

**The annual report of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum, Charminster, Dorchester, for the year 1864.**

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**Publication/Creation**

Dorchester : Printed by James Foster, 1864.

**Persistent URL**

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THE

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DORSET

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

CHARMINSTER, DORCHESTER,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.




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DORCHESTER:

PRINTED BY JAMES FOSTER, CORNHILL.

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1865.



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## Committee of Visitors.

---

*Appointed at the Epiphany Sessions, 1865.*

---

JOHN FLOYER, Esq, M.P., *Chairman.*

THE LORD DIGBY.

HON. W. H. B. PORTMAN, M.P.

REV. J. A. TEMPLER.

REV. G. P. CAMBRIDGE.

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REV. C. J. GLYN.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

### OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,

### FOR 1864.

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In the last Annual Report the Committee of Visitors announced the removal of all the male patients to the new Asylum, except a few retained for menial services at Forston.

The occupation of the female wards by the patients was delayed by imperfections in the gas and water works, and the uncertainty which existed for some time in regard to the destination of the old Asylum. These impediments being disposed of, the female patients were removed to the Asylum at Charminster in September last, except 24 left at Forston, who were selected as requiring the least medical supervision.

There has been a small decrease in the number of pauper patients in the past year:—

		<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
On Jan. 1st, 1864, the numbers were		128	147	275
On Jan. 1st, 1865,	„ „	134	140	274
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease	.. ..	..	7	1
Increase	.. ..	6	..	..

The admissions have been 34 males and 26 females.



The discharges 34: of which number 10 males and 11 females had recovered, and 2 males and 6 females were relieved. The deaths were 27—16 males and 11 females.

There are also two county non-pauper patients in the Asylum, and one criminal lunatic at Fisherton. One patient absent on leave.

The health of the patients has been good till the last two months, during which sore throats and colds have been prevalent and in some cases, as in that of the Assistant Medical Officer, of a severe character.

The maintenance rate has been fixed at seven shillings per week for the first three quarters of the year, and at seven shillings and seven pence for the last quarter.

The supply of water in the well has continued abundant through this remarkably dry summer.

The Superintendent has now the two Asylums, at Channister and Forston under his care, and continues to discharge his onerous and important duties to the full satisfaction of the Visitors.

The Assistant Medical Officer (Dr. W. G. Coombs) entered on the duties of his office in the early part of September. He resides at Forston, and has charge of the patients and establishment there, under the direction of the Superintendent, and he assists in the management also of the principal Asylum. The Visitors have every reason to look upon him as an efficient and valuable officer.

The attendants and servants have earned the approbation of the Visitors, by their kind and careful treatment of the patients and their attentive and orderly conduct; with the



exception, however, of the two nurses in the female ward at Forston. On going unexpectedly into the ward at dinner-time the Superintendent found some of the beer, which ought to have been given to the patients, secreted in the nurses' cupboard, and no satisfactory explanation being given, the two nurses were discharged.

The circumstances under which it was decided not to proceed with the sale of Forston have already been laid before and approved by the Court. The attention of the Visitors has since been directed to making this large increase of accommodation available for the care and treatment of non-pauper lunatics from this and the adjoining counties, and of pauper lunatics from other counties.

The arrangements for carrying out these objects required some time and consideration ; as yet only two patients (females) have been admitted in the first of these two classes..

The old and new Asylums were visited by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the 11th of March last. In the minute of their visit they speak in terms of approbation of the new Asylum, both generally and in detail. They remark on the defective construction of the windows, and the size of the airing yards, and the height of the enclosing walls. The latter objection the Visitors have endeavoured to meet by laying out the two yards in terraces, which command a good view of the adjoining country ; to the former defect the Visitors had already given much consideration, but the difficulty of keeping out the rain at the casements on such an exposed situation has hitherto proved insuperable. They remark also on some neglect in regard to the entries in the case book, which the Visitors think satisfactorily accounted for by the great pressure of business on the Superintendent previously to the appointment of the Medical Assistant.



The necessity for an additional Medical Officer was strongly urged upon the Visitors in this minute, and recommendations were made by the Commissioners in regard to the arrangements and management of the new Asylum, which the Visitors have had under their consideration, and to some extent have carried out.

The state of the Building Account is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
By Loans from Sun Insurance Company..	41,000	0	0
„ Interest on Exchequer Bills .. ..	507	14	0
„ Sir R. P. Glyn's donation .. ..	1,102	4	6
„ Borrowed from Contingent Fund ..	1,428	8	1
„ Non-pauper Lunatics' subscriptions ..	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	46,038	6	7
Purchase of Land .. ..	5,710	7	10
Building Account .. ..	30,240	1	7
Engineering ditto .. ..	4,742	17	0
Architect and Clerk of the } Works .. ..	2,401	2	2
Well Engineer .. ..	448	10	0
Law Expenses .. ..	404	16	3
Furnishing, &c. .. ..	1,503	15	5
Trees, Fencing, Gravel, } Surveyor, Roads, &c. }	340	0	10
Sundry payments . . .	68	14	4
Balance in hand .. ..	178	1	2
	<hr/>		
	£ 46,038	6	7
	<hr/>		

JOHN FLOYER,

*Chairman.*

# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

DATED 11TH MARCH, 1864.

---

We have this day visited both the old and new Asylums belonging to the county. The new building as yet contains only male patients, except four women who have been removed to assist in the kitchen. The same number of men have been left at Forston to help in various ways.

The Asylums are at present occupied as follows:—

				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Forston	..	..	..	4	145	149
Charminster	..	..	..	126	4	130
						<hr/> 279

We have personally examined every patient in both establishments, and have inspected the wards. The women at Forston have some of them been moved into the unoccupied male wards, but in other respects they remain, as to treatment and accommodation, exactly in the same state as described in former reports. Although several were in bed there was no serious case of bodily illness. Two patients were locked in their own rooms on account of violence and excitement. They were considered to be in seclusion. We have examined the register, but we can find no record of any similar instance of seclusion



since the visit of our colleagues in September last, neither are any bruises or injuries of any kind reported amongst the women. These patients were clean in person and dress, and their wards as usual comfortable and in good order.

The new Asylum at Charminster is now completed, and the only reason why the women have not yet been removed into the wards prepared for them, is, that a doubt has been raised whether, according to the deed of gift, if the building is no longer employed for the purposes of an Asylum, the heir-at-law of the original founder of the institution may not claim the sum of £4,000, part of the original donation. This question has been submitted for the opinion of counsel, and in the meantime no steps have been taken for the sale of the property.

The new building is calculated to accommodate 300 patients, and the kitchens and other offices are on a scale sufficient to serve for a larger establishment, should additions hereafter become necessary. The exterior is handsome, and the various galleries, day-rooms, and dormitories are cheerful, airy, and well lighted. The chapel is very well suited for its purpose; and beneath it is a large recreation room, which, owing to its proximity to the kitchen, is admirably adapted for the purposes of a general dining hall.

One-third of the patients can be placed in single rooms; the rest have large dormitories mostly on the third story.

The warming, which is effected by open fire places, is stated to be sufficient during the cold weather, and the system for ventilation is said to work well.

The windows, which are similar to those in the Sussex Asylum, are, as in that Institution, found to be of very defective construction. The rain drives in from without, and the iron sashes condense the vapour on the glass.



There is only one airing court on each side. It is very much to be regretted that these have been made so small, and that the walls have been carried up to so great a height. From the bottom of the sunk fence they measure ten feet, and they greatly obstruct the view of the surrounding country.

The floors of all the rooms and corridors are of wood. Some of the internal brick-work has been left in a very rough state, and on this account it has been found necessary to cement the walls of several rooms.

The water-closets, as originally put up, were not found to answer well, and most of them have been altered. It will no doubt also be found requisite to fix larger waste pipes to baths. The furniture is neat and of a domestic character. We found the beds in a very clean state, and the bedding ample.

Much remains to be done in laying out the ground, forming the roads, and planting; and nearly sixty of the men are employed in promoting these objects. Of the working men thirty-four are placed in a ward specially built for them, and in immediate connection with the workshops.

At present Mr. Symes visits Forston once or more daily; but as the patients there are left in charge of the head-nurse only, it seems to us that if their removal is any longer to be delayed, a second medical man should be appointed to reside with them. Indeed, should the women be removed here it seems desirable that Mr. Symes should have some assistance.

We find that the case book has been greatly neglected, very few entries having been made in it since the last visit in September, 1863.

One hundred patients have been admitted, of whom 68

were removed from Fisherton, 13 patients of both sexes have been discharged, and 9 have died principally from general paralysis and epilepsy.

We beg to offer the following suggestions for the consideration of the Committee of Visitors :—

That special night attendants should be appointed for each division ;

That the recreation hall should be used as a dining-room for patients of both sexes ;

That greatly increased provision be made for personal washing in the dormitories ;

That the men's shirts should be changed twice a week.

That arrangements should be made for permitting patients to visit their friends at home when in a fit state to do so—a practice which in other county Asylums has been followed with the best results.

W. CAMPBELL,

JAMES WILKES,

*Commissioners in Lunacy.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

---

*To the Chairman and Visitors of the Dorset County Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN :

I beg respectfully to submit my Annual Report, to which are appended various Tables of Statistics.

On the 1st of January, 1864, there were, both here and at Forston, 275 patients—*viz.*, 128 males and 147 females.

During the year 60 patients were admitted—*viz.*, 36 males and 24 females,—12 males and 22 females were discharged, and 16 males and 11 females died.

The majority of the female patients were removed here from Forston in September last, and fortunately no accident or unpleasantness of any kind occurred whilst this was being done, but they all settled down tranquilly in their various wards, and after a little time seemed quite at home, and pleased with the change. Shortly after their removal the chapel was opened for the celebration of Divine service by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who was received by the Chairman and several members of the Committee.



A large congregation was present, amongst whom were many of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood, and nearly 200 patients.

The chapel being of a strictly ecclesiastical character, and having been so solemnly dedicated, produces a most favourable impression on the minds of the patients, and as from its central situation it is readily accessible, even the aged and infirm are enabled to attend. Service is now regularly performed by the Chaplain every Sunday—alternately morning and evening. The great inconvenience which I formerly experienced in reading daily morning prayers in the wards is now completely obviated, and a much larger number of patients, frequently as many as 150, attend, whose general manner and behaviour are worthy of note and commendation.

After upwards of a year's experience, the building as a *general* rule, seems to answer the purpose for which it was erected.

The wards, from their southerly aspect, look cheerful; and at night the lighting of the gas maintains this character to a great extent; and as various articles of furniture, with valances and window curtains are added from time to time, this effect will be still further increased.

It will be necessary to erect summer houses or verandahs in the airing courts to shelter the patients from the extreme heat of the summer sun; if the latter be selected they will tend materially to protect the lower wards from the inclemency of the weather.

The plan of heating the wards by open fires has been well tested. As a rule, during the whole of the past severe winter, they were warm enough; but very often that *geniality of feeling*



and *sense of comfort* are wanting, which the steam pipes used to give. The tendency to crowd round the fire-places is so great as to be a positive nuisance, and many of the older and feeblar patients would, unless carefully watched, be debarred altogether by the younger and stronger, from any participation in the benefit afforded.

More especially in the chapel some heating apparatus would seem to be required. From the great height of the building the stove at present in use has but a very partial effect in producing any appreciable warmth, and in distant seats its influence is very slight.

The reading rooms in the male, and the work rooms on the female side, answer well, and tend very materially to draft off many from the wards, which, in unfavourable weather, when the airing courts are obliged to be closed, are very much crowded. During the prevalence of the south-westerly gales, the rain penetrates in numerous places, and causes much inconvenience and discomfort. I am aware at such times, very few buildings are altogether waterproof, and the exposed situation must also be remembered. But in many instances a deficiency of finish in the work has considerably increased, if not caused, this.

I have also to mention that the very imperfect manner in which the urinals in the male wards were finished has caused an almost unbearable annoyance at times. After several alterations, it is better, but not yet altogether removed. The drains, too, in many cases, were very imperfect, and some of them not even connected with the main sewer. Fortunately this was discovered, and has been rectified; otherwise, in all human probability, some epidemic disease would have shown itself, and caused serious, if not fatal results, to our inmates.



In consequence of its having been determined to maintain Forston as an Asylum, for which purpose it was originally intended by the late munificent donor, a certain number of patients are permanently kept there, under the supervision of a Resident Medical Officer; and in case of the new Asylum ever becoming at any time overcrowded, ample accommodation can be there easily afforded.

The health of the patients on the whole was very good until November, when a number suffered from sore throat with varying degrees of severity, but happily, none proved fatal. When the cold weather suddenly came on it was strange how many *men* were seized with diarrhœa. In one night sixteen in the same dormitory, who went to bed well, were simultaneously attacked. I am glad to say in a few hours they were convalescent.

In reference to the admissions there is nothing calling for particular notice, except the passing a resolution by the Committee of Visitors, authorising the reception of non-pauper patients from this and other counties, on payment of a weekly charge, ranging from ten to fourteen shillings.

Two female patients belonging to this class were admitted during last year.

At this time (March, 1865) the number of non-pauper has increased to six, and several other applications are now being considered.

It is to be hoped that when this arrangement becomes more generally known, great benefit may result to afflicted persons whose means do not admit of their being placed in private houses.



The mortality for this year has been the largest for any equal period since the year 1851, when it reached  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the average daily number then resident in the Asylum.

This year the number of deaths has been 27, not quite 10 per cent., which, although high, is not to be wondered at when the *causes* are considered.

Out of the whole number no less than six died of general paralysis, and eight of epilepsy, diseases over which there is little or no control, which advance with more or less rapidity, and sooner or later, inevitably destroy life. Of these fourteen patients, three came from other Asylums, and "all were admitted with the disease which proved fatal."

On examining the Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy for 1863, the different averages of deaths in various County Asylums is extraordinary, ranging from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  up to nearly 15 per cent., and the greater majority extend to and above 10 per cent. Therefore, although our mortality for the present year is high, yet, when the above facts are known, and the fatal diseases from which the patients were suffering, when admitted, are considered, it will be at once seen there is no great cause for complaint, and more especially when for the last ten years the rate of mortality has been only 7 per cent. !

The ages of those who died were 2 under 15 years, 1 under 30, 5 under 40, 3 under 60, 5 under 70, and 6 averaging 74 years.

All the sewage of the Asylum is now carried off in one main sewer, to a large tank in the meadow close by the gas house. The liquid part overflows the grass land, the more solid is taken out, mixed with earth and ashes, and used as manure upon the farm. The question of sewage must sooner or later



be thoroughly considered. The dry-earth or ash system is becoming more generally adopted, and the more one reflects on its simplicity, economy, and productiveness, the more of course I should be disposed to give it a fair trial. This I hope to do in the present year. The advocates of this system say, that if urinals have a layer of cinders or ashes placed at the bottom, and regularly removed, they will remain free from any unpleasant smell. It was, I believe, tried at the York Railway Station, and found to answer most satisfactorily. At other railway stations where the ordinary method is adopted, and where water constantly runs, a most unpleasant odour cannot almost invariably be detected. Now, if this sweetness be really producible through such simple means, a more desirable acquisition, especially for an Asylum ward, cannot possibly be imagined. The flushings of the drains and sewers have been very regular and efficient in consequence of the great supply of water. All through the past unparalleled dry summer, when for fifteen weeks we had not rain enough at any one time to lay the dust in our roads, there was abundance of water in the well. At one time the water was reduced to about twenty-five feet from where the boring commenced, having gradually sunk for many weeks previously until it reached that point, and consequently considerable anxiety was felt lest the supply should fail. But several days having passed, and no further diminution occurring, we felt sure our apprehensions were unfounded. Throughout the whole season we were enabled to supply every part of the building without stint, and after such a test, no fears in future need be entertained.

I am happy to state that no suicide nor serious accident has occurred during the past year. In an Asylum where so many patients suffer from general paralysis and epilepsy, it is impossible to guard against slight casualties. They are con-



tinually falling about and bruising themselves, causing black eyes and such disfigurements. These occur in every similar public Institution, but all injuries have been of a very trivial nature.

Several patients have managed to escape during the past year, but in no instance has any one been absent more than three hours.

The last Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy (page 9) contains several suggestions which have been carefully considered. With respect to granting patients leave of absence for several days in order to visit their friends, the Committee remarked in a minute, made April 4, 1864—"That the difficulties in the way of allowing any considerable number of the patients to visit their friends at home, seemed to the Committee to be almost insuperable."

I have carefully weighed both sides of this question, and felt it impossible to recommend any patient to be absent from the Asylum in the way the Commissioners suggest. In the first place I am not aware under what section of the Act of Parliament I should be justified in granting such permission, unless the 124th section of 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97, in the words "Temporary absence authorised under the regulations of the Committee of Visitors," would give me the power of so doing. But no "Regulations" have ever yet been made on the subject.

Secondly: I should not like to be held responsible for the actions of any such patient whilst on leave.

Thirdly: I have no available fund to defray their expenses to and fro, and their maintenance whilst at home.

Fourthly: There are several cases of patients now here—  
young, married people—who would beyond question enjoy this



change at home ; but, if allowed, I have no doubt many and great complaints would be soon made. Some of the older patients might for certain be safely trusted, although not recovered, to the care of their friends, but then I am met with the suggestion, if so, discharge them "on trial for a month ;" then again, if so discharged, away from the moral control exercised here, the far better dietary and other comforts, I fear nothing but a speedy relapse may be anticipated.

In a neighbouring county I know a trial of this system has been working for the last two years, and it will be particularly interesting to hear the results, whether in any degree tending to the recovery, or at least mitigating the mental maladies of those so indulged ; should this prove to be the case, I shall with great pleasure and readiness endeavour to carry it out.

The case which particularly attracted the attention of the Commissioners whilst visiting this Asylum, was a man (who asked to be allowed to go home) who suffers severely from epilepsy. His attacks come on suddenly at the most irregular and uncertain times, without the slightest warning or premonitory symptom, excepting that of a general irritability of temper, combined with much restlessness and peevishness. Had he not been in such a condition at the particular time of the Commissioners' visit, he would have never have made that request which led to the discussion and remarks entered in the minute book. I cannot help adding that his fits returned the same day, have been frequent since, and once whilst walking with a cup in his hand, he suddenly fell and cut his wrist, which accident, had it not been at once attended to, might have been followed by very serious consequences. "Absence on Leave," in accordance with the 79th section 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97,



has been acted upon for many years past, and with great benefit to those on trial, and also enabled me to form a much more correct opinion as to the fitness of the patient for ultimate discharge.

The remark in the Commissioners' Report, complaining of the few entries made in the case book since their last visit, was a source of deep regret to me. The subject was fully discussed before the Committee, and the following minute made by them :

“The additional labour that has fallen upon the Superintendent during the recent removals, and unusual work has been so great as to afford a reasonable explanation of the entries in the case book being in arrear.”

This minute was forwarded to the Commissioners, and in their reply they state “That they are quite willing to accept the explanation of over work on the part of Mr. Symes as an excuse for the neglected state of the case book.”

I cannot help mentioning that although the entries were not actually made in the case book, they were all really recorded in my daily note book, and as soon as the Commissioners had left I made the necessary entries and informed them of the fact.

The occupations of the patients have not varied to any great extent. With regard to amusements, as many of the men as were fit have played cricket throughout the summer, once or twice a-week ; and since the opening of the recreation hall several dances have been held there, in which both sexes have been as usual permitted to join. Books, periodicals, and newspapers continue to be circulated through the various wards, and afford great pleasure. My best thanks must be given to the



proprietors of the *Record*, *Dorset County Chronicle*, *Sherborne Journal*, and *Poole Herald*, who send me GRATUITOUSLY every week a number of their valuable newspapers.

The farm and garden operations were carried on as usual but the long continued drought tended very materially to lessen our crops, especially of roots for the stock, the loss of which has been seriously felt. On this hill land, the soil, although much better than was anticipated, yet requires constant moisture without which, as during the past summer, the crops soon become weak and poor.

The general character and behaviour of the servants during the past year, with very few exceptions, has been good.

The election of the first Assistant Medical Officer took place in August last, and Dr. W. G. Coombs entered on his duties in September, and from the ready and cheerful manner in which he carries out my wishes, his general kindness and sympathy for the patients, both in their occupations and amusements, I have, thus far, every reason for believing that he will prove himself a useful and good officer.

In conclusion, I beg again to offer my best thanks for your continued kindness and assistance, and with sincere respects remain

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

J. GUSTAVUS SYMES,

*Medical Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

---

*To the Chairman and Visitors of the Dorset County Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN :

I beg to offer you a brief Report for the past year.

The only occurrence of any importance which calls for special notice is the opening of the new chapel in October last by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

This event was a most satisfactory one to all parties, and to none more so than to the Chaplain. For ten months previously the service was held in a ward, and during the summer months I frequently found great difficulty in performing the service, in consequence of the excessive heat.

I take occasion, in passing, to make a few remarks on the new chapel. It is doubtless a handsome structure, though in some of the architectural details it is certainly open to criticism. But there is one positive defect which I cannot refrain from calling your attention to. There is absolutely no accommodation for kneeling, not even the ordinary, though very imperfect, arrangement of a kneeling board. A ledge projects from the back of each seat, at about fifteen inches from the floor, too high to serve the purpose of a kneeling board, and much too



low for a book board. On every account the existing arrangement appears to me to be most defective and inconvenient. It is obviously impossible for the patients to assume anything like a devotional posture during the prayers; and from the lack of a book board, those desirous of following the prayers, are unable to do so, without manifest inconvenience.

I beg leave also to call attention to some great defect in the construction either of the roof or the windows, the result of which is that when the wind blows strongly from the south west the draught is almost intolerable.

The chapel at Forston, during the late severe winter, has often been so intensely cold, that I have on one or two occasions thought it right to shorten the service.

As before, I am able to speak most favourably of the quiet and orderly conduct of the patients during the Sunday services; which is the more remarkable when the comparatively small staff of attendants present in the chapel is taken into account. The responses, on the whole, are very good; but I feel sure that many more would be able to join in them with greater intelligence and profit, but for the defective arrangements to which I have alluded.

The holy communion has been administered twice since the opening of the chapel—at Michaelmas and at Christmas: the communicants on the first occasion, I regret to say, being only three in number, with the exception of one person who was accidentally present. The three alluded to were all patients; and I feel bound to add, that I fully expected to have met a larger number, both of patients and others, on so important an occasion, and that more would certainly have been present, but for certain untoward circumstances into which it is unnecessary to enter here.



The weekly visit has been continued as heretofore, and since October last, at the new Asylum only ; as in that month the bulk of the patients were removed from Forston.

Instead of a week day visit at Forston, I have held a reading in the ward on Sundays after the afternoon service.

The weekly visits have been regularly paid, except when I have been absent from home, or when otherwise unavoidably hindered ; generally on Wednesdays or Thursdays, between the hours of two and five.

I have never had any difficulty in collecting a group of very attentive listeners in each ward, and I have reason to believe that beneficial results are not wanting.

Before concluding these remarks, I take leave to mention one thing, which has struck me as a great omission in the arrangements of the new Asylum, probably the same defect exists in other Asylums also :—I allude to the absence of a sick ward, or of some room to answer the purpose, at a sufficient distance from the general ward to ensure some degree of peace and privacy.

It appears to me of the highest importance, that patients who have recovered the use of their mental faculties, to a great extent, but are suffering from some incurable bodily infirmity, should not be subjected to the noise and the various annoyances from which they cannot escape in the wards.

I felt the want of some such retreat most painfully, when recently visiting a poor woman on her death-bed. It was frequently almost impossible to exchange many words with her, in consequence of the distracting noises in the ward outside. I may possibly advert to the case of this poor woman on some future occasion.



The necessity for some improvement of this nature has made a great impression on my own mind, which must be my apology, if any is needed, for introducing the subject here.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful Servant,

FREDERICK MOULE.

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# STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS,  
DURING THE YEAR 1864.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1st, 1864				128	147	275
Admitted during the Year .. ..				34	26	60
Total under treatment .. ..				162	173	335
		Male.	Female.	Total.		
Discharged ..	12	22	34			
Died .. ..	16	11	27			
	—	—	—			
	28	33	61	28	33	61
In the Asylum, Dec. 31st, 1864 ..				134	140	274

N.B.—One Male was absent on Trial: since discharged, recovered. Two Female Private Patients were admitted in November.

TABLE II.—THE AUTHORITY OF ADMISSION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under order of Secretary of State ..	1	1	2
„ Justice of the Peace ..	18	17	35
„ Officiating Clergyman			
and Relieving Officer or Overseer	15	8	23
	34	26	60



TABLE III.—THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

Religious Profession.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	..	..	.		28	24	52
Independents	..	..	..	..	0	1	1
Wesleyan ..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Baptist ..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1
Not known	..	..	..	..	2	0	2
Unitarian	...	..	..	..	1	0	1
					34	26	60

TABLE IV.—THE EDUCATION.

Education.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Good Education	..	..	..		1	5	6
Read and Write .	..	.	..		21	9	30
Read .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	9	18
Neither .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
					34	26	60

TABLE V.—THE CIVIL CONDITION.

Civil Condition.					Male.	Female.	Total.
Married .. ..	..	..	..	..	13	12	25
Single .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	12	30
Widowed .. .	.	..	..	..	3	2	5
					34	26	60

TABLE VI.--THE OCCUPATION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Baker . . . .	1	Wives, Daughters, or Widows of—	
Butcher . . . .	1	Fellmonger . . . .	1
Carpenter . . . .	1	Groom . . . .	2
Costermonger . . . .	1	Laborer . . . .	4
Flax Dresser . . . .	1	Painter . . . .	2
Groom . . . .	1	Quarryman . . . .	1
Hemp Dresser . . . .	1	Dairymaid . . . .	1
Labourers . . . .	12	Dressmakers . . . .	3
Masons . . . .	2	Net Braider . . . .	1
Sawyer . . . .	1	School Teacher . . . .	1
Schoolmaster . . . .	1	Servants . . . .	4
Servant . . . .	1	None . . . .	6
Shoemakers . . . .	2		
Soldier . . . .	1		
Twine Braider . . . .	1		
Weaver . . . .	1		
None . . . .	5		
Total . . . .	34	Total . . . .	26

TABLE VII.—AGES ON ADMISSION AND AT FIRST ATTACK.

AGE.	On Admission.			At First Attack.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From Birth to 5 Years .	...	..	..	6	2	8
„ 5 „ 10 „	1	1	2	0	1	1
„ 10 „ 20 „	1	2	3	1	3	4
„ 20 „ 30 „	8	6	14	7	8	15
„ 30 „ 40 „	5	8	13	4	6	10
„ 40 „ 50 „	5	5	10	5	2	7
„ 50 „ 60 „	4	2	6	5	2	7
„ 60 „ 70 „	7	1	8	6	1	7
„ 70 and upwards	3	1	4	..	1	1
Total ..	34	26	60	34	26	60



## VIII.—ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF PATIENTS.

Causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Disappointed Love .. ..	2	0	2
Epilepsy .. ..	2	1	3
Fright .. ..	1	3	4
General Ill-health .. ..	1	1	2
Grief .. ..	1	0	1
Hereditary .. ..	1	2	3
Intemperance .. ..	2	0	2
Jealousy .. ..	2	0	2
Nervous Excitement .. ..	1	0	1
Over Study .. ..	1	0	1
Poverty .. ..	1	1	2
Sun Stroke .. ..	1	0	1
Congenital .. ..	3	2	5
Not stated .. ..	15	16	31
Total .. ..	34	26	60

TABLE IX.—FORM OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania—Acute .. ..	12	4	16
Chronic .. ..	2	7	9
With Epilepsy .. ..	3	1	4
Hysteria ... ..	..	1	1
Puerperal .. ..	..	1	1
Melancholia— .. ..	5	3	8
Suicidal .. ..	..	1	1
Dementia .. ..	5	5	10
Paralysis .. ..	1	..	1
Amentia .. ..	6	3	9
Total .. ..	34	26	60

TABLE X—GENERAL NUMBER OF FEMALE PATIENTS  
EMPLOYED DAILY.

Nature of Employment.	No.
In the House .. .. .	1
„ Kitchen .. .	4
„ Laundry .. .	25
„ Wards .. .	25
Needlework .. .	42
Knitting, &c. .. .	2
Plaiting Straw, Hat and Bonnet Making .. .	1
Shoe Binding .. .	2
Total ..	102

TABLE XI.—THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE BY THE FEMALE  
PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	In Stock.
Aprons .....	240	632	51
Ditto—coarse .....	577	101	16
Bed Ticks .....	50	98	15
Blankets .....	....	101	154
Capes .....	34	....	....
Caps—day .....	101	1622	45
Dusters .....	201	....	....
Drawers—flannel .....	20	31	13
Gowns .....	128	505	34
Handkerchiefs .....	120	351	46
Matrass Cases .....	314	199	85
Neckerchiefs .....	311	559	276
Pillow Cases .....	206	243	35
Ditto Ticks .....	84	105	11
Petticoats—stuff .....	126	277	35
Ditto—flannel .....	120	267	31
Rugs .....	....	266	105
Shifts .....	208	1997	48
Shirts .....	294	1452	71
Sheets .....	219	472	181
Slop Frocks .....	54	301	45
Stays .....	46	102	13
Stockings (male) Kn'tted .....	22	1517	147
Ditto (female) .....	....	2443	68
Table Cloths .....	34	54	....
Tea ditto .....	106	104	....
Towels .....	122	42	17
Twine Nets .....	57	....	50
Vests—flannel .....	170	136	44



TABLE XII — GENERAL NUMBER OF MALE PATIENTS  
EMPLOYED DAILY.

Nature of Employment.	No.
On the Farm .....	40
In the Kitchen .....	1
“ Tailors’ Shop .....	3
“ Shoemaker’s ditto .....	5
“ Painter’s ditto .....	2
“ Carpenter’s ditto .....	4
“ Engineers’ Department .....	3
“ Wards and Airing Courts } “ Picking Flock, &c. }	21
“ New Roads and Gardens .....	12
Total .....	91

TABLE XIII.—BOOTS AND SHOES MADE AND REPAIRED BY  
MALE PATIENTS.

	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	New.		Repaired.		New.		Repaired.	
	B Pairs.	S Pairs.	B Pairs.	S Pairs.	B Pairs.	S Pairs.	B Pairs.	S Pairs.
First Quarter .....	23	4	87	7	15	10	15	10
Second Quarter .....	22	9	85	8	34	19	82	23
Third Quarter .....	17	4	66	6	22	30	93	23
Fourth Quarter .....	19	11	93	11	13	17	65	24
Total .....	81	28	331	32	84	76	255	80

TAILORS’ SHOP.

115 pairs Trowsers made—448 pairs repaired.

47 Jackets „ 131 „

81 Waistcoats „ 176 „

56 Caps made.



TABLE XIV.—DISCHARGES.

No. in Register.	Age and Civil State on Admission.	Sex.	Length of Time Insane on Admission			Duration of Residence in Asylum.			Assigned Cause of Insanity.	Form of Mental Disorder.
			Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		
1305	22 years—Single	Female	0	3	0	0	8	24	Not stated	Mania.
1307	48 ... Single	Female	0	2	0	0	9	9	Fever	Mania.
1411	25 ... Married	Female	0	0	21	0	1	23	Not stated	Mania.
1344	32 ... Single	Male	0	6	0	0	4	29	Not stated	Mania.
1323	21 ... Married	Female	2	0	0	0	6	21	Not stated	Mania.
1400	57 ... Married	Female	2	8	16	0	3	24	Not stated	Mania.
1360	49 ... Widower	Male	0	0	2	0	4	11	Not stated	Mania.
1346	21 ... Single	Female	12	0	0	0	5	1	Not stated	Mania.
1308	18 ... Single	Male	0	0	14	0	10	22	Depression	Melancholia.
1408	32 ... Married	Female	0	0	14	0	4	14	Not stated	Mania.
1350	44 ... Married	Male	0	0	1	0	5	24	Intemperance	Mania.
1422	48 ... Married	Female	0	6	0	0	3	2	Sudden shock	Melancholia.
1301	47 ... Married	Female	0	0	21	1	1	16	Time of life	Mania.
1337	30 ... Married	Male	0	0	4	0	8	29	Not stated	Mania—Acute.
1412	39 ... Married	Female	0	3	0	0	6	8	Not stated	Mania.
1424	56 ... Married	Male	0	0	21	0	3	2	Poverty and ill-health	Mania.
1239	63 ... Widow	Female	0	4	0	2	11	20	Not stated	Mania.
1273	19 ... Single	Female	0	5	0	1	11	8	Fright	Mania.
634	60 ... ..	Male	2	0	0	16	1	1	Not stated	Monomania.
1310	36 ... Single	Male	1	6	0	1	2	12	Delusions on religion	Mania—Acute.
1358	57 ... Married	Male	Years	6	0	0	8	12	Not stated	Dementia.
1278	32 ... Single	Female	1	6	0	0	11	10	Not stated	Mania.
1282	36 ... Single	Female	1	0	0	0	9	14	Not stated	Melancholia.
1299	24 ... Single	Female	From birth	0	0	1	5	1	From birth...	Idiocy.
1423	45 ... Single	Female	Many years	6	0	0	5	10	Not stated	Mania.
1238	65 ... Widow	Female	1	6	0	3	1	7	Not stated	Mania.
1270	40 ... Married	Male	0	1	0	2	2	12	Intemperance	Mania.
1435	43 ... Married	Female	0	1	2	0	4	6	Hereditary	Mania.
1165	24 ... Single	Female	0	2	0	0	4	5	Not stated	Mania.
1139	47 ... Single	Female	10	1	0	5	3	0	Not stated	Mania—Suicidal.
1341	70 ... Married	Male	0	0	14	1	1	8	Intemperance	Mania.
1437	72 ... Married	Male	0	0	21	0	6	3	Not stated	Melancholia.
1290	40 ... Married	Female	0	3	0	0	11	10	Not stated	Mania.
1418	31 ... Single	Female	0	1	2	0	11	5	Not stated	Mania.







TABLE XVI.—THE AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS.

YEAR.	From 10 years to 20 years.	From 20 years to 30 years.	From 30 years to 40 years.	From 40 years to 50 years.	From 50 years to 60 years.	From 60 years to 70 years.	From 70 years to 80 years.	From 80 years to 90 years.	From 90 years and upwards.	TOTAL
1855	..	2	3	1	1	3	1	..	..	11
1856	..	1	..	5	2	6	..	1	..	15
1857	..	..	2	3	4	2	4	..	..	15
1858	..	..	2	1	1	3	3	..	..	10
1859	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	8
1860	..	..	1	4	1	1	2	..	..	9
1861	..	..	2	..	6	2	2	..	..	12
1862	...	3	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	11
1863	..	1	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	9
1864	2	1	5	5	3	5	6	.	..	27
	2	9	19	25	23	27	20	2	..	127

The  $\frac{1}{4}$  Centage of Deaths for the *past year*, on the average number resident, was not quite 10 ; but for the last 10 years within a small fraction of 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent.



TABLE XVII.—NUMBER OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS CHARGEABLE TO THE DIFFERENT UNIONS OF THE COUNTY — NOT IN ANY ASYLUM ON JANUARY 1, 1865.

Unions.						No. of Lunatics.	No. of Idiots.
Axminster	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
Beaminster	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Blandford	...	...	...	...	...	..	3
Bridport	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
Cerne ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
Dorchester	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
Mere ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
Poole (including the Borough of Poole)...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23
Shaftesbury	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Sherborne ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5
Sturminster	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
Wareham	...	...	...	...	...	..	19
Weymouth	...	...	...	...	...	5	18
Wimborne	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
Wincanton	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Total at large						8	131

## AGES OF PATIENTS RESIDENT JANUARY 1, 1865.

UNION.	Under 10	10 to 20.	20 to 30	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	TOTALS.	UNION.
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Axminster	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	0 1	2 1	0 0	0 0	3 4	Axminster.
Beaminster	0 0	0 0	1 1	5 2	1 2	5 1	0 3	0 0	0 0	12 9	Beaminster.
Blandford	0 0	0 0	2 1	3 1	1 5	2 2	1 2	2 1	0 0	11 12	Blandford.
Bridport ...	0 0	0 1	2 1	2 3	4 3	3 2	2 0	0 0	0 0	13 10	Bridport.
Cerne ...	0 0	0 0	1 1	1 2	3 2	1 1	2 0	2 1	1 0	11 7	Cerne.
Dorchester	1 1	0 1	3 1	1 2	2 2	4 7	1 3	0 1	0 0	12 18	Dorchester.
Poole ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	1 1	0 1	1 0	0 0	0 0	2 4	Poole.
Shaftesbury	0 1	0 1	2 1	4 5	1 1	1 2	1 2	1 3	0 0	10 16	Shaftesbury.
Sherborne	0 0	0 0	1 1	2 1	0 2	1 1	2 1	0 0	0 0	6 8	Sherborne.
Sturminster	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 2	1 2	1 1	2 1	0 0	0 0	5 6	Sturminster.
Wareham	0 0	0 0	4 2	0 2	1 2	4 3	1 2	1 2	0 0	11 13	Wareham.
Weymouth	0 1	0 0	3 3	4 4	4 6	2 5	1 0	3 1	1 0	17 20	Weymouth.
Wimborne	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 1	3 3	1 3	3 3	0 0	2 0	11 10	Wimborne.
Wincanton	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	Wincanton.
Chard ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	Chard.
Mere ...	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	Mere.
County ...	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 0	1 1	0 0	1 0	0 2	0 0	4 3	County.
TOTAL	1 3	1 3	21 12	25 27	25 33	27 30	21 18	9 14	4 0	134 140	TOTAL.
										274	

N.B.—Two Private Patients, ages 29 and 72.



## FARM

1864.—January 1.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Live Stock—									
11 Cows ...	...	...	...						
3 Calves...	...	...	...	203	0	0			
21 Pigs ...	...	...	...						
Dead Stock	...	...	...	245	0	0			
				<hr/>			448	0	0
Paid—									
Stock ...	...	...	...	83	5	0			
Corn and Straw	...	...	...	56	14	1			
Manure ...	...	...	...	7	19	10			
Grinding Corn	...	...	...	8	4	0			
Seeds, &c.	...	...	...	7	14	10			
Sundries ...	...	...	...	2	7	3			
				<hr/>			166	5	0

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£ 614 5 0

## CASH

		£	s.	d.
Jan., 1864.—Received for Stock, Skins, and Hay	...	47	8	5
Balance from Maintenance Account	...	118	16	7
		<hr/>		
		£ 166	5	0

## ACCOUNT.

1864.

Received for—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stock	...	...	...	2	12	0			
Hay	...	...	...	39	14	2			
Skins, Fat, &c.	...	...	...	5	2	3			
				<hr/>			47	8	5
Supplied Asylum—									
Milk	...	...	...	142	9	3			
Butter	...	...	...	89	10	4			
Cheese	...	...	...	22	4	5			
Beef, Veal, and Pork	...	...	...	195	0	4			
Lard	...	...	...	2	12	0			
Vegetables	...	...	...	153	16	6			
Poultry and Eggs	...	...	...	4	8	0			
Fruit	...	...	...	2	8	0			
				<hr/>			612	8	10
Dec. 31st.—Live Stock—									
15 Cows	...	...	}	300			0 0		
3 Heifers	...	...							
2 Calves	...	...							
42 Pigs	...	...							
Dead Stock—									
Hay—about 25 tons	...	...	}	180			0 0		
Barley—50 sacks	...	...							
Roots	...	...							
Implements	...	...							
				<hr/>			480	0	0
							<hr/>		
							1139	17	3
							614	5	0
							<hr/>		
Balance	...	...	...				£ 525	12	3

## ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Paid for Stock, Corn, Straw, Seeds, &c.	...	166	5 0



## DIETARY.

BREAKFAST { *Males*—6 ozs. bread, 1 quart gruel. } ...Daily.  
                   { *Females*—5 ozs. bread, 1½ pint gruel. }

SUPPER ..... { *Males*—8 ozs. bread, 2 ozs. cheese, or ½ oz. butter ;  
                           beer, ½ pint.  
                           *Females*—6 ozs. bread, 2 ozs. cheese, or ½ oz. butter ; } ...Daily.  
                           1 pint tea or coffee.

DINNER ..... { \* SUNDAY—16 ozs. suet pudding, with the addition of fruit in  
                           summer, and dried fruit in winter—*Males and Females*.  
                           MONDAY—5 ozs. meat, vegetables not less than 1 lb—*Males and*  
                           *Females*.  
                           TUESDAY—2 pints soup, 2 ozs. meat, 5 ozs. bread—*Males* ;  
                           1½ pint soup, 4 ozs. bread—*Females*.  
                           WEDNESDAY—Meat pie, 12 ozs. — *Males* ; 10 ozs. — *Females*.  
                           Vegetables as on Monday.  
                           THURSDAY—As on Monday.  
                           FRIDAY—3 ozs. meat, vegetables as on Monday.  
                           SATURDAY—As on Wednesday.

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Half-pint of ale daily for dinner, except on *Tuesday*, both *Males* and *Females*.

Women working in laundry have tea and bread and butter twice a day extra on three washing days, and once a day on three ironing days ; also bread and cheese and ½-pint of ale for lunch.

Women scrubbing in wards have bread and cheese daily for lunch, with half-pint of ale. Men the same.

Men working in the shops or on the farm, have half-pint ale extra at eleven and four o'clock.

Sick Diet as considered necessary by the Medical Superintendent.

Tobacco and snuff distributed as directed.

Attendants and Nurses are all allowed 7 lbs. bread, ½-lb. butter, 2 ozs. tea, and 8 ozs. sugar—in addition they dine in the Servants' Hall, without restriction as to quantity of meat, vegetables, &c. ; and for supper, bread and cheese *ad libitum*. *Males* : 2 pints ale. *Females* : 1 pint daily.

N.B.—All meat is weighed after being cooked, and free from bone.

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The Milk Gruel is made with best oatmeal and milk. Meat pie contains 3 ozs. of meat without bone.  
 Soup is made from liquor of boiled meat thickened with Pearl Barley, Rice, to which  
 are added Vegetables, Herbs, &c.

Statement of Account

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31, 1864.



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 RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December, 1863 ... ..				5	10	4
FROM INTEREST ON MONIES INVESTED :						
To One Year's Interest on £4500, £3 per Cent. } Consols ... ..	135	0	0			
„ PARISHES :						
To Amount received from Parishes for Patients ...	5120	10	1			
Ditto County Treasurer ...	193	1	6			
				5448	11	7
Balance due to Treasurer ... ..				5	15	2

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 TOTAL ... £ 5459 17 1
 

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£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
---	----	----	---	----	----

Officers' Salaries	...	...	...	551	13	8
Servants' Wages	...	...	...	610	12	9
				<hr/> 1162 6 5		

28,621 lbs. Meat	...	...	...	783	15	9
96,144 lbs. Bread	...	...	...	443	15	7
15,498 lbs. Flour	...	...	...	83	6	0
3,500 lbs. Rice	...	...	...	26	11	3
8,848 lbs. Oatmeal	...	...	...	79	0	0
13,539 lbs. Cheese	...	...	...	216	0	2
84 lbs. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	18	12	0
270 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Sugar—lump	...	...	...	7	0	10
1,398 lbs. Ditto—moist	...	...	...	29	2	6
760 lbs. Tea and Coffee	...	...	...	98	1	3
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Spices, Currants, Raisins,	}		...	44	9	4
Arrowroot, and miscellaneous Grocery			...			
14,543 gals. Ale and Porter...	...	...	...	483	3	5
						2312 18 1

Wine and Spirits	...	...	...	34	8	6
Drugs, Surgery, &c.	...	...	...	28	7	6

7,200 lbs. Soap and Soda ...	...	...	68	15	0
204 lbs. Starch and Blue ...	...	...	5	6	0
650 lbs. Candles ...	...	...	18	10	6
547 tons 15 cwt. Coals and Wood ...	...	...	484	15	10
Blackening and Miscellaneous... ..	...	...	24	2	10
			<hr/>		
			601	10	2

Straw for Bedding	...	...	...	37	10	0
Brooms, Cooperage, &c.	...	...	...	30	18	6
Linen and Clothing	...	...	...	393	4	10
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	170	8	5
Ironmongery, Tin, and Earthenware	...	...	...	164	18	5
Printing, Stationery, Advertisements, Postage, Carriage, &c.	...	...	...	92	7	2
Furniture, &c.	...	...	...	161	1	6
Messrs. Finch and Lush for Criminal Patients	...	...	...	84	0	3
Removing Patients when discharged	...	...	...	11	8	9
Other Journeys	...	...	...	7	10	0
Coffins and Funerals	...	...	...	44	14	0
Surgeon's Fees	...	...	...	2	2	0
Carriage of Letter Bag and Driver	...	...	...	1	6	0
Cash paid to Farm Account	...	...	...	118	16	7
				<hr/>		
				£ 5459	17	1



## BILLS PAID FROM COUNTY RATES.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	Cr.	PAYMENTS.	£ s. d.
	To Cash received of the County Treasurer	... 348 9 10		By Rent of Land	... 19 8 4
				„ Rates, Taxes, and Tithes	... 23 15 0
				„ Law Charges	... 30 7 8
				„ Timber and other Materials, and Work	... 250 19 10
				„ Printing Report	... 11 11 9
				„ Fire Insurance (New Asylum)	... 12 7 3
		<u>£ 348 9 10</u>			<u>£ 348 9 10</u>

THE CHARITY ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Cr.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance in Dorchester Savings' Bank, 31st Dec., 1863...	By Cash expended for the Patients
310 6 10	...
„ One Year's Interest	„ Balance in Savings' Bank
... 8 18 6	...
<u>£ 319 5 4</u>	<u>£ 319 5 4</u>

# FARM CASH ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.		Cr.	£ s. d.	
	£	s.		£	s.
To Cash received on Sale of Live Stock	...	2 12 0	By Cash paid for Live Stock	...	83 5 0
„ Ditto ditto Hay ...	...	39 14 2	„ Barley Meal, Corn, and Straw	...	56 14 1
„ Ditto ditto Skins ...	...	5 2 3	„ Seeds and Manure ...	...	15 14 8
		47 8 5	„ Sundries	...	10 11 3
„ To Cash received from Maintenance Account		118 16 7			
		<u>£ 166 5 0</u>			<u>£ 166 5 0</u>



# NON-PAUPER ACCOUNT.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
To Cash received of the Subscribers	By Cash paid Building Account...	...	2000	0 0
				<u>2000 0 0</u>

## MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	£	s.	d.
To Cash received Deposit Money on Admission of Patients	By Cash in Treasurer's hands Deposit Money	...	6	0 0
To Cash received from Subscribers' Fund	By Cash paid Bills for Printing, Advertisements, and Books	...	7	5 8
To Ditto for Maintenance of Patients	„ Balance in Treasurer's Hands	...	16	0 0
				<u>£ 23 5 8</u>

## BUILDING ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand 31st December, 1863	...	...	...
By Cash received, balance in Contingent Fund Account	...	229	5 9
Do, Ditto, from Sale of £638 8s. 6d. reduced	...	40	6 3
Three per Cents.	...	577	15 7
Cash received of the Subscribers to the	...	...	...
Non-Pauper Fund	...	2000	0 0
	---	2577	15 7
		£	2847 7 7

Cr.		£	s.	d.
By Cash paid Bills for Furnishing, &c.	...	...	947	7 8
" " Advertisements, &c.	...	...	10	16 7
" " Builders	...	...	278	18 9
" " Engineering	...	...	909	9 4
" " Architect and Clerk of the Works...			407	2 0
" " Gravel, Flints, Hauling and Road Making	...	...	200	16 1
" Interest to Bankers	...	...	43	15 10
" Balance	...	...	2798	6 3
			49	1 4
			£ 2847	7 7



## SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND

*Dr.*

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances in Hand 31st December, 1863, viz. :—								
In Maintenance Account	...	...	5	10	4			
In Contingent Fund Account	...	...	40	6	3			
In Charity Account	...	...	310	6	10			
In Building Account	...	...	229	5	9			
			—————			585	9	2
To Cash received Dividends on £4,500 Consols	...	...	135	0	0			
„ „ on Charity Account	...	...	8	18	6			
„ „ „ Building Account	...	...	2577	15	7			
„ „ from Parishes for Patients	...	...	5120	10	1			
„ „ „ County Treasurer ditto	...	...	193	1	6			
„ „ for County Bills	...	...	348	9	10			
„ „ on Account of Non-Paupers Patients	...	...	23	5	8			
			—————			8407	1	2
Total Receipts	...	...				8992	10	4
„ Balance due to Treasurer	...	...					5	15 2

£ 8998 5 6

				£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages...	...	...	...	1162	6	5				
" Cash paid for Provisions	...	...	...	2312	18	1				
" Wine and Spirits ...	...	...	...	34	8	6				
" Drugs and Dispensary	...	...	...	28	7	6				
" Necessaries, Fuel, Lighting, and Washing	...	...	...	601	10	2				
" Straw ... ..	...	...	...	37	10	0				
" Brooms and Cooperage	...	...	...	30	18	6				
" Linen and Clothing	...	...	...	393	4	10				
" Bed Furniture and Beddiug	...	...	...	170	8	5				
" Ironmongery, Tin, and Earthenware	...	...	...	164	18	5				
" Printing, Carriage, and Postage	...	...	...	92	7	2				
" Furniture and sundry Bills	...	...	...	161	1	6				
" Messrs. Finch and Lush for Criminal Patients	...	...	...	84	0	3				
" Expenses removing Patients when discharged	...	...	...	11	8	9				
" Other Journies ... ..	...	...	...	7	10	0				
" Coffins and Funerals	...	...	...	44	14	0				
" Surgeon's Fees ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	0				
" Letter Bag and Driver	...	...	...	1	6	0				
" Farm Account ... ..	...	...	...	118	16	7				
								5459	17	1
" County Bills ... ..	...	...	...					348	9	10
" Charity Fund ... ..	...	...	...					25	0	0
" Building and Furnishing Account	...	...	...					2798	6	3
" Non-Pauper Account ... ..	...	...	...					7	5	8
Total Payments	...	...	...					8638	18	10
" Balance in Savings' Bank on Charity Account	...	...	...	294	5	4				
" " Treasurer's Hands on Non-Pauper Account...	...	...	...	16	0	0				
" " " " Building Account	...	...	...	49	1	4				
								359	6	8

£ 8998 5 6



AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE,  
CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS DURING  
THE YEAR 1864.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Provisions .....	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing .....	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and Wages .....	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries ( <i>e. g.</i> ) Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.....	0	10
Surgery and Dispensary .....	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine and Spirits .....	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture .....	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedding .....	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous .....	0	5
		—
Total average weekly cost per head .....	7	4
		—
Average Weekly Charge on the Parishes .....	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
		—
Weekly Charge for Non-Pauper Patients of this County	10	0
		—

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS—278.

JNO. BROWN,  
Clerk to the Asylum and to the Visitors.





