

Third annual report of the Cumberland & Westmorland Lunatic Asylum : 1864.

Contributors

Cumberland and Westmorland Lunatic Asylum.
Hasell, E. W.
Clouston, T. S.

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THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE
CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND
LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1864.

CARLISLE :
PRINTED BY C THURNAM AND SONS, ENGLISH-ST.

—
1865.



THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE

INSANE ASYLUM

1861

PRINTED

BY J. H. MASON, 100 N. 2ND ST. PHILADELPHIA

1862

Committee of Visitors.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND AND
WESTMORLAND.

Your Committee have to report that the number of patients at present in the Asylum is as follows, namely :—For Cumberland, 104 males, and 78 females. For Westmorland, 22 males, and 22 females ; total, 226. The present weekly cost of maintenance is 9s. 10d. per head.

The General Committee have met at the Asylum once a month, and the House Committee once a fortnight, during the past quarter.

By the 62nd section of the Lunacy Act, your Committee are required, at this Sessions, to lay before the Justices of the County a report, in writing, of the state and condition of the Asylum, and as to its sufficiency for the proper accommodation of the number of lunatics for whom it may be necessary to provide accommodation, and as to the management of such Asylum, and the conduct of the officers and servants thereof, and the care of the patients therein, a copy of which report is to be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

In accordance with this requirement your Committee have now to report that the state and condition of the Asylum is most satisfactory, and though it is still insufficient for the proper accommodation of the whole of the patients belonging to the two counties, they trust that ere long they shall be enabled to receive all for whom it may be necessary to provide accommodation. At last Sessions your Committee reported that the plans of two block buildings, each to contain 105 patients, had been forwarded by them to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and approved by them, subject to certain alterations in the details of the buildings, suggested by the Commissioners. These plans have been again carefully considered by the Committee, and altered in some particulars,

so as to satisfy the requirements of the Commissioners, and having now received the approval of the Secretary of State in the manner prescribed by the Act, they are laid before the Court for their approbation previous to their being carried into execution, pursuant to the 31st section of the Act.

The Committee are glad to be able again to report most favourably as to the management of the Asylum by Dr. Clouston, and also as to the conduct of the officers and servants at present engaged therein. The Committee have every reason to be satisfied with the care which has been taken of the patients during the past year, which they feel reflects great credit upon the medical superintendent and the various officers, both male and female, under him.

It will be necessary for the Court, at this Sessions, to appoint a Committee for the ensuing year, in compliance with the terms of the Act.

E. W. HASELL.

THOMAS HENRY GRAHAM.

PHILIP H. HOWARD.

WM. CRACKENTHORPE.

THOMAS SALKELD.

CHAS. FETHERSTONHAUGH.

ROBERT BRISCO.

W. N. HODGSON.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VISITORS
OF THE CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND
ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following Report of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum for the year 1864.

At the beginning of the year there were 225 patients in the Asylum; there were 226 on the 31st of December.

There were 47 admissions during the year, of whom 26 were males, and 21 females.

There were 19 discharges during the year, 10 of whom were males and 9 females.

There were 27 deaths during the year, of whom 15 were males and 12 females.

The average number of patients resident during the year was $225\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{6}\frac{8}{6}$.

In the accompanying tables I have given the usual statistical information in regard to the ages, the forms of insanity, the causes of insanity, the number of attacks of insanity, the duration of the disease previous to admission, the suicidal tendencies, the state of bodily health, the occupations, social condition, and religious persuasion of the patients admitted. I have drawn up somewhat similar tables in regard to those discharged, and those who have died.

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions this year have been fewer by 21 than last year. This has been entirely owing to the Asylum being so full that a number of the pauper lunatics from Cumberland have had to be sent to other asylums. No Westmorland patients have had to be sent to other asylums. I have received notice of 28 patients being sent to other asylums, and I have reason to know that others have been sent of whom I have received no notice. Of those 28, 11 have been afterwards transferred to this Asylum. From the frequency with which I have had applications for the admission of patients, and have afterwards received no intimation of their having been sent to other asylums, and from my having been often asked to place a patient's name on my list to be admitted when a

vacancy occurred, I am led to conclude that patients who ought to be sent to asylums are sometimes kept at home, or in the work-houses, on account of the want of accommodation here. From the last report of the Commissioners in Lunacy I observe that there are 254 pauper lunatics and idiots in the two counties in addition to those in asylums. The decision of the Committee, therefore, to erect additions to this Asylum, capable of containing 200 more patients, is justified by those facts, as well as by the history of almost all the other English county asylums.

About one-half of the patients admitted were incurable, which is a considerably smaller proportion than last year. The greater number of curable cases is intimately connected with another fact in regard to those admitted, viz., that about one-third of them were between 20 and 30 years of age. As a general rule the more curable forms of insanity occur in young persons. Two-thirds of the incurable cases were necessarily incurable from the causes of the insanity in them being general paralysis, epilepsy, and old age. Intemperance is the most frequent assigned cause; 9 of the cases resulted from this vice. But in assigning a cause of insanity relatives often select an early effect of the disease. Very often before delusions appear, the self-restraint of the healthy mind is weakened, stimulants are resorted to, because for the time being they seem to counteract or mask the felt derangement of the nervous system, and as they leave that derangement much worse when their immediate effects pass off, they are put down as the cause of the malady.

About one-third of the cases had had previous attacks of insanity. Many patients have regular periodic attacks of insanity with intervals of perfect sanity, and these attacks come on without reference to the circumstances in which the patients are placed; others seem to hold their tenure of a sound mind so feebly that the smallest disturbing cause deprives them of it, and all they want for its restoration seems to be removal from such cause. Both these classes of patients come to be frequent inmates of the Asylum at intervals more or less regular. They come like old friends, their coming exciting no astonishment in themselves or their fellow inmates. A happy thing it is that there are asylums to receive such cases. If they are not properly taken care of they soon become chronic lunatics, their minds permanently weakened, and all hopes of their being self-sustaining members of society gone.

I am glad to have to report that the patients have been sent

here at an earlier period of the disease than last year. I made some remarks last year on the folly of keeping cases at home who ought to be sent to asylums, and protested against the system which was prevalent among the relieving officers of sending insane patients to workhouses previous to sending them to asylums. Many patients have complained bitterly to me when they have recovered that they were sent to "the Union" before coming here. One woman, now almost well, says that she was sent to a workhouse when she first became insane, and because she was sleepless and noisy the sane inmates beat her severely with sticks.

The bodily health of the patients on admission was indifferent, or bad in more than one-half the cases.

There were only a small number of skilled artisans among the patients admitted. The two counties contain chiefly an agricultural and mining population. The forms of insanity in this Asylum are not usually so acute as if the patients had been drawn out of the inhabitants of a large city; but the depressed and suicidal cases are quite as numerous as in most asylums. Eleven of the cases were suicidal, and six had actually made attempts on their own lives. Three of them were the most determined suicides before admission I have ever seen, and if I had to select three cases in which the benefits of asylum treatment were most typically illustrated I should select those. One of them was a married woman who had the impulse to destroy herself so strong that though she knew what she was doing, and knew how wrong it was, she made many and persistent attempts to obey it. She wished to come to the Asylum for her own security, and immediately she came within the building she felt so safe that her thoughts were entirely diverted to other subjects, and she never had a suicidal idea again. In a few months she returned to her home quite well, and has remained so ever since. In another case a man who had tried to hang himself, and had been cut down, was sent in and never again manifested the slightest tendency to destroy his own life.

DISCHARGES.

16 of the patients discharged had recovered, being 30 per cent. on the admissions.

Only one case discharged recovered this year had a relapse after returning home. In his case I had, before finally discharging him, allowed him to spend every Saturday night and Sunday with his family for several weeks. Yet such a trial was not sufficient to

show how the actual business of life would affect him, for he had not been long permanently discharged before he again became insane. Pecuniary difficulties following his wife's death had been the cause of his first attack of insanity, pecuniary difficulties alone sufficed to bring on a second attack. In several of the other cases the patients were discharged by the Committee for a fortnight on trial before they finally ceased to be patients here. If the Medical Officers of the Unions and Relieving Officers would see such cases and send them back, or send me word on any tendency to relapse when such cases are out on trial, it would be a very valuable means of testing the reality of a patient's perfect recovery. The risks of a relapse to insanity are so great in almost all cases that I cannot too strongly urge on Relieving Officers and Guardians of the poor the necessity of placing patients in comfortable circumstances after they leave asylums. It is the most humane, and in the end will be found the most economical method of treating them.

It is often a very difficult matter to say when a patient is fit for discharge. Insanity has very frequently a blunting and weakening effect on the mind after all the active symptoms have passed off, which makes it necessary to take into account the previous character and disposition of the patient before he can be pronounced sane. Among an agricultural population, many of whom are without education, and of primitive manners, the tests of sanity require to be of a different kind from what would be needed in a more intelligent and educated class. If a Cumberland ploughman looks heavy and stupid, never likes to wash himself or comb his hair, except on Sundays, wears his cap pulled over his eyes, and his vest unbuttoned, tells you that Carlisle is the chief town in England, talks incoherently about things in general, and knocks a very insane patient down because he thinks he is making faces at him and insulting him, it does not follow that there is anything in his appearance, conversation, or conduct, which indicates insanity, while in a first-class city mechanic those symptoms would undoubtedly indicate maniacal incoherence and excitement. I have often to make allowances of this kind in recommending patients for discharge.

One-half the cases recovered had been in the Asylum under 4 months, and seven-eighths of them were under 50 years of age.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths this year has been greater than in the

two previous years put together. The deaths have been nearly 12 per cent. on the average numbers resident. The average mortality last year in all the English county asylums was 10 per cent., and in several of them the mortality was higher than 12 per cent. But this does not explain why in this Asylum the mortality should be suddenly doubled. It is a fact proved by the history of most asylums that for some years after the first opening of such an institution the mortality is lower than it is afterwards. But in this Asylum in the third year after its opening the mortality should still have been low. A high rate of mortality in an asylum is, *cæteris paribus*, the most damaging fact that can be brought against it. It requires full investigation, and if possible, explanation.

In the month of February a male patient was attacked with severe and intractable diarrhœa, which eventually passed into dysentery. As he had chest disease, and was otherwise very weak, his case created no alarm, especially as the disease progressed very slowly, and his death seemed to result more from the chest disease than from the dysentery. But in April three other men were attacked with dysentery and died. They were all in a weak state of health, and two of them had other diseases which would soon have carried them off; but everything was done which could be thought of at the time to remove every cause of such a disease. The whole house was thoroughly whitewashed and cleaned, the drains and water-closets looked to, the water and food examined, and the ventilation increased. In the month of May there was only one man attacked, and in him its true character was masked by an internal disease. But in the same month an attendant who had only been a few days in the house was attacked. In June 5 cases were attacked by the disease, 3 of whom died. The chief articles of food and drink were sent to Edinburgh to Dr. Macadam to be analysed. The water was made to pass through a charcoal filter, various alterations were made in the diet, different articles of which were entirely disused and others substituted; the water used for drinking was boiled, all the weakly patients were sent to sleep in the upper wards (for those attacked by the disease had been chiefly inmates of the lower wards) and their clothing was increased, while various medicines, supposed to be preventive of bowel complaints, were given to all the patients of two wards, without any good effect.

The disease went on, and 16 patients were attacked in July and August. The Committee, Mr. Page, and myself seemed to be

entirely baffled in our efforts to discover its cause, and the most severe cases entirely baffled medical treatment. Instead of the weak and diseased patients being the only ones attacked, as at first, some of the strong were also suffering from it. Two or three cases were generally attacked at the same time, and at one time it was two or three men who were attacked, at another time two or three women.

Captain James was the first to suggest that the disease might have something to do with the sewage tank which is situated about 150 yards from the detached laundry block, about 200 yards from the sleeping rooms for the women, and 250 yards from those for the men. From a small opening in this tank, which is at all other points perfectly close, an open cut conveyed the liquid part of the sewage to irrigate a part of the neighbouring field, and cuts had been made in different directions to send the liquid over different parts of the field. Although the irrigated field was drained, yet the soil being chiefly clay, the sewage did not readily percolate through it, and from it and the open cuts there was always an unpleasant smell when one went near it. But as this smell had never been perceived at the Asylum, and as sewage exhalations had never been found to cause dysentery in the other places where it had been used for irrigation, I did not at first think that this could be the cause of the disease, and this opinion was shared by Mr. Page and several members of the Committee. But towards the end of August, during several sultry evenings, the exhalations were perceived at the Asylum, and Mr. Graham, who visited the Asylum at that time, Mr. Page, and myself, were convinced of the propriety of removing the sewage to a greater distance from the house, and it was therefore ordered by Mr. Graham that a tile drain should be put from the tank to convey the sewage to the most distant part of the farm, where it is thrown into a deep ditch and is largely diluted with pure water.

Since that time there has never been a case of dysentery in the Asylum, and all who were then ill recovered. This fact alone would be almost conclusive as to what had caused the disease, but thinking that the direction of the wind previous to the outbreaks of the malady would show whether the exhalations could have been carried towards the Asylum or not, I find from the Rev. F. Redford's meteorological records, which he kindly examined with a view to throw light on the question, that the wind had blown from the north shortly before each outbreak of the disease. Now the open

cuts from the tank and part of the field irrigated are situated almost due north. In the end of July and beginning of August some cases were attacked when the wind had not been blowing north, but there had been calm sultry evenings previously, with the barometrical pressure very high, when, of course, the exhalations would spread along the ground in all directions. In fact it was during some of those evenings that we perceived the smell up at the Asylum. Mr. Redford informs me that not only had the wind blown from the north before each outbreak of dysentery, but that those were almost the only occasions on which the wind had blown from that direction.

The apparent mysteries of the disease are now perfectly clear therefore. The patients in the lower wards were chiefly attacked because the exhalations were blown along the ground in through the lower windows. The patients were attacked by twos and threes and not one at a time, because the cause was operating upon a great number of them, and those most strongly predisposed to its influence at the time, succumbed to it. The disease made its appearance on the male side of the house at one time, and on the female side at another, because the wind blowing from the north at one time would bring the poisonous atmosphere to the female side, and from a point westwards, at another time, would bring it to the male side. Doubtless the free ventilation through slightly open windows, which I enforce during the warm weather in summer, would let in the effluvia still more freely, to be breathed at night during sleep when the system is most liable to its influence.

Altogether 25 patients were attacked by the disease, of whom 15 died. 7 of those who died had other diseases which would soon have carried them off, and three of the others were aged 81, 73, and 66 respectively. All of those who died were hopelessly incurable as regards their mental condition, and indeed all those who were attacked were so. I think that of the 15 who died of dysentery, 4 at least would have died this year of other diseases, and all of them but 4 in the course of the next two years.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the general history of the Institution during the past year there is nothing calling for particular remark here. The general principles of treatment and management, which I stated in my last report, I have followed out this year, and I have found them efficient in promoting good order, and the recovery of the patients

A large amount of work has been done by the patients in improving and working the farm, making new roads, and in the various trades in which they were employed before becoming insane. If the actual profit from the farm has not been large, the improvement in the land has been very great, and the way prepared for future profits.

The usual amusements for the patients have been continued, and they require even more of them. They are most beneficial for the recovery of the curable, and for the happiness and improvement of the incurable.

All the wards have now been painted. The dormitories still remain to be done.

A number of pictures, statuettes, singing birds, &c., have been added to those formerly in the wards. Mr. Graham and Mr. Crackanthorpe kindly presented some of those objects of interest to the wards. They are much appreciated and very well cared for by the patients.

I have to report most favourably of your present staff of attendants. Their duties are very trying, and to be well performed require many special and valuable qualities of mind, and great experience. On nothing do the happiness and comfort, and even the safety and recovery of the patients depend so much as on the kindness and tact, on the firmness and vigilance of attendants.

The Chapel services, and the visits of the Chaplain to the sick have been, as usual, productive of much good.

I have the greatest pleasure in again bearing testimony to the thorough efficiency of the officers of the Asylum, and to the harmony that exists among them. I must express my thanks to the Rev. J. F. Simpson, Miss Groder, and Mr. Todd, for their cordial aid, and readiness to carry out the objects of the Institution.

I have found my consultations with Mr. Page in difficult cases, and especially during the prevalence of dysentery, to be of much service to me, and to relieve my mind from much anxiety and responsibility.

I beg to thank the Committee for the continuance of their confidence in me, and for their approval and support of my efforts to superintend the Asylum efficiently.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

General Results of the Year.

						Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of Inmates at the close of 1863 ..						125	100	225
Admitted during the year 1864 ...						26	21	47
Total number under treatment ...						151	121	272
Discharged						10	9	19
Of whom were Recovered ...								
						M. F. T.		
						8 8 16		
" Relieved ...						1 0 1		
" Not Improved ...						1 1 2		
Deaths						15	12	27
Total number of Inmates at the close of 1864						126	100	226
Average daily number resident during 1864 :—								
225 $\frac{168}{366}$								
						Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of Cumberland Patients at the close of 1863						101	80	181
" " " " 1864						104	78	182
" Westmorland " 1863						24	20	44
" " " " 1864						22	22	44

TABLE II.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
January ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
February ...	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
March ...	0	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
April ...	6	1	7	1	1	2	5	1	6
May ...	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	1	2
June ...	4	1	5	1	0	1	2	2	4
July ...	5	0	5	3	1	4	3	3	6
August ...	3	2	5	2	0	2	1	2	3
September ...	2	4	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
October ...	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
November ...	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
December ...	0	3	3	0	2	2	2	2	4
TOTAL ...	26	21	47	10	9	19	15	12	27

TABLE III.

Ages of those Admitted, Discharged, Recovered, and Dead.

	Admitted.			Discharged. Recovered.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
From 20 to 30	13	4	17	3	2	5	4	2	6
„ 30 „ 40	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	3	6
„ 40 „ 50	5	5	10	3	4	7	4	2	6
„ 50 „ 60	4	7	11	0	1	1	1	1	2
„ 60 „ 70	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 70 „ 80	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 80 „ 90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL ...	26	21	47	8	8	16	15	12	27

TABLE IV.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Epileptic	Acute Mania ...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	Mania ...	...	...	...	11	5	16
	Epileptic „ ...	...	...	...	2	0	2
	Melancholia ...	...	...	...	5	7	12
	Dementia ...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	„ ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
	General Paralysis ...	...	...	...	5	3	8
	Congenital Imbecility ...	...	...	...	0	1	1
TOTAL ...					26	21	47

TABLE V.

Forms of Insanity in those admitted, Classified according to the real causes of the Insanity, as far as these could be ascertained.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity ...					0	1	1
Epileptic Insanity ...					3	0	3
Insanity from Masturbation ..					3	0	3
Puerperal Insanity ...					0	3	3
Insanity from Lactation ...					0	1	1
Climacteric Insanity ...					3	3	6
Senile Insanity ...					1	3	4
Phthisical Insanity ...					0	1	1
General Paralytic Insanity ...					5	3	8
Ovario-Mania ...					0	2	2
Traumatic Mania ...					1	0	1
Post-Connubial Mania ...					1	0	1
Mania of Alcoholism ...					1	1	2
Unknown {	Sthenic ...	...	...	...	4	0	4
	Asthenic ...	...	...	...	4	3	7
TOTAL ..					26	21	47

TABLE VI.

Admissions—Assigned Causes of Disease.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Congenital defect	...	...	0	1	1
		Epilepsy	...	...	3	0	3
		Intemperance	...	...	6	3	9
		Paralysis	...	...	1	0	1
		Change of Life	...	...	0	2	2
		Child Birth	...	...	0	2	2
		Over Lactation	...	...	0	2	2
		Irregularity of Menses	...	...	0	1	1
		Injury of Head	...	...	1	0	1
Moral.	{	Domestic Anxiety	...	...	4	0	4
		Religious Excitement	...	...	1	0	1
Predisposing.	{	Hereditary	...	...	3	0	3
		Previous Attacks	...	...	5	2	7
		Unknown	...	...	6	8	14

TABLE VII.

The Number of Attacks of Insanity in the Admissions of the Year.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack					16	11	27
" Second "					6	2	8
" Third "					3	0	3
Have had several Attacks					1	6	7
Congenital					0	1	1
Unknown					0	1	1
TOTAL					26	21	47

TABLE VIII.

Duration of Disease previous to Admission, and Condition of those Admitted.

Duration of Disease.	Incurable.		Curable.		Already Dis- missed Cured.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week ..	1	0	1	0	1	0
" 2 "	0	0	2	2	0	0
" 1 month	0	1	0	1	0	0
" 2 "	3	1	4	1	2	2
" 3 "	1	0	1	1	0	0
" 4 "	2	2	1	2	1	1
" 5 "	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 6 "	1	2	0	1	0	0
" 7 "	1	2	2	0	1	0
" 1 year...	0	0	1	1	0	0
" 2 "	0	0	1	0	1	0
" 4 "	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 9 "	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 14 "	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 17 "	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 52 "	1	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	12	12	14	9	6	3

TABLE IX.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
„ meditated „	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
<i>Forms of Insanity during which Suicide was attempted.</i>							
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Mania	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
<i>Forms of Insanity during which Suicide was meditated.</i>							
Mania	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	..	2	2	4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
<i>Means used in Attempts made.</i>							
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Strangulation	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
Precipitation	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Knocking Head against Wall	...	...	...	...	0	1	1

TABLE X.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In good Bodily Health and Condition ..	15	5	20
In Indifferent Health and reduced Condition	5	7	12
In bad Health and exhausted Condition	6	9	15
TOTAL	26	21	47

TABLE XI.

Occupations of those Admitted.

Males.				Females.			
Farm Servants	...	6		Factory Worker	...	1	
Labourers	...	6		Dressmaker	...	1	
Tailor	...	1		Charwoman	...	1	
Coal Miner	...	1		Labourers	...	2	
Engraver in Print Works	...	1		Platelayer's Wife	...	1	
Lithographic Printer	...	1		Domestic Servants	...	4	
Lead Miner	...	1		Winders	...	2	
Sailors	...	2		Wives of Labourers	...	2	
Factory Hand	...	1		Housekeeper	...	1	
Shoemaker	...	1		Wives of Coach Drivers	...	2	
Hotel Waiter	...	1		Wife of Mariner	...	1	
Soldier	...	1		Huckster	...	1	
Porter	...	1		Wife of Gardener	...	1	
Groom	...	1		"Criminal"	...	1	
Coachman	...	1					
TOTAL	...	26		TOTAL	...	21	

TABLE XII.

Social Condition of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Married ...	...	...	..	...	7	9	16
Widowed	..	...	..	...	4	3	7
Single ...	...	...	...	...	15	9	24
TOTAL					26	21	47

TABLE XIII.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Church of England	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
Methodists	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Presbyterians	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Independents	...	...	...	...	2	0	2
"Protestants"	...	...	...	..	5	0	5
Inghamite	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
TOTAL					26	21	47

TABLE XIV.

Diseases of those Discharged Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved.

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Acute Mania ...	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mania ...	3	3	6	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia ...	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	8	8	16	1	0	1	1	1	2

TABLE XV.

Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Relieved, and Not Improved.

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 2 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
" 3 "	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 4 "	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 5 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 6 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 7 "	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 8 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 9 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 1 year ...	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 1½ "	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 2 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 3 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	8	8	16	1	0	1	1	1	2

TABLE XVI.

Causes of Death.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Phthisis	...	...	..	...	1	1	2
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Old Age	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Hemiplegia	...	...	..	...	0	1	1
Disease of Knee Joint	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
TOTAL					15	12	27

TABLE XVII.

Period of Residence of those Deceased.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Under	weeks	...	...	...	0	0	0
"	2 months	..	...	..	0	0	0
"	3	"	...	...	0	1	1
"	4	"	..	...	1	1	2
"	5	"	...	...	1	0	1
"	6	"	...	..	0	0	0
"	7	"	...	...	1	0	1
"	8	"	...	..	1	2	3
"	9	"	...	...	0	0	0
"	1 year	...	...	...	0	1	1
"	1½	"	...	...	1	0	1
"	2	"	...	...	2	2	4
"	3	"	...	...	8	5	13
TOTAL					15	12	27

TABLE XVIII.

Form of Insanity in those Deceased.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Mania	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Epileptic Mania	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Melancholia	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Dementia	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Monomania of Suspicion	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Epileptic Dementia	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	15	12	27

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the
for the Year ending 31st December, 1864.*

Dr.

To Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 1st

January, 1864	£1638	17	8
Do. Clerk's hands	10	10	5
		£1649	8 1

December 31—*Sales from Farm.*

To 99 Fat Sheep	215	6	6
760 lbs. Wool	91	16	6
10 Fat Pigs	43	10	4
68 Sheep Skins	22	16	9
338 lbs. Tallow	4	10	3
Turnips eaten off by Sheep	5	16	8
Cattle taken in to Graze	1	4	6
Scraps of Wool	0	4	8
		385	6 2

Supplied the Asylum with—

To 4371 lbs. Mutton	127	9	9
4786 lbs. Pork	104	13	10
3195 stones Potatoes	62	7	8
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c... ..	11	16	4
Carting done for the Asylum	6	12	0
		312	19 7

Sales Maintenance Account.

To Dripping	12	4	10
Stores supplied to Medical Superin-			
tendent	8	3	6
Bones	5	9	8
Old Iron	4	18	10
Discounts	2	17	9
Royal Insurance Society's compensation			
for damages by Fire to a Bed and			
Bedding	2	5	0
Rags	1	7	10
Sundries	0	7	4
		37	14 9

Carried forward £2385 8

*Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, at Garlands, near Carlisle.**£s.**Salaries and Wages paid during the Year.*

OFFICERS.

y Medical Superintendent	£300	0	0
Consulting Medical Officer, (41 visits)	43	1	0
Chaplain	125	0	0
Treasurer	20	0	0
Matron	42	10	0
Clerk and Steward	85	0	0
		£615	11 0

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

y Head Attendant	40	4	5
Six Ordinary Attendants	148	5	9
Night Attendant	50	11	6
Shoemaker, do.	30	5	2
Tailor, do.	30	7	7
House Porter	£21	19	5
Do. Suit of Livery	5	0	0
	26	19	5
Engineer	70	1	0
Carpenter	65	0	0
Stoker	40	10	0
	502	4	10

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

y Head Attendant	20	2	2
Six Ordinary Attendants	84	4	4
Night Attendant	15	0	0
Occasional Nurse	5	9	0
Cook	20	2	8
Head Laundress	23	19	6
Assistant do.	13	17	4
House Maid	12	0	0
Two Kitchen Maids	19	14	11
	214	9	11

Carried forward £1332 5 9

(Asylum Staff and Rate of Payment, see page 39.)

*Annual Statement for 1864, of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £2385 8 7

Expenses removing Patients from other Asylums.

To Carlisle Union	£1 2 8
Cockermouth do.	4 2 3
East Ward do.	1 14 4
Kendal do.	7 11 0
Longtown do.	3 0 6
Penrith do.	1 4 3
Whitehaven do.	2 18 10
Wigton do.	5 11 0
County Treasurer (Cumberland) ..	3 18 8
	31 3 6

Funeral Expenses of Patients deceased.

To Bootle Union	1 12 6
Brampton do.	1 12 6
Carlisle do.	6 10 0
Cockermouth do.	6 10 0
East Ward do.	3 5 0
Kendal do.	6 10 0
Longtown do.	1 12 6
Penrith do.	3 5 0
West Ward do.	1 12 6
Whitehaven do.	4 17 6
Wigton do.	1 12 6
County Treasurer (Cumberland) ..	1 12 6
	40 12 6

Carried forward £2457 4 7

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£r.*

By Amount brought forward. £1332 5 9

Provisions.

By Arrowroot, Sago, &c.	200 lbs.	..	3	14	3
Apples ..	..	..	0	5	0
Barley ..	54 stone	..	4	10	0
Beef ..	2,277½ stone	..	770	11	5
Bread ..	19,970 loaves of 4 lbs.	..	449	0	11
Butter ..	3,779 lbs.	..	193	13	8
Cocoa ..	4 lbs.	..	0	6	0
Coffee ..	49 stone	..	45	14	8
Cheese ..	2,949 lbs.	..	92	3	1½
Currants and Raisins	78 stone	..	19	10	0
Chicory ..	12½ stone	...	4	13	9
Candied Lemon	20 lbs.	..	0	19	0
Eggs ..	228½ dozen	..	10	2	3
Flour ..	676 stone	..	55	6	10
Gelatin ..	22 packets	..	1	3	6
Goose Berries ..	..	..	0	10	0
Herrings ..	1 barrel	..	1	12	0
Lemons ..	..	..	1	11	5
Milk ..	14,946 gallons	..	503	15	6
Mustard and Pepper	104½ lbs.	..	5	18	8
Nuts ..	2 stone	..	0	8	0
Oatmeal ..	1,200 stone	..	103	16	8
Oranges ..	1 box	..	1	6	0
Peas ..	100 stone	...	7	14	4
Potatoes ..	1,285 stone	..	18	18	2
Rice ..	65 stone	..	8	18	9
Salt ..	144 stone	..	1	10	0
Sugar ..	496 stone	..	144	16	7
Saltpetre ..	2 lbs.	..	0	1	2
Spices ..	17½ lbs.	..	2	14	6

Carried forward .. £2455 6 1½ £1332 5 9

*Annual Statement for 1864, of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £2457 4 7

Unions for Maintenance of Pauper Patients.

To Alston Union	£112 19 2	
Bootle do.	65 10 4	
Brampton do.	275 18 0	
Carlisle do.	1107 10 7	
Cockermouth do	629 6 11	
East Ward do.	235 2 8	
Kendal do.	666 2 11	
Longtown do.	131 0 8	
Penrith do.	700 6 8	
West Ward do.	181 1 6	
Whitehaven do.	736 17 11	
Wigton do.	552 1 0	
County Treasurer, (Cumberland) Main- tenance of Patients chargeable to the County	179 13 7	
		5573 11 11
To County Treasurer (Cumberland) for Medical Certificate of a Criminal Patient chargeable to the County		1 1 0
To Mr. H. Dobinson, Treasurer of the Committee of Visitors, amount of Expenditure on account of Capital (see page 33.)		425 2 4

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£r.*

By Amount brought forward .. £2455 6 1½ £1332 5 9

Provisions continued.

By Tea	977 lbs.	..	130	5	4	
Tobacco and Snuff ..	307 lbs.	..	59	6	6	
Tapioca	2 lbs.	..	0	1	8	
Vinegar	6 gallons	..	0	12	0	
Yeast	10½ lbs.	..	0	10	8	
						2646 2 3½

Supplied from the Farm.

By Mutton	4371 lbs.	..	127	9	9	
Pork	4786 lbs.	..	104	13	10	
Potatoes	3195 stones	..	62	7	8	
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c. ..		..	11	16	4	
						306 7 7

Clothing.

By Boots and Shoes ..	50 pairs	..	19	6	6	
Black Casban ..	133 yards	..	6	14	7½	
Black Holland ..	18 yards	..	0	16	3	
Braces	6 dozen pairs		2	9	6	
Buttons	190½ dozens	..	1	14	0½	
Blue Striped Linen	86 yards	..	4	13	2	
Calico	251½ yards	..	8	19	4½	
Canvass	30 yards	..	1	8	4	
Clogs	54 pairs	..	11	17	0	
Cotton Handkerchiefs	2 gross	..	7	4	0	
Chocolate Tick ..	101 yards	..	6	16	9	
Elastic Braid, &c. ..		..	2	0	3½	
Flannel	322 yards	..	23	10	3	
Knitting Cotton ..	50 lbs.	..	6	13	4	
Leather	607 lbs.	..	57	15	1	
Do. Linings and Binding ..		..	2	0	3	
Carried forward		..	£163	18	9	£4284 15 7½

*Annual Statement for 1864, of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£s.*

By Amount brought forward .. £163 18 9 £4284 15 7½

Clothing continued.

Linsey 26¾ yards ..	2	0	1
Muslin 34 yards ..	1	6	9
Printed Cotton .. 565¼ yards ..	20	2	5½
Swansdown .. 105½ yards ..	5	9	11
Shirting Linen .. 1077½ yards ..	58	0	0
Sailcloth 44½ yards ..	3	3	0
Shoemakers' Thread, Nails, &c. ..	4	1	7
Straw Bonnets .. 40 ..	3	1	8
Tapes 6 dozen ..	1	4	0
Thread	7	2	4
Wool'en Cloth .. 53½ yards ..	13	3	0
Do. do. .. Remnants ..	3	17	6
Worsted and Yarn .. 218 lbs ..	25	10	0
Winsey 50¾ yards ..	3	1	3
	315 2 3½		

Necessaries.

Bee's Wax 4 lbs. ..	0	10	0
Blacking & Black Lead 1433 packets	2	5	6
Candles 48 lbs. ..	1	4	0
Coal 535 tons ..	272	5	0
Dubbin 14 lbs. ..	0	11	8
Firewood 23 cart loads	5	6	0
House Cloth .. 296½ yards ..	16	8	4
Matches 456 boxes ..	1	11	8
Oil 12 gallons ..	3	5	0
Rubbing Stones & B. Bricks 1704 ..	2	6	0
Soap 2649 lbs. ..	40	6	6
Soda 4189 lbs. ..	11	4	9
Sarch and Blue .. 256¾ lbs. ..	5	11	1½
Carried forward ..	£362	15 6½	£4599 17 11

*Annual Statement for 1864, of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£s.*

By amount brought forward .. £362 15 6½ £4599 17 11

Necessaries continued—

By Turpentine 2 gallons ..	1	1	0		
Washing Powder .. 10 doz. packets..	0	5	0		
Wax Tapers 42 dozen ..	1	14	3		
Whiting 8 stones ..	0	2	0		
Plate Powder 1 lb. ..	0	4	0		
Lamp Wick 1 lb. ..	0	1	4		
				366	3 1½

Surgery and Dispensary.

By Drugs 40 0 1

Wine, Spirits, and Porter.

By Wine 70 gallons ..	46	2	0		
Spirits 20 gallons ..	20	1	0		
Porter 306 gallons ..	25	7	0		
				91	10 0

Furniture, Bedding and Repairs.

By Brushes	11	15	8		
Crockery and Glass	25	8	5		
Cocoa Matting and Mats	16	3	0		
Clothes Baskets	4	1	0		
Coal Boxes	0	19	6		
Furnishing Ironmongery—Locks, Keys, &c.	16	18	5		
Gutta Percha Chambers	3	19	0		
Shavings for Firegrates	0	5	0		
Thermometers	1	9	0		
Water Taps	2	17	0		
White Calico for Shrouds	2	1	3		
Hearse Hire, &c.	15	12	6		
Sheeting Linen	15	2	11		

Carried forward £116 12 8 £5097 11 1½

*Annual Statement for 1864 of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**&c.*

By Amount brought forward .. £116 12 8 £5097 11 1½

Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs continued.

By American Cloth, Calico, Canvass, and Table Covers for Upholstering ..	5 18 0	
Bricklayer and Mason Labourer, &c., Alterations to Airing Court Walls, Repairs to Drying Stove, Kitchen Yard, Fire Places, &c.	20 7 0	
Engineer and Smith's Labour, Alterations to Airing Court Railings, Repairs to Engine, &c.	9 3 2	
Castings for Repairing Drying Stove	7 10 8	
Cleaning and Adjusting Clocks ..	1 13 0	
Green Baize for Repairs of Bagatelle Board	3 9 1½	
Gas Retort, Furnace Bars, and other Castings	12 3 10	
Plumber's Labour and Fittings to Water Closets, &c.	12 5 3	
Paper Hangings and Window Drapery	0 18 1	
Repairs to Kitchen Steam Boilers ..	11 14 4	
Repairing Tubs, and Rope for Machine	0 14 10	
Shoemaker's Tools	0 8 9	
Window Glass and Putty	17 17 6	
Wood for Furniture and Repairs ..	25 9 2	
		246 5 4½

Garden and Farm.

Sheep and Lambs	195 15 7	
Pigs	58 4 6	
Wages	123 12 9	
Rates and Taxes	31 13 10	
Oilcake	52 10 9	
Oats	16 6 6	
Straw	18 6 0	
Indian Meal	10 19 2	
Bran	4 17 4	
Carried forward ..	£512 6 5	£5343 16 6

*Annual Statement for 1864 of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£r.*

By Amount brought forward ..	£512	6	5	£5343	16	6
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Garden and Farm continued.

y Guano	65	6	8			
Bonemeal	15	10	0			
Lime	10	4	8			
Salt	0	4	0			
Potatoes	8	9	4			
Seeds	5	9	5			
Cabbage Plants	0	8	0			
Fencing	4	18	6			
Implements and Tools	10	15	6			
Shoeing Horses and Repairs	4	6	9			
Sheep Dipping Composition	1	0	0			
Tolls, &c.	1	7	4			
				640	6	7

Miscellaneous.

y Expenses Removing Patients from other Asylums	31	3	6			
Printing Annual Report for 1863. Rules of the Asylum, Statistical Tables, and other Forms	31	4	10			
Advertising	29	15	9			
Sundries	17	4	3			
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Almanacks	16	18	0			
Postage and Receipt Stamps	11	9	6			
Analysis and Report on Water, Milk, and Bread sent to Dr. Macadam for Examination	10	10	0			
Account and other Books for Office and Wards	9	7	6			
Insurance	8	4	0			
Stationery	7	11	9			
Expenses in bringing back Escaped Patients	5	11	3			
				£179	0	4
				£5984	3	1

*Annual Statement for 1864 of Receipts and
De.*

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

Carried forward £8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£s.*

By Amount brought forward £179 0 4 £5984 3 1

Miscellaneous continued—

Pictures and Plaster Casts	5 1 3		
Auditing Asylum Accounts (2 years) ..	4 4 0		
Amusements	2 17 4		
Church Hymn Books	2 8 0		
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles	2 0 10		
Sweeping Chimneys	1 10 9		
Waste Paper	1 5 0		
Medical Certificate for Criminal Patients			
Discharge	1 1 0		
Rent of Letter Bag	1 1 0		
Canaries	0 12 3		
Bird Seed	0 11 9		
Calico for Binding Books	0 7 0		
		202 0 6	
Carting done by Farm for the Asylum ..		6 12 0	
Total Expenditure on Maintenance Account		£6192 15 7	

Capital Account.

EXPENDITURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STATUTE
16 & 17 VIC., C. 97, SEC. 38.

Repairing Damage done by Storm, 13 Feb.	82 16 3		
Spouting to Farm Building, and extra Im- plements and Harness	55 2 3		
Glass for Picture Frames, extra Furniture, Wash Boards, Window Valances, &c.	52 9 11		
encing, viz:—Railing, Posts, Thorns, and Beeches	28 15 7		
aint, Oil, and Varnish, for Painting Wards	26 10 2		
ooseberry Bushes, Shrubs, Plants, Flower Pots, &c.	24 19 10		
	£270 14 0	£6192 15 7	

Annual Statement for 1864 of Receipts and

Dr.

To Amount brought forward £8456 19 10

£8192 12 7
6 12 0
202 0 8

£8456 19 10

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**£s.*

By Amount brought forward . £270 14 0 £6192 15 7

Capital Account continued.

By Making Sewer Drain at Carleton, Sewage Pipes, and Charcoal for Purifying Water	22 10 11	
Iron Paling, Slab Slates, Perforated Zinc, and Iron Bars for new Meat Larder	20 4 0	
Wooden Paling and Wire Netting for Grounds and Airing Courts	20 5 3	
Digester and fitting up the same ..	16 7 8	
Water Hose for use of the Asylum ..	9 9 6	
Two Gas Lamps to No. 4 Wards and alterations to other Lamps	6 7 1	
Tinsmith and other extra Work Tools ..	4 19 11	
A Water Bed for Invalid Patients ..	3 13 0	
A Concertina and Music Books	2 13 6	
Ventilators in Dormitories, and alterations to Bells	1 17 6	
		379 2 4
Superintending the Erection of Gas Works, Plans, &c., (in 1861—62) ..		46 0 0
By Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1864	1818 15 9	
Ditto Clerk's hands	20 6 2	
		1839 1 11
		£8456 19 10

Examined and found correct, 15th February, 1865.

J. R. DONALD,

District Auditor.

*Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of
Patients during the year 1864.*

						s.	d.
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	5	0 $\frac{2}{16}$
Clothing	...	..	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{7}{16}$
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	2	3 $\frac{2}{16}$
Necessaries (e.g., Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)...						0	7 $\frac{7}{16}$
Surgery and Dispensary		...	...	...		0	0 $\frac{13}{16}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter		...	...	...		0	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs			...	..		0	5
Garden and Farm	...	...	...	...		1	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	..		0	4 $\frac{4}{16}$
						10	6 $\frac{1}{16}$
Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold, including Provisions &c. supplied from the Farm, Cost of Removals, Funeral Expenses, &c.						1	4 $\frac{7}{16}$
Total Average Weekly Cost per head						9	1 $\frac{9}{16}$
Daily Average Number of Patients resident						225 $\frac{168}{386}$	

*Weekly Charge for Maintenance, &c., of Patients from Counties to which
Asylum belongs :—*

Quarter ending 25th March	9/4
„ „ June	9/4
„ „ Sept.	9/4
„ „ Dec.	9/10*

No Private Patients or Patients from other Counties or Boroughs.

* The charge per head for the Quarter ending 25th December, was fixed at 9/10, for the purpose of adjusting Capital and Revenue Accounts,

*Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Provisions and
Necessaries supplied during the Year.*

Description of Articles.	For the Quarters ending							
	25th		25th		25th		25th	
	March.		June.		Sept.		Dec.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Arrowroot ... at per st.	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6
Barley	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	7
Beef (forequarters } best quality) }	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	11
Ditto Houghs	...		...		3	2½	3	2½
Bread (wheaten, } at per loaf } best quality) } of 4 lbs. }	0	5½	0	5¼	0	5½	0	5¼
Butter (salt) ... at per st.	14	6	14	3	13	0	15	0
Cheese (new milk)	8	9	8	9	8	9	8	9
Coffee	18	8	18	8	18	8	18	8
Currants	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	6
Flour (best seconds)	1	8	1	7	1	8	1	7
Milk (new) ... at per gal.	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9⅓
Ditto (skim)	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4⅓
Mustard lb.	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4
Oatmeal st.	1	9	1	9	1	9	1	8
Peas (split)	1	6	1	6	...		1	6
Pepper lb.	1	1	1	0½	1	0½	1	0½
Raisins st.	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Rice	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9
Sago	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9
Salt	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½
Snuff lb.	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Sugar (moist) st.	5	10	5	10	5	10	5	10
Tobacco lb.	3	10	3	10	3	10	3	10
Treacle st.	2	6	2	3	2	3	2	3
Vinegar gal.	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Coal ton	10	0	10	3	10	0	10	6
Soap st.	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
Soda	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
Starch	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0

*Number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December,
1864, and Unions to which Chargeable.*

			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alston Union	...	...	5	0	5
Bootle do.	...	...	2	0	2
Brampton do.	...	...	7	5	12
Carlisle do.	...	...	23	23	46
Cockermouth do.	...	...	15	10	25
East Ward do.	...	...	4	4	8
Kendal do.	...	...	16	13	29
Longtown do.	...	...	4	2	6
Penrith do.	...	...	16	11	27
West Ward do.	...	...	2	5	7
Whitehaven do.	...	..	16	11	27
Wigton do.	...	...	13	12	25
Chargeable to the County—					
Cumberland	...	...	3	4	7
			126	100	226

Ordinary Diet Table.

		BR'KFAST					DINNER.								SUPPER.					
		Bread.	Porridge.	Milk.	Coffee.	Butter.	Bread.	Meat Pie.	Cooked Meat free from bone.	Dumpling.	Irish Stew.	Cooked Vegetables.	Soup.	Broth.	Milk.	Bread.	Milk.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.
		oz	pt	pt	pt	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	pt	pt	pt	oz	pt	pt	oz	oz
Sunday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Monday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Tuesday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	1	...	...	1
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	6	...	1	...	1
Wednesday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Thursday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Friday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Saturday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	8	1	...	...	1
	Women	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	6	...	1	...	1

Extra Diet for Working Patients employed in the Kitchen and Laundry.

MEN.		WOMEN.		
Bread.	Cheese.	Bread.	Cheese.	Tea.
ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.
3	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

PORRIDGE—Six ounces of oatmeal to each pint.

COFFEE—For 100 persons, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. chicory, 4 lbs. sugar, and 3 gallons of milk.

DUMPLING—For men, each, 9 ounces flour, 1 ounce currants and raisins, one-sixth of an ounce of sugar, and 2 ounces dripping. For women, each, 7 ounces flour, 1 ounce currants and raisins, one-sixth of an ounce of sugar, and 2 ounces dripping.

MEAT PIE—For men, each, 6 ounces of uncooked meat free from bone, 3 ounce of flour, and 1 ounce dripping. For women, each, 5 ounces of uncooked meat free from bone, 3 ounces of flour, 1 ounce of dripping, and seasoned to taste.

IRISH STEW—For 100 persons, 32 lbs. of uncooked meat free from bone, 6 stone of peeled potatoes, with a suitable dilution of water, and pepper and salt to suit taste.

SOUP—For 100 persons, 40 lbs. meat (necks, houghs, &c.) including bone, liquor from stewed bones, thickened with bread crusts and vegetables, and seasoned to taste.

BROTH—For 100 persons, 28 lbs. meat (necks, houghs, &c.) including bone, 10 lbs. barley, liquor from stewed bones, thickened with bread crusts and vegetables, and seasoned to taste.

TEA—For 100 persons, 1 lb. tea, 4 lbs. sugar, and 2 gallons of milk.

Rations allowed to Attendants and Servants.

8 lbs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. cheese, 2 ounces tea and 2 ounces coffee weekly; 1 quart of milk daily to males, and 3 gills to females. Cooked meat and vegetables each day for dinner, at discretion, with rice, sago, or fruit dumpling three days in the week.

Asylum Staff and Rate of Payment.

OFFICERS.

*T. S. Clouston, Esq., M.D., Medical

Superintendent £300 0 0 per annum

†W. B. Page, Esq., F.R.C.S., Consult-

ing Medical Officer 1 1 0 per visit

†The Rev. J. F. Simpson, Chaplain ... 125 0 0 per annum

†H. Dobinson, Esq., Treasurer ... 20 0 0 „

Miss H. C. Groder, Matron ... 50 0 0 „

Mr. Jonas Todd, Clerk and Steward ... 85 0 0 „

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant 40 0 0 „

One Attendant 30 0 0 „

Four Attendants, each 27 10 0 „

One Attendant 25 0 0 „

†Night Attendant 49 5 0 „

‡House Porter 23 0 0 „

||Engineer, Gasman, and Lodge Keeper 1 7 0 per week

†Carpenter 1 5 0 „

†Stoker 0 15 0 „

§Farming Man... .. 0 16 0 „

†Gardener 0 16 6 „

†One Farm Labourer 0 15 0 „

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant 20 0 0 per annum

Night Attendant 15 0 0 „

Four Attendants, each 15 0 0 „

Two Attendants, each 12 0 0 „

Cook 20 0 0 „

Head Laundress 24 0 0 „

Assistant ditto 14 0 0 „

House Maid 12 0 0 „

One Kitchen Maid 11 0 0 „

One ditto 10 0 0 „

Marked *, with unfurnished house, coal, gas, and washing.

Marked †, neither boarded nor lodged.

Without a mark, boarded and lodged.

Marked ‡, a suit of clothes in the year.

Marked ||, with house and garden.

Marked §, with house and vegetables.