelligence, and has become very useful in the bakehouse.

G. (1823.) When admitted in October, 1895, could only read fairly well and write similarly, could only work easy addition sums, could tell no hour or minute, knew a few coins and weights, and his general knowledge was very imperfect. Now, reads well, writes a good letter, works sums in all the simple rules, tells all the hours, calculates fairly well in shop-lesson, has much improved generally, and is a good worker in the bakehouse.

GIRLS.

H. (1691.) When admitted knew only a few letters, could make a few letters on slate, could count a little, did not know much about the clock or shop lessons, and had little idea of Kindergarten work. Can now read fairly well, writes well in copy-book and sends letters home, can work simple addition sums, can match all colours and is very good at Kindergarten work, knows the hours and quarters and most of the coins and weights, drills very well and is excellent in needlework, has made a specimen for Exhibition, is a good basket-maker and helps in the laundry and household work.

I. (1699.) When admitted was a very troublesome girl, would scream and scratch her companions without the least provocation. Only knew a few letters, could make strokes on a slate, could count a little, had no idea of clock or shop lessons, could not do much Kindergarten work. Is now very seldom passionate, can read fairly well and write nicely in copy book, can work simple addition sums, can tell the time to five minutes, can tell simple and compound colours, is very good at drill and hems neatly. Is a great help in dormitory work.

J. (1548.) When admitted was a slow sullen girl, knew a few letters, could write a little, had not much knowledge of clock and shop lessons, knew a few colours and could sew a little. Not much use in household work. Is now a very good girl in every way, can read well from book, writes letters home, can do all simple rules in arithmetic, knows the hours and quarters and most coins and weights, good at Kindergarten work, drills very well indeed, is excellent in needlework, and has won a first prize for knitting a pair of socks.

JUNIOR BOYS.

K. (1822.) When admitted was a very naughty boy, restless and fond of teasing his companions, had learnt a little but not much. Is now head boy in the class, behaves well and acts as monitor. Can read fairly well from a book, writes in copy book a good hand, can work easy addition sums, knows the common colours, drills very well indeed and hems neatly.

L. (1505.) When admitted in 1891 was a very rough unruly boy, had fits of temper, only knew a few letters, made strokes on a slate, could not count, did not know any coins or weights, only knew black and white in colour lesson, was scarcely attentive to music, and could not hold a needle in attempting to sew. Is now very clever indeed. Can read well, write nicely in copy book, work sums in all simple rules, can tell the time to a minute, knows all coins and weights and can calculate very well. Is excellent in Kindergarten work, can drill well, match all colours and sew neatly. Makes beds, scrubs and helps in dormitory work generally.

M. (1837.) When admitted knew a few letters, only made strokes on a slate, could count a little, had no idea of clock or shop lessons, could not do Kindergarten work, and had no idea of sewing. Can now read fairly well, writes in copy book, can do simple addition sums, knows all compound colours, can tell the hours and quarters, knows a few coins and weights, and can calculate a little. Is good at Kindergarten work and can hem neatly.

N. (1838.) When admitted only knew a few letters, made strokes on a slate, could count a little and had some idea of clock and shop lessons, but could not hold a needle in sewing. Can now read fairly well from book, writes well in copy book, can do simple addition sums, knows a few coins and weights and can calculate a little, is very good at Kindergarten work, drills very well indeed, and can sew neatly.

- Rev. Canon Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Parish Church, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
- Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
- Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
- Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
- Rev. Phipps J. Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
- Rev. T. H. Irving, St. Paul's Church, Lindale-in-Cartmel.
- Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. Rees Keene, St. Mary's Church, Gosforth.
- Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
- Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
- Rev. Wm. C. Kewish, (Birkenhead), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
- Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. Peter Knowles, at Warton Parish Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Leigh, Lancashire
- Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
- Rev. Charles H. Lowry, Kirkby Ireleth Church, Kirkby Ireleth.
- Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley; also at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.

- Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.
- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
- Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., 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. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
- Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
- Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. J. L. Pain (the late), St. John's Church, Silverdale ; also at Warton Church, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
- Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
- Rev. Wilson Pedder (the late), Churchtown Church, Garstang.
- Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
- Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster, Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar ; and at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. C. O. L. Riley, D.D., (now Lord Bishop of Perth, Western Australia), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
- Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
- Rev. R. N. Sharpe (the late), St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
- Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale ; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
- Rev. Wm. Sleigh, St. John's Church, Silverdale.
- Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
- Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. Smith, Shadwell Church, Leeds.
- Rev. T. Jackson Smith, (Patcham, Brighton), St. Thomas' Church, Leigh , Lancashire
- Rev. H. A. Starkie, (Pendleton, Clitheroe), Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
- Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creeser, at St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool ; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.

- Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.
- Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.
- Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. the late, (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.
- Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.
- Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
- Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Stuart White, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at All Saints', Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.
- Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
- Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
- Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
- Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.
- Rev. A. Woods, at Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.
- Rev. John Wordsworth (Carlisle), Gosforth Church, Gosforth, Cumberland.
- Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.

PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- Arensberg, L., Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Ashburner, Miss, Kirkby-in-Furness, Picture Books, Scrap Book and Doll for Christmas Tree.
- Bagnall and Wilcock, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
- Banks, R. H., Lancaster, periodicals.
- Barnes, John, Preston, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Barrow, Mrs., Baldrand, Lancaster, Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
- Barrow, Mrs. Wm., Dalton Square, Lancaster, Dolls and Magazines for Christmas Tree.
- Beckett, Mrs., Sheffield, Picture Book, Bon-bons and Sweets for Christmas Tree.
- Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Bell, Ald. W., Lancaster, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Berry, Mrs., Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Bingham, Miss, Lancaster, Christmas Cards, Artificial Flowers, and Coloured Pictures for Christmas Tree.
- Blades, Mrs. Parkfield, Lancaster, £1 1s for Christmas Tree; also £1 1s. additional for Staff Library.
- Blythe, S. E., Scotforth, Box of Bricks for Christmas Tree
- Bond, Miss, Oakbank, Lancaster, Dolls, Balls, Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Briggs, Wm., Lancaster, Bottle of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
- Brodrick, Mrs., Farnley, Leeds, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Brown, Miss, Christmas Cards and 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Bull, Mrs., London, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Carrick, Miss, Carlisle, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Cawthorne, Mrs., Lancaster, Woollen Scarves, Woollen Cuffs, and Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.
- Chaine, Miss, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Clark, Mrs., Queen Street, Lancaster, Toys and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Codd, Mrs., Brighton, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Craven, Joseph, Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Crossley, Mrs. D. J., Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Davis, Mrs., New Street, Lancaster, Christmas Cards, Games, Texts, &c., for Christmas Tree
- Dawson, E. Howard (the late), Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Dickson, Mr. Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester, 5,750 Bulbs of various kinds.
- Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, and Miss Smith, London, four dozen Knitted Woollen Cuffs.
- Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Foster, Colonel, M.P., and Mrs Foster, Hornby Castle, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Gill, T., and Mrs. Gill, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Girls' Friendly Society Candidates, per Miss Ashburner, Kirkby-in-Furness, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
- Godden, Isaac L. (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Sheffield, Christmas Cards, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Gorrill Brothers, Lancaster, Fancy Articles, Collarettes, Pictures for Christmas Tree.
- Greenwood and Whitehead, Lancaster, Box of Dried Fruit and Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Greg, Albert, Caton, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Hall, William, Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
- Handley, H., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Happold, F., Brooklands, Lancaster, Case of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Heawood, J. H., in memory of the late Cephias Heawood, Heaton Norris, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.

- The Mayor and Mayoress of Lancaster (Mr. and Mrs. N.W. Helme), Case of Oranges and Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Hetherington, George, Scotforth, Woollen Scarves for Christmas Tree.
- Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £2 for Christmas Tree.
- Hibbert, The Right Hon. Sir John T., and Lady Hibbert, Grange-over-Sands, £2 for Christmas Tree.
- Hill, Albert, Halifax, Drawing Slates, Building Blocks, Sweets, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Hind, Rev. J., Bacup, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Hochheimer, Miss A., Miss Irvin and Master Irvin, Lancaster, Toys, Dolls, Balls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Holland, J., and Mrs. Holland, R.A.A., 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Huntington, Mrs., Ashford House, Scotforth, Sweets, Oranges, Apples, Bon-bons, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Hutchence, John, Catterall, Two Baskets of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Hutchence, W. G., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Irving, Rev. T. H., Grange-over-Sands, Flowers from Flower Service at Lindale Church
- Jackson, Rev. T. R., Market Harborough, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, Coloured Pictures and £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Johnson, E., Lancaster, Organette for Christmas Tree.
- Jones, Miss C. F., Manchester, Bag of Sweets for Christmas Tree
- Kelly and Co., Limited, London, "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled and Official Classes," for 1897.
- Kilgour, Miss F., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Kilgour, Master H., York, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Latue, J., Coxhoe, 3s. 0d. for Christmas Tree.
- Lawrence, James, Shrivensham, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Lawson and Sons, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Lee, A. A., Luddenden Foot, Fruit, Sweets, and 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Lee, J., Whitfield, Langley-on-Tyne, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Littlewood, Mrs., Rotherham, 5s. 6d. for Christmas Tree
- Lumb, Mrs., Luddenden, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- McAdam, John, Manchester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Macdonald, Mrs., Clougha View, Lancaster, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- McRaith, A., Lancaster, Dresses and Dress Material for Entertainments.
- Manners, Miss, Lancaster, Parcel of Daily Graphics, Books, &c.
- Maudsley, Mrs., Lancaster, Woollen Scarves and Cuffs for Christmas Tree.
- Maudsley, J. and Sons, Liverpool, Gore's Liverpool Directory for 1897.
- Millington, G., Lancaster, Picture Books, Games, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Milner, E. and J. L., Lancaster, Box of Stationery, Books, Texts, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Morton, Mrs., Netherwastdale, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Nelson, Mrs., Birkenhead, 3s. for Christmas Tree.
- Nickson, J., Blackpool, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Pain, Mrs. Warton Vicarage, Carnforth, Seven Scrap Books.
- Peacock, Mrs. Liverpool, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Parcel of Graphics and Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Piercey, J. Kinnerton, Chester, 4s. for Christmas Tree.
- Preston, J. T., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Price, Mrs., Widnes, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Pye, W. and J., Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Ramsbotham, Dr. and Mrs. Ramsbotham, Leeds, Toys, Dolls, Sweets, and Biscuits for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, J. Selwyn, Sowerby Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rayner, Miss, Brighouse, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Redish, J.P., Liverpool, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Religious Tract Society, per Rev. H. W. Smith, Lancaster, Books, Cards, Texts, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys, Purses, Picture Books, etc., for Christmas Tree.

- Richardson, Alfred, (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Workington, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Robson, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Rotherford, R., Ravensworth, Gateshead, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Sagar, H., and Mrs. Sagar, Lancaster, Games and Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Satterthwaite, John, and Mrs. Satterthwaite, Scotforth, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Scott, John, Rochdale, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Scragg, Mrs. Sandbach, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shand, W., Lancaster, Mistletoe for Christmas Tree.
- Shaw, Mrs. E. B., Lancaster, Purses, Portrait Frames, &c., for Christmas Tree
- Sherson, The Misses, Yealand Conyers, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shuttleworth, Dr. and Mrs., Richmond, Surrey, Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.
- Slinger, The Misses, Lancaster, Toys and Woollen Articles for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, Miss, County Asylum, Lancaster, Balls and Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Smith, T. D. and Son, Lancaster, Two Cases of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Lady, Westfield House, Lancaster, Large Case of Toys, Coloured Pictures, and Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Mrs. E., Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Storey, Herbert L., Yealand Conyers, £5 for Christmas Tree.
- Sutcliffe, Mrs., Lancaster, Bon-bons, Picture Books, Games &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Telford-Smith, Mrs., R.A.A., 10s 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Tennant, C., Lancaster, 8 Pairs Satin Shoes for Entertainments.
- Tennant, Miss, Lancaster, Toys and Doll for Christmas Tree.
- Todd, Mrs and The Misses, Regent Street, Lancaster, Dolls and Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Turner, Joseph, Halifax, 3s. for Christmas Tree.
- Venmore, J., Liverpool, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Welch, W. G., Forton Lodge, Garstang, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Wigley, J. M., Market Street, 224 small packets of Picture Stationery, and Envelopes also Special Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Wilson, C., Leeds, Hamper of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Woodhouse, T. T., Lancaster, a Ham for Christmas Tree.
- Worthington, J. and Mrs. Worthington, Walkden, Box of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Wright, Mrs. L., Bowerham, Lancaster, Dolls and Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Wrigley, Mrs., and Miss Wrigley, Windermere, Toys, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- "X.Y.Z.," Lancaster, Purses, Garters, and Belts for Christmas Tree.

CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Household-ers' Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

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

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

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 Household-ers' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 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 at the Census of 1881 was 2422. 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 (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Accrington... ..	2	Manchester and Salford... ..	77
Ashton-under-Lyne... ..	2	Middleton, Manchester	1
Atherton	1	Milnrow, Rochdale... ..	1
Bamford, Rochdale... ..	1	Oldham	20
Barrow-in-Furness	2	Ormskirk	1
Bedford-Leigh	5	Penwortham, Preston	1
Blackburn	8	Prescot, Liverpool	5
Bolton-le-Moors	12	Preston	6
Burnley	5	Radcliffe	2
Bury	7	Ribchester, Preston	1
Caton, Lancaster	2	Rixton, Warrington... ..	1
Darwen	2	Rochdale	9
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors... ..	2	Seaforth, Liverpool... ..	1
Garston, Liverpool	2	St. Anne's-on-Sea	1
Grange-over-Sands	3	St. Helens... ..	3
Heaton Norris	1	Southport	3
Helmshore... ..	1	Todmorden, Rochdale	1
Heywood, Rochdale	1	Ulverston	3
Inskip, Preston	1	Widnes	2
Kirkby-in-Furness	1	Wigan... ..	3
Kirkham, Preston	1		
Lancaster	9		
Liverpool	48		
			261

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge	1	Lymm... ..	1
Alsager	1	Macclesfield	3
Birkenhead	6	Northwich	1
Bucklow	1	Sale	2
Chester	7	Seacombe	1
Congleton	1	Stockport	6
Crewe	2	Tarporley	1
Disley	1	Tranmere	1
Hoyle	2	West Kirby	1
Hyde	3	Winsford	1
Knutsford	1		
Latchford	1		
Liscard	1		
			46

YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Allerton, Bradford	1	Malton... ..	1
Barkisland, Halifax... ..	1	Marske-by-the-Sea	2
Barnsley	1	Mexborough	1
Bentham	1	Middlesbrough	3
Bingley, Bradford	1	Morley, Leeds	1
Boroughbridge	1	Northallerton	1
Bradford	7	Ovenden, Halifax	1
Brighouse, Halifax	1	Pickering	2
Campsall, Doncaster	1	Pudsey	2
Carlton, Snaith	1	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Cleckheaton	1	Rastrick, Halifax	2
Conisborough	2	Redcar	1
Dewsbury	6	Riccall, York	1
Doncaster	5	Richmond	2
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Ripon	1
Goole	2	Rossington, Doncaster	2
Guisborough	1	Rotherham	11
Halifax	12	Saddleworth	1
Harrogate	2	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	2	Salterhebble, Halifax	1
Horsforth	1	Scarborough	1
Huddersfield	6	Scissett, Huddersfield	1
Hull	3	Sheffield	6
Keighley	2	Shipley, Bradford	1
Knaresborough... ..	1	Skipton	1
Leeds	28	Stanningley, Leeds	1
Liversedge	1	Wakefield	11
Low Moor, Bradford	2	York	7
Luddenden, Halifax	2		
			<hr/> 163

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle... ..	1	Jarrow... ..	1
Bishop Auckland	2	Ravensworth	1
Coundon	1	Seaham Harbour	1
Coxhoe	2	Shincliffe	1
Darlington... ..	3	South Shields	3
Durham	2	Spennymoor	1
Easington	2	Stockton	3
Fence Houses	1	Sunderland	6
Gateshead	12	Waterhouses	1
Hartlepool... ..	1	West Hartlepool	2
Haswell	1		
			<hr/> 48

CUMBERLAND.

Aspatria	1	Gosforth	2
Brampton	1	Silloth... ..	1
Carlisle	5	Wigton	2
Cockermouth	3	Whitehaven	1
Crosby-on-Eden	1	Workington	1
Eskdale Green	1		
			<hr/> 19

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick	2	North Shields	1
Ashington	1	Tynemouth	3
Berwick	1	Wooler	1
Howdon-on-Tyne	1	Whitfield	1
Morpeth	1		<hr/>
Newcastle-on-Tyne... ..	5		17

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside	1	Milburn	1
Kendal	7	Winster, Windermere	1
Kirkby Lonsdale	1	Winton, Kirkby Stephen	1
Kirkby Stephen	1		<hr/>
Lowther Village	1		14

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	261
YORKSHIRE	163
DURHAM	48
CHESHIRE... ..	46
CUMBERLAND... ..	19
NORTHUMBERLAND	17
WESTMORLAND	14
	<hr/>
	568
OTHER COUNTIES	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL... ..	<u>573</u>

ESSAYS AND STORIES

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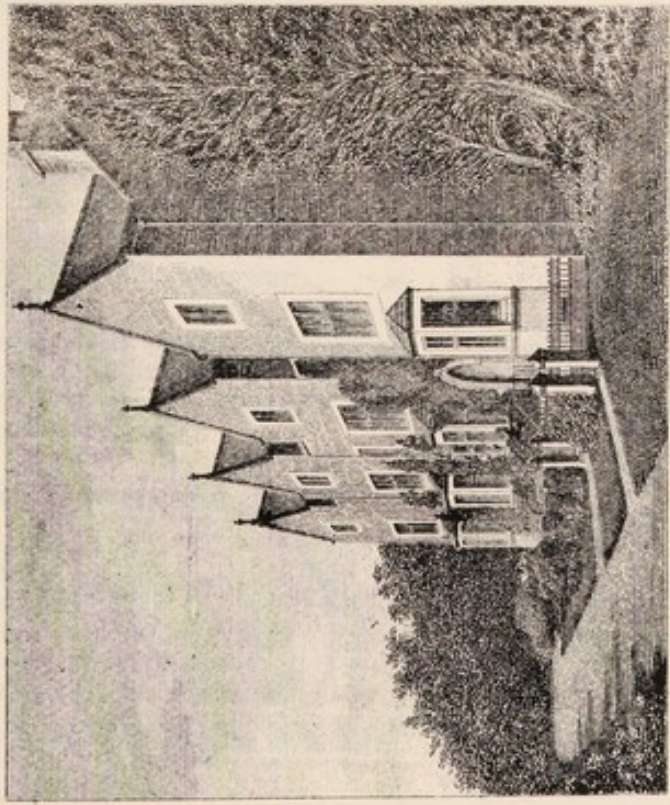
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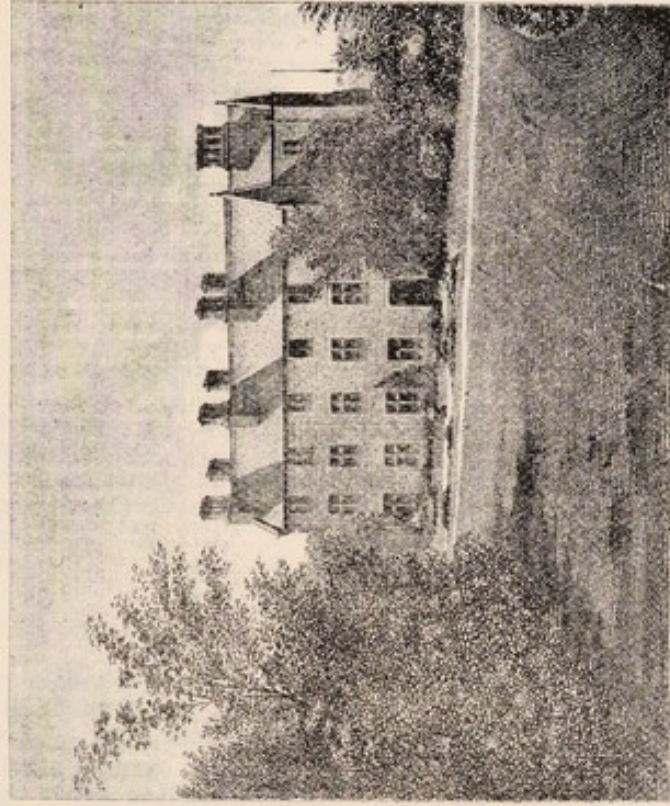
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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

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. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
	232	66	82	193	573
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	0	11	1	1	13
2. Make some attempt	4	15	20	22	61
3. Make a few articulate sounds	3	11	4	12	30
4. Speak indistinctly	30	10	15	24	79
5. Speak fairly	52	13	14	24	103
6. Speak well	143	6	28	110	287
					573
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	23	49	43	66	181
2. Know a few letters... ..	64	12	14	50	140
3. Know at sight a few words	47	1	6	18	72
4. Know all the letters	20	4	5	9	38
5. Read easy words and spell them	36	0	11	25	72
6. Read fairly*	42	0	3	25	70
					573
<i>* 77 Patients read books alone for amusement.</i>					
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	14	44	45	61	164
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate	65	22	14	41	142
3. Do. do. in copy-book	27	0	4	23	54
4. Form letters in copy-book	22	0	5	20	47
5. Write easy words in copy-book	51	0	6	12	69
6. Write fairly*	53	0	8	36	97
					573
<i>*77 Patients write letters home with assistance and 34 without assistance. 408 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.</i>					
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	6	37	37	56	136
2. Count a little	48	24	19	34	125
3. Count up to 30	50	5	8	43	106
4. Understand value of unit figures	47	0	7	23	77
5. Work simple addition sums	52	0	10	25	87
6. Work easy sums in simple rules*	29	0	1	12	42
					573
<i>*11 Boys work sums in the compound rules.</i>					

SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Junior Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	232	66	82	193	573
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	58	57	57	107	279
2. Know some of the hours	63	8	12	36	119
3. Know all the hours	49	1	8	25	83
4. Know the hours and quarters	10	0	2	11	23
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	21	0	1	5	27
6. Can tell the time to a minute	31	0	2	9	42
VI. SHOP LESSON.					573
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	24	37	51	76	188
2. Know a few coins	67	18	10	43	138
3. Do. do. and weights	56	9	9	30	104
4. Know all the coins and some weights	40	2	11	29	82
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	31	0	0	7	38
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	14	0	1	8	23
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					573
1. Know no colours	18	39	45	65	167
2. Know black and white	27	5	9	18	59
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	47	9	10	34	100
4. Know all the simple colours	64	6	9	37	116
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	51	7	6	16	80
6. Know and can match most compound shades	25	0	3	23	51
VIII. MUSIC.					573
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	5	0	0	5
2. Attentive to do. do.	10	34	34	44	122
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	65	17	14	32	128
4. Do. do. with words	153	10	31	107	301
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	4	0	3	10	17
6. Sing from do. do.	0	0	0	0	0
IX. DRILL.					573
1. Have no idea of drill	0	9	6	10	25
2. Stand at attention when told	7	38	34	40	119
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	23	15	5	24	67
4. Go through extension movements fairly	81	4	17	42	144
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	63	0	10	18	91
6. Do. do. do. to music	58	0	10	59	127
					573

June 30th, 1897.

JAMES DIGGENS,
PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY,

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return 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. Grades of Work.	Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
	Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
I. TAILORING.					
1. Preliminary Work	2	2	2	0	6
2. Sewing Linings	0	0	0	1	1
3. Do. Seams	0	0	1	1	2
4. Felling	0	0	1	1	2
5. Making Garments	0	0	0	1	1
6. Machining	0	0	0	1	1
					13 Tailors.
II. SHOEMAKING.					
1. Preliminary Work	0	1	0	0	1
2. Stitching Backs	0	0	0	2	2
3. Closing Sides	0	0	0	3	3
4. Patching and Nailing	0	1	1	0	2
5. Repairing	0	1	1	0	2
6. Bottoming (making)	0	1	0	0	1
					11 Shoemakers.
III. JOINERY.					
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools) ...	0	6	7	0	13
2. Planing at Bench	0	1	2	0	3
3. Making frames	0	0	0	0	0
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	1	0	1
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.) ...	0	1	0	0	1
6. Making Furniture	0	2	2	2	6
					24 Joiners.
IV. GARDENING.					
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	0	2	1	0	3
2. Barrow filling and emptying	0	0	1	0	1
3. Weeding amongst crops	0	2	3	0	5
4. Picking peas, fruits, &c.	0	0	0	2	2
5. Digging	0	0	0	2	2
6. Potato-setting, &c. (can also dig)... ..	0	0	0	4	4
					17 Gardener.
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.					
Miscellaneous Work under Labour					
Master	1	4	7	0	† 12

† Others employed during hay-time, &c.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.	Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
VI. FARMING.					
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c... ..	0	0	1	0	12 Farm Boys.
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	0	1	1	1	
3. Feeding stock	0	0	2	0	
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	0	1	0	1	
5. Work with Horses and Carts	0	0	0	1	
6. Milking, &c	0	0	0	3	
VII. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.					
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	10	9	3	2	29 in Industrial Training Shop.
2. Plaiting Coir	0	0	0	0	
3. Mat-making	0	0	0	1	
4. Brush-filling	0	0	0	0	
5. Palliasse and Mattress-making	0	0	0	0	
6. Basket-making*	1	1	0	2	
*Also 8 patients make Baskets in School.					
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.					
1. Shoe-cleaning	2	3	6	4	74 miscellaneously employed.
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work ...	1	2	5	3	
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c. ...	8	8	2	1	
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy ...	1	2	6	4	
5. Assisting Stoker	0	0	0	1	
6. Assisting Painter	0	0	1	0	
7. Assisting Baker	0	4	4	4	
8. Employed in Office	0	0	2	0	

Total number of Senior Boys employed in Industrial Occupations 192.

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

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

30 Junior Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 34 are taught needlework, 70 do Kindergarten work, and 9 make beds.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.	No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...	2	9	5	4	139
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c,	0	3	6	2	
3. Bed-making	0	26	25	6	
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	1	13	17	
5. Laundry-work	0	2	4	14	
6. *Sewing and knitting					

*In School 51 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 24 hem, 10 sew fairly, 13 sew fairly and knit, 38 sew, knit, and do wool-work, and 10 work at basket-making.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 102, and 20 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 122 under Industrial Training,

JAMES DIGGENS,

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILORS.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats	217	...	Aprons	143	509
Trousers	458	...	Chemises	87	1392
Vests	217	...	Collars ... ..	...	905
Loose Linings... ..	594	...	Drawers... ..	117	3198
	1486	...	Dresses	34	3747
TAILORESSES.			Feeders	28	680
Coats	19	4068	Flannel Petticoats	70	1666
Overcoats ... ..	...	309	Flannel Vests	72	1465
Trousers	38	9554	Hoods ... ..	...	602
Vests	19	3188	Jackets ... ..	...	47
Combinations ... ..	...	22	Nightdresses... ..	28	5684
	76	17141	Nightshirts	67	...
SHOEMAKERS.			Pinafores	302	8197
Boots (pairs)	576	1936	Shirts ... ..	...	2300
UPHOLSTERERS.			Skirts	37	695
Bolsters	7	474	Stays ... ..	...	538
Mats	9	6		985	31625
Mattresses... ..	27	539	LINEN ROOM.		
Palliasses ... ..	...	6	Bolster Slips... ..	91	508
Wool Beds	1	5	Blankets... ..	...	232
	44	1030	Blinds	9	32
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Counterpanes	152	844
Aprons ... ..	...	1147	Curtains... ..	2	20
Caps ... ..	...	425	Dinner Napkins ... ..	...	73
Collars ... ..	...	4520	Mackintoshes	81	...
Drawers ... ..	...	4678	Pillow Slips	64	553
Feeders ... ..	...	7	Sheets	345	1876
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	2526	Table Cloths... ..	38	195
Jackets, Linen... ..	...	677	Toilet Covers	3	115
Jerseys ... ..	...	51	Tea Cloths	133	187
Nightshirts ... ..	...	3209	Towels	265	1309
Shirts ... ..	...	7904		1183	5944
Socks and Stockings ... ..	...	6093	PLUMBERS.		
Ties ... ..	...	39	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
	...	31276	CARPENTERS.		
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Aprons	74	...	PAINTER.		
Chemises	30	...	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
Drawers	53	...	LAUNDRY.		
Dresses	18	...	Number of Pieces Washed :—		
Feeders	156	...	Sheets	37,492	
Flannel Petticoats	36	...	Pinafores	43,309	
Flannel Vests	20	...	Nightshirts	24,726	
Nightdresses	21	...	Nightdresses	24,013	
Nightshirts	51	...	Other Articles	433,435	
Pinafores	149	...		562,975	
Sheets	3	...			
Skirts... ..	11	...			
Table Cloths	5	...			
Tea Cloths	88	...			
Towels... ..	32	...			
	747	...			

JAMES DIGGENS, PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.

TABLE

Showing Condition of Patients discharged during year.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved"	Much improved	10	1	11
	Moderately improved	12	11	23
	Slightly improved	9	9	18
	Not improved	2	1	3
		33	22	55

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 30th June, 1896.	NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years ...	13	8	21	0	0	0
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	111	67	178	1	0	1
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	151	73	224	4	0	4
20 and upwards ...	145	67	212	2	0	2
	420	215	635	7	0	7

T. TELFORD-SMITH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN T. HIBBERT, K.C.B.,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At a Public Meeting, held at Halifax, May 25th, 1897.

The first time anything was done with respect to an Institution for the Seven Northern Counties was in 1864, when a meeting for the establishment of an Asylum was held at Lancaster. That was the origin of the Royal Albert Asylum. He believed some thirty of the ladies of Halifax visited it in 1888, under the guidance of Mr. Whitley, and they would know what it was like. The establishment comprised an estate of 170 acres, and would vie with any other institution of the kind in any part of the country. There was ample accommodation for the sick in the Rodgett Infirmary; there was the Winmarleigh Hall for recreation purposes; there were extensive farm buildings, and 16 cottages for married attendants and other employés. Then, in addition, they had the magnificent offer of Sir Thomas Storey—(applause)—to build on the estate a home for 40 trained imbecile girls, who would assist in the work of the Institution, and be saved from the risks to which such poor girls were liable. All that had been done by voluntary effort. (Cheers.) They had had no grant from the State. Nevertheless, all that had been done in the Seven Northern Counties and elsewhere did not meet the wants of this unfortunate class. Altogether, provision was made in England and Wales for 2,700 idiots and imbeciles, but unfortunately there was something like 18,000 idiots and imbeciles under 20 years of age in the country, who required the training given at such Institutions as the Royal Albert Asylum. The total provision for 2,700 included what had been done by the Metropolitan Authorities, who had not only a training school for idiots and imbeciles, but offered provision for those who had been trained and could not find a living outside. In Lancashire, also, a step was about to be taken in respect to this class. As Chairman of the Lancashire County Council he had been preaching for a number of years past that they ought to provide an Institution in Lancashire for dealing with this unfortunate class, in addition to the Asylum at Lancaster. They were about to erect their fifth lunatic asylum, and for that purpose they had secured a large estate which had upon it a mansion, and he was glad to say they were going to utilise this mansion for the maintenance of 60 or 70 imbecile children, apart from what was being done at Lancaster. (Applause.) He hoped it was a step which would lead to something greater in the future; perhaps the West Riding of Yorkshire would be able to do something of the same kind, and he did not see why some of the smaller counties might not combine in taking similar action. (Applause.) There was nothing of greater importance than that these poor creatures should be taken out of the lunatic asylums and workhouses, and put in a place of their own. Much had been done, but he hoped that before the Queen's reign was ended that even greater efforts would be made to improve the lot of this unfortunate class. (Hear, hear.) Esquirol, a celebrated French physician, contended, in his

Malades Mentales, about half-a-century ago, that idiots were what they must remain for the rest of their lives; that there was no possibility of ameliorating their condition, and that no means were known by which a larger amount of intelligence could be developed in them. But he (the Chairman) was happy to say that such an opinion could no longer be held. Good work had been done by the various Institutions of this country. Take the case of the patients discharged last year from the Royal Albert Asylum, 62 in number. Of these 62 no less than 60 showed varying degrees of improvement, and only two showed no change for the better in their physical or mental condition. Fourteen of the 60 were much improved, 32 were improved moderately, 14 were improved slightly. Their doctor—Dr. Telford-Smith—said in his report: "The group of 14, much improved, have been usefully employed in the Asylum, having, by systematic training, been taught to do a fair day's work under slight supervision. They were self-supporting under kindly supervision. The 32 moderately improved were capable of doing simple work under direction, were able to look after themselves and help others, and so were useful and self-helpful. The 14 slightly improved were improved in habits and in physical condition, and though they still needed considerable individual attention they were less burdensome and faulty than they were before." There were four other cases which he might specially refer to. One discharged patient was now earning 25s. per week. More wonderful still, three were in the army—(cheers)—and he was glad to say they received very good accounts of them. (Hear, hear.) There was only one other case to which he would refer. When he was last at the Asylum he was told that one of the former imbecile boys wished to see him. He went out, and the lad presented him with a beautiful vase made of paper or thick cardboard, and painted by himself. (Cheers.) The lad wanted him to present it to Lady Hibbert. He did so, and Lady Hibbert sent him a letter of thanks for the gift, and also a book upon designing. This young man was now keeping himself, and was in the designing department of Sir Thomas Storey's works, and also attended the art classes of the Storey Institute. The letter he sent to Lady Hibbert was as follows:—

"DEAR LADY HIBBERT,—I was very pleased to receive such a nice present as the book on designing. I am sure it will be very valuable to me in my studies. I thank you very much for it, and for your kind wishes. I am glad you like the vase. I intended to give it you at Christmas. I am sure the Committee have been very kind to me in many ways, so I thought I would like to do something in memory of it. I suppose Sir John has told you I am in Sir Thomas Storey's mills. I am earning 10s. a week at present towards keeping myself. I also attend the art classes in the evening at the Storey Institute. I made six of these vases for Sir Thomas Storey to give to the Lancaster Infirmary Bazaar last July, and these six vases made £3 3s. I made one for myself and an illuminated text. I must now conclude, with best wishes for you and Sir John Hibbert."

(Applause.) Such a letter would bring very clearly to the minds of the audience what had been done for the weak-minded. This lad had grown out of his imbecility, and was able to maintain himself, and also to make those beautiful vases and indite the letter he had just read. (Hear, hear.) It was a result of the training at the Royal Albert Asylum, of which they had every reason to be proud—(hear, hear)—and he hoped they would have many similar cases in years to come. The work was a great and glorious one. It was one that anybody might take part in with a feeling that they were doing good to humanity. They were taking care that nothing was lost; they were doing their best to educate and improve these poor creatures, to bring light and sunshine into the homes of many poor suffering creatures. (Loud applause.)

MR. B. S. BRIGG, J.P.,

(KEIGHLEY),

At a Public Meeting, held at Halifax, May 25th, 1897.

Mr. Brigg remarked that the present year was one of thankfulness and joy, and they had cause for thankfulness and joy when they contemplated the noble work which was being done at Lancaster. He only wished it were possible to convey the whole of that meeting to the pleasant slopes of Lancaster, upon which the Asylum was situate. If it were possible for every individual present to see with his own eyes what was being done there a much stronger impression would be created than was possible by any number of speeches at that meeting. However, they had had from the Chairman a most clear and comprehensive statement of the aims of the Institution, and of the results of the work during the past thirty-two years. The history of the Asylum was remarkable; its origin was remarkable; and he might say that its growth had been wonderful. That small rented house, with its half-dozen local patients, which was all that the first donor deemed possible to be done, had developed into a beautifully-situated freehold estate of 170 acres, upon which was erected a building palatial in size, and so convenient for the purposes it had to fulfil that it would be difficult to suggest any improvement; whilst the accommodation, instead of being limited to the humble six, had increased about a hundred-fold. There was this fortunate circumstance, too—the Institution was still growing. (Cheers.) The Chairman had mentioned the Storey Home for Feeble-minded Girls, which owed its existence to one of the oldest members—he believed the oldest surviving member—of the original Committee, and certainly one of the very warmest friends of the Institution. More than thirty years ago Sir Thomas Storey was working for the Asylum, and he had worked for it ever since. (Hear, hear.) He had given his time and his money ungrudgingly, and to-day he was still giving both more freely than ever. If the Institution was fortunate in having so generous a supporter as Sir Thomas Storey, he, too, might be congratulated in the choice of his latest gift. It was to be a Home for Girls, and it would be easily understood that these were cases which presented peculiar and altogether exceptional difficulties. It must not be forgotten that the Asylum was a school. It received children and taught them, but it was impossible, from the very nature of its conception, that it should permanently retain them. They had to pass on, and to make room for others, and to go out into the life which they had to live. So it came to pass that very frequently girls had to leave the Institution just at the time when they had derived the most benefit from the training they had received—just when they were beginning to be useful in what they could do, and just when special care and supervision were more than ever needed. Sir Thomas Storey's generous gift would enable the Committee to provide for some forty of that class of girls. They would be made useful; they would be selected from the more intelligent and hopeful girls; and they would be required in the Home to perform a considerable number of domestic duties, as well as nursing duties and other service in the Institution itself. They would have their meals and spend their evenings and sleep in the Home. They would be under the care of a special matron, and thus there would be no temptation either to overwork or to take advantage of their position, because they would be as carefully

looked after there as they were in the Institution. It was intended also that a number of the more promising of the older patients should be drafted to the Home during the last year of their stay at the Asylum, so that they might in a sense be prepared for the outside life which they would shortly have to encounter. The Home would serve as a break between the stricter supervision of the Asylum and the freedom they would find when they returned to their old homes. There could be no doubt that the gift would be a very valuable acquisition to the Asylum, and in view of that fact and many others which time did not permit him to speak about, he had the greatest confidence in submitting the resolution. (Cheers.)

REV. ERIC A. LAWRENCE,

(HALIFAX),

At a Public Meeting, held at Halifax, May 25th, 1897.

The Rev. Eric A. Lawrence (Halifax) supported the resolution in a powerful speech. Nothing, he said, was really needed to support such a motion, nor was there any reason for more speakers, unless it was that there might be a sufficient and varied expression of one deep feeling common to all. It was well that that feeling should find expression as full and as varied as possible. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Brigg said it would be a good thing and would quicken interest in the Asylum if the audience could be transferred to the immediate neighbourhood of the Institution in whose interests they were met. Everyone who, like himself, had had the privilege and pleasure of going over the Asylum must know how true the statement was that interest in it was deepened and quickened by a more intimate acquaintance with its operations. By the exercise of a little sympathetic imagination, however, it was possible almost to gain as much as by a personal visit. They had only to think about that most unfortunate class of fellow-creatures that the Asylum existed to serve. Surely, there was no sadder sight under heaven than that of an idiot child! He had tried to think what must be the burden on the hearts of parents who had idiot children in their homes. If the audience endeavoured in that way to bring themselves into contact with the class of persons the Asylum sought to help, they would not leave undone anything that it was in their power to do in order that the Institution might be worthily sustained. It happened that people sometimes spoke lightly, but surely never thought lightly, of mental affliction—sometimes spoke lightly of things which it was almost impossible to think lightly of. He observed that one of the visitors to the Institution, who was described as “a well-known author,” had thus recorded his impressions:—“Everything is so cheerful and admirable that I almost wish that I had the qualification for residence.” That by the distinguished author was intended as a little pleasantry; he did not mean it seriously; he would rather anything than that. The audience should not allow the possibility of speaking lightly about such matters to hide from them for a moment the deep seriousness and sadness of such a state of things. We speak of men and women who have lost their reason. It seemed to him that those were the most depressing words that one could hear or put together. “He has lost his reason”—the most glorious endowment of our nature—what made us in

the deepest sense human. To have lost that was a loss no one could estimate. He knew of nothing sadder, except it were the persistent and reckless misuse of reason by those who possessed it. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman had given them in his speech information which was useful to possess and reflect upon. He had said that there was no education of idiots in England before Her Majesty's accession. He (the speaker) confessed that that came to him as a surprise. It seemed that we ought not to have been so slow in finding out our duty to that unfortunate class. The Chairman had also called attention to a fact we as a people could never be sufficiently thankful for—namely, the remarkable development of human sympathy that had taken place during Her Majesty's reign. When one considered the deepest things of the reign—spiritual things—one would not find that it was in the development of steam, electricity, or other material affairs, that the greatness and glory of this Victorian Era rested, but rather in the marvellous development of human sympathy that had led to the existence of those noble and Christian Institutions that were flourishing in our midst. (Cheers.) They ought almost to be met there that afternoon for a slightly different purpose—namely, for considering how they might develop the work by supporting further extensions for the service of the Seven Northern Counties. When they considered that there were 8,764 imbeciles in those counties, and that the Royal Albert Asylum provided for about a fifteenth of them, they would see that there was an immense deal to do yet, and by acquainting themselves with the work that was being done and the attempts that were being made they would no doubt lay up a strength of feeling that would enable them to respond to the call for a forward movement in connection with the work when that call came to them. The figures given showed that the present provision only touched a great need, and could not be said to supply it. They were grateful, and found comfort in the thought that so far the great need was being dealt with as efficiently as it could be. (Hear, hear.) Personally, on his visit, he was greatly impressed with the exceeding kindness of the treatment to which the inmates of the Asylum were accustomed from those who were over them, and because of his knowledge of and sympathy with the work he had pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Cheers.)

Sir FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, Bart, M.P.,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE SHEFFIELD LOCAL COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting, held at Sheffield, Oct. 12th, 1896.

The Report, he said, was a most valuable one, and said no more in favour of the Institution than it was fully entitled to. He had long been connected with the Asylum, and had taken great interest in its work and progress, and he could say with truth that he knew of no institution throughout the country which was better managed, or which conferred more blessings upon the people of the Seven Northern Counties of England. The same spirit of progress marked the Institution to-day as was the case twenty years ago. The ordinary expenditure had been considerably diminished, but the average number of patients had been

seventeen more than in the preceeding year. He presided over the annual meetings held in Sheffield in the years 1882 and 1890, and he had attended other meetings held in other towns in the Northern Counties, and he thought the policy of the Committee in holding these annual gatherings at different places had great influence in stimulating the people to increased efforts in support of the Asylum. They were met that day to assist the Institution by their donations and subscriptions. He believed that the Asylum possessed strong claims upon the sympathy and help of the public; such, indeed, as could not be neglected or put aside. He regretted that the attendance was not larger, and remarked that the trouble His Grace the Mayor had taken to be present and preside had earned their gratitude. The aims and objects of the Asylum were praiseworthy in every respect, and they had the satisfaction of knowing that one feature of our national life was that all people take a great interest in the sufferings of the poor and needy. The ladies connected with the Institution in various parts of the northern district had shown what they could do by united effort. The subscriptions obtained by them during the last year amounted to £2,370, besides donations to the value of £250. These figures caused one to regret that they did not possess a Ladies' Committee in Sheffield, and he trusted that some energetic lady would take upon herself the duty of organising a corps of ladies to undertake the raising of funds. What could be of greater benefit to a poor family than by relieving it of an imbecile child? The Asylum thus conferred a benefit upon the family which few could realise unless they were themselves so situated. In years past imbeciles and idiots were little cared for, but now they were kindly treated and taught to be useful, some, in fact, being made able to partially maintain themselves by the instruction they received at the Institution, and he believed there were some who were capable of entirely supporting themselves. The inmates, after two years' residence, were allowed to visit their friends, and the reports received from the parents of the children who had been home on these holidays were most interesting. One father wrote: "I am pleased to find that my son can read and write so nicely. He is well in health, has grown, and looks well nourished. He looks forward with pleasure to returning to the Asylum." Another wrote: "My son is better in health than on former occasions, and has improved in his mental abilities." Another said: "I find my boy improved very much. His habits and appearance testify to the kind treatment he receives." (Applause.) Those, and numberless other similar letters that could be produced, were sufficient evidence that the Institution was doing a great work amongst those unfortunate children. (Hear, hear.) The Principal, Mr. Diggins, in his report stated that only those were kept at school who were likely to profit by the instruction, and the officials had been so long at the work that they were able to decide what form of treatment should be applied in individual cases. Others were put to useful occupations according to their capacities and abilities. Another instance of the good the Institution was doing was indicated by the entries in the visitors' book. One entry said: "Wonderful beyond words. I have seen institutions in every part of the world, but none to beat this." The Rev. Dr. Muirhead, of the London Missionary Society, said: "I have been very much pleased to visit the Royal Albert Asylum. The whole seems to be in beautiful order, and reflects the highest credit on those in charge, and will be remembered by me when I am far away in China." (Applause.) Those, continued Sir Frederick, who had visited the Asylum, would bear out that statement. He knew no Institution which was so well managed and conducted as the Royal Albert Asylum. (Applause.)

Sir ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, Knt.,

(CHAIRMAN OF THE YORKSHIRE COMMITTEE AND VICE-CHAIRMAN
OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE),

At the General Annual Meeting, held at Sheffield, Oct. 12th, 1896.

He said he had been rather struck with the remark made by Sir Frederick Mappin that some of those in Sheffield who had been appealed to with a request to assist had said that the Royal Albert Asylum was too far away, and they therefore could not take the same interest in it that they did in other institutions. Those who made the statement hardly realised, he thought, that a large proportion of the idiots from Yorkshire went to that Institution at Lancaster. Therefore, if it was not too far for Yorkshire to send its afflicted children to Lancaster, *a fortiori*, it was not too far for Yorkshire to give money to support those idiots from its own county. (Hear, hear.) People had said that if the Institution were in Yorkshire they would do a great deal more for it, but surely, so long as Yorkshire had not an Asylum of its own, it was the bounden duty of Yorkshire people to support the work which was being done at Lancaster for the whole of the Northern Counties. (Applause.) Turning to the subject matter of the resolution he said it would be gratifying to those ladies who had exerted themselves so arduously in the past to know how well they had succeeded. During the year the Ladies' Associations had raised £2,620 19s. 2d.; in annual subscriptions alone they had collected £2,370 10s. 10d. When they compared that with the total amount of annual subscriptions, namely, £4,299, it appeared that the ladies had really supplied more than one-half of the amount of the annual subscriptions which had been received from the seven counties. (Applause.) He thought that volumes could not say more than that—that in spite of everything done by the Committees, the ladies, working privately and amongst themselves, had been able to furnish such a large contribution towards the funds of the Institution. (Applause.) He also noted that in Yorkshire there were 54 places which sent patients to the number of 155, and there were only about six towns that were represented by Ladies' Associations. He trusted that those other towns which did not possess Ladies' Associations would try and emulate those towns which did, so that there might be a very large increase in the subscriptions to the Institution. (Applause.) The first Ladies' Association was started in 1875 in the county of Durham, the late Miss Jane Hays being most energetic in establishing it. She had certainly been rewarded, because £7,775 had been collected from Durham county since the formation of that, the first Ladies' Association. In Yorkshire, Halifax followed in 1878, and mainly through the exertions of Mrs. Hodgson Wright they had managed to raise £5,526 since 1878. The next was York. It was not a very populous place, but still they managed to raise £1,935 since 1879, very largely owing to the exertions of Lady Harriet Duncombe and the Hon. Mrs. Lascelles, with the assistance of the late Dean Duncombe, of York. In the city he was more closely connected with—Leeds—he did not think they had done their duty—they ought to have done more. When they remembered that Leeds had a population of very nearly 400,000, and that York had only some 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants, and that in Leeds the Ladies' Association had not yet raised as much as they had at York, they would agree with him that

Leeds was behindhand. The amount raised at Leeds was £1,705. At Bradford an Association was formed in 1884, and had been very successful. The late Chairman (Mr. Joseph Craven) exerted himself very strenuously, and since 1884 the Ladies' Association had been able to secure subscriptions to the amount of £3,145. Then, in addition, there was £132 which had been collected in branches—namely, at Thirsk, Saltburn, and the neighbourhood—which completed what had been done by the Ladies' Associations in Yorkshire. He did not think he was justified in saying much about Sheffield, except that he had blamed his own city. He hoped, therefore, that Sheffield, which was not represented on the list, would, the next time they met there, be able to say that it had made up the leeway, and was able to hold its own with other towns in the great county of Yorkshire. (Hear, hear.) Alluding next to the references made in the report and by previous speakers to epileptic patients, Sir Andrew said it seemed curious that while they said they did not take in epileptic patients they at the same time should be talking about building a separate wing for them. The truth of the matter had been touched upon by Sir Frederick Mappin. It was this—that although they did not take in those who were confirmed epileptics, it happened that during the time the patients were at the Institution, although they might have been free from the malady when admitted, some of them unfortunately developed epileptic symptoms, and it would be very hard indeed to turn them out of the Asylum before their time. (Hear, hear.) That was the reason, or one of the reasons, why the additional wing was to be built, and he hoped that subscriptions would be forthcoming in order that it might be speedily erected; because it was in every way advisable to separate those who were afflicted with that malady from the other patients. Another point he would refer to was the proposal to place those epileptic patients on the ground floor—and the cripples as well—so that in case of any accident or fire they might be easily removed. At the present time they were scattered all over the large building, and in case of a conflagration there might be very great danger of some of them being burnt. In conclusion he would say that the ladies were the best advocates they could have for such poor children as those in the Institution. Their patience, their indefatigable zeal, their tenderness, and in many cases their motherly feelings, rendered them eminently fitted for the work. He felt that the Institution was deeply indebted to the ladies for what they had done in the past, and he trusted to be able to give a still better report of what they would do in the future. (Hear, hear.)

LIST OF
CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

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

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- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster : Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. the Dean of York (Dr. Purey-Cust), at the Parish Church, Lancaster ; Rev. W. Bonsey, Vicar.
- The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (the late Dean of Llandaff), at the Parish Church, Leeds ; Rev. Dr. Atlay (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster ; also at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. L. Appleford, Ripley Hospital Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Armour, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell (the late), 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. H. Barnacle (the late), Parish Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.
- Rev. P. Bartlett (the late), Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.
- Rev. W. Mardon Beeby (the late), Burngreave Congregational Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. Bonsey, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster,

- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury (the late), St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.
- Rev. G. Shaw Briggs, Salem Congregational Church, Otley.
- Rev. W. Barlow Brown (Edgeworth, Bolton), Earlsheaton Wesleyan Church, Dewsbury.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell (the late), Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave (the late), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Bath), 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. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.
- Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John W. Cundey, Emmanuel Church, Bolton-le-Moors.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, (Walkington, Beverley), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. G. Denyer, at St. Elisabeth's Church, Reddish Green, Stockport; Rev. E. Oldfield, Rector.
- Rev. E. Dothie (Sydenham), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. Vickers English, at Warton Parish Church, Carnforth; Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Fleming (the late), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Dr. Flood (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. W. H. Fothergill, Providence Congregational Church, Middleton, Manchester.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. F. W. Greenhow, East Keswick Church, Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Allithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- The Rev. J. C. Hanson, at St. Leonard's Church, Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk; Rev. E. G. Wadeson, Vicar.
- 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; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster, the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.