

Fourth annual report of the Cumberland and Westmorland Lunatic Asylum : 1865.

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Publication/Creation

Carlisle : Printed by C. Thurnam and Sons, 1866.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jtjweem7>

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FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

1865.



CARLISLE :

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

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ANNUAL REPORT

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EPIPHANY SESSIONS.

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

Your Committee have to report that the number of Paupers at present in the Asylum is as follows, viz. :—For Cumberland, 105 Males, 79 Females ; for Westmorland, 27 Males, 28 Females ; total, 239.

The present weekly cost of maintenance is 8s. 6d. per head ; and while your Committee would congratulate the Bench upon the decrease which has taken place since the corresponding quarter of last year, when the weekly cost was 9s. 10d. per head, they fear that, owing to the advanced price of butcher's meat and other provisions, they may be compelled to increase the charge during the ensuing quarter.

The General Committee have met at the Asylum once a month, and the House Committee once a fortnight, during the last 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 ; and though it is insufficient for the proper accommodation of the whole of the paupers belonging to the two Counties, they

trust that very shortly they shall be enabled to receive all for whom it may be necessary to provide accommodation.

The erection of one of the block buildings to contain 105 patients has been proceeded with, and is now so far completed as to be partially covered in, and the other block would have been commenced at the same time but for a strike which occurred amongst the masons when your Committee were advertising for tenders for the work.

They expect, however, at next Sessions to be able to lay before the Court for their approval (as required by the Act) the contract for the other block, the plans of which have been already laid before the Commissioners in Lunacy and approved by the Secretary of State.

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.

The system of deodorization pursued by Mr. McDougall has been brought into operation, and your Committee have every reason, so far as their present short experience goes, to believe that it will prove completely effectual.

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.

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G. HEAD HEAD.

THOS. SALKELD.

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 1865.

At the beginning of the year there were 226 patients in the Asylum ; there were 239 on the 31st of December.

There were 54 admissions during the year, of whom 20 were males, and 34 females.

There were 26 discharges, 9 of whom were males, and 17 females.

There were 15 deaths, 5 of whom were males, and 10 females.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 131 males, and 106 females ; in all 237.

In the accompanying tables I have given the usual statistical information in regard to the admissions, discharges, and deaths.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of patients admitted has been greater by 7 this year than last. I have had to refuse admission in 47 cases during the year. Some of those were afterwards transferred to this from other Asylums, and are included in the admissions of the year. Fifteen such transfers took place. There were 32 insane persons in the two counties, therefore, who during the past year would have been sent to this Asylum, but for whom there was no accommodation.

Nineteen of the patients admitted were from Westmorland.

About one-half of the patients admitted were curable, and about half of them had had previous attacks of insanity. About one-half of them were under 40 years of age, and about one-third of them laboured under the more acute forms of insanity. In an agricultural district, like that from which the patients in this Asylum come, the most acute forms of insanity are not so common as in urban districts.

By far the greater number of the assigned causes of the disease in the admissions were physical causes. Only three of the cases were

attributed to purely mental and moral causes. This too would seem to be a characteristic of insanity as it manifests itself in an agricultural district, and among a rural people. In no less than 10 of the 34 women admitted was the insanity attributable to childbirth and nursing. In 4 of these cases they had given birth to illegitimate children. This merely confirms what has long been known, viz., that puerperal insanity is much more frequent among the mothers of illegitimate children than other women. Fifteen of the 54 admissions are directly attributable to vice, viz., to intemperance and immoral habits.

As usual many of the cases were far too long kept at home, or in workhouses, before being sent here. If there is any one fact well established in reference to curable insanity, it is that *early* treatment and *early* removal from the causes of the disease give by far the best chance of recovery.

About one-fourth of the patients admitted were suicidal. One-half of them were in good bodily health, and the other half in indifferent or bad health.

DISCHARGES.

Twenty-one patients were discharged recovered, being 39 per cent. on the admissions. There has been a constantly increasing percentage of recoveries ever since the Asylum was opened. In 1862, the recoveries were 14 per cent. on the admissions; in 1863, 25 per cent.; in 1864, 34 per cent.; and in 1865, 39 per cent. The small percentage in 1862 is accounted for by its being the opening year of the Institution, when of course there was a great number of admissions of chronic incurable cases from other Asylums.

Only one of the cases discharged recovered this year had a relapse, and was re-admitted. In most of the cases the patients were at first only discharged for a fortnight or a month on trial. The relieving officers of the districts to which the patients belonged very kindly went to see them during their period of probation, and reported to me at the end of the time whether they remained well or not. I think this is an admirable plan of testing a patient's power of self-control. Of course, in any case when it was doubtful whether a patient was really fit to be at large or not at the end of his period of probation, it would be necessary for the medical officer of the Union to see him, or that he should be brought back for me to see him.

One of the patients discharged "not improved" was the man who escaped and was not brought back.

More than one-half of the patients who recovered had been in the Asylum under six months, and two-thirds of the recovered under a year. One woman had been an inmate of the Asylum for three years and a half before she was sufficiently recovered to be discharged. It is very unusual for patients to recover after so long an attack of insanity. Four of the recovered were between 60 and 70 years of age, a very large proportion indeed of the old patients admitted to recover from insanity.

DEATHS.

The number of patients who have died this year amount to $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on the average number resident. This is much below the average of county asylums, and indicates a much more satisfactory state of things than the 12 per cent. of last year. All the causes of death were ordinary and unavoidable diseases, with the exception of 4. Those are the 4 cases that died in Spring of dysentery. After our experience of dysentery last year, and when the cause of this epidemic was then so clearly ascertained, it demands explanation how the cause was again allowed to come into operation with such fatal results.

During the trenching of the field below the sewage tank, the level of the ground through which the covered drain from the tank passed had to be altered, and the drain to be taken up; while this was up, the sewage was shut up in the tank when the wind blew towards the house, and was allowed to run over the land when the wind blew in other directions. While so running over the land, the wind changed to the north one night, and the effluvia was sent directly towards the house. The sewage was promptly stopped in the morning. Six days after this, five patients were simultaneously attacked with dysentery, of the same character as last year. At the time they were attacked, a drain was found to be obstructed under the windows of the ward in which they resided. At first I was doubtful whether the drain or the sewage exhalations from the tank were the cause of the disease. I have now no doubt that it was the sewage exhalations. From most careful observation as to the time the sewage poison took to incubate in the system, after being inhaled in the outbreak of last year, I find that it required from 3 to 6 days to produce its effect. Now the drain had not been so long

obstructed, so that it must have been the sewage from the tank. The method by which I discovered the length of time the poison took to incubate, was by carefully going over the Rev. Mr. Redford's meteorological register, and comparing the period when the patients were attacked, with the times when there had been north winds—the only winds that would carry the poison towards the house.

Certainly, nothing could more conclusively prove the virulent nature of sewage exhalations, than this unfortunate outbreak of dysentery. Since last March, when this occurred, there has not been the least tendency to the disease among the patients.

Since the publication of last year's Report, considerable attention has been directed to the account I gave of the outbreak of dysentery, and its cause. Many comments have been made on it, and some misapprehension has been shown. To correct this, I may mention that the sewage irrigation, such as it was, was not a "crude" and "dangerous experiment" carried on by me, but an accidental and temporary arrangement that existed before I came here, and that was merely allowed to remain until the field on which the sewage was run, should have been levelled and properly prepared to receive the sewage distributed scientifically. My object, in giving an account of it, was simply to state the facts of the case, as a most interesting example of how dysentery of a peculiar type could be produced, and as a terrible warning as to the deadly effects of sewage exhalation. I had no intention, whatever, of expressing or implying any opinion about the general question of sewage utilization in a proper manner. Surely the solution of most important questions should be rather helped than impeded by such an example of the effects of an improper utilization.

Then I have heard it said that the diet or clothing of the patients might have something to do with the disease, as well as the sewage. When I say that the daily food of each patient contains 296 grains of nitrogenous materials, and $12\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of carbon, and that each patient is warmly clothed—when I mention that patients who were on stimulants and extra diet were attacked by the disease, and that a strong, young, robust male attendant, who had only been a few days in the house, was one of those attacked last year, I think I have sufficiently disposed of those groundless surmises.

I have every reason to suppose that the system of deodorizing the sewage, *ab initio*, by supplying water impregnated with carbolic

acid and lime to the water closets, as recommended by Mr. Mc.Dougal, of Manchester, and carried out by you, will be most successful in preventing all offensive odours in the house, and in enabling us to use the sewage anywhere to the land, with safety and profit. Mr. Todd has contrived an ingenious arrangement for mixing the carbolic acid with the water, which will save much labour, and do it much more effectively than it can be done by hand. When the cast-iron gutters for distributing the sewage over any part of the land are got, the system of deodorization and utilization will be complete.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the general history of the institution for the past year, I have to report two accidents, that might very easily have been fatal to the lives of the patients. The first was the case of a man who attempted to cut his throat, in the early part of the year, but only succeeded in dividing the skin. He had not been even suspected of a desire to commit suicide until he made the attempt. The other case was that of a paralytic patient being scalded by an attendant. The act was one of great and inexcusable carelessness, but the cause of death of the patient was not the scald, but a paralytic seizure in the course of the disease under which he laboured. Of course he was weakened by the scald, and made less able to resist any disease, and in that way the scald may have contributed to the patient's death, though I am of opinion that the paralytic seizure of itself would have carried him off, in the state in which he had been for some time. His death took place after the year had ended, so that it is not included among the deaths during 1865. This was the first case in which a coroner's inquest had been held, on the death of any patient, since the opening of the institution. For this rarity of accidents there is every reason to be thankful, considering the risk there is of serious accidents at all times in Asylums.

More stringent rules will for the future be enforced in regard to the bathing of patients, although I fear that no rules however explicit they may be, and however stringently enforced, will supply the utter want of care and common sense of a man who, when he has to wash a patient in tepid water, puts him in scalding hot water. I can only hope that we may succeed in getting attendants to whom rules will not be necessary to make them avoid such accidents. With that

exception, and that of a female attendant who was dismissed for using a patient roughly, I have to report very favourably of your present staff of attendants and servants.

A large amount of work has been done by the patients on the farm, in the workshops, and in the house. About three-fourths of them are daily employed usefully.

All the house has now been painted, and the dining hall and four other rooms have been papered. This adds immensely to the comfort and the domestic feeling of the house, and has a directly beneficial effect on the patients. Many pictures and statuettes have been put in the wards, and are well taken care of and greatly appreciated. Valances and window blinds have been put in all the wards. All those additions to the comfort and happiness of the patients bear fruit in the greater contentment and quiet that prevails.

Since the new walk round half the circumference of the farm has been completed, all the patients who were formerly confined to the airing courts are sent out to walk at least once every day. It is no uncommon occurrence to have the male wards quite empty during the walking hours in the afternoons, and it is only the sick or those who are otherwise employed who are ever in the house at that hour. This has a most beneficial effect on the worst class of patients who cannot employ themselves, and when in the airing court are apt to sit down and get cold. There are always a few women who are physically incapable of walking round the farm, and who are, therefore, confined to the airing courts.

About 18 of the male patients are allowed to go on parole within the farm, and I have not found any one of them to abuse this liberty and escape. Such liberty is, more than any other privilege, appreciated by patients in Asylums, and tends, more than anything else to make them content. The constant complaints of many patients about being kept here, and their constant cry of "Home, Home," is one of the most painful things in Asylum life. Patients may be kept as comfortable as possible, and have far better food and accommodation than they would have at their own homes, and yet the want of liberty makes them discontented. The privilege of going about unattended, and the assimilation of Asylum life in this way to real home life (for it is idle to talk of assimilating Asylum life to home life, where the outer door is locked) is, under proper medical supervision and authority, by far the most tranquillizing medicine for a large number of the insane.

Most of the patients have now Sunday suits of clothes. This is a most desirable thing to have for them all.

During the winter we have had concerts, readings, and lectures on the alternate weeks with the dances. I must express the thanks of all in the institution to those gentlemen who have kindly helped to amuse the patients in this way. Lately a patient has taught a school two evenings in the week. From 12 to 14 male patients attend regularly, and are benefited in every way by their attendance.

The harmonium has been a very great improvement to the Chapel services, and the class for practising sacred music on the Saturday evenings has produced a decided change for the better in the singing.

The Chapel services, and the constant and assiduous ministrations of the Chaplain, have been productive of much good.

To all the Officers, and to the Consulting Physician, I owe thanks for their cordial good feeling towards myself, and for their zeal and efficiency in the performance of their duties.

I beg to thank the Committee for their continued confidence and approval.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

General Results of the Year.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Number of Patients, January 1, 1865 ...	126	100	226
Admitted during the Year 1865 ...	20	34	54
<hr/>			
	M.	F.	T.
Admitted for the first time			
during the Year ...	15	29	44
Re-admitted during the year	5	5	10
Total number under treatment ...	146	134	280
Number of Patients Discharged ...	9	17	26
<hr/>			
	M.	F.	T.
Of whom were Recovered ...	6	15	21
„ Relieved ...	2	1	3
„ Not Improved	1	1	2
Died ...	5	10	15
Total Discharged and Died during the Year ..	14	27	41
Number of Patients at the close of 1865...	132	107	239
<hr/>			
Average daily number resident during 1865	131	106	237
<hr/>			
Number of Cumberland Patients at the close of 1864	104	78	182
„ „ „ „ 1865	105	79	184
„ Westmorland „ 1864	22	22	44
„ „ „ „ 1865	27	28	55

TABLE III.

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.					
				Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.																			
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
From the opening of the Asylum 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	14	6	5	5.74
1863	36	32	68	11	6	17	1	8	9	0	2	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
TOTALS (4 years) and AVERAGES	218	201	419	46	43	89	5	15	20	4	4	8	31	32	63	132	107	239	117	94	211	21.1	21.4	21.2	6.6	8.5	7.4

TABLE IV.

Shewing 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, 1865.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1865.										Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions.										Remaining of each year.						
Years.	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	122	2	2	250	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	5	7	26	20	46	2	13	15	2	0	2	19	20	39	87	61	148	
1863	29	31	7	1	68	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	8	10	18	1	2	3	0	3	3	7	6	13	20	11	31	
1864	21	18	5	3	47	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	1	3	7	5	12	2	0	2	1	0	1	3	4	7	13	12	25	
1865	15	29	5	5	54	5	8	13	0	0	1	2	2	4	5	8	13	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	23	35	
TOTAL	199	190	19	11	419	6	15	21	2	1	1	2	5	10	15	46	43	89	5	15	20	4	4	8	31	32	63	132	107	239

Summary of the Total Admissions 1862-65.				Males		Fe- males.		TOTAL	
Percentage of Cases Recovered	..	..	..	21.1	21.3	21.1	21.1	21.1	21.1
Relieved	..	..	..	2.3	7.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Not Improved	..	..	..	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Died	..	..	..	14.2	15.9	15	15	15	15
Remaining	..	..	..	60.5	53.2	57	57	57	57

TABLE V.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	3	6	9	0	2	2	1	2	3
February	...	6	6	12	1	1	2	1	2	3
March	...	1	3	4	1	0	1	0	4	4
April	...	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
May	...	1	9	10	1	5	6	0	0	0
June	...	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
July	...	2	2	4	1	0	1	1	0	1
August	...	1	2	3	0	5	5	0	0	0
September	...	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
October	...	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
November	...	3	1	4	2	0	2	1	0	1
December	...	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	...	20	34	54	9	17	26	5	10	15

TABLE VI.

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

	Admitted.			Discharged Re- covered.			Dead.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 10 to 20	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 20 „ 30	6	6	12	3	2	5	0	0	0
„ 30 „ 40	3	11	14	0	4	4	3	3	6
„ 40 „ 50	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	1	2
„ 50 „ 60	7	3	10	2	3	5	1	3	4
„ 60 „ 70	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	1	1
„ 70 „ 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL ...	20	34	54	6	15	21	5	10	15

TABLE VII.

Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Acute Mania	2	11	13
Mania	5	16	21
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
Melancholia	7	5	12
Monomania of Suspicion	0	1	1
Dementia	2	0	2
General Paralysis	3	0	3
Congenital Imbecility	0	1	1
TOTAL	20	34	54

TABLE VIII.

Form of Insanity in those Admitted.—Another Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	0	1	1
Epileptic Insanity	1	0	1
Insanity from Masturbation	3	3	6
Puerperal Insanity	0	7	7
Insanity from Lactation... ..	0	3	3
Climacteric Insanity	4	6	10
Senile Insanity	0	3	3
Phthisical Insanity	0	1	1
General Paralytic Insanity	3	0	3
Traumatic Insanity	1	0	1
Ovario-Mania	0	3	3
Post-Febrile Insanity	0	1	1
Unknown { Sthenic	3	4	7
{ Asthenic	5	2	7
TOTAL	20	34	54

TABLE IX.

Assigned Causes of the Insanity.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Physical.	{	Congenital Defect ...	...	...	0	1	1
		Epilepsy ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Intemperance ...	...	...	2	3	5
		Child-birth ...	...	...	0	7	7
		Over-Lactation ...	...	...	0	3	3
		Sun Stroke ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Irregularity of Menses ..	...	...	0	1	1
		Fever ...	...	...	0	1	1
Moral.	{	Injury to Head ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Misfortune ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Anxiety (and Destitution) ...	...	...	0	1	1
Predis- posing.	{	Anxiety ...	...	...	1	0	1
		Previous Attacks ..	...	...	11	15	26
		Hereditary ...	...	...	3	5	8
		Unknown ...	...	...	6	8	14

TABLE X.

Number of Previous Attacks in those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cases of First Attack	...	...	...	...	8	16	24
" Second "	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
" Third "	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Had several Attacks	...	...	...	...	3	8	11
Congenital	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
TOTAL					20	34	54

TABLE XI.

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

Duration of Insanity.	Incurable.		Curable.		Already Dis-mitted Cured.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week ...	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 2 " ..	2	1	2	3	1	2
" 3 " ...	1	0	0	2	0	1
" 1 month ...	0	0	0	3	0	2
" 2 " ..	0	0	2	4	1	1
" 3 " ...	0	1	3	2	2	0
" 4 " ...	0	0	1	2	0	2
" 5 " ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 6 " ..	0	1	1	2	1	0
" 9 " ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
" 1 year ...	1	1	0	1	0	0
" 2 " ...	1	2	0	1	0	0
" 3 " ...	2	0	0	1	0	0
" 8 " ..	1	1	0	0	0	0
" 13 " ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
" 21 " ...	1	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital ...	0	1	0	0	0	0
Unknown ...	1	2	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	11	12	9	22	5	8

TABLE XII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	4	3	7
„ meditated „	3	3	6
TOTAL Suicidal	7	6	13
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted.</i>			
Melancholia	2	2	4
Mania	0	2	2
Epileptic Mania	1	0	1
TOTAL	3	4	7
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated.</i>			
Melancholia	2	1	3
Acute Mania	0	1	1
Mania	1	1	2
TOTAL	3	3	6
<i>Means used in attempts made.</i>			
Burning Clothing	0	1	1
Cutting Throat	1	1	2
Hanging	1	0	1
Starvation	0	1	1
Precipitation	0	1	1
TOTAL	2	4	6

TABLE XIII.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In good Bodily Health and Condition ...	11	15	26
In Indifferent Health and reduced Condition	8	15	23
In bad Health and exhausted Condition	1	4	5
TOTAL	20	34	54

TABLE XIV.

Occupations of those Admitted.

Males.			Females.		
Joiners	2		Dressmakers	2	
Farm Servant	1		Domestic Servants ..	7	
Clerks	2		Wives of Labourers ..	8	
Labourers	7		Shop Keeper	1	
Schoolmaster	1		Wife of Minister	1	
Blacksmith	1		Shoebinder	1	
Moulder	1		Staymaker	1	
Soldier	1		Wife of Mariner	1	
Draper	1		Widow of Farmer	1	
Thread Maker	1		Wife of Carpenter ..	1	
Farmer	1		Wife of Hawker	1	
Shoemaker	1		Farm Servant	1	
			Wives of Mariners	2	
			Wife of Blacksmith	1	
			Wife of Platelayer	1	
			None	3	
TOTAL			20	TOTAL	
				34	

TABLE XV.

Social Condition of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Married .. ..	..	..	..	..	6	16	22
Widowed .. ..	..	..	..	..	0	5	5
Single .. ..	..	..	..	..	14	13	27
TOTAL					20	34	54

TABLE XVI.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Church of England	..	..	..	..	12	20	32
Methodists	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Presbyterian	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Roman Catholics	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Independent	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
"Protestants"	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Baptist	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Unknown	..	..	..	..	4	3	7
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	20	34	54

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 ..	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mania	2	4	6	1	0	1	1	1	2
Puerperal Mania	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Melancholia ..	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
General Paralysis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL ..	6	15	21	2	1	3	1	1	2

TABLE XVIII.

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

	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 3 months	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 4 "	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
" 5 "	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 6 "	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 7 "	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 9 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
" 12 "	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 18 "	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
" 2 years	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
" 3 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 4 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ...	6	15	21	2	1	3	1	1	2

TABLE XIX.

Causes of Death.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
<i>Cerebral Disease.</i>			
General Paralysis	3	1	4
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Ramollissement of Brain	0	1	1
Hemiplegia	0	1	1
<i>Thoracic Disease.</i>			
Pleurisy	0	1	1
Gangrene of Lung	0	1	1
Morbus Cordis	0	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease.</i>			
Dysentery	0	4	4
Cancer of Kidneys	1	0	1
TOTAL	5	10	15

TABLE XX.

Period of Residence of those Deceased.

							Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Under 2 months	.	..	..	..			1	1	2
" 3	"	..	..	..			0	1	1
" 4	"	..	..	..			1	0	1
" 5	"	..	..	..			0	1	1
" 6	"	..	..	..			0	1	1
" 9	"	..	..	..			1	0	1
" 2 years	..	..	..	..			0	1	1
" 3	"	..	..	..			0	1	1
" 4	"	..	..	..			2	4	6
TOTAL	..	..	..				5	10	15

TABLE XXI.

Form of Insanity in those Deceased.

							Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Mania	..	..	..	..			0	4	4
Epileptic Mania	..	..	..	..			1	0	1
Puerperal Mania	..	..	..	..			0	1	1
Dementia	..	..	..	..			0	3	3
General Paralysis	..	..	..	..			3	1	4
Melancholia	..	..	..	..			1	1	2
TOTAL	..	..	..				5	10	15

Account of the Hospital and Dispensary for the Poor during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

1885.

The balance in Treasurer's hands on the 1st January, 1885, was £1,318 13 9. The Clerk's hands £200 0 0. £1,518 13 9.

January 31—Stated from Treasurer	
To £100 for Wool	44 12 3
By £100 for Pigs	104 0 0
By £100 for Sheep	13 12 0
By £100 for Poultry	2 12 0
By £100 for Butter	22 0 0
By £100 for Cheese	49 12 0
By £100 for Eggs	0 1 0
By £100 for Vegetables supplied to Medical Dispensary	2 12 0
By £100 for Miscellaneous	0 0 0
Balance	£1,518 13 9

Supplied the Asylum with—	
To £248 for Station	88 0 0
£210 for Fuel	105 1 0
£200 for Potatoes	100 0 0
£200 for Onions, Peas, &c.	52 1 1
£200 for the Asylum	11 5 0
Balance	£347 12 0

Stated from Treasurer	
To £100 for Drapery	19 0 0
By £100 for Medical Superintendent	32 12 0
By £100 for the Chemist	13 10 0
By £100 for County Asylum	0 0 0
By £100 for Bones	0 0 0
By £100 for Oil	0 14 0
By £100 for Lard	1 10 0
By £100 for Soap	0 18 0
By £100 for Fines and Fines	0 10 0
By £100 for Disbursements	0 0 0
By £100 for Cash	0 0 0
Balance	£1,518 13 9

£1,518 13 9

*Annual Statement of Receipts and Payments on account of the
for the Year ending 31st December, 1865.*

D.£.

To Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 1st				
January, 1865	£1,818	15	9	
Do. Clerk's hands	20	6	2	
				£1,839 1 11

December 31—*Sales from Farm.*

To 415 lbs. Wool	44	19	2	
21 Fat Pigs	104	0	5	
52 Sheep Skins	13	12	6	
191 lbs. Tallow	2	13	6	
Turnips	23	9	2	
Cattle taken in to Graze	19	13	9	
Scraps of Wool	0	1	6	
Vegetables supplied to Medical Superintendent	2	12	2	
Discount	0	5	0	
				211 7 2

Supplied the Asylum with—

To 2,748 lbs. Mutton	83	0	9½	
4,310 lbs. Pork	105	1	6½	
4,495 stones Potatoes	106	6	9	
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c. ..	52	1	1	
Carting done for the Asylum	11	7	0	
				357 17 2

Sales Maintenance Account.

To Dripping	19	6	3	
Stores supplied to Medical Superintendent	32	17	8	
Woollen Socks supplied to the Glamorgan County Asylum	12	19	0	
Bones	5	3	7	
Old Iron	0	14	0	
Labour	1	19	0	
Rags	0	18	5	
Fines and Forfeits	0	10	9	
Discounts	0	6	2	
Coal Tar	0	3	0	
				74 17 10
Carried forward				£2,483 4 1

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

OFFICERS.

By Medical Superintendent	£300	0	0
Consulting Medical Officer, (22 visits)	23	2	0
Chaplain	125	0	0
Treasurer	20	0	0
Matron	50	0	0
Clerk and Steward.. ..	85	0	0
	<hr/>		
		£603	2 0

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

By Head Attendant	40	16	9
Six Ordinary Attendants	173	6	7
Night Attendant	50	10	10
Shoemaker, do.	31	5	0
Tailor, do.	30	14	7
House Porter	£23	19	2
Do. Suit of Livery	5	14	3
	<hr/>		
		29	13 5
Engineer	71	9	6
Carpenter	67	13	9
Stoker	37	17	6
	<hr/>		
		533	7 11

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

By Head Attendant	20	12	6
Seven Ordinary Attendants	98	16	3
Night Attendant	15	0	0
Cook	21	0	0
Head Laundress	24	19	8
Assistant do.	12	18	0
House Maid	12	9	6
Two Kitchen Maids	19	14	0
Bakeress	7	13	9
	<hr/>		
		233	3 8

Carried forward £1,369 13 7

(Asylum Staff and Rate of Payment, see page 42.)

*Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and**Dr.*

To Amount brought forward .. £2,483 4

Expenses removing Patients from other Asylums.

To Alston Union	£1 19 3	
Bootle do.	2 6 11	
Cockermouth do.	12 0 10	
Kendal do.	8 16 7	
Whitehaven do.	13 4 4	
	<hr/>	38 7 1

Funeral Expenses of Patients deceased.

To Alston Union	1 12 6	
Brampton do.	1 12 6	
Carlisle do.	8 2 6	
Cockermouth do.	3 5 0	
East Ward do.	1 12 6	
Kendal do.	1 12 6	
Penrith do.	1 12 6	
Whitehaven do.	3 5 0	
Wigton do.	1 12 6	
County Treasurer (Cumberland) ..	1 12 6	
	<hr/>	26 0

Carried forward £2,547 12

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

By Amount brought forward £1,369 13 7

Provisions.

Arrowroot, Sago, &c.	108 lbs.	...	£1 15 10	
Apples	...	...	0 10 0	
Barley...	38 stone	...	3 3 4	
Beef	2,361½ stone	...	792 0 2	
Bread	10,260 loaves of 4lbs.	...	207 19 4½	
Butter	4,096 lbs.	...	212 12 8½	
Cocoa	3 lbs.	...	0 4 6	
Coffee	696 lbs.	...	52 10 0	
Cheese	4,062¼ lbs.	...	122 19 7½	
Currants and Raisins	79 stone	...	20 9 6	
Chicory	18½ stone	...	7 11 1	
Candied Lemon	14 lbs.	...	0 18 8	
Eggs	241 dozen	...	10 11 4	
Flour	3,359 stone	...	263 11 10	
Fish	...	...	0 2 2	
Gelatin	24 packets	...	0 15 0	
Goose Berries	...	...	0 10 0	
Hops	15½ lbs.	...	1 10 10	
Lemons	...	...	1 13 3	
Milk	16,496 gallons	...	510 7 5	
Mustard and Pepper	87 lbs.	...	5 13 0	
Mutton...	2,426¾ lbs.	...	65 11 7	
Nuts	1½ stone	...	0 5 0	
Oatmeal	1,333 stone	...	109 2 10	
Oranges	1 box	...	1 12 0	
Peas	88 stone	...	6 7 8	
Potatoes	1,174 stone	...	26 0 4	
Rice	78 stone	...	11 4 3	
Salt	200 stone	...	1 13 4	
Sugar	549 stone	...	125 19 8	
Saltpetre	8 lbs.	...	0 4 8	
Spices	26 lbs.	...	3 1 8	
Treacle	15½ stone	...	2 4 0	

Carried forward ... £2,570 16 7¾ £1,369 13 7

*Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and**Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £2,547 12 0

Unions for Maintenance of Pauper Patients.

To Alston Union	£133 19 1
Bootle do.	61 14 9
Brampton do.	269 11 6
Carlisle do.	1,035 19 9
Cockermouth do.	621 10 2
East Ward do.	194 11 3
Kendal do.	751 7 4
Longtown do.	138 15 11
Penrith do.	646 14 10
West Ward do.	166 18 11
Whitehaven do.	790 11 1
Wigton do.	521 17 3

County Treasurer, (Cumberland) Main-
tenance of Patients chargeable to the

County	161 3 6
Do. Westmorland do.	5 10 6

£5,500 5 10

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

23 0 0

£5,477 5 1

To Mr. H. Dobinson, Treasurer of the
Committee of Visitors, amount of Ex-
penditure on account of Capital (see
page 35.)

638 12 1

Carried forward £8,663 10

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

By Amount brought forward .. £2,570 16 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ £1,369 13 7

Provisions continued.

By Tea	1,193 lbs. ..	139	1	10	
Tobacco and Snuff	311 lbs. ..	58	6	3	
Vinegar	12 gallons ..	1	10	0	
Yeast .. ..	.. ..	1	6	6	
		<hr/>			2,771 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Supplied from the Farm.

By Mutton	2,748 lbs. ..	83	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pork	4,310 lbs. ..	105	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Potatoes	4,495 stones ..	106	6	9	
Cabbages, Onions, Leeks, &c. ..	.. ..	52	1	1	
		<hr/>			346 10 2

Clothing.

By Apron Linen	417 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	13	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Boots and Shoes ..	13 pairs ..	3	14	0	
Black Casban	65 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	3	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Black Holland	12 yards ..	0	9	0	
Buttons	653 dozens ..	4	17	0	
Blue Striped Linen	187 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	9	17	2	
Calico	621 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	19	13	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Clog Soles	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozens ..	0	15	9	
Clogs	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ pairs ..	9	15	3	
Cotton Cord	3 lbs. ..	0	7	8	
Do. Wadding	6 yards ..	0	3	0	
Chocolate Tick	102 yards ..	7	0	3	
Cloth (Italian)	27 yards ..	3	0	7	
Fustian	82 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards ..	6	7	7	
Flannel	272 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	16	5	0	
Glazed Calico	6 yards ..	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Knitting Cotton	35 lbs. ..	5	11	8	
Leather	748 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. ..	65	5	1	
Laces	14 gross ..	2	2	6	
Linen Ticking	50 yards ..	4	7	6	
		<hr/>			
Carried forward .. ..	.. ..	£176	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	£4,487 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and
Dr.

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward .. £176 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ £4,487 4 11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Clothing continued.

By Linen Check ..	24 yards ..	1 4 0		
Linsey	216 yards ..	9 19 4		
Muslin	66 yards ..	2 13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Printed Cotton ..	534 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards ..	18 3 7		
Ribbon	30 yards ..	0 10 0		
Stays	50 pairs ..	6 17 6		
Shirting Linen ..	868 yards ..	45 4 2		
Sailcloth	44 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards ..	1 8 10		
Shoemakers' Thread, Nails, &c. ..		4 17 1		
Straw Bonnets ..	100 ..	8 17 1		
Tapes	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross ..	3 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Thread		3 7 2		
Tartan	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	4 7 10		
Woollen Cloth ..	270 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards ..	36 7 3		
Do. do. ..	Remnants ..	2 2 11		
Worsted and Yarn ..	256 lbs. ..	32 4 8		
Winsey	52 yards ..	2 18 6		
Woollen Plaid Shawls ..	100 ..	28 10 0		
Do. Neckerchiefs ..	25 ..	3 2 8		
Waterproof Aprons ..	6 ..	1 7 0		
Women's Hair Nets ..	.. ..	0 10 7		
Waistcoat Pieces ..	.. ..	4 4 0		
			<hr/>	
			398	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Necessaries.

By Blacking & Black Lead ..	1,496 packets ..	5 10 7		
Candles	30 lbs. ..	0 19 0		
Carbolic Acid ..	85 gallons ..	4 19 1		
Coal	600 tons ..	341 5 0		
Dubbin	14 lbs. ..	0 8 2		
Emery Paper ..	12 sheets ..	0 1 0		
Firewood	27 cart loads ..	6 8 6		
House Cloth ..	227 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards ..	15 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Matches	468 boxes ..	1 15 10		
Oil	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons ..	5 15 7		
Rubbing Stones & B. Bricks ..	1,878 ..	3 2 0		
Soap	5,303 lbs. ..	80 14 0		
Soda	4,587 lbs. ..	13 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Starch and Blue ..	278 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ..	7 9 3		
			<hr/>	
Carried forward ..		£487 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	£4,885	8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward ..	£487	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	£4,885	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
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Necessaries continued—

Turpentine 2 gallons ..	0	13	0			
Washing Powder .. 4 doz. packets	0	4	0			
Wax Tapers .. 50 dozen ..	1	19	9			
Whiting 16 stones ..	0	5	8			
Plate Powder .. 1 lb. ..	0	5	0			
	<hr/>			490	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Surgery and Dispensary.

Drugs, &c.				40	1	3
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Wine, Spirits, and Porter.

Wine 56 gallons ..	39	4	0			
Spirits 18 gallons ..	15	12	0			
Ale and Porter .. 442 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons ..	40	18	0			
	<hr/>			95	14	0

Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs.

Brushes	9	12	0			
Carpeting	1	5	0			
Crockery and Glass	42	14	5			
Cocoa Matting and Mats	17	5	10			
Combs	8	4	0			
Clothes baskets	3	12	9			
Coal Boxes, Pails, and Repairs to ditto	9	5	4			
Furnace bars and other castings ..	4	16	4			
Furnishing Ironmongery—Locks, Keys, &c.	13	12	4			
Gas Fittings and Labour	4	1	1			
Horse Hair for Mattresses	10	10	0			
Knives, Forks, and Spoons	8	3	3			
Thermometers	1	13	0			
White Calico for Shrouds	1	14	10			
Hearse Hire, &c.	10	12	6			
Sheeting Linen and Ticking	36	19	9			
	<hr/>					
Carried forward ..	£184	2	5	£5,511	12	0

Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and

Dr.

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward ..	£184	2	5	£5,511	12	0
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Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs continued.

Bricklayer and Mason's Labour, Repairing Fire Places, &c.	0	8	8			
Carpenter and Fitters' Tools	0	18	11			
Scissors	0	10	8			
Sundries	3	19	5			
Tea Trays	1	5	0			
Turning Wood	1	9	1			
Wash Leathers	1	4	0			
Plumber's Labour and Fittings to Water Closets, &c.	5	2	3			
Repairs to Fireguards	2	13	2			
Repairing Tubs	0	9	6			
Shoemaker's Tools	0	12	5			
Window Glass	2	18	11			
Wood for Furniture and Repairs ..	3	16	8			
					209	11 1

Garden and Farm.

Pigs	59	19	0			
Wages	124	7	8			
Rates and Taxes	28	19	6			
Oilcake	41	12	3			
Oats	22	0	6			
Straw	30	0	0			
Indian Meal	8	0	0			
Bran	3	1	4			
Carried forward ..	£318	0	3	£5,721	3	1

Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and

Dr.

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

0 8 8

0 18 11

0 10 8

8 18 5

1 5 0

1 9 1

1 4 0

2 11 2

2 18 2

0 9 0

0 18 5

2 18 11

2 16 8

209 11 1

58 19 0

124 7 8

28 19 6

41 12 5

22 0 6

30 0 0

8 0 0

3 1 4

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward ..	£318	0	3	£5,721	3	1
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Garden and Farm continued.

By Guano	46	17	6			
Bonemeal	26	11	0			
Lime	13	3	0			
Potatoes	7	9	3			
Seeds	5	19	2			
Advertising	1	18	6			
Implements and Tools	5	6	5			
Shoeing Horses and Repairs	6	18	7			
Sheep Dipping Composition	0	7	6			
Tolls, &c.	0	6	8			
					432	17 10

Miscellaneous.

By Expenses Removing Patients from other Asylums	47	19	7			
Printing Annual Report for 1864, and other Forms	12	7	6			
Advertising	30	8	6			
Sundries	13	13	8			
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Almanacks	17	4	0			
Postage and Receipt Stamps, Post-Office Orders and Telegrams	15	18	0			
Account and other Books for Office and Wards	26	8	7			
Spectacles	1	3	0			
Stationery	9	1	8			
Expenses in bringing back Escaped Patients	4	17	4			
Carried forward ..	£179	1	10	£6,154	0	11

*Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and
Dr.*

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

By Grants	48 17 6
Bonnet	26 11 0
Line	13 3 0
Potatoes	7 9 3
Seeds	5 19 2
Advertising	1 18 6
Implement and Tools	5 6 6
Shoeing Horses and Repairs	6 18 7
Sheep Dipping Composition	0 7 6
Tolls, &c.	0 6 8
Miscellaneous	482 17 10
By Expenses Removing Patients from other Asylums	47 19 7
Printing Annual Report for 1864, and other Forms	12 7 6
Advertising	30 8 6
Sundries	13 18 8
Newspapers, Periodicals, and Almanacs	17 4 0
Postage and Receipt Stamp Post-Office	5 18 0
Orders and Telegrams	5 18 0
Account and other Books for Office and Wards	26 8 7
Spectacles	1 0 0
Stationery	9 1 8
Expenses in bringing back Escaped Patients	4 17 0

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward	..	£179	1	10	£6,154	0	11
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Miscellaneous continued—

By Bagatelle Balls	0	8	0	
Auditing Asylum Accounts 1864	..			2	2	0	
Amusements	..	..	..	4	13	0	
Flower Seeds	..	..	..	0	12	5	
Pins, Needles, and Thimbles	..	..		1	13	9	
Sweeping Chimneys	..	..	..	1	16	0	
Adjusting Clocks	..	..	..	0	4	0	
Hire of Harmonium	..	..	..	1	8	6	
Rent of Letter Bag	..	..	..	1	11	6	
Croquet Balls, and Paint for do.	..			0	14	4	
Bird Seed	..	..	..	1	1	9	
Disinfecting Powder	..	..	..	1	10	0	
				<hr/>			196 17 1
Carting done by Farm for the Asylum	..	..					11 7 0
				<hr/>			
Total Expenditure on Maintenance Account	..	..				6,362	5 0

Capital Account.

By Large Cistern, Lead Pipes, Taps, Plumbing, &c., in connexion with carrying out Mr. Mc.Dougall's System of Deodorizing the Sewerage	..			89	19	2	
Oilcloth, Carpeting, Hair, Cocoa Fibre, and other additional Furnishings	..			63	2	2	
Fencing on the Farm, and a Work Horse and Harness	..	..	..	62	9	9	
				<hr/>			
Carried forward	..	..		£215	11	1	£6,362 5 0

Annual Statement for 1865 of Receipts and

Dr.

To Amount brought forward £8,663 10 9

Carried forward £8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward .. £215 11 1 £6,362 5 0

Capital Account continued.

By Bricklayer and Mason Work, removing
Old Boiler House, Walling and
Paving in Yards, erecting Knife
House, Fixing Clothes Posts, Re-
paving Stable, Alterations to Manure
Tank, &c.

54 6 1

Wood for Alterations and Repairs .. 50 10 1

Paint, Oil, and Turpentine 38 2 10

Flushing Cocks to Sewer Drains and
Plumbing for ditto 35 14 9

Apple Trees, Shrubs, Flower Roots, and
Patent Lawn Mower 32 8 3

Furnishing Ironmongery 27 17 0

40 Cast-iron Clothes Posts and Wire
Cord for ditto 23 13 6

One New Gas Retort, and Labour
taking down and re-setting six others 22 4 1

Wood for Hoarding to seclude airing
court from Works going on at the
new building 21 9 11

Window Glass 19 17 0

Window Blinds and Valances 18 15 7

Carried forward .. £560 10 2 £6,362 5 0

£8,663 10 9

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

By Amount brought forward ..	£560	10	2	£6,362	5	0
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Capital Account continued.

By Repairs to Hot Water Boiler; for Baths and Lavatories in the Female Wards ..	13	6	9			
Taps, and Repairs to Bath and Lavatory Pipes	12	16	9			
Valve and Outlet Pipe to Liquid Manure Tank, and other Castings	12	11	8			
Plumber's Work and Fittings to Water Closets	10	13	3			
Insurance	8	4	0			
Repairs to Engine and Steam Pipes ..	7	6	6			
Broken Stones for Repairing Roads ..	6	0	0			
Repairs to Pump Well and Pump at the Farm	4	1	10			
Gas Fittings and Repairs to Gas Meter	1	14	5			
Venetian Red	1	7	7			
				638	12	11
Balance in Treasurer's hands on the 31st December, 1865.	1,612	16	9			
Do. Clerk's hands	49	16	1			
				1,662	12	10
				£8,663	10	9

Examined and found Correct, 2nd March, 1866—

J. R. DONALD,

District Auditor.

Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients during the year 1865.

	s.	d.
Provisions	5	0 $\frac{5}{16}$
Clothing	0	7 $\frac{11}{16}$
Salaries and Wages	2	2 $\frac{8}{16}$
Necessaries (e.g., Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.)...	0	9 $\frac{8}{16}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0 $\frac{13}{16}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	1 $\frac{4}{16}$
Furniture, Bedding, and Repairs	0	4 $\frac{1}{16}$
Garden and Farm	0	8 $\frac{6}{16}$
Miscellaneous	0	4 $\frac{1}{16}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10	3 $\frac{3}{16}$
Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods and Produce Sold, including Provisions, &c., supplied from the Farm, Cost of Removals, Funeral Expenses, &c.	1	1 $\frac{1}{16}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Average Weekly Cost per head	9	1 $\frac{8}{16}$
Daily Average Number of Patients resident, 237 $\frac{273}{365}$		

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

Quarter ending 25th March 9/6

„ „ June 9/-
 „ „ Sept. 8/6
 „ „ Dec. 8/6

No Private Patients, or Patients from other Counties or Boroughs.

*Contract Prices of the Principal Articles of Provisions and
Necessaries supplied during the Year 1865.*

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.	18	4	14	0	14	0	18	6
Barley "	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
Beef (forequarters) .. "	7	4	7	4	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Rounds ... .. "	...	...	...	...	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Houghs "	3	6	3	6	3	5	3	5
Bread (wheaten, } at per loaf { best quality) } of 4 lbs. {	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	5	...	...	...	...
Butter (salt) ... at per st.	15	0	13	6	12	6	16	0
Cheese (new milk) .. "	8	0	8	6	8	6	9	0
Coffee "	21	0	21	0	21	0	21	0
Currants "	4	6	4	6	4	6	5	6
Flour (best seconds) .. "	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1	6	1	8
Milk (new) ... at per gal.	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Ditto (skim) "	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$	0	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Mustard lb.	1	8	1	8	1	8	1	8
Oatmeal st.	1	6	1	7	1	9	1	9
Peas (split) "	1	4	1	6	1	6	1	6
Pepper lb.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Raisins st.	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6
Rice "	3	0	2	9	2	9	2	9
Sago "	3	6	3	0	3	0	3	6
Salt "	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Snuff lb.	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9
Sugar (moist) st.	4	8	4	4	4	8	4	8
Tobacco lb.	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9
Treacle st.	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Vinegar gal.	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
Coal ton	10	10	11	8	11	8	11	8
Soap st.	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
Soda "	0	9	0	9	0	9	1	0
Starch "	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0

*Number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st December,
1865, and Unions to which Chargeable.*

			Males.	Females.	Totals.
Alston Union	...	..	5	1	6
Bootle do.	...	...	2	0	2
Brampton do.	...	...	6	5	11
Carlisle do.	...	...	23	20	43
Cockermouth do.	...	...	16	10	26
East Ward do.	...	...	4	6	10
Kendal do.	...	...	20	16	36
Longtown do.	...	...	4	2	6
Penrith do.	...	...	17	10	27
West Ward do.	...	...	3	4	7
Whitehaven do.	...	...	17	16	33
Wigton do.	...	...	11	11	22
Chargeable to the County—					
Cumberland	...	...	4	4	8
Do. Westmorland	...	...	0	1	1
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			132	106	238

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.	Broth.	Milk.	Bread.	Milk.	Tea.	Butter.	Cheese.
		oz	pt	pt	pt	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	pt	pt	oz	pt	pt	oz	oz
Sunday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	8	...	1	1	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	3/4	6	...	1	1/2	...
Monday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	1	8	...	1	1/2	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	2	...	4	...	...	9	...	3/4	6	...	1	1/2	...
Tuesday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	8	...	1	...	1
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	3/4	6	...	1	...	1
Wednesday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	8	...	1	1/4	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	3/4	6	...	1	1/2	...
Thursday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	12	...	1	8	...	1	1/2	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	2	...	4	...	...	9	...	3/4	6	...	1	1/2	...
Friday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	...	...	1	8	...	1	1/2	...
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	3/4	6	...	1	1/2	...
Saturday	Men	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	8	1	...	...	1
	Women	6	...	...	1	1/2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1 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	3/4	1/2

(PORRIDGE)—Six ounces of oatmeal to each pint.

(COFFEE)—For 100 persons, 1 1/2 lb. coffee, 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 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.

(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 suite 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, 1/2 lb. butter, 3/4 lb. sugar, 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., Consulting 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	41	0	0	"
One Attendant	31	0	0	"
Three Attendants, each	30	0	0	"
One Attendant	29	0	0	"
One Attendant	26	0	0	"
†Night Attendant	52	5	10	"
Shoemaker Attendant	32	0	0	"
Tailor Attendant	31	0	0	"
†House Porter	24	0	0	"
||Engineer, Gasman, and Lodge Keeper	1	6	0	per week
†Carpenter	1	6	0	"
†Stoker	0	15	0	"
§Farming Man	0	16	0	"
†Gardener	0	17	6	"
†One Farm Labourer	0	15	0	"

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	20	0	0	per annum
Night Attendant	15	0	0	"
Two Attendants, each	16	0	0	"
Two Attendants, each	15	0	0	"
One Attendant	14	0	0	"
Two Attendants, each	12	0	0	"
Cook	21	0	0	"
Head Laundress	25	0	0	"
Assistant ditto	12	0	0	"
Bakeress	14	0	0	"
House Maid	13	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.