

Reports of the superintendent and chaplain of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, with statistical tables, for the year 1873.

Contributors

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REPORTS
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN
OF
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
WITH STATISTICAL TABLES,
For the Year 1873.



LONDON:
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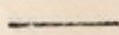
1874.

REPORTS

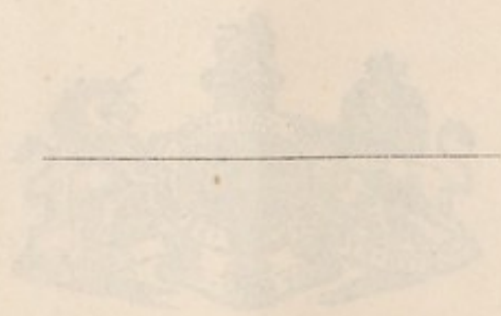
OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN

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LONDON :

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1871.

REPORTS

ON

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,

1873.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum,
26th March 1874.

SIR,

I BEG to submit, for the consideration of the Council of Supervision, the following Report with reference to this Asylum for the year 1873, together with the usual statistical tables.

On the 1st of January there were in the asylum 507 patients, of whom 406 were males and 101 were females. During the year, 44 males and 11 females were admitted, making the total number under treatment during the year 562; 3 males and 4 females were discharged to the care of relatives; 2 males and 1 female, having recovered, were returned to prison to complete the terms of their sentences; 19 males and 1 female were transferred to various other asylums, being still insane after the expiration of their terms of imprisonment; 2 males effected their escape; and 11 males and 1 female died; thus leaving in the asylum on the 31st of December 518 patients, of whom 413 were males and 105 were females.

The daily average number resident during the year was 508. In 1872 the average number was 503, and in 1871 it was 483.

Of those admitted during the year, 1 male and 1 female, both of whom belonged to the class certified to be insane whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, had been inmates of the asylum on previous occasions. Of the other 53 who were admitted for the first time, 5 males and 1 female

Admissions.

had been found to be insane upon arraignment, 12 males and 6 females had been acquitted on the ground of insanity, 3 males had been respited on the same ground after sentence, and 23 males and 3 females were transferred from convict prisons, having been certified to be insane whilst undergoing various terms of penal servitude.

Offences
committed.

The offences committed by those who were admitted during the year are classified in Table 15. Of the 20 males admitted under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, 9 had been charged with the commission of murder, and 7 with attempts to murder or maim; and of the remaining 4, one had been charged with placing an obstruction on a railway, another with arson, another with burglary, and another with obtaining goods by false pretences. This last was the only male patient admitted during the year under an order of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, whose offence was of such a nature as not to cause danger to life, and, by the direction of the Council, this case was at once brought under the notice of the authorities of the parish to which the patient is chargeable, with a view to his removal to an ordinary asylum.

Of the 7 females admitted under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, 4 had been charged with murder, in all cases of their own children, 1 with an attempt to murder her child, and 2 with lesser offences.

Of the 24 males and 4 females transferred from convict prisons whilst undergoing sentences of penal servitude, all, with the exception of one man, had been convicted of offences against property in some form or other, with or without violence, the large majority being habitual thieves.

Cases of
homicide
admitted
during the
year.

The total number of cases of homicide admitted during the year is thus seen to have been 13, as compared with 26 in 1872, and with 17 in 1871.

The rate of mortality during the year was 2·36 per cent., calculated upon the average daily population.

Deaths.

An inquest was held in every case of death, and the following verdicts were returned.

Initials.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Verdict.
Males.			
G. T. -	24 Aug. 1864	25 Jan. 1873	Died from epilepsy and heart disease.
S. S. -	28 Nov. „	27 Jan. „	Died from dementia and paralysis.
J. R. -	16 July „	12 Mar. „	Died of cerebral paralysis.

Initials.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Verdict.
Males.			
F. B. -	13 Feb. 1865	15 May 1873	Death arose from chloroform, but that the same was carefully and judiciously administered.
W. S. -	19 May „	23 June „	Pleurisy.
C. P. -	24 April 1871	14 July „	Died from general paralysis.
W. C. -	27 Aug. 1872	26 July „	Died from general paralysis.
T. H. -	19 May 1868	26 July „	Died from cerebral hæmorrhage.
R. O. -	22 May 1865	8 Aug. „	Died from epilepsy.
J. K. -	13 Mar. 1866	15 Aug. „	That deceased committed suicide by hanging himself while of unsound mind.
G. C. -	19 Dec. 1867	25 Dec. „	Died from inflammation of the bowels.
Female.			
M. M. -	19 June 1863	27 Jan. „	Died from pulmonary consumption.

Of the 12 deaths, 6 were due to diseases of the nervous system, 3 were due to diseases of the heart and lungs, and 3 were due to various other causes. A post-mortem examination was made in every case, and brief notes of those examinations, as well as further particulars of the circumstances attending the deaths, will be found in Table 27, which has been compiled by Dr. Cassidy.

The patient who committed suicide, effected his object by suspending himself during the night from a ventilator in the ceiling of his sleeping room. To guard if possible against the recurrence of a similar act, these ventilators have been protected by sheets of perforated zinc.

Tables 25 and 26 record the principal diseases occurring amongst the inmates, and amongst the residents upon the asylum estate (amounting to a population of somewhat more than 400 persons), which have been treated by the medical officers during the year; and an examination of those tables shows the general health to have been satisfactory.

General health.

The following instances of escape have to be recorded :

Escapes.

(1.) On May 26th, a male patient, J. B., whilst taking exercise in the grounds, evaded the attendant in charge, and made his way into the woods, but was soon overtaken and brought back. He had been sentenced in 1867 to seven years penal servitude for larceny, and was certified to be insane, and removed to Broadmoor in that year.

(2.) On July 12th, a male patient, W. B., whilst taking exercise in the grounds, succeeded in throwing the attendant

in charge of him off his guard by asking a question respecting some rabbit burrows which were near the path. The attendant was induced by the question to stoop down to examine one of the burrows, when the patient attacked him from behind, first inflicting a violent blow upon the back of the head, and afterwards making an attempt to strangle him. A struggle ensued, but the patient succeeded in making his escape into the neighbouring woods, and, although assistance was immediately obtained, and a most persevering search was continued for many days, he was not recaptured. On examining the attendant he was found to have sustained a scalp wound about an inch in length, and also to be suffering from the effects of concussion of the brain, which rendered rest for several weeks necessary before he was sufficiently restored to be able to resume duty. The patient W. B., who thus escaped, had been tried with another man in the year 1868 for murder, and, in the first instance, both were convicted and sentenced to death, but W. B. having confessed that he alone was guilty, the other man was released, and the sentence of W. B. was commuted to penal servitude for life. He was afterwards certified to be insane, and was admitted into this asylum in January 1869. During the early part of his detention he displayed a considerable amount of violence of conduct and language, but after a time a gradual improvement in this respect took place, and for eighteen months before his escape he had been permitted to go out for exercise from time to time in the grounds of the asylum outside the walls. On these occasions he had always previously conducted himself well. The attendant who had charge of him when he escaped, had often accompanied him for exercise in the grounds in a similar manner; he also had the charge of the ward of which W. B. was an inmate, and he has been seven years in the service. But, notwithstanding his general experience, and his special knowledge of the patient, the latter behaved in so quiet and orderly a manner on the occasion in question, up to the moment of the attack, as to entirely disarm the attendant of all suspicion. This occurrence has conveyed a warning to all more immediately concerned in the management of the asylum which will not soon be forgotten.

(3.) On August 7th a male patient, J. W., escaped from a party consisting of eight others besides himself, who were working in an oat-field in charge of two attendants. He was admitted into the asylum in 1867, having been certified to be insane whilst undergoing 10 years penal servitude for burglary. During his residence in the asylum he had no delusions likely to lead to the commission of personal violence, he had never previously made an attempt to escape,

and he had been employed in out-door work since 1870 ; and as his mental condition had much improved, and as seven years of his sentence had expired, his liberation at no distant period would probably have taken place. In his case also all measures taken to effect his recapture have hitherto been unsuccessful.

(4.) On November 12th a male patient, J. B., effected his escape from No. 1. block by means of fabricated keys, and was recaptured the next day by an attendant. He had been tried at Chester in 1866 for burglary, and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and whilst undergoing this sentence in Chester Castle he committed an assault upon a warder for which he was, in 1867, sentenced to 15 years penal servitude. He was certified to be insane, and was removed to Broadmoor in April 1871.

A separate report has already been made with reference to these instances of escape, but as the question of the safe custody of persons sent to this asylum is one of considerable importance, it may not perhaps be deemed inadmissible to repeat shortly some of the matter contained in that report.

All the inmates are "criminal lunatics," and they are all, therefore, persons whose freedom has been forfeited by the commission of some offence, but who are sent here instead of being retained in prisons for the purpose of being treated in a manner suitable to their insane condition.

The following extract from the Minutes of Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Lunatics, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on the 11th April 1859, clearly indicates the character which this institution was designed to assume by those under whose auspices it was established :—

9th April 1859. Colonel SIR JOSHUA JEBB under Examination.

" Question 3298, by *Sir Erskine Perry*. With regard to the prisoners to be confined there (Broadmoor), is it intended that they should be enclosed by a wall ?—The buildings cover a great expanse of ground, and there exist the means of classification. These buildings would be enclosed by a boundary wall to a limited extent, for the purpose of giving exercise and for security ; but as there are 300 acres, more than half of which will be brought under cultivation, there will be employment beyond the boundary wall.

" 3299. It is not intended that the inmates of the Asylum shall have the liberty of going about the country ?—I do not quite understand the management that is to be adopted, but considerable freedom of action is generally considered beneficial.

" 3300. (*Sir George Grey.*) Do you know the course that is adopted with regard to out-of-door employment at Hanwell, or at Colney Hatch, or any of the large County Lunatic Asylums?—Not particularly.

" 3301. Have you ever observed the patients employed at Hanwell as you have passed by railway?—Yes; employed in gardening and agriculture.

" 3302. Do you contemplate the same kind of out-door employment for the Criminal Lunatics to be confined in this Asylum?—That I understand to be the desire and intention of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

" 3303. Was there a large quantity of ground purchased, beyond what was necessary for the actual buildings, with a view to that object?—Yes, a large quantity of ground was purchased for the purpose of affording means of employment in agricultural labour and gardening.

" 3304. Are you aware that the Commissioners in Lunacy generally insist, as far as they can, upon a certain amount of land being attached to every County Lunatic Asylum, with a view to the out-door exercise and employment of the patients?—Yes; and they have even suggested the purchase of a larger portion of the property than we have taken.

" 3305. Is it the case that although in the construction of this Lunatic Asylum it was not necessary by law to adopt the same steps which are taken with regard to County Asylums, yet that the same communication with the Commissioners in Lunacy has taken place in this case as in the cases of County Asylums, and that it will resemble, in fact, when completed, a well constructed County Asylum?—I think that more communication has taken place with them. I have been frequently with them, or they have called upon me to arrange the plans."

The opinions here expressed as to the value of out-of-door employment as a remedial agent in the treatment of insane persons have been abundantly confirmed in the working of this asylum, but the adoption of such employment in the open fields, and the resemblance which exists between this asylum and a county asylum in its general plan and construction, are necessarily attended with a certain amount of risk of the occurrence of instances of escape. In the management of this asylum the safe custody of the inmates is a matter which has, however, always been kept prominently in view, and the result may be seen by comparing the rate of instances of escape from this asylum with the rates which have obtained in other institutions.

The great bulk of "criminal lunatics" in England and Wales are now collected in Broadmoor, but there is still a sufficient number of criminal lunatics distributed in various county and other asylums to afford the basis for a comparison; and, although the number detained here has been con-

stantly and steadily increasing, whilst the number in county and other asylums has been commensurately decreasing, the total number treated here during the last ten years does not differ very greatly from the total number treated in all other asylums in England and Wales combined, during a similar period. The number of criminal lunatics under detention in various asylums during the ten years 1863-72, together with the number of instances of escape and the number of deaths, have been extracted from the annual volumes of the Judicial Statistics published by the authority of the Home Office, and arranged in a tabular form for the sake of comparison. The first of the tables thus arranged has reference to all asylums in England and Wales in which criminal lunatics have been confined with the exception of Broadmoor, and the second has reference to Broadmoor. The latter table has been completed up to the 29th of September 1873 for the purpose of including the recent instances of escape.

In these returns the number of persons escaped indicates the number who escaped during each year ending the 29th September, and who had not been recaptured at the date of making the annual returns. One of those included in the table referring to Broadmoor was subsequently recaptured; and, probably, similar instances of subsequent recapture have also occurred with reference to the escapes recorded in the table relating to other asylums.

STATISTICS referring to all the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in all other ASYLUMS whatsoever in ENGLAND and WALES, with the exception of BROADMOOR, from the year in which Broadmoor was opened to the latest year for which the Judicial Statistics have been published. The numbers in this table added to those in the succeeding one give the total numbers of Criminal Lunatics for the whole of England and Wales for the several years.

Year.	Total No. of Criminal Lunatics under Care during each Year ending 29th September.			Number under Care at the end of each Year on 29th September.			Number escaped each Year, and at large when the Return was made.			Number of Deaths in each Year.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1863	817	233	1,050	717	114	831	5	1	6	47	6	53
1864	856	161	1,017	597	132	729	6	.	6	26	12	38
1865	690	170	860	467	146	607	5	.	5	41	12	53
1866	540	183	723	464	160	624	2	.	2	43	6	49
1867	565	202	767	117	52	169	2	.	2	35	14	49
1868	222	87	309	89	40	129	1	2	3	9	2	11
1869	183	67	250	107	37	144	5	1	6	17	4	21
1870	238	72	310	130	45	175	4	.	4	17	4	21
1871	250	88	338	118	45	163	6	.	6	21	1	22
1872	223	90	313	117	51	168	2	1	3	18	2	20
Aggregate Totals -)	4,584	1,353	5,937	—	—	—	38	5	43	274	63	337

STATISTICS OF BROADMOOR ASYLUM, from the 27th May 1863, the date of opening, to 29th September 1873. (The years up to and including 1872 are taken from the tables published in the Judicial Statistics, and the Return for 1873 has been added in order to complete the Table.)

Year.	Total No. of Criminal Lunatics under Care during each Year ending 29th September.			Number under Care at the end of each Year on 29th September.			Number escaped each Year, and at large when the Return was made.			Number of Deaths in each Year.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1863	.	98	98	.	98	98
1864	193	99	292	187	92	279	1	.	1	3	1	4
1865	345	101	446	328	97	425	.	.	.	9	3	12
1866	351	104	455	329	99	428	.	.	.	15	3	18
1867	371	106	477	307	61	368	.	.	.	6	4	10
1868	519	125	644	372	83	455	.	.	.	7	.	7
1869	404	93	497	373	87	460	1	1	2	12	2	14
1870	398	90	488	374	81	455	.	.	.	9	4	13
1871	429	95	524	402	85	487	.	.	.	8	4	12
1872	449	113	562	413	98	511	.	.	.	7	3	10
1873	450	109	559	410	102	512	2	.	2	10	1	11
Aggregate Totals -)	3,909	1,133	5,042	—	—	—	4	1	5	86	25	111

These statistics show that during the ten years 1863-72 the aggregate of the yearly totals of criminal lunatics under care in the various county and other asylums in England and Wales, with the exception of Broadmoor, was 5,937, and that the number of instances of escape was 43, giving a per-centage of .74 instances of escape upon the aggregate of the yearly totals of numbers treated; and that the aggregate of the yearly totals of criminal lunatics under care in Broadmoor during the 10 years and 4 months, from May 1863 to 29th September 1873, was 5,042, with five instances of escape, giving a per-centage of .099, or less than one seventh of the rate in the other asylums referred to. A calculation based upon a computation of the daily average number resident in the two cases shows a still greater difference, in consequence of the average period of detention of each inmate being longer in Broadmoor than in the other asylums. In drawing this comparison it is far from being the intention to imply that the greater rate of instances of escape from county asylums is due to any want of care. The primary function of a county asylum is the cure of its inmates, and experience abundantly shows that this object is best attained by a wise concession of a considerable degree of freedom of action.

As the death-rate is seen in the foregoing tables to have been markedly less at Broadmoor than in the aggregate of other asylums, it may be assumed that the bodily health of those sent here has been less infirm than that of the criminal

lunatics detained elsewhere, and the much smaller per-centage of instances of escape which have actually occurred here may therefore be reasonably accounted for, in part by the greater amount of supervision resulting from a larger staff of attendants, and in part by more restricted freedom. Possibly a further increase of either of these means would result in still further diminution in the number of escapes; but increased supervision by means of a still larger staff would involve a still further increase in the annual expenditure, which is already considerable, and greater restriction of freedom, if applied without distinction, besides being attended with other evils, would entail, it is believed, unnecessary hardship.

The question then arises whether it may not be possible to lessen still further the general risk of escape whilst preserving the benefits of field employment and exercise to those who most require and who are least inclined to abuse them; and in considering this question the point which appears first to claim attention has reference to the fact that, setting aside minor distinctions, there are under the term "criminal lunatic" two very different classes of persons comprised.

Differences which exist between those under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure and those under sentence of penal servitude.

The distinction between these two classes has been dwelt upon in several of the annual reports of Broadmoor, and particularly in that for the year 1872, at page 8. One class consists of those who, having been charged with the commission of some criminal act, have, either whilst awaiting trial, or when arraigned, or when tried, been found to be insane, and have in consequence been ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure; and the other class consists of those who have been certified to be insane, whilst undergoing penal servitude in convict prisons.

These two classes do not include all descriptions of criminal lunatics, but they form the bulk of those who are sent to this asylum. The former class consists mainly of persons whose offences have been the direct results of their insane state, and who, up to the time of the outbreak of their insanity, have in many cases led honest and industrious lives. The other class consists chiefly of habitual criminals, whose offences against law and order are part of their everyday life. The medical officer of Millbank prison, in his report for the year 1869, writes, that of 28 prisoners certified to be insane during that year, 24 were known to have been previously convicted, and that in one case 14 previous convictions had been recorded, in another 13, and in another 10. And of the 28 persons of this class transferred from convict prisons to Broadmoor in 1873, 26 were known to have been previously convicted.

But in addition to the differences which exist between these two classes in their moral aspect, there are other distinctions arising out of the different nature of the judicial sentences under which they are detained.

In one class, consisting of persons acquitted on the ground of insanity or found insane before trial, the order of the court under which they are detained is that they shall be kept in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known. In the other class a definite sentence of penal servitude has been inflicted.

Persons belonging to the latter class, who recover before the expiration of the term of their sentence, are liable, in the ordinary course, to be returned to a convict prison to complete the term, so that instead of having the bright prospect of the hope of release to promote recovery, recovery becomes to them a thing scarcely to be desired, inasmuch as it would be attended with penal consequences; and, lest the exercise of self control and orderly behaviour might, when the more acute stage of insanity has passed, be interpreted as indicating recovery, interest as well as inclination appear to lead towards an opposite line of conduct, and thus disorderly habits are apt to become more strongly confirmed, and for the safe custody of such inmates arrangements similar to those of an ordinary asylum do not suffice.

Those, however, who are confined during Her Majesty's pleasure, have no fear of penal servitude before them, should they recover; on the contrary, when they begin to reflect, they soon perceive that instead of penal consequences being entailed by its being considered that they are again sane, their chief hope of ultimate liberation lies in such an opinion being justified by their good conduct and self-control.

All the men who effected their escape during the past year were under sentences of penal servitude, and the desire to avoid the possibility of returning to prison was, doubtless, largely operative as a motive for escaping.

It is further to be noted, that all who have at any time escaped since the opening of the asylum, and who have not been retaken, have likewise been persons under sentences of penal servitude.

Of those under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have at any time been admitted since the opening of the asylum, all who have not died, or been legally discharged, are still inmates. Two men belonging to this class at different times escaped, but both were recaptured within very short periods.

Many of those under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure are persons of very violent propensities, who labour

under dangerous delusions, and who therefore require very vigilant supervision, but for the efficient management of those who belong to the convict class it is necessary to be provided also with means for controlling criminal habits acquired before the onset of insanity.

The conclusion arrived at is, that arrangements suitable to one class are not suitable to the other, and that the complete separation of the two classes could not fail to be highly conducive to the efficiency and order of the asylum. The construction of the asylum is, however, such as to render it doubtful whether it would be possible to accomplish this object satisfactorily without providing entirely separate buildings for the convict class.

It is believed, however, that the existing buildings would afford suitable accommodation for the class detained during Her Majesty's pleasure; although to render the asylum a place of safe custody even for this class, some improvements in the boundary walls of the courts and of the kitchen garden, and some increase in the extent of enclosed ground, are highly desirable. And, considering what has been already stated with reference to the infrequency of instances of escape of persons belonging to this class, there would not appear, so far as they are concerned, to be any sufficient ground for greatly restricting the amount of field employment and exercise which have hitherto been accorded with so much advantage in a remedial point of view.

At the close of the year the male division of the asylum contained its full complement of 413 patients, and, as the need of further accommodation is pressing, the present time would appear to be especially opportune for providing that accommodation in such a manner as would afford the means of suitable classification, and thus obviate the necessity of being compelled to continue to intermingle two classes of inmates who differ so widely.

For the class drawn from convict prisons, who when certified to be insane are actually undergoing sentences of penal servitude for crimes committed by them when sane, the experience gained during the past ten years shows that an asylum constructed upon the plan of a county asylum affords too great facilities for combination, of which persons belonging to the convict class are found to be fully capable of availing themselves, and that the unrestricted association leads to the still further deterioration, morally, of the younger by the older inmates; to effectually counteract which a staff extravagantly large and expensive would be required, even if with such a staff the desired result could be obtained.

In convict prisons the constant tendency, in late years, has been towards the individual separation of the inmates, at those times when they are not actively employed; and this system of separation has extended to the hospital wards. In the Report of Directors of Convict Prisons for 1872, page xi., the following passage occurs:—

“ All these hospitals are constructed mainly on the principle of isolating the prisoners confined in them, and the greatest attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements. The system of association which has hitherto characterized our prison hospitals has been found to have many evils; one inevitable result was the mutual corruption of the inmates; it also encouraged malingering by making the hospital an agreeable escape from the isolation of the ordinary cells, and threw a difficulty in the way of the endeavours of the chaplains to influence the prisoners. In the new hospitals these evils are removed, and at the same time the sanitary condition of the hospitals has been much improved.”

And, in an asylum where large numbers of men drawn from convict prisons have to be detained in safe custody during the periods to which they have been sentenced to penal servitude, although unfit, by reason of their mental condition, to undergo penal discipline, it is found that for the efficient management of the riotous and insubordinate, who are in good bodily health, and whose insanity is not acute, the existence of the means of carrying out such separation is not less necessary than it is in prison hospitals.

It would, however, be also necessary that the plan of wards specially designed for insane convicts should be such as to afford the means of associating those whose mental condition may render association requisite and safe, whilst attached to the wards there should be a sufficient extent of securely enclosed ground, in order to afford the means of abundant exercise, and also to permit of employment in out-of-door work being carried on without serious risk.

Offences committed by those remaining in the asylum at the end of the year

The offences with which the patients who remained in the asylum on 31st of December had been charged are classified in Table 19.

278 males and 79 females were under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, and 135 males and 26 females had been admitted under sentences of penal servitude. Of these latter the sentences of 31 males and 1 female had expired; the reason of their continued detention in this asylum, as has been stated in several previous reports, being that they

were convicted at various places not within the limits of England and Wales.

Of those who had been charged with the taking of life the particulars are given in Table 20. Although the detail are sad, they are of some practical utility, as showing the degree of relationship or otherwise of the persons whose deaths were caused. 121 males and 56 females had been charged with murder, and 7 males and 5 females had been charged with manslaughter, making 128 males and 61 females charged with taking life. Of the males, 61, or somewhat less than one half, had taken the lives of relatives. Of these, 24 had killed their wives, including 4 who had at the same time killed one or more of their children also; 16 others had killed their children; 7 had killed their mothers, 4 their fathers, and 10 had taken the lives of relatives of less degrees of affinity. Of the 67 males who had killed persons not related to them, 13 had killed fellow patients in other asylums, 3 had killed their attendants, and 1 had killed a commissioner in lunacy, 2 had killed fellow inmates in workhouses, 1 had killed a warder in prison, 2 had killed police constables who had charge of them, and 1 had killed the medical man attending him. Amongst the females a very much larger proportion of the victims were relatives; 46 had killed their own children, 1 her husband, and 1 her mother; whilst 12 only had killed persons not related to them; and in 2 of these cases the persons were fellow inmates in asylums. The aggregate number of deaths caused by these 189 persons was 204, as far as can be ascertained.

Number charged with the commission of homicide.

Of accidental injuries sustained by patients during the year the following are the most noteworthy. On the 7th of February a male patient, F. C., suffering from general paralysis, fell in the act of stooping to pick up a tray from the ground, and fractured his thigh. He made a fairly good although slow recovery, with some shortening of the limb, and he is now able to walk without assistance, as well as his paralysed condition will permit. On the 16th of May a male patient, F. B., having climbed upon a fire guard, slipped and fell, striking his perinæum. A laceration of the urethra was caused, and for the purpose of exploring the amount of injury, and performing whatever operation might be found necessary, chloroform was administered on the following day. Death took place from syncope about seven minutes from the commencement of the administration of the anæsthetic. On the 8th of August a male patient, T. H., sus-

Accidents.

tained a dislocation of the ulna by striking his arm against his bedstead. On the 31st of October a male patient, J. Y., fractured his radius by striking at another patient, who warded off the blow. In these cases, also, good recoveries were made.

Although in many of the better wards acts of violence have happily been rare during the year, the dangerous character of some of the inmates has resulted in injuries to their attendants on various occasions, two of which call for special note. One of these instances has already been described in connexion with the escape of W. B., and the other was an attack made on Sunday the 14th of September upon the principal attendant of one of the strong blocks by three patients, two of whom had armed themselves with sharpened nails. Shortly after dinner, the attendant in going round his wards sat down by the side of one of these patients to listen to something that the patient said he wished to tell him, when after talking for a few moments the patient suddenly inflicted a violent stab near the eye of the attendant, following up the blow with others, and calling to the other two patients to assist in the attack, which they immediately did. The attendant, although almost blinded with blood from the first wound, succeeded partially in warding off the blows until his assailants were secured by other attendants. Upon examining the injured attendant, it was found that he had received eight wounds in the head and face, besides others on the arms and hands. Although two of the wounds were severe, and likely to cause a certain amount of disfigurement, the attendant made a fairly good recovery, and after a few weeks' rest he was able to resume duty. The object of the attack appears to have been to get rid of the attendant, who bears a good character for vigilance in the discharge of his duties, and who was thought by his assailants to be a serious obstacle to the carrying out of a scheme which had been planned amongst them.

Childbirth.

On the 23d of February a married female patient, who had been admitted in the previous September, gave birth to a child, which was artificially reared in a ward occupied by convalescents until it was eight months old, when it was transferred to the care of its father; the mental condition of the mother being such as to render her entirely incapable of being trusted with the infant at any time.

No accident endangering life, and no untoward event of any moment, occurred throughout the year in the female division of the asylum.

The new works completed and in progress during the year, New works. under the direction of the Office of Works, include the erection of a new laundry on the north of the female asylum, but connected with it by means of a covered way. The necessity for supplying suitable laundry accommodation had long been urgently felt, the female laundry being quite inadequate in point of size, and badly situated, and the greater portion of the laundry work having to be done in the male laundry, which was originally intended for the cleansing only of the foulest portion of the men's clothing and bedding. This new laundry is of ample dimensions and conveniently arranged.

The kitchen in the male division and the gas-works have also been enlarged and improved.

A number of single rooms in both divisions of the asylum have been provided with suitable means for enabling the attendants to exercise better supervision over suicidal and epileptic patients during the night without disturbing them by opening their doors. The lavatories have been improved in several of the wards. A fire-place has been furnished to the only dormitory in the asylum which did not previously contain one. The means of flushing the drains have been increased and improved.

The work of colouring and painting the wards has been carried on in regular rotation, and repairs have been executed as occasion arose.

In February the asylum suffered a severe loss in the death of Dr. Gray, the assistant medical officer, whose kindly disposition and many sterling qualities had endeared him to his colleagues, and won for him the unfeigned respect of all. He died of inflammation of the lungs after a very short illness. Death of assistant medical officer.

Dr. F. Pritchard Davies, who was elected to the office thus rendered suddenly vacant, and who entered upon it in June last, has discharged the duties devolving upon him with energy and ability. During the interval between the death of Dr. Gray and the date at which Dr. Davies joined, very efficient temporary assistance was rendered by Dr. Buck, formerly senior assistant medical officer at the Gloucester County Asylum. Changes in the staff.

Attendant William Furner died in March from pericarditis, leaving a widow, for whom employment has been provided in the asylum laundry.

Attendant Gregory Bishop, and Frederick Prince, the chief cook, were invalided during the year. To the former a gratuity of 35*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, and to the latter a gratuity of 69*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* was awarded.

Three male attendants were dismissed during the year for misconduct. The other changes in the staff of attendants were not numerous. Of the 77 male and 21 female attendants whose names were on the books on the 1st of January, 65 of the former and 19 of the latter were still in the service of the asylum at the close of the year.

To the several officers of the asylum my best thanks are due for the cordial and willing assistance rendered by them in their several departments.

In conclusion, I desire most gratefully to acknowledge the unvarying support accorded to me by the Council of Supervision in the discharge of my duties.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. ORANGE,
Superintendent.

*The Chairman of the
Council of Supervision,
&c. &c. &c.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT

SIR,

Broadmoor Asylum, 26th Feb. 1874.

IN the report which I had the honour to address to you in April last, I ventured to propose, for the purpose of meeting the special exigencies of this institution, that the Litany should be omitted on Sunday morning, and be said in the evening as a separate service. The proposal having received the sanction of the Council of Supervision, it has been acted upon since Sunday the 11th of May last. At this evening service, in addition to the saying of the Litany, a psalm is chanted, two hymns are sung, and one of the lessons for the day is read and shortly explained. The inexpediency of allowing the women patients to pass to and from the men's asylum after dark has prevented their attendance during the winter; but, notwithstanding this drawback, experience is in favour of the present order.

During Lent an evening service was held for the patients on each Wednesday at 6 P.M., and for attendants on each Friday at 8.15 P.M.

No other change was made during the year 1873 in the arrangements for the religious instruction of members of the Church of England.

The greatest number of patients present at any service upon any one Sunday has ranged from 63 to 78 men, and from 13 to 32 women. On Good Friday the number present was 63, and on Christmas day 93. On other days of the week the attendance at morning prayer has ranged from 17 to 47 men and women.

The evening prayers which have been said in each block have been well attended.

There has been a celebration of the Lord's Supper on the first Sunday of every month, on the three principal festivals of the church, and privately for the communion of sick patients. The number of patients admitted to communion has been 16.

Additions have been made during the year to the asylum library, which have adequately met the requirements of the patients.

In former reports I have described fully the duties which are assigned to Mr. Thomas, the schoolmaster for the patients. No change has been made in those duties; and they have been discharged by Mr. Thomas with great regularity. The number of the patients who have come under his instruction has been 43.

The school for the children of servants was inspected on the 25th of November; and the managers have received from the education department a summary of the report of Her Majesty's inspector, in which he says:—"The work is being very well done in all departments. I anticipate a very good infants' school by next year. The mixed school shows very careful and intelligent work throughout."

The average attendance for the school year, which ends on the 31st of October, was 116; and there were present on the day of examination 88, of whom 40 were infants. The grant to which the school was entitled by results was 79*l.* 16*s.*, but the expenditure for the year not having exceeded 146*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, it was reduced to 73*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, as a grant, according to the regulations in force, cannot exceed half the expenditure.

The largeness of the grant, and the report of H.M. inspector, are sufficient evidence that the duties of Miss Wood, the schoolmistress, have been discharged ably and successfully, while she has been well supported by the assistant mistress, and by the pupil teachers, whose conduct has been, in all respects, most exemplary.

Dr. Gray, the assistant medical officer, having died in the asylum on the 27th of February 1873, the Office for the Burial of the Dead was said in the chapel on the day of the funeral, and the service was attended both by many officers and patients.

I desire, Sir, to place upon record an expression of the respect which I entertained for the late Dr. Gray, and of the pain caused by his death to myself, in common with all classes of persons connected with this asylum. A gentleness of character, not without necessary firmness, had produced a strong feeling of regard for him among the whole body of the patients; and when his death was known among them, many requested to see the body. It was thought well to accede to this request; and the coffin was placed in the chapel uncovered, while all who wished to do so were permitted to pass by it in order. Some who availed themselves of the permission were among the very worst

characters in this asylum; and I can recall to my recollection no incident during the whole of my long intercourse with criminals more remarkable than the sight of men indurated in crime, and with passions often ungovernable under the excitement of madness, standing to gaze in silence for the last time upon the lifeless countenance of one whom they had respected, with a sympathy which could not be concealed.

In the discharge of my duties I have continued to receive the most cordial support from the superintendent, and from the other officers of the asylum.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient and most humble servant,

J. T. BURT,

Chaplain.

*To the Chairman of the
Council of Supervision,
&c. &c. &c.*

TABLES.

TABLE 1.

Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS,
and ESCAPES during the Year 1873.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
In the asylum 1st January 1873 - -				406	101	507
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year				43	10	53
Re-admitted during the year * - -				1	1	2
Total admitted - - - -				44	11	55
Total under care during the year - -				450	112	562
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged or removed, &c. :						
Recovered and discharged - -				3	4	7
Recovered and removed to Prison				2	1	3
Transferred to other asylums (still insane).				19	1	20
Died - - -				11	1	12
Escaped - - -				2	—	2
Total discharged or removed, &c. -				37	7	44
Remaining in the asylum 31st December 1873 -				413	105	518
Average numbers resident during the year 1873				407	101	508

* The two persons re-admitted were both under sentences of penal servitude.

TABLE 2.

Showing the ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, and ESCAPES, from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted during the period of $10\frac{21}{30}$ years -	798	223	1021
Re-admissions * - - - -	10	4	14
Total of cases admitted - -	808	227	1035
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged or removed, &c. :			
Recovered and discharged - -	31	29	60
Recovered and removed to prisons	26	6	32
Relieved and discharged - -	2	—	2
Transferred to other asylums (still insane) - -	240	60	300
Died - - - -	91	26	117
Escaped and re-captured in subsequent years - - - -	2	—	2
Escaped and not re-captured up to 31st December 1873 -	3	1	4
Total discharged, removed, died, &c. during the $10\frac{21}{30}$ years - - - -	395	122	517
Remaining 31st December 1873 - -	413	105	518
Average number resident during the $10\frac{21}{30}$ years	339	95	434

* Of the 14 persons re-admitted, 3 males and 2 females were under orders of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, and 7 males and 2 females were under sentences of penal servitude. See note at page 27.

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 3.

Showing the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, and ESCAPES, with the Mean Annual Mortality and the Proportion of RECOVERIES and ESCAPES per Cent. of the Admissions, for each Year since the opening of the Asylum.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.										Transferred to other Asylums.			Died.		
				Recovered.			Relieved.												
				Discharged.			Removed to Prisons.												
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.				
From 27th May to 31st December 1863	—	99	99	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In the year 1864	222	6	228	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7		
" 1865	131	4	135	5	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13		
" 1866	35	8	43	2	2	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12	6	18		
" 1867	47	28	75	4	1	5	2	—	2	—	—	43	29	72	8	2	10		
" 1868	173	16	189	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	121	19	140	6	1	7		
" 1869	29	6	35	2	1	3	3	—	3	—	—	9	2	11	11	3	14		
" 1870	27	4	31	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	9	1	10	10	3	13		
" 1871	60	17	77	2	4	6	6	3	9	2	—	12	4	16	9	5	14		
" 1872	40	28	68	2	7	9	3	—	3	—	—	27	1	28	8	1	9		
" 1873	44	11	55	3	4	7	2	1	3	—	—	19	1	20	11	1	12		
Yearly average -	80.80	21.50	97.83	3.10	2.74	5.68	2.60	0.57	3.03	0.24	—	24.00	5.68	28.40	9.10	2.46	10.18		

TABLE 3—continued.

Years.	Escaped and not Recaptured on 31st December of each Year.			Remaining 31st December of each Year.			Average Number resident.			Per-centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per-centage of Deaths on average Numbers resident.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
From 27th May to 31st December 1863	—	—	—	—	95	95	—	89	89	—	1·01	—	—	—	—
In the year 1864	—	—	—	214	95	309	114	94	208	1·80	50·00	3·07	3·50	3·19	3·36
" 1865	—	—	—	323	98	421	300	96	396	7·63	—	7·40	4·00	1·04	3·28
" 1866	—	—	—	342	98	440	328	98	426	11·42	25·00	13·95	3·65	6·12	4·22
" 1867	—	—	—	332	94	426	338	95	433	12·76	3·57	9·33	2·36	2·10	2·30
" 1868	3	—	3	370	86	456	355	86	441	2·29	25·00	4·21	1·69	1·16	1·58
" 1869	—	1	1	375	85	460	375	87	462	16·66	16·66	16·69	2·93	3·44	3·03
" 1870	—	—	—	377	81	458	371	81	452	22·22	100·00	32·25	2·69	3·70	2·83
" 1871	—	—	—	406	82	488	400	83	483	16·66	41·17	22·07	2·25	6·02	2·89
" 1872	—	—	—	406	101	507	410	93	503	12·50	25·00	17·64	1·95	1·07	1·78
" 1873	2	—	2	413	105	518	407	101	508	11·36	45·45	18·18	2·70	0·95	2·36
Yearly average -	0·50	0·09	0·56	355	96	451	339	95	434	7·03	15·41	8·87	2·68	2·59	2·69

(continued on next page.)

TABLE 4.

Showing the HISTORY of the ANNUAL ADMISSIONS since the opening of the Asylum, with the DISCHARGES and DEATHS and the Numbers of each Year remaining on the 31st December 1873.

Years.	Admitted.						Of each Year's Admissions discharged, died, and escaped in the Year 1873.									
	New Cases.		Re-admissions.		Total Admissions.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Transferred to other Asylums.		Died.		Escaped during the year and not recaptured on 31st December.	
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Fem.
1863	—	99	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864	222	6	228	—	222	228	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865	131	4	135	—	131	135	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1866	35	8	43	—	35	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	47	27	74	—	47	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1868	171	16	187	2	173	189	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1869	27	5	32	2	29	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1870	26	4	30	1	27	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871	59	17	76	1	60	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	37	27	64	3	40	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	43	10	53	1	44	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	798	223	1021	10	808	1035	5	5	—	—	19	1	11	1	12	2

TABLE 4—continued.

Years.	Total discharged, died, and escaped of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1873.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions, 31st December 1873.			
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Transferred to other Asylums.			Died.				Escaped and not recaptured on 31st December 1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
1863	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	41	41	17	17	—	—	30	30	
1864	25	1	26	—	—	—	44	45	89	37	—	—	—	4	120	
1865	11	3	14	—	—	—	25	26	51	19	—	—	1	—	75	
1866	2	1	3	—	—	—	12	12	24	7	2	—	—	5	19	
1867	7	5	12	—	—	—	24	37	61	4	3	—	—	7	18	
1868	3	4	7	—	—	—	116	119	235	9	1	10	—	7	52	
1869	4	3	7	—	—	—	4	4	8	6	1	7	—	2	17	
1870	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	8	3	1	4	—	3	20	
1871	2	3	5	—	—	—	13	13	26	2	—	—	—	14	57	
1872	1	4	5	—	—	—	2	3	5	4	1	5	—	22	55	
1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	55	
	57	35	92	2	—	2	244	60	304	91	26	117	3	105	518	

Summary of the Total Admissions.						Male.	Female.	Total.
Percentage of Cases Recovered and discharged						3.82	12.77	5.78
" Relieved and discharged						0.24	—	0.19
" Recovered and removed to prison						3.21	2.64	3.08
" Transferred to other Asylums						29.62	26.43	28.92
" Dead						11.23	11.45	11.28
" Escaped and not recaptured up to 31st December 1873						0.37	0.44	0.38
" Remaining						51.51	46.27	50.37
						100.00	100.00	100.00

The Re-admissions may be classified as follows:						Male.	Female.	Total.
Under detention during Her Majesty's pleasure						3	2	5
Removed to County Asylum on completion of sentence; discharged from thence, and again convicted and sentenced						4	2	6
Removed to County Asylum on completion of sentence of penal servitude; re-admitted under order of detention during Her Majesty's pleasure, having killed a fellow patient						1	—	1
Re-admitted after escape						2	—	2
						10	4	14

TABLE 5.

Showing the CAUSES of DEATH during the Year 1873.

Causes of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Diseases of the Nervous System :—			
Hemiplegia - - - -	2	—	2
General paralysis - - - -	2	—	2
Apoplexy - - - -	1	—	1
Epilepsy - - - -	1	—	1
Thoracic Disease :—			
Pleurisy - - - -	1	—	1
Chronic pneumonic phthisis - - - -	—	1	1
Heart disease - - - -	1	—	1
Abdominal Disease :—			
Perforation and inflammation of the Bowels	1	—	1
Accidental Deaths :—			
Suicide by hanging - - - -	1	—	1
The effect of the inhalation of the vapour } of chloroform - - - - }	1	—	1
Total	11	1	12

TABLE 6.

Showing the LENGTH of RESIDENCE in those discharged recovered,
and in those who have died, during the Year 1873.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3 „ 6 „ - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 6 „ 9 „ - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9 „ 12 „ - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 1 „ 2 years - - -	2	4	6	—	—	—
„ 2 „ 3 „ - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
„ 3 „ 5 „ - - -	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ 5 „ 7 „ - - -	1	—	1	2	—	2
„ 7 „ 10 „ - - -	2	—	2	7	—	8
„ 10 „ 12 „ - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total - - -	5	5	10	11	1	12

TABLE 7.

Showing the DURATION of the DISORDER on ADMISSION in the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year 1873.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.									
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
				Recovered.		Transferred to other Asylums.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
First Class. First attack, and within three months of admission - - -	3	3	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Second Class. First attack, above three and within twelve months of admission - - -	9	3	12	1	2	3	2	-	2	-
Third Class. Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Class. First attack or not, but of more than twelve months of admission - - -	29	3	32	4	-	4	17	1	18	12
Total - - -	44	11	55	5	5	10	19	1	20	12

TABLE 8.

Showing the AGES with respect to the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year 1873.

Ages.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered.		Transferred to other Asylums.		Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
From 5 to 10 years -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 10 " 15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 15 " 20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 20 " 30 "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" 30 " 40 "	16	4	20	3	3	3	-	1	-	1
" 40 " 50 "	16	3	19	3	1	13	-	-	-	-
" 50 " 60 "	5	4	9	-	-	2	-	3	-	3
" 60 " 70 "	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
" 70 " 80 "	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	4
" 80 " 90 "	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" 90 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total	44	11	55	5	5	18	1	11	1	12

TABLE 9.

Showing the CONDITION as to MARRIAGE in the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year 1873.

	The Admissions.	The Discharges.			The Deaths.		
		Recovered.		Transferred to other Asylums.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Condition in reference to Marriage.							
Single	26	4	30	3	2	5	6
Married	17	5	22	2	3	5	3
Widowed	1	2	3	—	—	—	1
Not ascertained	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	44	11	55	5	5	10	11
					1	20	1
							12

TABLE 10.

Showing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder in the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year 1873.

Causes.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Irregular life -	5	2	7	3	-	3	-	-	1
Intemperance -	8	3	11	2	-	2	1	-	1
Intemperance and blow on the head -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance with hereditary predisposition -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Intemperance and effect of tropical climate -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intemperance, poverty, and syphilis -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hereditary predisposition -	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
The effect of tropical climates -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stroke -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury to head -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
The puerperal state -	-	2	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
Over lactation -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic unhappiness -	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pecuniary losses -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Desertion by husband -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Congenital -	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not ascertained -	16	1	17	12	4	16	8	1	9
Not insane -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44	11	55	24	6	30	11	1	12

TABLE 11.

DEGREE of EDUCATION in the ADMISSIONS during the year 1873.

Education.	Male.	Female.	Total.
None - - - - -	7	2	9
Read only - - - - -	7	5	12
Read and write - - - - -	29	4	33
Good - - - - -	1	—	1
Total - - -	44	11	55

TABLE 12.

PREVIOUS HISTORY of the ADMISSIONS during the year 1873.

Previous History.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stated not to be first attack of insanity - -	8	3	11
First attack, or no information on the subject -	36	8	44
Total - - -	44	11	55
Known to have attempted suicide - -	7	3	10
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no } information on the subject - - - }	37	8	45
Total - - -	44	11	55
Affected with epilepsy or epileptiform convul- } sions - - - - - }	—	—	—
Not so affected - - - - -	44	11	55
Total - - -	44	11	55

TABLE 13.

Showing the PREVIOUS OCCUPATION with respect to the ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, and DEATHS during the Year 1873.

Previous Occupation.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Recovered or Relieved.		Transferred to other Asylums.		Male.	Female.	Total.
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Blacksmith	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Blockmaker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boiler maker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricklayer	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cattle Dealer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chairmaker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charwoman	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coachtrimmer	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Collier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dealer	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engine Driver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory-hand	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farmer	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gardener	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hairdresser	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hawker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Housewife	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Ironer	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Labourer	16	—	16	—	1	8	—	2	—	2
Laundress	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	30	6	36	2	3	14	—	3	1	4

Table 13—continued.

Previous Occupation.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.					
				Recovered or Relieved.		Transferred to other Asylums.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Brought forward	30	6	36	2	3	5	14	—	14	3	1	4
Mason	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mariner	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Painter and Plumber	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plate Worker	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potter	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sailor	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sawyer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Seamstress	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Servant	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Shoemaker	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
Soldier	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stay-maker	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tailor	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1
Waiter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weaver	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	2	2	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	4
Total	44	11	55	5	5	10	19	1	20	11	1	12

TABLE 14.

CLASSIFICATION of the CRIMES and SENTENCES of the 507 Patients in the Asylum on 1st January 1873.

Crime.	In Asylum on 1st January 1873.			Period at which Insanity was recognized.						Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.		
	Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.		Total.	Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.		Total.	Reprieved on the ground of Insanity.		Total.	Male.		Female.
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder	118	53	171	39	20	59	71	30	101	1	1	2
Attempt to murder, maim, &c.	89	14	103	23	3	26	57	10	67	—	—	—
Concealing birth	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter	7	5	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	—	—	—
Rape	6	—	6	2	—	2	4	—	4	—	—	—
Assault with intent to ravish	7	—	7	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—
Unnatural offences	3	—	3	3	—	3	6	—	6	—	—	—
Treasonable and seditious offences	8	—	8	1	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—
Assaults	25	1	26	5	—	5	6	—	6	—	—	—
Burglary and housebreaking	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery on the highway	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheepstealing	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horsestealing	48	19	67	3	2	5	3	2	5	—	—	—
Larceny and petty thefts	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frauds and embezzlement	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen goods	34	3	37	8	1	9	16	1	17	—	—	—
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful damage	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters from the army and navy	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Felony	10	3	13	1	1	2	3	1	4	—	—	—
Sending threatening letters	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Misdeemeanor	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insubordination	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempting self-murder	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total	406	101	507	94	30	124	174	45	219	1	1	2
										137	23	162

TABLE 15.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CRIMES AND SENTENCES OF THE 55 PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO THE ASYLUM DURING THE YEAR 1873.

Crime.	Admitted during the Year 1873.			Period at which insanity was recognized.											
				Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Reprieved on the ground of Insanity.			Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder -	9	4	13	1	1	2	5	3	8	3	-	3	-	-	-
Attempt to murder, main, &c. -	8	1	9	3	-	3	4	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1
Felony, placing an obstruction on a railway -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary and housebreaking -	6	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
Larceny and petty thefts -	13	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	3	16
Receiving stolen goods -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Arson -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Possession of counterfeit coin -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Felony -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total -	44	11	55	5	1	6	12	6	18	3	-	3	24	4	28

TABLE 16.
CLASSIFICATION of the CRIMES and SENTENCES of the 10 Patients recovered during the Year 1873.

Crime.	Period at which Insanity was recognized.											
	Discharged recovered.			Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.		Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.		Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Murder - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Burglary - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny - - - -	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Felony - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	5	10	-	2	2	3	1	4	2	2	4

TABLE 17.

CLASSIFICATION of the CRIMES and SENTENCES of the 20 Patients transferred to other Asylums during the Year 1873,
after the expiration of the Terms of Imprisonment to which they have been sentenced.

Crime.	Transferred to other Asylums.			Period at which Insanity was recognized.						Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.
	Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.		Total.	Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.		Total.	Total.			
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.		
Attempt to murder, maim, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Assault	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Burglary and housebreaking	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Horse stealing	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Larceny and petty thefts	7	1	8	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
Receiving stolen goods	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Arson	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Forgery	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Felony	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Insubordination	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	19	1	20	—	—	—	—	19	1	20

TABLE 18.

CLASSIFICATION of the CRIMES and SENTENCES of the 12 Patients who have died during the Year 1873.

Crime.	Died during the year 1873.			Period at which Insanity was recognized.					
				Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.		Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.		Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Murder - - - - -	4	-	4	1	-	3	-	-	-
Attempt to murder, maim, &c. - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary and housebreaking - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Larceny and petty thefts - - - - -	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1
Arson - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total - - - - -	11	1	12	3	1	5	-	3	3

TABLE 19.

CLASSIFICATION of the CRIMES and SENTENCES of the 518 Patients remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1873.

Crime.	In Asylum on 31st December 1873.			Period at which Insanity was recognized.					
	Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.		Reprised on the Ground of Insanity.		Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Murder	121	53	177	39	21	60	72	32	104
Attempt to murder, maim, &c.	92	15	107	24	3	27	59	11	70
Concealment of birth	7	1	8	2	1	3	1	1	2
Manslaughter	5	5	10	2	2	4	4	—	4
Rape	6	—	6	1	—	1	4	—	4
Assault to ravish	7	—	7	3	—	3	4	—	4
Unnatural offence	3	—	3	1	—	1	6	—	6
Treasonable and seditious offences	7	—	7	6	—	6	4	—	4
Assaults	26	2	28	3	—	3	2	—	2
Burglary and housebreaking	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Robbery on the highway	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Sheepstealing	51	19	70	3	—	3	2	—	2
Larceny	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Fraud and embezzlement	3	—	3	8	1	9	16	1	17
Receiving stolen goods	32	3	35	2	—	2	—	—	—
Arson	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilful damage	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttering counterfeit coin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Possession counterfeit coin	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserters from army and navy	12	2	14	1	—	1	4	1	5
Felony	4	1	5	2	—	2	2	—	2
Sending threatening letters	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanor	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insubordination	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Attempting self-murder	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	413	105	518	96	28	124	178	50	228
							4	1	5
							135	26	161

TABLE 20.

SHOWING the NUMBER of PATIENTS in the ASYLUM during the Year 1873, who had committed Homicide.

Degree of Relationship or otherwise of those whose deaths were caused.	In Asylum 1st January 1873.			Admitted.			Discharged.			Removed.			Died.			Escaped.			In Asylum 31st December 1873.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Father	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Mother	8	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8
Wife	19	-	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Wife and child, or children	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Husband and child	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Own children	14	43	57	2	4	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	46	62
Brother	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Sister	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uncle	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Aunt	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nephew or niece	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Grandson	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fellow patients in asylums	14	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	15
Fellow inmate of workhouse	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Commissioner in Lunacy	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attendant	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Surgeon attending	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Warder	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Police constable in charge	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Other persons while under care as lunatics	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Fellow soldier	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Fellow sailor	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fellow servant	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fellow workman	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Women with whom cohabiting	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Women whom they wished to marry	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Other persons	24	10	34	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	24	10	34
Total	125	58	183	9	4	13	1	1	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	128	61	189

The aggregate number of deaths caused by the 189 patients now in the Asylum who have committed homicide is 204, as far as can be ascertained.

TABLE 21.
SHOWING the NUMBER of OFFENDERS tried by CIVIL COURTS.

Where tried.	Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.			Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.				Number in the Asylum 31st Dec. 1873.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number whose Sentences have expired.		Number whose Sentences have not expired.						
In England and Wales	96	28	124	177	50	227	—	—	—	102	26	128	375	104	479
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12	—	—	—	11	1	12
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Stations	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	96	28	124	178	50	228	11	1	12	102	26	128	387	105	492

TABLE 22.
SHOWING the NUMBER of OFFENDERS tried by MILITARY and NAVAL COURTS.

Where tried.	Found Insane on Arraignment or while awaiting Trial.			Acquitted on the Ground of Insanity.			Convicted and certified to be Insane after Sentence.						Number in the Asylum, 31st Dec. 1873.		
	Male.		Female.	Total.			Number whose Sentences have expired.		Number whose Sentences have not expired.				Male.	Female.	Total.
In England and Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Foreign Stations	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	7	—	25	—	—	25
	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	7	—	26	—	—	26

TABLE 23.

Showing PARTICULARS of PATIENTS whose Sentences have expired.

Initials.	Occupation.	Convicted.		Crime.	Sentence.	When Sentence expired.
		Where.	When.			
Males.						
J. C.	Soldier	Crimea	May 1856	Stabbing	6 years P.S.	May 1862.
F. S.	"	Calcutta	September 1860	Striking superior officer	4 "	September 1864.
R. C. P.	"	Bangalore	April 1862	Insubordination	4 "	April 1866.
D. McP.	"	Canada	December 1862	Striking superior officer	4 "	December 1866.
T. K.	"	Neesmuck	January 1863	Threatening superior officer	4 "	January 1867.
W. T. P.	"	Jubbelepore	April 1863	Insubordination	4 "	April 1867.
J. Y.	"	Dinapore	September 1863	Violence to superior officer	4 "	September 1867.
P. M.	"	Ireland	October 1863	Insubordination	4 "	October 1867.
T. B.	"	Halifax	February 1858	Striking superior officer	10 "	February 1868.
J. F.	"	Montreal	" 1864	Insubordination	4 "	" 1868.
T. C.	"	Rawil Pirde	August 1862	"	6 "	August 1868.
A. W.	"	Greece	December 1855	"	14 years tptn.	December 1869.
J. McD.	"	New Zealand	May 1864	"	4 yrs. P.S. from 26th Jan. 1866.	January 1870.
J. R.	"	Murree	September 1865	"	5 years P.S.	September 1870.

TABLE 23—continued.

Initials.	Occupation.	Convicted.		Crime.	Sentence.	When Sentence expired.
		Where.	When.			
Males.						
J. H.	Soldier	Secunderabad	August 1860	Killing a native Indian	7 years P.S.	August 1867.
F. R.	"	Montreal	May 1865	Desertion	5 yrs. P.S. from 16th Dec. 1866.	December 1871.
J. D.	"	Secunderabad	July 1862	Violence to superior officer	10 years P.S.	July 1872.
J. C.	"	Mauritius	April 1868	Insubordination	5 "	April 1873.
P. M.	"	Tried at a foreign station and afterwards pardoned.				
J. W.	Carter	Glasgow	May 1853	Theft	7 years tptn.	May 1860.
J. M.	Shoemaker	"	April 1858	Housebreaking	4 years P.S.	April 1862.
W. S.	Not known	"	October 1859	Arson and theft	4 "	October 1863.
T. H.	Hatter	Edinburgh	February 1859	Counterfeit coin	7 "	February 1866.
A. M.	Not known	Perth	October 1859	Rape	7 "	October 1866.
J. D.	Labourer	Glasgow	April 1864	Larceny	3 "	April 1867.
D. D.	"	"	" 1859	Rape	10 "	" 1869.
J. S.	Baker	Stirling	" 1862	Theft	8 "	" 1870.
J. S.	Tailor	"	September 1862	Housebreaking	8 "	September 1870.
B. W.	Labourer	Glasgow	December 1866	Rape	5 "	December 1871.
H. K.	Nailor	Ayr	April 1839	Robbery.		
Female.						
M. S.	Washerwoman	Glasgow	September 1830	Felony	7 years tptn.	September 1837.

TABLE 24.

SHOWING the NUMBER of PATIENTS employed during the Month of
December 1873.

Description of Employment.					Male.	Female.	Total.
In the garden and farm	-	-	-	-	22	—	22
„ wards	-	-	-	-	38	10	48
„ laundry	-	-	-	-	9	16	25
„ kitchen	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
„ store room	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Carrying coals	-	-	-	-	8	—	8
Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	9	—	9
Tailors	-	-	-	-	5	—	5
Carpenters	-	-	-	-	6	—	6
Painters	-	-	-	-	1	—	1
Mattress-makers	-	-	-	-	7	—	7
Tinman	-	-	-	-	2	—	2
Sundry work	-	-	-	-	4	—	4
Needlework	-	-	-	-	—	23	23
Total	-	-	-	-	117	51	168

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Average number attending chapel during the month of December 1873	66	22	88
Average number attending the Roman Catho- lic services during the month of December 1873	28	—	28
Average number attending the Wesleyan ser- vices during the month of December 1873	14	—	14

TABLE 25.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of the principal DISEASES among the PATIENTS, which came under Medical Treatment during the year 1873.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1872.		Admitted under Treat- ment during 1873.		Total Number treated.		Recovered, Relieved, or Removed from Treat- ment.		Died.		Remaining under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General diseases.												
Catarrh - - -	4	2	16	16	20	18	20	17	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatism - -	2	4	9	4	11	8	9	8	-	-	2	-
Chronic Osteo-arthritis -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Gout - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis - - -	-	-	3	1	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Rodent Ulcer - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Struma - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
General Dropsy - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the nervous system.												
Apoplexy - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
General Paralysis - - -	7	1	10	5	17	6	1	-	2	-	14	6
Hemiplegia - - -	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	1
Epilepsy - - -	8	-	5	1	13	1	7	-	1	-	5	1
Hysteria - - -	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neuralgia - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Mania - - -	2	6	4	6	6	12	3	11	-	-	3	1
Chronic " - - -	8	2	15	6	23	8	20	6	-	-	3	2
Recurrent " - - -	1	-	7	7	8	7	6	6	-	-	2	1
Melancholia - - -	-	-	10	3	10	3	6	4	-	-	4	2
Dementia with Paralysis	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Puerperal Mania - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the respira- tory system.												
Bronchial Catarrh - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Asthma - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-
Hæmoptysis - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic pneumonic Phthisis - - -	5	2	7	-	12	2	8	1	-	1	4	-
Pleurisy - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Broncho-Pneumonia - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the heart -	1	1	4	1	5	2	3	1	1	-	1	1
Diseases of the digestive system.												
Aphthæ - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dolor Faucium - - -	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Pharyngitis - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - -	14	5	16	3	30	8	28	7	-	-	2	1
Gastrodynia - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Perforation of Bowels and Peritonitis - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE 25—continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1872.		Admitted under Treat- ment during 1873.		Total Number treated.		Recovered, Relieved, or Removed from Treat- ment.		Died.		Remaining under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Melæna - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhœa - - -	-	-	13	8	13	8	13	8	-	-	-	-
Dysentery - - -	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Jaundice - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gall stones - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the urinary & generative system.												
Stricture of the Urethra	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Rupture of the Urethra -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hydrocele - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysmenorrhœa - - -	-	1	-	4	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the cuta- neous system.												
Erythema - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Prurigo - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lichen - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Psoriasis - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Eczema - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ecthyma - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Burns and Scalds - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Ulcer - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anthrax - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Various diseases.												
Conjunctivitis - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Inflammation of Pectoral muscles - - -	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Compound fracture of Femur - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture of Ulna - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture of Radius - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Caries of Facial bones -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sprain - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abscess - - -	-	1	4	-	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
Fistula in Ano - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Conditions not necessa- rily associated with general or local diseases.												
Debility - - -	-	-	3	2	3	2	3	1	-	-	-	1
Childbirth - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia from suicidal hanging - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Do. from effect of chlo- roform vapour - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE 26.

SHOWING the Number of Cases of the principal DISEASES among PERSONS IN THE ASYLUM SERVICE and those members of their families residing on the ASYLUM ESTATE, which came under Medical Treatment during the year 1873.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1872.		Admitted under Treat- ment- during 1873.		Total Number treated.		Recovered, Relieved, or Removed from Treat- ment.		Died.		Remaining under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
General diseases.												
Scarlatina - - -	-	-	3	2	3	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
Febricula - - -	-	-	6	3	6	3	6	3	-	-	-	-
Catarrh - - -	1	3	29	19	30	22	29	21	-	-	1	1
Acute Rheumatism - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Muscular Rheumatism - - -	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Chronic Rheumatism - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Gout - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Osteo-arthritis - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Struma - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the nervous system.												
Hemiplegia - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chorea - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia - - -	-	-	3	6	3	6	3	6	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the heart -												
	-	-	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Diseases of the respira- tory system.												
Bronchial Catarrh - - -	-	-	8	15	8	15	8	15	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Hæmoptysis - - -	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Chronic pneumonic Phthisis - - -	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Diseases of the digestive system.												
Aphthæ - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dolor faucium - - -	-	-	1	8	1	8	1	8	-	-	-	-
Tonsillitis - - -	-	-	4	5	4	5	4	5	-	-	-	-
Dyspepsia - - -	3	2	41	21	44	23	44	22	-	-	-	1
Diarrhœa - - -	-	-	19	12	19	12	19	12	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Hepatitis - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gall stones - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE 26—continued.

DISEASES.	Remain- ing under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1872.		Admitted under Treat- ment during 1873.		Total Number treated.		Recovered, Relieved, or Removed from Treat- ment.		Died.		Remaining under Treat- ment 31st Dec. 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Diseases of the urinary and generative system.												
Ischuria - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Calculus Vesicæ - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Incontinence of Urine - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic Ovaritis - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Uterine Tumours - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uterine Catarrh - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Procidentia - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Amenorrhœa - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Menorrhagia - - -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Abortion - - -	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	1
Diseases of the cuta- neous system.												
Urticaria - - -	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Miliaria - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Eczema - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sycosis - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Furunculus - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Onychia - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burn - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pruritus - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tinea Tonsurans - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Various diseases.												
Conjunctivitis - - -	-	-	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Otitis - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Abscess - - -	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Entropium - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wound - - -	-	-	7	2	7	2	7	2	-	-	-	-
Contusion - - -	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Sprain - - -	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ganglion - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Conditions not neces- sarily associated with general or local disease.												
Childbirth - - -	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
Premature birth - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Debility - - -	-	-	8	3	8	3	8	3	-	-	-	-

TABLE 27.

POST-MORTEM RECORD.

Reg. No. 162. G. T., tavern waiter; æt. 64; tried at Westminster for assault in 1839, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Admitted from Hanwell Asylum, August 1864. A demented and incoherent patient, noisy, and restless. Began to have epileptic fits in 1870. Being held for a few minutes in an upright posture whilst being removed from one bed-room to another, fainted, and died almost instantly. Died January 25th. Autopsy 40 hours p.m.; temperature of air 39° F. Grey matter of cerebral convolutions much wasted; white matter firm; puncta vasculosa abundant and large; membranes adherent; about 6 oz. of serum; spinal cord softened, probably from imbibition of fluid; vessels of brain and cord extremely degenerate: capillaries atheromatous; lungs deeply congested but crepitant; heart enlarged and fatty; right side flaccid, and auricle full of fluid blood; left side empty and contracted: liver fatty; gall-bladder full of calculi and inflamed; large right scrotal hernia formed of ileum and a band of much thickened omentum.

Reg. No. 212. S. S., a labouring man; tried at Chester in 1854 for arson, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Admitted from Chester Asylum 28th November 1864. An imbecile who set fire to a haystack because the farmer who owned it had teased him. In August 1867 had an attack of right hemiplegia some weakness still remaining in 1869. On August 31st, 1869, being unable to get up from his seat, was carried to bed, when it was found that though able to move his right leg, the left side of the body and face was paralyzed. He gradually sank toward the end of 1872, and died January 27th, 1873. Autopsy 23 hours p.m.; temperature of air 40° F. Dura mater thickened and adherent; about 6 oz. of fluid beneath the arachnoid; grey matter of convolutions defective; in posterior lobe of right hemisphere, just below back of ventricle, an old apoplectic cyst with a little rust-coloured fluid; in floor of left ventricle a depression apparently the remains of a cyst from effusion; about 3 oz. of fluid in ventricles; vessels of spinal cord particularly tortuous and full; vessels of brain extremely degenerate; lungs congested; heart enlarged; aorta atheromatous and ossified throughout whole length; valves competent; kidneys show appearances of Bright's disease; hypertrophied bladder; prostate enlarged, and containing several small calculi and abscesses.

Reg. No. 68. M. M., female patient, formerly a hawker; indicted for larceny at Bolton, March 1859, but found insane on arraignment. Admitted June 19th, 1863, from Prestwich Asylum. Affected with chronic mania, and very vociferous; began to show symptoms of phthisis in the early part of 1872. Died January 27th from chronic pneumonic phthisis. Autopsy 24 hours p.m.; temperature of air 40° F. Calvaria thick; brain small; arachnoid slightly opaque; about 4 oz. of fluid under the membranes; vessels

full of fluid blood; *pluræ* very adherent on left side, to a less extent on the right; left lung much condensed and full of phthisical deposit; a large ragged cavity in left apex, and several smaller *vomicæ* throughout the lung; no recent tubercle in right lung, but at apex some cretaceous nodules; pericardium distended with fluid; surface of heart *œdematous*; liver fatty; left kidney atrophied; pelvis distended; left ureter occluded near entrance to bladder.

Reg. No. 110. J. R., former occupation unknown; *æt.* 71; tried at Carnarvon in 1825 for murder, and found not guilty on the ground of insanity; admitted from Bethlem Hospital July 16th, 1864. At one time a violent and dangerous patient, but for some years quiet and demented, with delusions, as that an old fellow patient visited his sleeping room every night. About the end of 1872 had several transitory attacks of unconsciousness, which left the left arm and leg much weaker than before: during the week before his death the paralysis rapidly increased, affecting the whole of the left side, his breathing was diaphragmatic, and the chest full of *râles*; finally he died comatose March 12th, 1873, from hemiplegi; autopsy 14 hours p.m.; temperature of air 39° F. Head: membranes of brain adherent; arachnoid and pia mater on right side reddened, and a thick layer of lymph overlying the cerebrum and cerebellum on this side, tearing away the grey substance *en masse* in attempting removal; this side of the brain very soft, a milky fluid pouring from the cut surface; a small quantity of serum in ventricles; vessels very degenerate. Lungs congested; heart hypertrophied; liver fatty; kidneys granular.

Reg. No. 242. F. B., labourer; tried at York in 1847 for murder, and found to be insane. Admitted February 13th, 1865. A demented and incoherent patient, generally in good bodily health; had a habit of jumping or climbing over tables, seats, &c. On May 14th, about 9.30 a.m., in stepping from a table upon a fireguard, fell with his perineum upon the edge of the guard; considerable hæmorrhage from urethra followed; an attempt to pass a catheter into the bladder was desisted from in consequence of the violent resistance of the patient; the hæmorrhage from urethra continued, and about 4 p.m. on the next day chloroform was administered for the purpose of being able to fully explore the injury. He seemed to become quickly insensible, and the inhaler was removed, but as he immediately recommenced to struggle, the administration was continued; about seven minutes from the commencement of the administration, he suddenly ceased to breathe, and his pulse stopped. Every effort was made, and continued for a long time to restore animation, but without avail. Died May 15th; autopsy 20½ hours p.m.; temperature of the air 58° F. Body rigid; recent bruises on the inside of left thigh, and on both knees, and scratches on both *tibiæ*; scrotum and perineum tumid and ecchymosed; a suicidal scar of old date 2 inches long across thyroid cartilage. Head: arachnoid opaque and containing from 1 to 2 oz. of fluid; cerebral convolutions narrow and flattened; vessels of brain and cord extremely degenerate, and in many places rigid and patulous. Thorax: lungs congested; two white patches

on surface of heart ; right side flaccid and full of fluid blood ; walls of auricle very thin ; left side empty and contracted ; aorta atheromatous, and with numerous bony plates. Abdomen, kidneys granular ; capsule adherent ; bladder half full of urine ; urethra near triangular ligament lacerated to the extent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, a narrow band of the upper border alone preserving its continuity.

Reg. No. 327. W. S. ; æt. 82 ; former occupation unknown ; tried at York in July 1838 for matricide, found insane, and ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure. Admitted from Fisherton House Asylum, May 19th, 1865. A very talkative, but quite incoherent and demented old man. Was taken ill and removed to the infirmary on June 7th, and died June 23d of pleurisy ; autopsy 23 hours p.m. ; temperature of the air 50° F. Brain : membranes generally adherent ; about 6 oz. of fluid ; convolutions small and flattened ; vessels of brain and cord extremely degenerated. Thorax : an inflamed patch of pleura over diaphragm on each side ; fluid to the extent of 100 oz. occupying both sides ; old tough adhesions at apices ; lungs emphysematous in upper lobes ; at apices condensation of tissue and tubercle ; at left apex a small cavity ; depending portions of lungs collapsed ; about 2 oz. of fluid in pericardium ; heart enlarged and fatty ; aorta atheromatous, and containing numerous bony plates. Abdomen : calculi in gall-bladder ; a small supplementary spleen present ; kidneys very moveable ; small and granular.

Reg. No. 707. C. P., chairmaker ; æt. 58 ; committed for trial for the murder of a fellow patient in the Birmingham Borough Asylum, and being insane was removed from the Warwick County Prison to Broadmoor by order of the Secretary of State, April 24th, 1871. When admitted was in such an advanced stage of general paralysis that he could scarcely walk ; his father died from syphilis, and he was covered with eruption of syphilitic psoriasis ; excitable, incoherent, and demented ; became gradually more feeble and paralysed, and died July 14th from general paralysis ; autopsy 24 hours p.m. ; temperature of air 62° F. moist. Head : membranes generally thickened and adherent ; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of fluid under membranes and ventricles containing serum in addition ; puncta vasculosa abundant and large ; membrane lining ventricles extremely granular ; vessels of brain and cord atheromatous. Thorax ; pleura very much thickened and adherent posteriorly ; on left side about 12 oz. of gelatinous fluid ; left lung emphysematous anteriorly, and posteriorly covered with a thick layer of lymph ; in its substance many small cavities containing pus ; about 4 oz. of serum in pericardium. Abdomen : spleen softened and pultaceous ; small bony plate in its capsule.

Reg. No. 572. T. H., sawyer ; æt. 65 ; tried at Monmouth in 1846 for rape, found guilty and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Admitted 19th May 1868 from Fisherton House Asylum. A quiet moderately industrious man ; in usual health up to 22nd July 1873, when immediately after dinner he had a fit of right hemiplegia, partially recovered in afternoon, and went on well till 5.30 p.m. July 25th, when he had a second attack, from which he died at 10.30 next morning ; autopsy 24 hours p.m. ;

temperature of air 71° F. dry. Head: superficial vessels of scalp gorged with dark blood; arachnoid and pia mater slightly inflamed; right lateral ventricle distended with a dark clot of blood; bloody serum in left lateral ventricle; brain substance generally much destroyed; corpus striatum particularly broken up; no clot in third or fourth ventricles, but serum in all; capillaries atheromatous. Thorax: lungs congested; left ventricle of heart hypertrophied; valves normal. Abdomen: right oblique inguinal hernia without stricture; portal system loaded with dark blood; kidneys fairly healthy.

Reg. No. 752. W. C., shoemaker; æt. 37; tried for larceny after pre-conviction at the Central Criminal Court, October 26th, 1868, and sentenced to 7 years penal servitude. Admitted Aug. 27th, 1872, from Millbank prison. A demented incoherent man, with marked symptoms of general paralysis; said to have had two convulsive seizures while in prison; marks of inherited and of acquired syphilis; became rapidly more feeble after repeated unilateral convulsions, and died July 26th from general paralysis; autopsy 26 hours p.m.; temperature of air 68° F. dry. Head: skull-cap flattened, and moderately thick; membranes very adherent, containing about 10 oz. of fluid, and tearing away the grey matter bodily; puncta very abundant and large; ventricles distended and granular internally; choroid plexuses œdematous and full of cysts; osteophytes in dorsal visceral layer of spinal arachnoid; vessels of brain and cord generally, congested, atheromatous, and rigid; posterior communicating artery of right side obliterated. Thorax: right pleura slightly injected and roughened, and containing about 4 oz. of fluid; lungs congested; heart normal; aorta extremely atheromatous; anterior curtain of aortic valve perforated by a hole large enough to admit a quill at one angle of attachment, at the other a contraction and thickening like a cicatrix, and several minute perforations.

Reg. No. 338. R. O., labourer; æt. 28; tried at Beaumaris, March 22nd, 1865, for larceny from the person, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. Admitted May 22nd, 1865. An epileptic, demented, and apt to be excited and violent, especially at the epileptic periods, always rambling and incoherent, and subject to hallucinations of sight; died after a rapid succession of 35 fits, occurring within 5 or 6 hours; autopsy 24 hours p.m.; temperature of air 68° F. External marks; body rigid and livid; frothy bloody fluid about mouth and nostrils; thumbs turned in, fingers and toes flexed. Head: vessels of scalp and meninges full of dark fluid blood; pia mater strips readily; posterior lobes of cerebrum hard and dense; about 2 dr. of fluid in ventricles. Thorax: old adhesions of left pleura; sanguineous frothy fluid in trachea and bronchial tubes; lungs congested; 10 oz. of fluid blood in heart; aorta slightly atheromatous, and containing a small bony plate.

Reg. No. 360. J. W. B. K., butcher; æt. 44; a German who had been previously confined in a lunatic asylum at Marsberg in Prussia, was tried at Reading assizes February 28th, 1866, for attempt to murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Admitted March 13th, 1866. A stout, well-conditioned man, generally quiet in his behaviour, but occasionally having fits of restlessness, demanding his discharge, and breaking windows; sometimes wrote letters to the Queen, who, he said, was his child. He frequently refused food for days, and it was supposed that if he had suicidal desires, he would only gratify them by attempting to starve himself. However he succeeded in suspending himself by means of a pair of braces which he secreted, and a strip of sheeting, from the ventilator in his sleeping room. A short time previous to this his weight was 14 stone 6 lbs., and he had eaten heartily up to supper time of the night in which he hanged himself. Committed suicide by hanging during the night of August 14th; autopsy August 16th; temperature of the air 74° F. Cadaveric rigidity slight; face livid; pupils dilated; ecchymosed mark of ligature; fifth cervical vertebra dislocated and fractured, and a fragment driven into the cord. Head: membranes somewhat thickened and adherent; and vessels generally turgid. Thorax: lungs congested; heart hypertrophied; aorta atheromatous; middle and inner coats of both common carotids ruptured at site of ligature.

Reg. No. 435. G. C., plumber and glazier; æt. 40; tried July 15th, 1867 for burglary, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Admitted December 19th, 1867, from Millbank Prison. A quiet, demented man, given to secreting or swallowing all sorts of things; in the habit of rubbing the hair off his head and face, and swallowing it. Attacked on December 12th with vomiting and purging; in about six hours began to pass blood with the motions; he never rallied, and died December 25th from perforation and inflammation of the bowels; autopsy 24 hours p.m.; temperature of the air 48° F. Head: membranes slightly thickened; brain substance firm; vessels full. Thorax: aorta atheromatous. Abdomen: peritoneum around cæcum and duodenum inflamed; just above the opening of the ductus communis two twigs like those from a bass broom, 5 inch long, penetrating the duodenum in two places within $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of each other; about 1 inch of the bowel here was gangrenous; cæcum also thickened and inflamed, and in it a piece of bone 3 inches long, rough and much worn.

Reg. No. 390. A. W. B. K., butcher; æt. 44; a German who had been previously confined in a lunatic asylum at Danversburg in Prussia, was tried at Reading Assizes February 28th, 1868, for attempt to murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

APPENDIX TO POST-MORTEM RECORD.

Reg. No.		Absolute Weight of Principal Organs.										
M.	F.	Cerebrum.	Cerebellum.	Pons and Medulla.	Total Encephalon.	Right Lung.	Left Lung.	Heart.	Liver.	Spleen.	Right Kidney.	Left Kidney.
162	—	oz. 35	oz. 5½	oz. 1	oz. 41½	oz. 26½	oz. 14¼	oz. 13¼	oz. 36½	oz. 7¼	oz. 5½	oz. 5¾
212	—	41⅞	4½	⅞	47¼	17¾	13¼	12¾	31¼	5¼	4¼	4¾
—	68	35	4	¾	39¾	15½	27¼	7¾	34¾	6¼	6⅞	2⅞
110	—	43½	5¼	1	49¾	39	19½	16½	52½	5	5¼	5¼
242	—	37½	5	1	43½	27	30½	13¼	50	9	5	5¼
327	—	39	4⅞	⅞	44	22	18¾	12	34	3¾	3	3
707	—	37⅞	4	⅞	42½	19	19¾	10¼	53	4	7	5
572	—	45¼	4¾	1	51	32	25	19½	60	5½	4	4½
752	—	35¼	5¼	¾	41¼	34½	22½	9½	56½	5	5¼	5½
338	—	44½	5	1½	51	34	15½	11	41	6½	5¼	5½
360	—	47	5½	⅞	53¾	28½	22	17½	74½	11½	6½	6½
435	—	49½	6¼	1¼	57	16	13	11	72	8	5½	6

TABLE 28.

ACCOUNT of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of PROVISIONS, &c. consumed in the Year 1873.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average daily number of attendants and servants rationed				75 $\frac{302}{365}$	26 $\frac{304}{365}$	102 $\frac{248}{365}$
Do.	do.	patients	do. -	406 $\frac{323}{365}$	101 $\frac{202}{365}$	508 $\frac{160}{365}$

Articles.				Quantity.	
Butcher's meat	-	-	-	132,857 $\frac{1}{4}$	lbs.
Australian preserved meat	-	-	-	5,279	"
Fish	-	-	-	4,006	"
Bread	-	-	-	247,983	"
Flour	-	-	-	12,380	"
Ale and porter	-	-	-	27,592	galls.
Butter	-	-	-	14,450	lbs.
Cheese	-	-	-	8,707	"
Bacon	-	-	-	16,079	"
Eggs	-	-	-	68,084	No.
Coffee	-	-	-	1,163	lbs.
Cocoa	-	-	-	968	"
Tea	-	-	-	2,994	"
Sugar (moist and lump)	-	-	-	22,491	"
Milk	-	-	-	12,283	galls.
Potatoes	-	-	-	133,698	lbs.
Carrots and parsnips	-	-	-	24,334	"
Vegetable marrows	-	-	-	3,113	"
Cabbage and greens	-	-	-	865	bushels.
Broad beans, peas, and French beans	-	-	-	295	"
Turnips	-	-	-	171	"
Rhubarb	-	-	-	9,484	lbs.
Currants and raisins	-	-	-	3,005	"
Oatmeal	-	-	-	3,397	"
Corn flour	-	-	-	1,170	"
Sago	-	-	-	943	"
Rice	-	-	-	1,397	"
Pearl barley	-	-	-	267	"
Wine	-	-	-	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	galls.
Brandy	-	-	-	22	"
Gin	-	-	-	9	"
Bottled ale and stout	-	-	-	974	bottles.
Lemonade and soda water	-	-	-	214	"

TABLE 29.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE in the FEMALE DIVISION in the
Year 1873.

Name of Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Linen shirts - - - - -	1,350	2,979
Chemises - - - - -	121	1,606
Flannel shirts - - - - -	43	778
Do. drawers - - - - -	8	1,853
Calico do. - - - - -	69	924
Uniform gowns - - - - -	101	22
Night-gowns - - - - -	128	2,041
Day do. - - - - -	274	1,490
Petticoats - - - - -	135	1,253
Caps - - - - -	106	226
Neckerchiefs - - - - -	1,353	10
Pocket handkerchiefs - - - - -	222	—
Stockings - - - - -	—	9,398
Stays - - - - -	—	522
Hoods - - - - -	45	197
Shawls - - - - -	—	32
Bonnets (trimmed) - - - - -	61	—
Cloth jackets - - - - -	18	100
Men's linen jackets - - - - -	—	56
Duck trousers - - - - -	—	15
Pinafores - - - - -	119	536
Aprons - - - - -	269	1,542
Pillow cases - - - - -	354	846
Table cloths - - - - -	68	212
Tea do. - - - - -	286	112
Knife do. - - - - -	104	57
Towels, hand - - - - -	251	307
Do. bath - - - - -	236	216
Do. round - - - - -	171	140
Sheets - - - - -	358	1,378
Blankets - - - - -	—	272
Counterpanes - - - - -	—	322
Laundry bags - - - - -	—	4
Iron holders - - - - -	—	266
Dusters - - - - -	36	—

TABLE 32.

ACCOUNT of WORK DONE in the UPHOLSTERERS' SHOP
in the Year 1873.

Name of Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Stuffed.	Re-stuffed.
Ticking mattress cases - - -	132	253	122	243
Canvas and drill „ - - -	6	40	6	169
Bolster cases - - -	18	45	20	113
Pillow „ (plain) - - -	25	173	27	228
„ „ (wedge shape) - - -	41	—	41	—
„ „ (feather) - - -	10	—	10	9
Cushion „ - - -	5	—	5	7
Bedstead sackings - - -	98	94	—	—
Day room, dormitory, and bedside carpets - - -	149	23	—	—
Canvas rugs - - -	—	6	—	—
Pads in padded rooms - - -	—	1	—	—
Blind cords - - -	91	96	—	—
Night-chair pads - - -	1	1	—	—

SUNDRIES.

Canvas dresses and frocks, seams sewn, &c. -	-	25 No.
Cocoa matting, bound - - -	-	219 yds.
Horsehair, picked and carded - - -	-	14,217 lbs.
Ottoman, repaired - - -	-	1 No.
Canvas bags made - - -	-	24 „
Canvas and webbing of sofa repaired - - -	-	1 „
Garden seat padded - - -	-	1 „
Office stools stuffed and covered with leather - - -	-	2 „

TABLE 32.

ACCOUNT OF WORK DONE in the TINMAN'S SHOP
in the Year 1873.

Articles.	Number.
Coal scuttles - - - - -	made 7
„ scoops - - - - -	„ 3
Beer cans - - - - -	„ 9
Bow covered cans - - - - -	„ 6
Water cans - - - - -	„ 6
Large tea-pots - - - - -	„ 6
Pudding tins - - - - -	„ 12
Bird tins - - - - -	„ 14
Saucepans - - - - -	„ 12
Milk pails - - - - -	„ 6
Dust pans - - - - -	„ 24
Lime dredgers - - - - -	„ 30
Closet waggon covers - - - - -	„ 3
Candle reflectors - - - - -	„ 5
Repairing sundry articles - - - - -	72 days.

TABLE 34.

ACCOUNT of WORK DONE by PATIENTS in the CARPENTERS' SHOP
for the Year 1873.

Articles.	Number.
Book cases - - - - -	made 2
Infirmary cupboard (8 feet high by 4 feet wide)	„ 1
Birch settee - - - - -	„ 1
Office stool - - - - -	„ 1
Desk slope - - - - -	„ 1
Tables with tressels - - - - -	„ 11
Wheelbarrows - - - - -	„ 7
Carding stool - - - - -	„ 1
Shoemakers cutting boards - - - - -	„ 18
Nest of 18 drawers - - - - -	„ 1
Nest of 65 pigeon-holes - - - - -	„ 1
Drum stand - - - - -	„ 1
Boxes for books, &c. - - - - -	„ 11
Wooden crosses - - - - -	„ 3
Frame for chimney - - - - -	„ 1
Small lockers for bedrooms - - - - -	„ 2
Jumping gallows - - - - -	„ 1
Notice boards - - - - -	„ 12
Small clamps - - - - -	„ 1 pair.
Bench board - - - - -	„ 1
Flat ruler - - - - -	„ 1
Nest boxes - - - - -	„ 5
Wooden rake - - - - -	„ 1
Assisting carpenters in repairs of furniture, &c. -	278 days.

TABLE 35.

A RETURN of BEDDING, CLOTHING, &c. issued from the STORES
for the Year ended 31st December 1873.

Articles.	Quantity issued.	Articles.	Quantity issued.		
Mattresses - - -	145 No.	Socks - - - -	31 prs.		
Hair bolsters - - -	23 „	Boots - - - -	567 „		
„ pillows - - -	53 „	Shoes - - - -	44 „		
Feather „ - - -	8 „	Wood-bottomed Boots -	28 „		
Blankets - - -	894 „	Slippers - - -	447 „		
Coverlids - - -	136 „	Pocket handkerchiefs -	3,476 No.		
White counterpanes -	39 „	Neckerchiefs - - -	2,346 „		
Sheets - - -	342 „	Bath rugs - - -	28 „		
Do. waterproof - -	51 „	Braces - - - -	585 prs.		
Pillow cases - - -	266 „	Blue guernseys - - -	2 No.		
Do. wedge shape -	56 „	Dusters - - - -	127 „		
Towels {	Round - - -	95 „	Day gowns - - -	218 „	
	Hand - - -	291 „	Night gowns - - -	100 „	
	Bath - - -	201 „	Chemises - - - -	130 „	
Cloths {	Tea and knife -	191 „	Stays - - - -	24 prs.	
	Table - - -	117 „	Uniforms. {	Great coats - - -	46 No.
Aprons - - -	155 „	Blue frock coats -		98 „	
Jackets - - -	578 „	Alpaca & serge jackets		119 „	
Waistcoats - - -	452 „	Waistcoats - - -		98 „	
Trousers - - -	593 prs.	Trousers - - -		121 prs.	
Shirts {	Linen - - -	1,778 No.		Cord, flannel, and linen jackets -	22 No.
	Flannel - - -	549 „		Cord, flannel, and linen trousers -	10 prs.
Flannel drawers - -	697 prs.	Caps (blue) - - -		95 No.	
Cloth capes - - -	27 No.	„ (linen) - - -		8 „	
Caps {	Day - - -	1,104 „		Gowns - - - -	59 „
	Night - - -	66 „	Goloshes - - -	45 prs.	
Stockings - - -	2,600 prs.				

TABLE 36.

A RETURN of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of CLOTHING and
BEDDING in STORES on the 31st December 1873.

Manufactured Articles.						Quantity.
Stockings	-	-	-	-	-	788 pairs.
Blankets	-	-	-	-	-	312 No.
Bath rugs	-	-	-	-	-	24 „
White counterpanes	-	-	-	-	-	21 „
Coloured do.	-	-	-	-	-	73 „
Braces	-	-	-	-	-	164 pairs.
Drawers	{	Flannel	-	-	-	201 „
		Cotton	-	-	-	15 „
Shirts	{	Linen	-	-	-	24 No.
		Flannel	-	-	-	176 „
Caps	{	Patients' day	-	-	-	179 „
		Night	-	-	-	37 „
Guernseys	{	Blue	-	-	-	30 „
		White	-	-	-	15 „
Socks	-	-	-	-	-	18 pairs.
Sheets	{	Attendants'	-	-	-	77 No.
		Patients'	-	-	-	129 „
		Waterproof	-	-	-	3 „
Pillow cases	-	-	-	-	-	59 „
Ditto	(Wedge shaped)	-	-	-	-	45 „
Towels	{	Round	-	-	-	106 „
		Hand	-	-	-	129 „
		Bath	-	-	-	42 „
Dusters	-	-	-	-	-	77 „
Tea and knife cloths	-	-	-	-	-	362 „
Table cloths	-	-	-	-	-	28 „
Aprons	-	-	-	-	-	49 „
Curtains	-	-	-	-	-	17 „
Capes	-	-	-	-	-	15 „
Jackets	-	-	-	-	-	46 „
Waistcoats	-	-	-	-	-	65 „
Trousers	-	-	-	-	-	95 pairs.
Boots	-	-	-	-	-	134 „
Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	2 „
Slippers	-	-	-	-	-	49 „
Men's clogs	-	-	-	-	-	10 „
Gloves	-	-	-	-	-	68 „
Goloshes	-	-	-	-	-	45 „

TABLE 37.

A RETURN of the PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of CLOTHING and
BEDDING in STORE on the 31st December 1873.

Material.				Quantity.
Sheeting	{	36-inch plain	- - -	74 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
		60-inch plain	- - -	355 "
		60-inch striped	- - -	609 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
		36-inch Forfar	- - -	95 "
		36-inch waterproof	- - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Dowlas	-	-	- - -	366 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Huckaback, 23-inch	-	-	- - -	64 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Calico	{	Unbleached	- - -	401 "
		White	- - -	200 "
Sail cloth	-	-	- - -	254 "
Glazed lining	-	-	- - -	131 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Alpaca, black and grey	-	-	- - -	324 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Handkerchiefs	-	-	- - -	350 No.
Neckerchiefs	-	-	- - -	185 "
Mangling cloth	-	-	- - -	201 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards.
Striped cotton	-	-	- - -	214 "
Silesia, black, slate, and drab	-	-	- - -	834 "
Thread	-	-	- - -	75 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Flannel	{	Welsh	- - -	776 yards.
		Scouring	- - -	793 "
		Blue beaver	- - -	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Cloth	{	Superfine blue	- - -	106 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
		Grey, blue, and brown army	- - -	395 "
		Blue pilot	- - -	39 "
		Blue doeskin	- - -	12 "
		Blue melton	- - -	23 "
		Grey doe	- - -	29 "
		Black beaver	- - -	70 "
Cotton cord	-	-	- - -	207 "
Blue and white serge and twilled cotton (linings)	-	-	- - -	839 "
Linen-duck	-	-	- - -	34 "
Pocket lining	-	-	- - -	249 "
Drab barragon	-	-	- - -	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Brown holland	-	-	- - -	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Dandy canvas	-	-	- - -	167 "
Black linen	-	-	- - -	182 "
Linen check	-	-	- - -	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Bed ticking	-	-	- - -	35 "
Raise baize and blanketting	-	-	- - -	51 "
Crash	-	-	- - -	254 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Winsey and linsey	-	-	- - -	47 "

TABLE 38.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1873.

1873.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1. To estimated value of stock on hand, viz. :—							
10 horses	-	307	0	0			
2 colts	-	37	0	0			
22 milch cows, 3 two years old heifers, 2 yearling heifers, 1 yearling bull, 1 two years old bull, 3 cows fatting—		633	0	0			
110 sheep, fatting	-	369	0	0			
224 pigs, various	-	228	13	0			
20 sides bacon	-	45	0	0			
Hay, corn, straw, &c.	-	752	2	0			
30 tons mangolds and 3 tons carrots	-	34	10	0			
Brewers grains	-	6	15	0			
Poultry	-	2	10	0			
230 sacks potatoes	-	80	10	0			
3 tons carrots and 3 tons parsnips	-	15	0	0			
Sundry garden produce	-	17	14	0			
Farm implements, dairy utensils, garden tools, &c.		674	8	6			
Farm yard manure	-	25	10	0			
					3,228	12	6
To growing crops, viz. :—							
19 acres wheat	-	76	0	0			
8 „ rye	-	32	0	0			
14 „ young clover	-	42	0	0			
					150	0	0
To ploughing and tillages	-				165	10	0
To purchase of—							
10 cows and 5 calves	-	276	10	0			
200 sheep	-	660	0	0			
Farmyard manure	-	132	18	6			
Chalk, lime, &c.	-	4	4	0			
Guano, superphosphate, &c.	-	129	12	1			
Hay, straw, corn, &c.	-	375	1	6			
Seeds for garden and farm	-	97	12	1			
Implements, garden tools, and repairs		78	7	10			
Harness and repairs	-	24	7	6			
Labour, including bailiff and gar- dener		860	0	1			
Oil cake, &c.	-	235	14	6			
Brewers' grains	-	134	19	4			
					3,009	7	5
To purchase of sundries, viz. :—							
27½ tons of steam coal	-	49	10	0			
Trees and shrubs	-	21	5	0			
Medicine	-	2	8	10			
Blacksmith, shoeing, &c.	-	30	16	10			
Railway carriage of grains, &c.	-	40	4	9			
Baskets, brooms, &c.	-	8	16	0			
Killing pigs, sheep, &c.	-	9	8	6			
Grinding corn	-	16	14	4			
Thrashing corn	-	6	15	8			
Keep of cows	-	10	8	5			
Small disbursements	-	23	18	1			
					220	6	5
To pigs' wash from establishment	-		50	0	0		
To Balance	-		279	16	4		
					£7,103	12	8

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1873.

	Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By produce supplied to the establishment, viz. :—							
Vegetables	-	347	10	6			
Butter, eggs, and poultry	-	3	18	3			
12,283½ gallons milk	-	486	7	3			
Pork and bacon	-	389	0	0			
Mutton (1,185 stones, 5 lbs.)	-	328	7	7			
Beef (799 stones, 4 lbs.)	-	222	19	5			
111½ sacks flour	-	256	13	6			
					2,034	16	6
By sale of—							
Milk and butter	-	142	10	1			
Mutton fat, lard, &c.	-	18	9	4			
Sheep skins, hides, &c.	-	64	5	7			
Offal and sundries	-	25	12	10			
16 qrs. seed wheat	-	60	0	0			
1 bull, 1 cow, and 20 calves	-	113	6	0			
88 pigs	-	268	15	0			
					692	18	10
By estimated value of stock on hand, January 1st 1874, viz. :—							
12 horses	-	380	0	0			
25 milch cows, 4 yearling heifers, 1 2-years old bull, 3 calves, and 4 cows, } fatting	-	761	10	0			
192 sheep, fatting	-	700	0	0			
187 pigs, various	-	296	16	0			
Poultry	-	2	10	0			
Hay, corn, straw, &c.	-	474	14	0			
90 tons mangolds	-	78	15	0			
Brewers grains	-	11	0	0			
300 sacks potatoes	-	105	0	0			
Sundry garden produce	-	34	15	0			
Farm implements, dairy utensils, } garden tools, &c.	-	677	17	0			
Farmyard manure, chalk, &c.	-	32	10	0			
					3,555	7	0
By growing crops, viz. :—							
26 acres wheat	-	104	0	0			
12 „ rye	-	48	0	0			
11 „ young grass	-	44	0	0			
					196	0	0
By ploughing and tillages	-				237	10	0
By trenching, carting, labour, &c. on the roads, shrub- beries, &c. unremunerative to the farm account, including hire and keep of 2 horses for esta- blishment use	-				387	0	4

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