

Seventh annual report of the Cumberland and Westmorland Lunatic Asylum : 1868.

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SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1868.

CARLISLE :

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

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THE 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:—For Cumberland, 158 males, 115 females; for Westmorland, 37 males, 34 females; total, 344; being an increase of 22 during the past year.

The present weekly cost of maintenance is 9s. 0½d. per head.

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

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. The whole of the Lunatics chargeable to the two Counties, for whom it was necessary to provide accommodation, are now at Garlands, and the east wing having been completed there is still room to receive both male and female patients. Your Committee have, therefore, thought it expedient to receive a limited number of private patients, as application may be made to them, and have fixed the weekly charge for the care and maintenance of such patients at fourteen shillings per head.

The alteration in the Laundry accommodation has now been carried out, and the steam engine provided in connection with it is in full operation, being used not only for the purpose of the laundry, but also for forcing the sewage of the Asylum on to the higher parts of the land, so as to be available for use upon a much larger portion

of the farm than before. The former plan of simply running it over one field below the Asylum was found not to answer, and your Committee trust that the present system will prove more efficacious and greatly benefit the land, whilst at the same time it remedies the nuisance complained of.

Two reports on the management of the farm have been forwarded to your Committee, one by the Guardians of the Whitehaven Union, and the other by the Guardians of the Cockermouth Union, and they are now laid before the court. After maturely considering the suggestions offered by the Guardians, your Committee are of opinion that the system proposed by the Whitehaven Board cannot be advantageously adopted, inasmuch as the nature of the land precludes all hope of converting it into a dairy farm with profit, but they shall be ready to follow out the alterations suggested by the Cockermouth Guardians, viz.—to graze a limited number of fattening cattle along with sheep, and to keep a small portion of the land in corn crop.

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 Assistant Medical Superintendent, and the other 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 Dr. Clouston and the various officers, both male and female, under him.

A further sum of £1,000 will be required by the Treasurer at this sessions, and your Committee recommend that such sum be raised by debenture under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, in the proportions payable by the two counties, viz.—£771 : 8s. 9½d. by Cumberland, and £228 : 11s. 2½d. by Westmorland.

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.

THOS. HENRY GRAHAM.

THOS. HORROCKS.

JOHN WALKER.

RICHD. BURN.

GEORGE J. JOHNSON.

W. N. HODGSON.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND ASYLUM,
14th September, 1868.

We have this day visited the Asylum and inspected all its wards, offices, workshops, and airing grounds, and with three exceptions in the male division, have seen all the patients.

The changes in the patients since the last visit by Members of our Board, 23rd March, 1867, and the present numbers are shown by the following table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	81	62	143
Discharged and Removed ..	29	23	52
Of whom recovered ..	27	20	47
Died (all from ordinary causes)	27	16	43
Present numbers on books	1977	1447	3417
Of whom absent on trial ..	3	0	3

The only inquest held since the last visit was in the case of a female patient who died suddenly of disease of the brain. The patients last registered as under medical treatment were 57 in number, viz. : 37 on the male side, including 29 epileptics, and 20 on the female.

The sanitary state of the Asylum is good, and the rate of mortality during the past year has been low.

Dr. Clouston informs us that in the spring of the present year four female patients were attacked with dysentery, and that three of them died. Although all the patients referred to were suffering from organic disease, Dr. Clouston is of opinion that the dysentery, the immediate cause of death, was attributable to the sewage spread over the adjoining field, which was formerly carried into the brook. Effectual means were promptly taken to prevent any future malaria from this cause.

A plan is in contemplation for carrying out a proper system of distribution and utilization of the sewage.

It appears by the Medical Journal that since the last visit three patients of each sex have, for surgical reasons, had their arms confined by what is termed the "Polka." During the same period

15 male and 24 female patients have, for causes duly recorded, been placed in seclusion, the former altogether on 21, and the latter on 28 occasions.

The ward returns, relative to employment, show the following results :—

Males.			Females.		
Land and Grounds	..	93	Sewing and Knitting	..	44
Trades	..	18	Laundry department	..	14
Otherwise	..	37	Kitchen and Offices	..	10
		—	Otherwise	..	24
Total	..	148	Total	..	92

The greater part of the men's clothing and all that of the women are made in the Asylum, as also are nearly all the shoes for each sex.

The mattresses, pillow cases, and other bedding for the new male block have all been made up by the labour of the patients. This block which will, as the analogous block on the female side, accommodate 105 patients (of whom 20 will be in the portion appropriated to the purposes of an Infirmary) will very shortly (possibly next week) be brought into occupation. The male patients, 60 in number, who, as stated in the last report, provisionally sleep in four dormitories belonging to the female side will be removed to the new block, but in consequence of the preponderance in the number of male patients, only a part of those dormitories, containing 34 beds, will be for the present restored to the female division.

When the above arrangement shall have been carried out there will be 58 vacant beds in the male division, and 38 in the female.

Divine Service in the chapel is, according to the latest returns, attended on Sundays by 105 male patients and 67 female, and on the week days by 88 of the former, and 40 of the latter.

We have satisfaction in reporting most favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes who were generally well dressed and free from excitement.

We saw the patients of both sexes in the hall at dinner, which was very good and comfortably served.

The arrangements for out-door exercise, recreation, and amusement, continue satisfactory. We found the several galleries, rooms,

beds and bedding, clean and in the best order; and the wards throughout presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort.

The male airing ground is exceedingly well laid out and planted, and kept in a state highly creditable to the head attendant. The female airing ground presents a much less favourable appearance, being bare, and without shrubs or flowers. A small airing court is in course of construction in connection with No. 1 male ward, available for special cases of maniacal and violent patients.

The present weekly charge for maintenance is 9s. 0½d. The total quantity of land belonging to the Asylum is 100 acres, of which 40 are under cultivation by patients.

Referring to the last report we have to state as follows:—

(1) No steps have yet been taken towards the erection of a detached chapel.

(2) Attention has, so far as considered practicable and likely to prove beneficial, been given by Dr. Clouston to the suggestion of the distribution of noisy and troublesome women over the better wards.

(3) No. 1 female ward has been enlivened by the means recommended.

(4) Pea soup and Scotch broth are given alternately on one day in the week, and for patients who refuse them rice and milk are provided.

(5) With the exception of male wards Nos. 2 and 3, wherein for special reasons as many as two patients are bathed in the same water, fresh water is allowed to every patient.

We have to report the following improvements since the last visit:—

(1) The female infirmary garden has been laid out and planted, and a new sunshade erected therein.

(2) The grounds and terrace round the new female block have been laid out and planted.

(3) The laundry department has been enlarged by a new foul linen washhouse, and improved by the introduction of machinery worked by steam.

(4) Walks round the farm and land have been extended, and the land has been further drained by the labour of the patients.

(5) The wards generally have been much improved by painting and papering and other decorations.

(6) All the patients are now provided with Sunday suits, and cloth jackets for the men have been substituted for fustian.

We have been well satisfied with the condition and management of the Asylum.

R. W. F. LUTWIDGE, } *Commissioners*
ROBERT NAIRNE, } *in Lunacy.*

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you the following Report of the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum for the year 1868.

In the beginning of the year there were 314 patients in the Asylum; there were 343 on the 31st of December.

There were 96 admissions during the year, of whom 49 were men and 47 women.

There were 42 discharges, of whom 19 were men and 23 women.

There were 25 deaths, of whom 14 were men and 11 women.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 188 men and 143 women, in all 331.

In the accompanying tables I have given the usual statistical information in regard to the patients admitted, discharged, and dead.

ADMISSIONS.

For the first time since the opening of the Asylum, I am able to report to you that the number of patients sent here during the past year has not been so great as in the preceding twelve months. Every successive year of the six it had been open had brought an increased demand on the accommodation of the Institution; but now the seventh year has witnessed a slight decrease in the number of admissions. The actual diminution is small enough certainly, being only one; but I think that the numbers of patients sent here this year (96) and last year (97) will probably be found to be very near what may be expected in the future. In my last year's Report I went most carefully into the question of the apparent increase of lunacy in those two counties; and from the examination I then made into the social state and age of the patients, the stage

and curability of the insanity when sent here, and the special forms of the malady in each year's admissions, I expressed the conclusion that "insanity is not on the increase in the two counties, but that the numbers annually sent here have hitherto increased from merely temporary causes." Those "temporary causes" seem now to have exhausted themselves, and I think you will for the future have a more settled basis than you yet have had on which to act in carrying out the provisions of the lunacy laws in regard to providing asylum accommodation.

A careful examination of the admissions of this year shows that the number of patients over sixty years of age was less than in 1867; that no increase took place in the number of persons sent here who might have been expected to be sent to private asylums; that they were sent here at an earlier stage of their malady; and that the number who had been over twelve months insane was less. This strongly confirms my belief that we have now reached our maximum of yearly admissions.

Then the standard of curability in those admitted has been higher than usual, this being a tendency noticed since the Asylum was opened. No doubt the explanation is that the workhouses and the county generally are being gradually cleared of the old incurable cases, and the new cases are sent into the Asylum at once. Twelve patients who had been inmates of workhouses were sent here this year, against nineteen in 1867. In 1863, 42 per cent. of the cases sent into the Asylum were considered on admission to have some chance of recovery, and this has gradually become higher, until it was this year 60 per cent. This increase in the standard of curability among the admissions will no doubt soon reach its maximum and future average, if it has not done so already. While it lasts it tends to lessen the number who become chronic incurable asylum inmates, and is to me, professionally, a fact of the most cheering and interesting kind. The causes of the incurability of the remainder were chiefly defect from birth, epilepsy, consumption, paralysis, and old age.

The numbers of the two sexes admitted were nearly equal. There are in the Asylum about fifty more male than female patients. This is exactly the reverse of the state of things in nearly all the other county asylums. Even in the ten county asylums in England in which the female patients exceed the male patients in number,

the disparity is not nearly so great as in this Asylum. It may be that the equal number of admissions of both sexes this year is a sign that this disparity too is only a temporary phenomenon, and that in time you will have about the same number of female patients in the Asylum as males.

Those two counties have now almost reached the general average of England and Wales in regard to the proportion of lunatics to the population, and the proportion of lunatics in asylums as compared with those in workhouses and kept at home. According to a parliamentary return which was issued on the motion of Mr. Sclater-Booth, there was one pauper lunatic to every 464 of population in England and Wales on Jan. 1, 1868, while in Cumberland and Westmorland there is now one to 468. In England and Wales 41 per cent. of the pauper lunatics were in workhouses or with relatives; in those two counties 40 per cent. are so accommodated, 343 being here and 226 elsewhere. The disproportion between the sexes is nearly as great in favour of the women among the lunatics not in the Asylum as it is in favour of the men in the Asylum. I think the explanation of this is that in some workhouses paid nurses are employed to attend on the sick and insane, while there are no male attendants so employed; and even among the same pauper inmates women who will look after a few harmless lunatics can be more readily found than men.

Among the patients admitted this year, about the usual number were in poor bodily health, requiring plenty of nourishing food and stimulants, as well as medical treatment. An unusually large number of them had made most serious attempts to commit suicide, and this was certainly connected with the great proportion of patients whose insanity was due to intemperate habits. In no fewer than 20 of the cases were those the cause of the disease, This is 21 per cent. of all the admissions, or nearly double the usual proportion from this cause.

Two criminal patients were received from Broadmoor State Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Both had been convicts, and had become insane while undergoing their punishment. In consequence of this both had been sent to Broadmoor and kept there till their sentences had expired, at the expense of Government. In the former state of the law, they would have been kept there till they recovered or died. By an alteration made last year, they

were sent here on the expiration of their sentences, this being the Asylum for the district in which they were convicted. The consequence is that we have got one man with all the dangerous tendencies and criminal propensities of a professional burglar, with the experiences of a convict prison and a criminal lunatic asylum, and with the little sense of responsibility and power of self-control he ever had taken away by partial insanity. We have this man in a county asylum, built on the newest and most approved principles for the cure of insanity, where the patients are drawn from a quiet, respectable class of people, where as much liberty is given them as possible, where even the window-panes are eighteen inches square so that they may not resemble those of a prison, where everything is avoided that even suggests restraint or close confinement, and where the attendants are not in the least accustomed to manage such a man. The other man is quite insane, but as manageable as any patient in the house. He might just as well have been kept here at nine shillings a week as in Broadmoor at a larger sum during the years he was insane before his sentence expired. Yet by the present state of the law the dangerous man is sent away from Broadmoor, which was built at great expense, with all the arrangements for such as he, with a large staff of specially trained and highly paid attendants, to make room for, it may be, a harmless lunatic to be kept till his sentence expires. No notice is sent as to the character of this man beforehand, and along with him only a meagre statement of the fact that he is considered "dangerous to others," while special information as to his propensities when asked for is not given. We gradually find out that he had committed numerous assaults at Broadmoor, and that special precautions had been taken to prevent him from being dangerous, such as never allowing him to take exercise without a special attendant. To make matters more pleasant, the Commissioners in Lunacy come and point out that by the Act (30 Vict., c. 12, s. 6) it is purely optional with the Secretary of State or his advisers to send such cases away from Broadmoor at all, and say that they consider such a man quite an unfit inmate for an ordinary county asylum. Surely when cases are sent from the State Criminal Asylum to county asylums they ought not to be the lunatics with criminal and dangerous propensities. It would seem a far more rational thing to provide that such lunatics, when they are acci-

dentially sent to ordinary asylums, should be sent to Broadmoor. The present working of the law is in the highest degree inconvenient and unfair to the ordinary patients in county asylums.

It is a curious coincidence that on the last day of the seventh year after its opening there should have been in the Asylum exactly one-half the number (343) of all the patients (686) that had been admitted during the seven years.

DISCHARGES.

Thirty-six patients were discharged recovered, being $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the admissions. This is considerably above the average (30 per cent).

Twenty-three of the patients discharged recovered had been sent into the Asylum within a month after becoming insane, showing the great importance of early treatment in insanity. Thirty-nine patients were admitted who had not been more than a month insane before admission, and there were twenty-three recoveries of this class; fifty-seven patients were admitted who had been over a month insane, and there were thirteen recoveries. This needs no comment.

Three of the patients discharged recovered this year had a relapse, and in two of these the recurrence of the malady was distinctly owing to want of proper care after leaving the Asylum. It is but too little known or remembered by the relatives or guardians of insane patients that after they have regained their reason the mind still remains for a considerable time most susceptible to all excitement or depression, and very liable to be again disordered. It does but stand to reason that the brain and nervous system, being by far the most delicate and complicated parts of the body, should for some time after they have been once seriously disordered be very liable to disturbing causes. Unfortunately a man often finds that his troubles have only begun after leaving the Asylum. He is regarded with distrust, and even with fear by many, and by others his disease is made a subject of reproach to him. He finds employment hard to obtain, and kindness and sympathy still more out of his reach.

DEATHS.

The deaths have been $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the average numbers resident, which is almost precisely the average mortality since the Asylum was opened, and may be considered low as compared with similar institutions.

Twenty of the twenty-five deaths were caused by organic disease of the brain and lungs, and by old age. The only thing that calls for particular remark is the dysentery which in three cases was a secondary cause of death. After the lower field of eight acres had been drained and levelled, the sewage was run on to it in the most approved method. It was run on fresh out of the main drain after having been deodorized by water impregnated with carbolic acid used in the water-closets. It was run on fresh land every day. There never was any smell perceived, and it seemed to answer perfectly well for two months. All authorities on sewage were so unanimous that under the circumstances there was not even the shadow of risk, that no misgivings about the matter ever entered my mind. But suddenly in the end of March six patients were attacked with dysentery and diarrhoea more or less severe, within a few days of each other. They all were in that part of the house next the irrigated field, and on consulting a meteorological register kept by one of the patients, I found that the wind had been from the direction of that field to the part of the house inhabited by the patients affected by the dysentery, for eight days continuously previous to the outbreak. We had been perfectly free from dysentery for two years while the sewage had been running into the beck, and have never had any traces of it since, having by means of a new pump, wrought by the laundry steam engine, thrown the sewage on a field to the north-east whenever the wind has blown north-west. Anyone affecting scepticism as to the sewage irrigation and dysentery being cause and effect after this, taken along with our former experiences in 1864, 1865, and 1866, must either disbelieve my statements or must hold that no fact can be proved by circumstantial evidence.

To explain why sewage irrigation should be attended with risk here while elsewhere it should be perfectly innocuous to health, is, I confess, not easy. Until we know the precise deodorizing and absorbing power of every kind of soil, and are able to explain all the

conditions on which decomposing organic matter is fixed and utilized by the soil and plants we cannot explain satisfactorily such a phenomenon.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The general health of the patients has been good, with the slight exception I have already mentioned.

There have been no very serious accidents.

The attendants have performed their very trying and arduous duties on the whole very satisfactorily.

The alterations in the kitchen and laundry have been attended with much inconvenience during their execution, but, now that they have been completed, add immensely to the good working of the Institution. In both these departments we are now able to do twice the amount of work for which they were built; and this has been done at a moderate cost. The difficulty was greater in the case of the laundry than in the kitchen. But the new foul linen wash-house, the enlargement of the drying closet, and its being shifted back into where the plumber's shop used to be, the removal of all the machinery from the wash-house into the old blacksmith's shop, has given space enough everywhere for the work, while the application of steam power to the machinery instead of hand labour enables it to be more quickly completed. The steam boiler drives the engine, heats the drying closets, heats the water for washing, boils the clothes in the coppers and in the washing machine. The engine pumps up the rain water from the tank for use in the laundry, drives the washing, rinsing, and wringing machines, and pumps the sewage. It is of four-horse power.

The new building for men was opened on the 9th of October. There are now 54 patients in the main ward and 20 patients in the infirmary. In all its arrangements, it is similar to the new block on the other side for females, and we find it to be convenient and commodious. The system of female nursing in the male infirmary promises to be a boon to the sick patients.

A large part of the furniture and fittings of the men's building was made in the joiner's shop; while all the hair for the mattresses was teased by the patients, the mattresses made here, and all sheeting, &c., sewed in the work-room.

The farm and grounds have, as usual, provided the largest amount and most healthful kind of work for the patients. We have now 150 male patients usefully employed out of the 195.

The medical treatment of the patients has occupied a very large share of attention and time on my part. I have used systematic and somewhat laborious efforts to bring into use every scientific instrument likely to help in accurately determining the effect of treatment on the patients. In common with many asylum physicians, I fear that I formerly very unduly underestimated the importance of medical treatment among the insane. During 1867 and 1868, I have devoted more attention to this than before. The great mistake in carrying out the medical treatment of insane patients in most asylums has hitherto been the want of a scientific method such as is in operation at many of the large hospitals. Every patient that comes in here is now carefully examined, and a record made of the state of the lungs and heart and all the other organs, with the weight, temperature, and mental state. Whatever treatment is adopted is carried out systematically and perseveringly, and the exact effects noted. If no good is done, certainly by that means any harm can be at once detected. Any gain or loss in weight or heat may give most important information to a physician.

To illustrate the good effect of medical treatment, I may mention the most successful case of the epileptic patients. This disease as met with in asylums is seldom curable, and the patients are on the whole the most dangerous and troublesome class of our inmates. By means of medical treatment the number of fits taken by the thirty epileptic patients in this Asylum have been reduced to one-sixth of what they were at one time, and the nervous and mental irritability and tendency to violence have been wonderfully lessened among them. And this has been done without any deterioration of their health. Several men who for the five years they had been here never had been able to occupy themselves, or go to chapel or to the amusements, now do so regularly, and this is entirely through the effects of medicine. In all this work I have been most ably and zealously assisted and seconded by Dr. Campbell.

The usual means of recreation and amusement have been provided for the patients, and are most beneficial.

The chapel services and the other ministrations of the Rev. J. F. Simpson have been earnestly and zealously performed as usual. The question has been often put to me, "Why do you want a chaplain for lunatics? if they are responsible agents they ought not to be in an asylum; if irresponsible, why preach the Gospel to them?" Such questions imply that all the inmates of asylums are fatuous and idiotic. Of course they are not. Without going into the metaphysical question of responsibility, partial or entire, I may mention that, as a matter of fact, the morning prayers and Sunday services exercise a soothing effect on the patients; they make them feel more as if they were at home, and consequently happier; they help to pass the time, which is apt to be monotonous to them; and they help to strengthen habits of discipline and self-control from their having to sit quiet. Then many of them are fond of sacred music, and its influence on them is beneficial. Lastly, they have an absolute right to religious consolation at the hands of those who, by depriving them of their personal liberty, prevent them from enjoying it elsewhere, just as they have a right to food and clothing while they are kept here. Some of them would rather want their breakfasts than miss morning prayers; and it is a well-known fact, seen by the most casual visitor, that in the case of a large number of them their minds are only affected on one subject or set of subjects, while in the case of others their minds are only affected at intervals. It is also a commonly noticed fact among certain of the insane that before death there is often a lucid interval when the mind seems quite to regain its powers.

Two cases of most unusual interest, as illustrating this question, having occurred in the Asylum during the past year, I think I may be excused in giving a quotation from the "case-book" in reference to one of them. It is interesting as a psychological fact as well as from a religious point of view. The patient was affected with cancer, for which an operation had been twice performed.

"March 21.—During the past three months a most marked change has taken place in her mental state. Her own account of it is that it was on Christmas-day, after the chaplain had prayed with her in her room, that she first realized the fact that she must soon die. (She had before that laboured under the delusion that she would not die so long as a certain other person lived.) She had previously been very much averse to religious instruction or religious

reading of any kind. She had been difficult to please, at times greatly excited, and often violent about trifles, destroying furniture, breaking windows, and not speaking for days together. She had been most ungrateful for kindnesses bestowed on her. She was most unreasonable about the pain she suffered too. Since Christmas she has been becoming more subdued, more grateful, and bears her sufferings more patiently, she is most thankful for the chaplain's ministrations to her, she reads the Bible and religious books constantly, and professes to have received peace and comfort of mind. Certainly the change in her whole behaviour is most marked, and it is persistent. She seems to be entirely taken up in preparing for her end, which she speaks of calmly."

"April 2.—She died of dyspnea to-day. While she could speak her mind remained rational, and she expressed herself as most peaceful, and even joyful. She expressed her sure hope of a better world through Christ, and said to reporter that if ever a soul was saved through human means it was hers, by the chaplain's instrumentality; and all this was spoken while she was actually choking with difficulty of breathing."

I am glad to be able, as usual, to mention the energy and devotedness to their work of Miss Groder and Mr. Todd.

I beg leave to thank you for your continued support and confidence.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1868 ...	179	135	314
Admitted for the first time during the Year			
	M.	F.	T.
Re-admitted during the Year	4	6	10
Total admitted	49	47	96
Total number under treatment	228	182	410
Number of Patients discharged or removed	19	23	42
Of whom were Recovered			
" Relieved	0	3	3
" Not Improved	1	2	3
Died	14	11	25
Total Discharged and Died during the Year	33	34	67
Number of Patients at the close of 1868	195	148	343
Average daily number resident during 1868	188	143	331
Number of Cumberland Patients at the close of 1867	140	103	243
" " " " 1868	158	114	272
" Westmorland " 1867	39	32	71
" " " " 1868	38	34	72

TABLE II.

Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the Opening of the Asylum (Jan. 1, 1862) to Dec. 31, 1868.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the seven years	333	297	630
Re-admissions	33	23	56
Total Admissions	366	320	686
			M. F. T.
Discharged Recovered	86	87	173
„ Relieved	5	22	27
„ Not Improved	6	8	14
Died	74	55	129
Total Discharged and Died during the seven years	171	172	343
Remaining December 31, 1868	195	148	343
Average number resident during the seven years	129	103	232

The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per Cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.					
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
From January 1 to December 31.																											
1862	136	114	250	21	14	35	1	6	7	2	0	2	6	4	10	106	90	196	97	77	174	15	13	28	6	5	11
1863	36	32	68	11	6	17	1	8	9	0	2	5	6	11	125	100	225	115	94	209	30.6	18.4	25	4.3	6.4	5.2	
1864	26	21	47	8	8	16	1	0	1	1	1	2	15	12	27	126	100	226	125	100	225	57.7	18.7	34	12	12	12
1865	20	34	54	6	15	21	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	10	15	132	107	239	131	106	239	30	44	38.6	3.8	9.4	6.2
1866	40	34	74	6	13	19	0	4	4	0	2	7	3	10	159	119	278	134	110	244	15	38	25.7	5.2	2.8	4	
1867	59	38	97	16	13	29	0	0	0	1	0	1	22	9	31	179	135	314	172	130	302	27.1	34.2	29.9	12.8	6.9	10.3
1868	49	47	96	18	18	36	0	3	3	1	2	3	14	11	25	195	148	343	188	143	331	36.7	38.3	37.5	7.4	7.7	7.6
TOTALS (7 years) and AVERAGES.	366	320	686	86	87	173	5	22	27	6	8	14	74	55	129	195	148	343	137	109	246	23.5	27.9	25.4	7.7	7.2	7.5

TABLE IV.

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, 1868.

Years.	Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1868.								Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.								Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31 Dec., 1868.							
	New Cases.		Relaps'd Cases.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.					
1862	134	112	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	27	20	47	2	13	15	2	1	3	29	26	55	76	54	130
1863	29	31	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	8	10	18	1	2	3	0	4	4	11	7	18	16	9	25
1864	21	18	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	15	2	1	3	1	0	1	8	6	14	7	7	14
1865	15	29	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	15	22	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	9	14	23
1866	31	30	9	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	4	6	12	18	0	2	2	0	1	1	10	2	12	24	17	41
1867	40	31	19	7	9	6	15	0	1	0	4	2	6	22	14	36	0	1	1	1	0	1	8	6	14	28	17	45
1868	33	33	16	14	8	9	17	0	2	1	5	5	10	8	9	17	0	2	2	1	1	2	5	5	10	35	30	65
TOTAL	303	284	63	36	18	18	36	0	3	3	14	11	25	86	87	173	5	22	27	6	8	14	74	55	129	195	148	343

Summary of the Total Admissions 1862-68.		Males	Fe- males.	TOTAL
Percentage of Cases Recovered	..	23.5	27.2	25.4
" Relieved	..	1.4	6.9	3.9
" Not Improved	..	1.6	2.5	2
" Died	..	20.2	17.2	18.8
" Remaining	..	53.3	46.3	50

TABLE V.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month.

	Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January ...	1	5	6	1	0	1	1	0	1
February ...	6	5	11	3	1	4	1	0	1
March ...	3	5	8	0	1	1	0	1	1
April ...	6	2	8	0	3	3	2	5	7
May ...	3	3	6	6	4	10	1	2	3
June ...	4	1	5	1	2	3	0	0	0
July ...	7	5	12	2	1	3	1	0	1
August ...	6	4	10	0	1	1	1	1	2
September ...	2	4	6	3	0	3	2	0	2
October ..	3	3	6	0	5	5	2	1	3
November ...	6	8	14	1	1	2	2	0	2
December ...	2	2	4	2	4	6	1	1	2
TOTAL ...	49	47	96	19	23	42	14	11	25

TABLE VI.

Ages of those Admitted, Discharged Recovered, and Dead.

	Admitted.			Discharged Recovered.			Removed.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 10 to 15	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 15 „ 20	3	0	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 20 „ 30	7	9	16	0	6	6	1	2	3	2	1	3
„ 30 „ 40	19	8	27	5	2	7	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 40 „ 50	6	12	18	5	5	10	0	2	2	5	0	5
„ 50 „ 60	7	12	19	2	1	3	0	1	1	1	4	5
„ 60 „ 70	6	4	10	3	2	5	0	0	0	3	2	5
„ 70 „ 80	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
TOTAL ..	49	47	96	18	18	36	1	5	6	14	11	25

TABLE VII.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	7	3	10
Mania	16	21	37
Epileptic Mania	2	2	4
Puerperal Mania	0	5	5
Melancholia	10	13	23
Dementia	2	2	4
General Paralysis	8	0	8
Monomania	3	0	3
Congenital Imbecility	1	1	2
TOTAL	49	47	96

TABLE VIII.

Form of Insanity in those Admitted.—Another Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	1	2	3
Epileptic Insanity	2	2	4
Puerperal Insanity	0	5	5
Climacteric Insanity	2	10	12
Senile Insanity	5	6	11
Phthisical Insanity	6	6	12
General Paralytic Insanity	8	0	8
Traumatic Insanity	3	0	3
Amenorrhœal Insanity	0	2	2
Paralytic Insanity	2	2	4
Dipsomania	8	2	10
Unknown { Sthenic	5	5	10
{ Asthenic	7	5	12
TOTAL	49	47	96

TABLE IX.
Assigned Causes of the Insanity.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Congenital Defect	...	...	1	2	3
		Epilepsy	...	...	2	2	4
		Intemperance	...	...	17	3	20
		Child-birth	...	...	0	5	5
		Injury to Leg	...	...	1	0	1
		Improper Diet	...	...	1	0	1
		Disease of Brain	...	...	1	0	1
		Change of Life	...	...	0	2	2
		Want of Sleep	...	...	2	0	2
		Injury to Head	...	...	1	0	1
		Paralysis	...	...	0	1	1
		Destitution	...	...	1	1	2
Moral.	{	Domestic Affliction	...	...	0	3	3
		Religious Excitement	...	...	0	5	5
		Anxiety	...	...	1	1	2
		Disappointment in Love	...	...	1	1	2
		Over-study	...	...	1	0	1
		Losses in Business	...	...	1	0	1
Predis- posing.	{	Previous Attacks	...	...	16	14	30
		Hereditary	...	...	12	10	22
		Unknown	...	...	10	10	20

TABLE X.
Number of previous Attacks in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...	...	...	29	30	59
" Second "	...	...	...	...	9	7	16
" Third "	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Had several Attacks	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Congenital	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Unknown	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	49	47	96

TABLE XI.

Duration of Insanity on admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths.

CLASS.	Duration of Disease on Admission, in Four Classes.											
	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Removals not Recovered.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS:												
<i>First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Week ...	3	6	9	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 1 Month ...	6	4	10	6	4	10	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 2 " ...	4	2	6	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
" 3 " ...	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	3
	(14)	(14)	(28)	(9)	(10)	(19)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(7)
SECOND CLASS:												
<i>First Attack—</i>												
Above 3 and under 6 Months	5	5	10	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 6 " 12 "	4	5	9	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	4	10
	(9)	(10)	(19)	(3)	(1)	(4)				(6)	(4)	(10)
THIRD CLASS:												
<i>Not First Attack—</i>												
Under 1 Month ...	10	10	20	4	4	8	0	0	0	1	2	3
" 6 " ...	5	4	9	1	3	4	0	2	2	1	0	1
" 12 " ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	(15)	(14)	(29)	(5)	(7)	(12)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(4)
FOURTH CLASS:												
<i>First Attack or not—</i>												
But over 12 Months ...	11	9	20	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	4

TABLE XII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	8	6	14
„ meditated „	9	11	20
TOTAL Suicidal	17	17	34
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted</i>			
Mania	2	1	3
Melancholia	6	5	11
TOTAL	8	6	14
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated.</i>			
Melancholia	2	6	8
Puerperal Mania	0	1	1
Mania	5	4	9
General Paralysis	2	0	2
TOTAL	9	11	20
<i>Means used in attempts made.</i>			
Cutting Throat	2	0	2
Hanging	1	1	2
Precipitation	1	0	1
Strangulation	0	1	1
Refusing Food	1	3	4
Knocking Head against Wall	1	0	1
Taking Poison	0	2	2
Drowning	1	0	1
Throwing himself under Cart	1	0	1

TABLE XIII.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In good Bodily Health and Condition ..	19	16	35
In indifferent Health and reduced Condition	22	25	47
In bad Health and exhausted Condition	8	6	14
TOTAL	49	47	96

TABLE XIV.

Occupations of those Admitted.

Males.			Females.		
Schoolmaster ..	1		Shopkeeper ..	1	
Miners ..	2		Sempstresses ...	3	
Grocer	1		Domestic Servants ..	5	
Slate-river ..	1		Wives of Labourers	12	
Labourers	11		Wives of Shopkeepers	2	
Farmers	4		Wife of Barrister ..	1	
Shoemakers ..	2		Wife of Tailor ..	1	
Clogger	1		Wife of Waller ..	1	
Waiter	1		Wife of Pedlar ..	1	
Blacksmiths ...	2		Wife of Miner ..	1	
Butcher	1		Wife of Clogger ..	1	
Bookseller ..	1		Wives of Miners ..	4	
Dye Wood Grinder	1		Housekeepers ..	4	
Schoolboys ..	3		Schoolmistress ..	1	
Wood Turner ..	1		Factory Workers ..	2	
Waller	1		Agricultural Labourer	1	
Weavers	4		Fruitseller ..	1	
Sailors	3		Tramp	1	
Pencil Maker ..	1		Mat Knitter ..	1	
Clergyman ..	1		Bobbin Winder ..	1	
Omnibus Driver ..	1		None	2	
Engine Fitter ..	1				
Iron Moulder ..	1				
Reed Maker ..	1				
Quarryman ..	1				
None	1				
TOTAL	49		TOTAL	47	

TABLE XV.

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

Condition as to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single ..	25	19	44	9	4	13	1	1	2	8	4	12
Married ..	20	22	42	6	10	16	0	3	3	6	3	9
Widowed ..	4	6	10	3	4	7	0	1	1	0	4	4
TOTAL ..	49	47	96	18	18	36	1	5	6	14	11	25

TABLE XVI.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Church of England	24	23	47
Methodists	5	5	10
Roman Catholics	1	7	8
Independents	1	2	3
"Protestants"	8	8	16
Unknown	9	1	10
"Dissenter"	0	1	1
Presbyterian	1	0	1
TOTAL	49	47	96

TABLE XVII.

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

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Acute Mania ...	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mania ..	4	9	13	0	1	1	1	1	2
Puerperal Mania	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Melancholia ...	9	4	13	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dementia ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	18	18	36	0	3	3	1	2	3

TABLE XVIII.

Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered, Not Recovered, and Died.

	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2
From 1 to 3,,	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	4
„ 3 to 6,,	8	5	13	0	1	1	3	1	4
„ 6 to 9,,	6	5	11	0	1	1	1	0	1
„ 9 to 12,,	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	2
„ 1 to 2 Y'rs	1	5	6	0	0	0	2	3	5
„ 2 to 3,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
„ 3 to 5,,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 5 to 7,,	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4
TOTAL ..	18	18	36	1	5	6	14	11	25

TABLE XIX.

Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis	7	0	7
Do. do. with Cancer of Jaw	1	0	1
Do. do. with Dysentery ...	0	1	1
Softening of Brain	2	1	3
Exhaustion from Mania	1	0	1
Do. and Dysentery	0	1	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Do. and Caries of Leg	1	0	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Phthisis Pulmonalis	0	2	2
Gangrene of Lungs	0	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Atrophy of Liver	0	1	1
Disease of Kidneys	1	0	1
Cancer of Uterus and Dysentery ...	0	1	1
Exhaustion from Old Age	0	2	2
Cancer of Mamma	0	1	1
TOTAL	14	11	25

TABLE XX.

Form of Insanity in those Deceased.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	0	1	1
Mania	2	3	5
Epileptic Mania	2	0	2
Dementia	2	1	3
General Paralysis	8	1	9
Melancholia	0	5	5
TOTAL	14	11	25

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the
for the Year ending*

Dr.

To Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 1st			
January, 1868	£1,710	3	5
Ditto in Clerk's hands	31	6	9
			£1,741 10
 December 31— <i>Sales from Farm.</i>			
To 1,173 lbs. Wool, at 1s. 6d. per lb. ..	87	19	6
12 Fat Pigs, at £5 16s. 8d. each .	70	0	0
144 stones Pork, at 6s. 6d. per stone	46	16	0
125 Sheep Skins	23	17	3
48 stones Tallow	9	10	0
707 stones Small Potatoes	16	0	2
134½ cwts. Turnips	4	5	10
A piece dirty Wool	0	0	9
			258 9
<i>Supplied the Asylum with—</i>			
To 7,822 stones Potatoes, at 7d. per stone	228	2	10
2,019 do. do. 8d. do. ..	67	6	0
8,209 lbs. Mutton, at 7d. per lb. ..	239	8	7
5,170 lbs. Pork, at 6d. per lb. ..	129	5	0
773 do. do. 7d. do. ..	22	10	11
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c. ..	77	18	6
Carting done for the Asylum ..	14	3	6
			778 15
<i>Sales Maintenance Account.</i>			
To Stores supplied to Medical Superintendent	57	7	9
1,414 lbs. Dripping	29	9	2
85¾ stones Rags	4	5	9
6½ cwt. Bones . ..	1	7	0
Empty Packages	1	6	8
Old Tea Leads . ..	0	16	5
Old Iron	0	12	0
Old Shoes	0	10	6
Sacking for Sample Bedstead	0	9	3
Teasing Hair	0	5	0
Coal Tar . ..	0	2	1
Discounts	0	2	0
			96 13
Carried forward			£2,875 8

*Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum, Garlands, near Carlisle,
31st December, 1868.*

£s.

Salaries and Wages paid during the Year.

OFFICERS.

Medical Superintendent	£400	0	0
Assistant Medical Superintendent ..	80	0	0
Chaplain	125	0	0
Treasurer	20	0	0
Matron	60	0	0
Clerk and Steward	120	0	0
	<hr/>		
		£805	0 0

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	50	0	0
Eleven Ordinary Attendants	278	4	9
Night Attendant	55	7	0
Shoemaker do.	34	5	0
Tailor do.	31	11	4
Baker	35	9	10
House Porter	£22	11	10
Do., a Suit of Livery	5	1	0
	<hr/>		
		27	12 10
Engineer	73	15	8
Carpenter	72	18	6
Two Stokers	80	19	8
	<hr/>		
		740	4 4

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	25	2	0
Nine Ordinary Attendants	143	2	0
Night Attendant	17	4	0
Nurse for Male Infirmary	3	12	9
Head Laundress	24	4	5
Two Laundry Maids	26	3	8
Cook	24	15	0
Housemaid	15	0	0
Two Kitchen Maids	23	15	0
	<hr/>		
		302	18 10

Carried forward £1,848 3 2

(Asylum Staff and Rate of Payment, see page 48.)

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and

Dr.

To Amount brought forward £2,875 8

Funeral Expenses of Patients deceased.

To Carlisle Union	£9 15 0
Cockermouth do.	3 5 0
East Ward do.	1 0 0
Kendal do.	8 18 0
Penrith do.	4 17 6
West Ward do.	1 12 6
Whitehaven do.	8 2 6
Wigton do.	1 12 6
	39 3

For Maintenance of Patients.

To Alston Union	168 7 8
Bootle do.	97 5 4
Brampton do.	321 6 5
Carlisle do.	1,650 9 0
Cockermouth do.	878 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
East Ward	351 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kendal do.	1,028 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longtown do.	185 12 4
Penrith do.	809 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Ward do.	298 19 5
Whitehaven do.	1,064 6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wigton do.	701 6 8
County Treasurer, (Cumberland) Main- tenance of Patients chargeable to the County	253 0 11
Do. Westmorland do.	37 14 3
Easington Union, (Durham)	32 13 6
Bradford Union, (Yorkshire)	11 12 10
Private Patient	3 10 0
	£7,894 5 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward	£2,914 11

Payments on Account of the Asylum.

£r.

 By Amount brought forward £1,848 3 2
Provisions.

Arrowroot, Sago, &c.	50 lbs. ..	£1 8 4
Apples .. ..	.. ..	0 13 5
Biscuits	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. ..	0 14 7
Barley	68 stones	6 15 0
Beef	2,987 stones	1,079 14 2
Butter	433 $\frac{3}{4}$ stones	314 10 4
Cocoa	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	0 7 7
Coffee	81 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones	84 10 9
Cheese	384 stones	158 4 10
Currants and Raisins	86 stones	19 15 6
Chicory	31 stones	12 17 6
Candied Lemon .	16 lbs. ..	0 16 0
Eggs .. ..	.. ..	17 9 7
Flour	7,380 stones	895 5 0
Fish .. ..	.. ..	8 4 9
Gelatine	34 pkts. .	0 17 0
Gooseberries ..	.. ..	0 14 0
Hops	16 lbs. ..	1 6 0
Lemons .. ..	.. ..	2 14 10
Milk	19,094 gallons	875 2 10
Mustard and Pepper	137 lbs. ..	5 13 0
Malt	5 stones	0 15 0
Nuts	28 lbs. ..	0 14 0
Oatmeal .. .	1,520 stones	173 16 8
Oranges .. ..	.. ..	1 14 10
Peas	120 stones	10 18 4
Pickles	2 bottles	0 2 3
Rice	41 stones	5 14 5
Salt	304 stones	3 12 8

 Carried forward .. £3,685 3 2 £1,848 3 2

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and

D.

 To Amount brought forward .. £7,894 5 4½ £2,914 11 7

*Credit by Maintenance of Patients away on
trial previous to being discharged.*

Brampton Union ..	£0	8	0	
Carlisle do.	21	10	6	
Cockermouth do. ..	2	0	0½	
East Ward do.	9	15	0½	
Kendal do.	15	19	0½	
Penrith do.	2	4	1½	
Whitehaven do. ..	6	6	9½	
Wigton do.	1	18	9	
	—————	—————	—————	
			£60	2 3½
			—————	7,834 3

To Mr. H. Dobinson, Treasurer of the Committee of
Visitors, amount of Expenditure on account of
Capital (see page 43) 180 1

 Carried forward £10,928 16

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

 By Amount brought forward .. £3,685 3 2 £1,848 3 2
Provisions continued.

Sugar	759 stones ..	172 9 10	
Saltpetre	16 lbs. ..	0 6 10	
Spices	14½ lbs. ..	1 4 10	
Treacle	35½ stones ..	4 3 7½	
Tea	1,511 lbs. ..	147 5 7	
Tobacco and Snuff	342 lbs. ...	60 19 4	
Vinegar	14 gallons	1 14 10	
Yeast & Baking Powder	326 lbs. ..	15 6 5	
		<hr/>	4,088 14 5½

Supplied from the Farm.

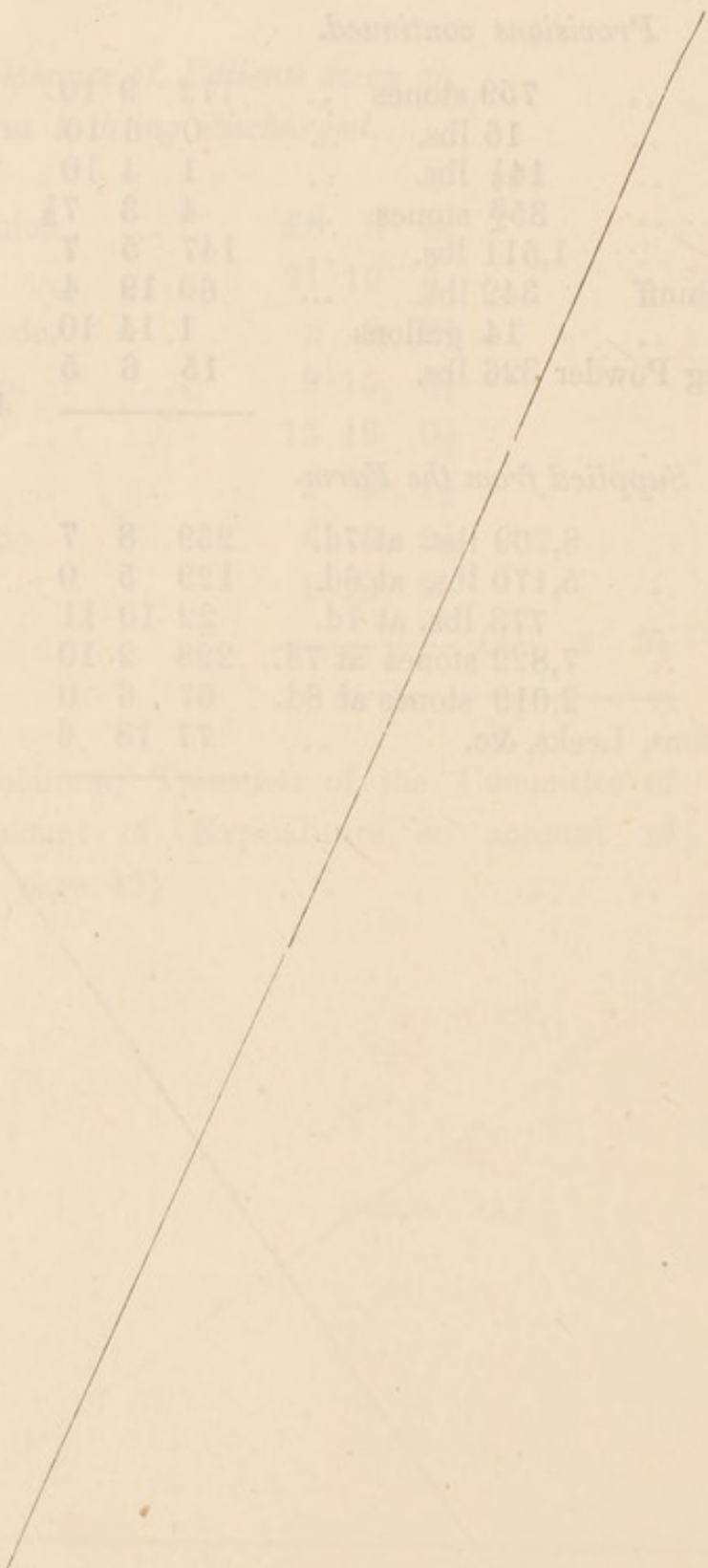
Mutton	8,209 lbs. at 7d.	239 8 7	
Pork	5,170 lbs. at 6d.	129 5 0	
Ditto	773 lbs. at 7d.	22 10 11	
Potatoes	7,822 stones at 7d.	228 2 10	
Ditto	2,019 stones at 8d.	67 6 0	
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c.	..	77 18 6	
		<hr/>	764 11 10

 Carried forward £6,701 9 5½

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and

D.E.

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16



Carried forward £10,928 16

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**Gr.*

By Amount brought forward	.. .. .	£6,701	9	5½
<i>Clothing.</i>				
By Apron Linen	.. 163½ yards	£3	18	11
Black Casban	.. 82 yards	2	16	4½
Bonnets	.. 204	18	4	8
Buttons	.. 88 gross	4	3	4
Book Muslin	.. 108 yards	2	10	6
Boot Laces	.. 3 gross	1	15	0
Canvass	.. 36 yards	1	6	6
Cotton Night Caps	.. 2 dozen	0	12	0
Chocolate Ticking	206 yards	13	19	9
Clogs	.. 1 pair	0	5	0
Elastic	.. 6 yards	0	4	6
Vestings	.. 15	1	10	0
Flannel	.. 316¾ yards	17	8	3½
Fustian	.. 110½ yards	12	8	7½
Grey Calico	.. 648½ yards	12	14	3½
Hats and Caps	.. 51	3	19	6
Italian Cloth	.. 12¼ yards	1	11	7½
Knitting Cotton	.. 36 lbs.	3	14	8
Linen Ticking	.. 110 yards	12	4	10
Long Cloth	.. 57 yards	1	17	8
Leather	.. 174½ lbs.	16	11	11
Linsey	.. 53 yards	3	6	3
Piping Cord	.. 2 lbs.	0	3	10
Printed Cotton	.. 1,980½ yards	50	13	5½
Sailcloth	.. 36 yards	1	2	0
Screw Buttons & Keys	.. 5 dozen	1	2	3
Shoemaker's Nails, Thread, &c.	..	6	6	6
Shawls	.. 30	4	10	0
Slate Lining	.. 20 yards	0	5	10
Stay Laces	.. 6 gross	1	0	0
Tape	.. 2 gross	0	7	0
Thread	..	2	8	1
Tweed	.. 236¼ yards	33	19	1½
Winsey	.. 78½ yards	17	2	1
Women's Stays	.. 101 pairs	15	3	0
Yarn	.. 334 lbs.	36	17	10
		£308 5 2½		
Carried forward	.. .. .	£7,009	14	8

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
De.

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16 5

£18 11	1867 yards	Apron Linen
2 10 4	82 yards	Black Cashmere
18 4 8	204	Buttons
4 3 4	88 gross	Buttons
2 10 6	102 yards	Book Bindings
1 12 0	2 gross	Book Bindings
1 18 6	32 yards	Buttons
20 12 0	2 dozen	Cotton Night Caps
18 10 3	302 yards	Checkered Ticking
0 3 0	1 pair	Clasp
0 4 6	2 yards	Clasp
1 10 0	1	Vestings
12 3 3	312 yards	Flannel
12 8 7	149 yards	Flannel
12 14 0	222 yards	Grey Cotton
2 18 6	21	Buttons Caps
1 11 7	121 yards	Italian Cloth
3 14 8	26 lbs	Raw Cotton
12 4 10	170 yards	Linen Ticking
1 17 8	27 yards	Wool Cloth
16 11 11	173 lbs	Woolen
3 6 3	23 yards	Woolen
0 3 10	2 lbs	Woolen Cord
50 18 3	1,382 yards	Printed Cotton
1 2 0	26 yards	Woolen
1 2 3	2 dozen	Woolen Buttons
2 8 6	2	Woolen Buttons
7 10 0	20	Woolen
0 3 10	20 yards	Woolen Ticking
1 0 0	6 gross	Woolen Ticking
0 7 0	2 gross	Woolen Ticking
2 8 1	2	Woolen Ticking
22 10 2	222 yards	Woolen Ticking
15 2 1	781 yards	Woolen Ticking
15 3 0	101 pairs	Woolen Ticking
26 17 10	224 lbs	Woolen Ticking

Carried forward £10,928 16 5

Payments on Account of the Asylum.

Gr.

	By Amount brought forward	£7,009 14 8
	<i>Necessaries.</i>	
y	Blacking 11 stones ..	£2 2 0
	Blacklead 6 stones ..	2 0 10
	Bath Bricks 1 gross ..	0 15 0
	Blue 36 lbs. ..	1 14 2
	Brunswick Black .. 3 bottles ..	0 3 0
	Coal 945 tons ..	537 1 6
	Fire Wood	7 10 0
	House Cloth 252 yards ..	7 11 8½
	Lamp Wick 1 lb. ..	0 2 11
	Leathers and Sponges	3 5 0
	Matches 88 dozen ..	3 13 4
	Oil 36 gallons ..	8 8 0
	Plate Powder .. 2 lbs. ..	0 8 0
	Rubbing Stones	4 0 11
	Salt of Lemons .. 1 box ..	0 2 6
	Soap (Hard) . . . 387 stones ..	76 13 1
	Soap (Soft) 180¼ stones ..	28 4 5½
	Soda 219 stones ..	10 5 7
	Starch 321¾ lbs. ..	8 2 8
	Gas Tapers .. 16 lbs. ..	3 4 0
	Whiting 12 stones ..	0 3 10
		705 12 6
	<i>Surgery and Dispensary.</i>	
y	Drugs, &c.	109 8 2
	<i>Wine, Spirits, and Porter.</i>	
y	Wine .. 113 gallons ..	77 9 6
	Spirits .. 33 gallons ..	29 8 8
	Porter and Ale 990 gallons ..	89 8 0
		196 6 2
	Carried forward	£8,021 1 6

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
Dr.

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16 5

11 boxes	13 8 0
6 stones	2 0 10
1 gross	0 15 0
30 lbs.	1 14 2
3 bottles	0 8 0
45 tons	587 1 0
	7 10 0
27 yards	7 11 0
1 lb.	0 2 11
	0 8 0
88 stones	3 15 4
56 gallons	8 8 0
2 lbs.	0 8 0
	4 0 11
1 box	0 2 0
387 stones	76 13 1
130 1/2 stones	32 4 2 1/2
219 stones	10 5 7
32 1/2 lbs.	8 2 8
10 lbs.	3 4 0
12 stones	0 8 10
<hr/>	
118 gallons	77 0 0
33 gallons	39 0 8
390 gallons	89 8 0

Carried forward £10,928 16 5

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

By Amount brought forward £8,021 1 6

Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs.

By Carpet	£8 15 1		
Castings	1 3 0		
Coal Boxes	1 16 3		
Crockery and Glass	9 3 11		
Cocoa Matting and Mats	12 11 9		
Cheese Cloth	0 16 0		
Combs	1 12 2		
Dust Pans	0 14 0		
Diaper	3 1 4		
Dimity and Binding	0 7 9		
Gasket	1 1 0		
Gutta Percha Chambers	2 1 9		
Green Baize	1 13 0		
Hair Brush Baskets	0 13 6		
Hair Sieve	0 2 3		
Hones	0 18 0		
Ironmongery and Repairs	10 15 5½		
Interments	15 3 0		
Ironing Blanket	1 18 6		
Kitchen Tongs	0 2 9		
Knives and Forks	2 0 0		
Linoleum	13 13 2		
Mops, Brooms, and Brushes	9 2 10		
Milk Tins	1 1 0		
Wire Riddle	0 3 9		
Pincers	0 0 11		
Padlocks and Keys	0 7 3		
Rope and Sash, and Blind Cord	0 9 4		
Carried forward ..	£101 8 8½	£8,021 1 6	

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
Dr.

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16

Carried forward £10,928 16

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

 By Amount brought forward .. £101 8 8½ £8,021 1 6
Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs continued.

y Repairing Baskets and Tubs	£4 0 5	
Repairing Machines	7 14 10	
Repairing Tins, &c.	0 3 2	
Repairing Clocks	2 10 0	
Slop Pails	2 17 0	
Shoemaker's Tools	0 12 10½	
Sauce Pans	1 8 0	
Shovels	1 3 4	
Sundries	0 6 6	
Three Lanterns, with extra Glasses ..	1 12 1	
Turpentine	1 0 0	
Ticking	0 16 1	
Toilet Covers	1 19 6	
Table Linen	3 4 1	
Turning Spindles, &c.	0 15 9	
Tea Trays	0 8 0	
Wood for Furniture and Repairs ..	7 3 7	
White Calico	2 7 1	
	<hr/>	£141 11 0

 Carried forward £8,162 12 6

*Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
Dr.*

	To Amount brought forward	£10,928 16
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Carried forward		£10,928 16

*Payments on Account of the Asylum.**Gr.*

By Amount brought forward	£8,162 12 6
<i>Garden and Farm.</i>				
Wages .. .. .	..	..	..	£124 5 0
Rates and Taxes	..	..	..	31 14 11
Sheep .. .. .	..	..	..	172 7 8
Pigs ... .. .	..	..	..	81 17 0
Oats .. .. .	..	..	..	33 3 6
Straw .. .. .	..	..	..	37 3 0
Indian Meal .. .. .	..	..	..	1 10 0
Pea Meal .. .. .	..	..	..	15 4 2
Bran .. .. .	..	..	..	2 1 2
Guano .. .. .	..	..	..	46 10 10
Bone Meal .. .. .	..	..	..	7 15 0
Manure .. .. .	..	..	..	14 6 6
Lime .. .. .	..	..	..	2 8 6
Carrot, Turnip, and Rape Seed	..	..	..	2 18 9
Garden Seeds .. .. .	..	..	..	2 14 4
Cabbage Plants	..	..	..	0 1 8
Implements and Tools	..	..	..	0 12 9
Smithwork .. .. .	..	..	..	3 12 1
Ropes .. .. .	..	..	..	0 4 6
Potato Baskets .	..	..	..	1 16 0
Sheep Dipping Composition	..	..	..	0 12 0
Ironwork for Barrows .. .. .	..	..	..	1 16 0
Disinfecting Powder .. .. .	..	..	..	0 13 0
Toll .. .. .	..	..	..	0 11 2
Sundries .. .. .	..	..	..	0 18 3
				586 17 9
Carried forward	..	..	..	£8,749 10 3

*Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16

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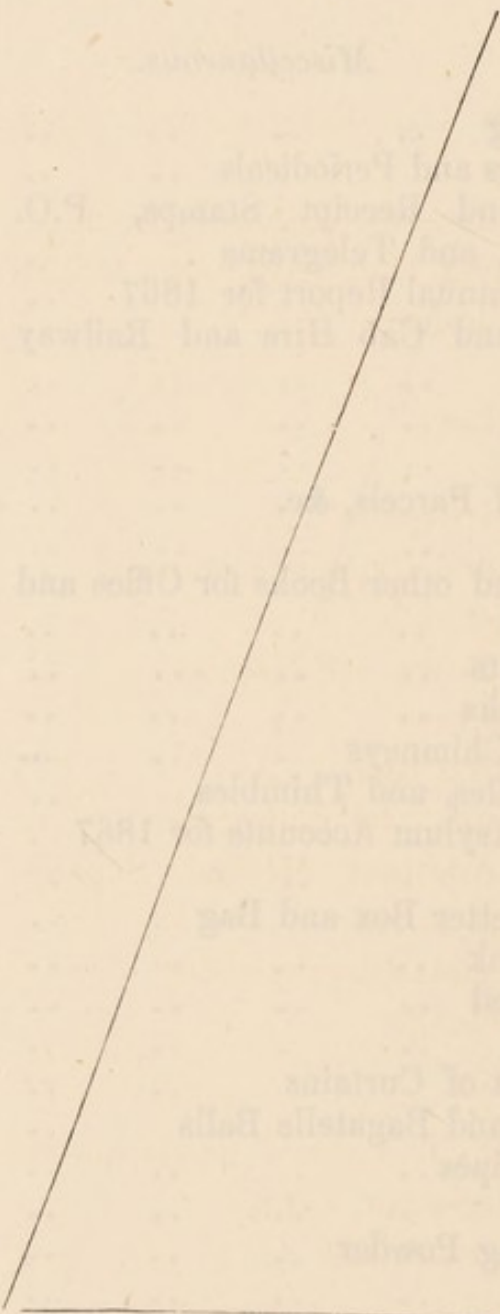
Carried forward £10,928 16

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

By Amount brought forward	£8,749 10 3
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
Advertising	£32 10 10
Newspapers and Periodicals	25 5 6
Postage and Receipt Stamps, P.O. Orders, and Telegrams	21 15 1
Printing Annual Report for 1867	14 0 6
Omnibus and Cab Hire and Railway Fares	13 13 3
Sundries	11 15 1
Stationery	10 13 3
Carriage of Parcels, &c.	9 14 11
Escapes	5 7 6
Account and other Books for Office and Wards	4 9 0
Amusements	3 18 5
Hymn Books	3 4 0
Sweeping Chimneys	2 6 6
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles	2 3 6
Auditing Asylum Accounts for 1867	2 2 0
Toll	1 15 0
Rent of Letter Box and Bag	1 11 6
Marking Ink	1 5 6
Canary Seed	1 4 9
Spectacles	1 3 0
Dyeing Set of Curtains	1 3 6
Dominoes and Bagatelle Balls	1 2 9
Tobacco Pipes	0 14 0
Statuettes	0 12 6
Disinfecting Powder	0 11 0
Corks	0 8 3
Crôquet Balls	0 4 6
Pipe Clay	0 3 6
	174 19 1
Carting done by Farm for the Asylum	14 3 6
Total Expenditure on Maintenance Account	£8,938 12 10
Carried forward	£8,938 12 10

Annual Statement for 1868 of Receipts and
Dr.

To Amount brought forward £10,928 16



£10,928 16

JONAS TODD,

Clerk and Steward.

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

By Amount brought forward	£8,938 12 10
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Capital Account.

y Four New Gas Retorts, and other Castings	£43 16 3	
Draining Tiles, and Wages laying do.	43 8 8	
Oak Graining, Paperhanging, &c., in Old Building	21 4 8	
Fencing	12 9 0	
Window Glass	12 3 5	
Insurance	10 14 0	
Slating and Repairs	5 9 8	
Plumbing, and Plumber's Material ..	3 12 8	
Gas Fittings	4 7 5	
Paint, Oil, Putty, and Varnish ..	4 6 3	
An Iron Barrow	4 0 0	
Steel and Iron Rods	3 14 9	
Shrubs, Plants, and Flower Seeds ..	3 9 4	
Bath for Assistant Medical Superintendent's Room	2 2 0	
Bricklayer and Mason's labour ..	1 18 8	
Repairing Mangle	1 13 9	
Tolls	0 11 3	
	<hr/>	180 1 9
y Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1868	1,781 7 10	
Do. in Clerk's hands	28 14 0	
	<hr/>	1,810 1 10
		<hr/>
		£10,928 16 5
		<hr/>

*Examined and found correct 19th March, 1869.*J. R. DONALD, *District Auditor.*

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients during the year, 1868,

	s.	d.
Provisions	4	8 $\frac{1}{8}$
Clothing	0	4 $\frac{4}{16}$
Salaries and Wages	2	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Necessaries (e.g., Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)	0	9 $\frac{3}{16}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	1 $\frac{8}{16}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	2 $\frac{1}{8}$
Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs	0	2
Garden and Farm	0	8 $\frac{2}{16}$
Miscellaneous	0	2 $\frac{7}{16}$
		<hr/>
	9	5 $\frac{4}{16}$
Less Money received for Articles, Goods and Produce Sold, Funeral Expenses, &c.	0	4 $\frac{1}{16}$
		<hr/>
Total Average Weekly Cost per head	9	0 $\frac{1}{16}$
		<hr/>

Daily Average Number of Patients resident—

Males, 187 $\frac{236}{366}$ Females, 143 $\frac{57}{366}$ Total, 330 $\frac{293}{366}$

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

	s.	d.
Quarter ending 25th March	9	4
" " June	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " Sept.	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " Dec.	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Private Patients	14	0

*Number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December
1868, and Unions to which Chargeable.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alston Union	6	2	8
Bootle do.	5	0	5
Brampton do. . . .	9	8	17
Carlisle do.	32	38	70
Cockermouth do. ..	28	14	42
East Ward do.	7	8	15
Kendal do.	23	16	39
Longtown do.	6	2	8
Penrith do.	23	13	36
West Ward do.	7	7	14
Whitehaven do	26	18	44
Wigton do.	15	16	31
Chargeable to the County			
of Cumberland	7	4	11
Do. Westmorland	0	2	2
Easington Union (Durham)	1	0	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	195	148	343

*Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Provisions and
Necessaries supplied during the Year 1868.*

Description of Articles.	For the Quarters ending							
	25th March.		25th June.		25th Sept.		25th Dec.	
	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Arrowroot ... at per st.								
Barley .. "								
Beef (forequarters) .. "	7	5	7	5	6	5	6	5
Ditto Rounds .. "	8	8	8	8	8	5	8	5
Ditto Houghs .. "	2	11	2	11	2	6	2	6
Butter (salt) .. "	14	0	14	0	13	4	15	0
Cheese (new milk) .. "	8	3	7	7	7	9	8	0
Coffee "	21	0	21	0	20	6	20	6
Currants .. "	4	6	4	0	4	6	4	6
Flour (best seconds) .. "	2	7	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	2	1
Milk (new) .. at per gal.	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11
Mustard .. " lb.	1	6	1	0	1	6	1	6
Oatmeal .. " st.	2	1	2	5	2	4	2	4
Peas (split) ... " "	1	5	1	6	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
Pepper .. " lb.	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6
Raisins .. " st.	5	0	5	3	5	0	5	0
Rice .. " "	3	0	2	8	3	3	3	0
Sago .. " "	2	9	3	0	3	0	3	6
Salt ... " "	0	3	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	3
Snuff .. " lb.	4	6	3	10	3	10	3	8
Sugar (moist) .. " st.	4	6	4	3	4	7	4	4
Tobacco .. " lb.	3	8	3	5	3	6	3	5
Treacle .. " st.	2	6	2	2	2	3	2	4
Vinegar .. " gal.	2	9	2	4	2	6	2	6
Coal .. " ton	12	0	11	8	11	8	10	10
Soap (hard) .. " st.	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	0
Soap (soft) .. " "	3	6	3	3	3	0	3	0
Soda .. " "	0	10	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	10
Starch ... " "	7	0	5	6	7	0	7	0

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.	Potato-pot.	Broth.	Milk.	Bread.	Milk.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.
		oz	pt	pt	pt	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	pt	pt	oz	pt	pt	oz	oz
Sunday	Men	8	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women.....	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
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	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women.....	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Friday	Men .....	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
	Women.....	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	...
Saturday	Men .....	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	8	1	...	$\frac{1}{2}$...	
	Women.....	6	...	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	...	...	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	6	...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$...	

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	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

O PORRIDGE—Six ounces of oatmeal to each pint.

O COFFEE—For 100 persons, 20 oz. coffee, 10 oz. chicory, 4 lbs. sugar, and 3 gallons of milk.

D 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.

M MEAT PIE—For men, each 6 ounces of uncooked meat free from bone, 3 ounces 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.

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

O POTATO-POT—For 100 persons, same as Irish Stew.

B 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.

H 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, 1 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	...	...	...	...	£400	0	0	per annum
†W. B. Page, Esq., F.R.C.S., Consulting Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	per visit
J. A. Campbell, Esq., M.D., Assistant Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	per annum
†The Rev. J. F. Simpson, Chaplain	...	...	...	...	125	0	0	"
†H. Dobinson, Esq., Treasurer	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	"
Miss H. C. Groder, Matron	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	"
§Mr. Jonas Todd, Clerk and Steward	...	...	...	...	120	0	0	"

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	...	...	...	...	50	0	0	"
Three Attendants, each	...	...	...	...	33	0	0	"
One Attendant	...	...	...	...	32	0	0	"
One Attendant	...	...	...	...	31	0	0	"
Five Attendants, each	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	"
One Attendant	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	"
†Night Attendant	...	...	...	...	55	0	0	"
Shoemaker Attendant	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	"
Tailor Attendant	...	...	...	...	32	0	0	"
Baker	...	...	...	...	35	0	0	"
‡House Porter	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	"
||Engineer, Gasman, and Lodge Keeper	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	per week
†Carpenter	...	...	...	...	1	7	6	"
†Two Stokers, each	...	...	...	...	0	16	0	"
Farm Bailiff	...	...	...	...	0	14	0	"
*†Gardener	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	"
†One Farm Labourer	...	...	...	...	0	15	0	"

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	...	...	...	...	26	0	0	per annum
Night Attendant	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	"
Two Attendants, each	...	...	...	...	19	0	0	"
One Attendant	...	...	...	...	18	0	0	"
One Attendant	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	"
Three Attendants, each	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	"
Two Attendants, each	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	"
Nurse for Male Infirmary	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	"
Cook	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	"
Head Laundress	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	"
One Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	"
One ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	"
House Maid	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	"
Two Kitchen Maids, each	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	"

Marked *, with unfurnished house and garden, coal, gas, washing, and pony kept.

Marked †, neither boarded nor lodged

Without a mark, boarded and lodged.

Marked ‡, boarded and lodged, and a suit of clothes in the year.

Marked ||, with house and garden.

Marked §, with part board.

Marked *†, with vegetables.