

The annual report of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum, Charminster, Dorchester, for the year 1863.

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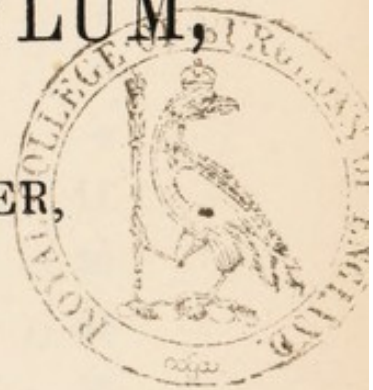
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THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DORSET
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM,
CHARMINSTER, DORCHESTER,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.



DORCHESTER:
PRINTED BY JAMES FOSTER, CORNHILL.

1864.

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL COURT

FOR THE YEAR 1883

DORCHESTER:

PRINTED BY JAMES POTTER, CORNHILL.

1884

Committee of Visitors

Appointed at the Spring Session, 1884

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Committee of Visitors.

Appointed at the Epiphany Sessions, 1864.

JOHN FLOYER, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.*
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REV. G. P. CAMBRIDGE.
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REV. C. J. GLYN.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

~~~~~  
EPIPHANY SESSIONS-1864.  
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THE Committee of Visitors are happy that they are able to report the opening of the New Asylum for the reception of Patients towards the close of the past year.

With the exception of 5 males who are retained at Forston for menial service on the establishment at that place, the whole of the male patients are now resident in the new Asylum, occupying the several wards allotted to them, except the upper ward in the wing on the male side, and the basement in the same wing.

Though removed unavoidably at an inclement season of the year, the health of the patients has not been injuriously affected; and when visited, as they have been several times since their removal, they appeared cheerful and tranquil, and contented with their new place of abode.

As soon as the male wards at the old Asylum were thus made vacant, all the patients at Fisherton chargeable to Unions

in this county, and under the control of the Visiting Justices, were brought back; the men being taken to the new Asylum, the women to Forston: 68 patients were removed in three days under the immediate care of the Superintendent, and no accident or misfortune of any kind occurred.

There are now no pauper lunatics chargeable to this county in confinement at Fisherton, except four criminals who are under the orders of the Secretary of State.

The female patients have not yet been removed to the new Asylum, in consequence of the engineering—chiefly the gas works—not being completed, and the yards and airing court on the female side not being in a fit state for occupation by them. There is also some objection to removing female patients into a new building at this season of the year.

The Visitors continue to feel satisfied with the soundness and substantial character of the building, but they had reasons to doubt the efficiency of some of the work in the engineering department, especially in relation to the supply of gas, they accordingly called in the assistance of an able and well known gas surveyor, Mr. Fisher, of Taunton, who discovered some important deviations from the plans and specifications of the architect, as well as several defective parts in the work, these have now been set right by and at the cost of the contractor, under the direction of Mr. Fisher, and the whole is to be tested in the course of a few days.

When this part of the work is finished very little work will remain to be done, beside the improvement of the approaches, and putting the yards and grounds in order; a large part of this labour will, it is hoped, be performed by the inmates.

The Asylum at Forston has always been found in a satis-

factory state, when visited by members of the Committee, in the course of the past year.

The Superintendent, whose duties have been rendered much more laborious than usual by the patients being separately lodged in two Asylums, and the trouble inseparable from a transition from one Asylum to another, continues to give the Visitors the fullest grounds for the confidence reposed in him. His services to the Visitors, connected with the building and furnishing, beyond his usual duties in the management of the Institution, have been most readily given, and have been most valuable.

The officers and servants have conducted themselves throughout the year in such a manner as to entitle them to the approbation of the Visitors.

It may be right to mention that much extra work has been done by the head male and female attendants, in a manner most creditable to them.

A very large increase has taken place this year in the number of the inmates.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
The number at present are— (including 4 Criminals at Fisherton) }	132	147	279
At the beginning of the Year 1863 ...	129	132	261
	3	15	18

It will be observed that this large addition has arisen almost exclusively from the admission of female patients. The number of male patients has not increased in a greater degree than in ordinary years.

The number of patients discharged in the past year has been 25, of these 11 males, 1, a criminal, and 10 females recovered, 1 male and 3 females relieved.

There have been 9 deaths—4 males and 5 females.

The health of the patients has been uniformly good.

The rate of maintenance has been 11d. in the first quarter, 10d. in the second, 10d. in the third, and 1s. in the fourth.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum at Forston on the 1st of last September. In their minute they speak of "the Asylum as being in its usual creditable state, the patients "as being personally comfortable, well clad, quiet and orderly, "and all apparently contented."

The state of the Building Account is as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By Loans from the Sun Insurance Company ...	41000	0	0
— Interest on Exchequer Bills ...	507	14	0
— Sir R. P. Glyn's Donations, Principal and Dividends ...	1102	4	6
— Borrowed from Contingent Fund ...	450	12	6
	<hr/>		
	£ 43060	11	0

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Purchase of Land ...	5710	7	10			
Contractors for the Building ...	30064	9	6			
Ditto for Engineering ...	3900	0	0			
Architect and Clerk of the Works ...	1994	0	2			
Tilly for Well ...	440	0	0			
Law Expenses ...	404	16	3			
Sundry payments ...	317	11	6			
	<hr/>			42831	5	3
By Balance in Bank ...				229	5	9
				<hr/>		
	£ 43060	11	0			

JOHN FLOYER,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

WE have this day visited the Asylum, inspected all its Wards and Premises, and seen (with the exception of one woman absent on trial) all the Patients, who are at present 198 in number, *viz.*: 98 of the male and 100 of the female sex, of the former 12 were at work at the New Asylum, at Herrison, where we saw them.

Since our last visit (3rd November, 1862,) the changes in the patients have been as follows:—

					Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted	...	...	...	...	13	24	37
Discharged	...	...	...	...	9	13	22
“ of whom recovered	...	...	...	...	8	11	19
Died	...	...	...	...	4	4	8

The only death to which we have specially to advert was that of Sarah Polden, a pauper patient from Wimborne Minster, who was brought from her home in a state of extreme prostration after an attack of acute mania, and died of exhaustion within five days after her admission. She was not seen by the Medical Officer later than the fourth day before her removal,

which removal under the circumstances, in Mr. Symes's opinion accelerated her death. All material particulars were duly reported to the coroner, but no inquest was held.

We found the Asylum throughout in its usual creditable state. The patients were personally comfortable, well clad, quiet and orderly, and they were all apparently contented.

We cursorily viewed the works at the New Asylum, which we regret to find is not likely to be opened before the end of October.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to submit some observations in reference to the present Asylum. Taking into account the exigencies of other neighbouring counties and boroughs, and the long period which must elapse before adequate accommodation is provided for their pauper lunatics, it appears to us worth consideration whether it might not be provident and desirable on these, as well as other accounts to retain the buildings and land as a branch Asylum, which may be hereafter required for the County itself.

R. W. S. LUTWIDGE,

S. GASKELL,

Commissioners in Lunacy.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Chairman and Visitors of the Dorset County Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to lay before you my annual Report with the usual Statistical Tables, and to request your kind indulgence on account of its shortness. The occupation of this Asylum by the male, and of Forston by the female patients, has kept me more than usually employed, and I have not been able to devote the time necessary for more lengthened detail of the various circumstances as they have occurred; this, I trust to be able to do next year.

On the 1st of January, 1863, there were in the two Asylums 189 Patients—*viz.*, 100 males and 89 females.

During the year 52 patients were admitted—*viz.*, 21 males and 31 females, 12 males and 13 females were discharged, and 4 males and 5 females died.

At the close of the year the chronic patients were all removed from Fisherton House Asylum, so that on the 31st Dec. the whole number belonging to the County and actually

resident here was 275—*viz.*, 128 males and 147 females, showing an increase of 14 patients during the past 12 months.

The admissions, with the exception of one case, call for no particular notice; and as this is mentioned in the Reports of the Committee and Commissioners, I need not further allude to it.

The discharges were about the usual average: the whole were recovered, except 3 females and 2 males, and these very considerably relieved.

The deaths were nine—4 males and 5 females; their ages averaging—two 30 years; four 45; two 58; and one 62 years. No case requires commenting upon. No accident of any importance has happened during the year.

The occupations and amusements remain about the same as in years past. Circulation of books and periodicals, and papers are continued; and for the latter I have again to tender my best thanks to the proprietors of the *Record*, *Dorset County Chronicle*, *Sherborne Journal*, and *Poole Herald*.

As a short account of the new Asylum will no doubt be acceptable, I beg to subjoin that written in the *Dorset County Chronicle*, from information afforded it, in September last, with this observation, that only one half of the Asylum having been occupied, and that, too, for so short a period, it is impossible to give any decided opinion as to its real working capabilities. No doubt many alterations will be necessary, from time to time, it being almost impossible to avoid it, for with all the knowledge and skill which architects and engineers are possessed of, yet, not knowing exactly where “the shoe pinches,” they are very apt to throw overboard suggestions made by others, and thus sacrifice utility to appearance; but, no doubt, at the end

of another year any changes necessary will be made by our own workmen.

The great inconvenience of separating our establishments, having all the males here and the females at Forston, has been much lessened by the great readiness and care with which the attendants and servants generally have carried out their instructions and fulfilled their duties; and although deprived of many of their little comforts here, I have not heard any murmuring or complaint, and it is only fair to those in charge at Forston to add, that at my visits I have invariably found all going on properly and satisfactorily.

Again tendering my best thanks for your continued kindness and assistance in my various duties,

I beg to remain, with sincere respect,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

J. GUSTAVUS SYMES,

Medical Superintendent.

[EXTRACTED FROM THE "DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE."]

"The efforts of the philanthropist and the advances of science have of late done much for the relief of suffering humanity; but in the treatment of no class has there, perhaps, been a greater revolution than in the case of those unfortunate beings whom it has pleased Providence to afflict in a manner that must claim our deepest sympathies, though it would appear to have become a necessity that the State should see that they are properly provided for. In this county, however, private munificence was in advance of the State, and to the late Francis John Browne, Esq., of Frampton Court, the county was indebted for the land at Forston, with a house suitable for the medical superintendent, where an Asylum was built by subscription, which has been the instrument of conferring great benefits upon hundreds of poor creatures, and in a large proportion of cases sending them back to the bosoms of their families reasonable and useful members of society. Having gained the reputation of being one of the best conducted and

healthiest establishments of the kind in the kingdom, a very general regret must be entertained that it should ever have become necessary to remove from a site, as far as it went, so well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended, associated as it is too with the name of a most noble public benefactor. But a hard necessity would leave no alternative. Either more cases of lunacy have been yearly brought to light, or as is positively asserted, the per-centage of those so afflicted has been increasing even in a greater ratio than our population, and the old building was found totally inadequate to meet the pressure, in consequence of which large numbers of patients have for some years been sent to a private establishment in an adjoining county, at a considerably increased cost to the ratepayers of this. It would be quite beyond our present purpose to detail the efforts which were made to provide for this increasing pressure at Forston, and the discussions which took place year after year at our General Quarter Sessions on "the Asylum Question." Suffice it to say that a sufficient extent of land could not there be conveniently obtained for the employment and recreation of the patients, without which the Commissioners in Lunacy would not give their sanction to any new plans; and in the year 1860 measures were taken for building an entirely new Asylum, for which purpose about 55 acres of land, close upon a mile nearer Dorchester, in the same parish of Charminster, was purchased of Mr. Michael Miller. The Commissioners spoke in the highest terms of this site, and also approved the plans of Mr. H. E. Kendall, jun., architect, London, according to which the whole has been carried out. As may probably be recollected by many, the original contract was taken by Messrs. Eaton and Habgood, under whom the works did not progress very rapidly, although, we believe satisfactorily, as to their execution; and on their failure in 1862 the completion was taken in hand by Mr. Roberts, builder, of Islington, who has finished the works with more punctuality than is generally the case in such extensive affairs, the day originally fixed being the 1st of August, 1863, and delay in the engineering alone having prevented its being inhabited before this. It is, of course, quite out of our power to enter into the question of how far the original estimate and the actual cost tally with each other, and these points will, doubtless, be officially communicated through the Court of Quarter Sessions at the proper time, but from what we know of other cases we believe Dorsetshire will be possessed of an admirable institution at a very low average cost per patient.

The situation is some three miles north of the county town, midway between the Cerne and Sherborne roads, from both of which there is a good approach, with every advantage of quietude and privacy; and in one of the little vale-like undulations which distinguish this locality, opening to the south-west—the buildings have a good southerly aspect, with a fine view to the hills forming the Ridgway range. The enclosures of the Asylum proper take in about four acres, the remainder being intended for farm and garden operations, which it has been found can be so successfully carried on with the more tractable patients, and by which means much of the requirements of the establishment can be supplied. For compactness of arrangement we believe it will be found to possess great merits, and we shall best give an idea of the ground plan by comparing it to an ornamental H, with the two sides facing north and south, forming

the principal wings, and the central stroke will represent the situation of the more general offices required in such an institution. The principal front, architecturally speaking, is the south, but the principal entrances are on the north. Passing through the central doorway, on the right branch off the steward's offices and the male working wards, and on the left the matron's offices and female working wards. In front are the central offices before alluded to; further on still, and separated by the corridor by which the male and female patients come to distinct "distribution windows" in the kitchen, is the recreation hall, above which is the chapel, occupying the very centre of the south elevation; and right and left stretch out the principal wings,—the former appropriated to males and the latter to the females. The south front has a very picturesque effect, with the slated gabled roofs rising in different elevations, so as to give the appearance of great lightness to the whole design; and the red brick of which the walls are principally built are pleasingly relieved with facings of light and black brick, as well as dark bluish bands. In general features the style is Lombardic, with which the Gothic of the chapel windows harmonizes exceedingly well. On each side the chapel rise the water towers, sufficiently high to supply the whole place by the effect of gravity, and the wings for some distance have two stories above the ground floor though the other portions have only one, so that there is every facility for enlargement should such a necessity ever unfortunately arise. The present accommodation is for 300 patients, and as there are, according to the return last quarter, but 263 on the books—194 at Forston and 69 at Fisherton—we trust the county will be relieved from making any further provision for an increase of lunacy, seeing that our population, according to the last census returns, was little more than stationary.

The chief feature in the whole pile is the chapel, upon which, rightly as we think, the architect appears to have bestowed the greatest attention, producing a very pretty place for Divine Worship, chiefly by the judicious and artistic use of very simple materials. Its dimensions are about 70 feet by 30, and very lofty, with open timbered roof. The ribs are red deal stained, and supported on carved stone corbels, while the interior wood lining under the slates is white deal, which is very pleasing. Ventilation is provided for by open trellis work at the foot of the rafters. The interior walls are composed of buff brick, with red worked in so as to make a very pretty design. Ample light is afforded by the five large Gothic windows which give such a noble appearance to the south front, and these are filled with primrose and green stained glass in very quaint though simple designs. The tracery in the heads of these windows is very good, the trefoiled and cinquefoiled circles giving a decorated character to this portion; and in some of the lights we noticed a very curious arrangement, by which a trefoil heading is inserted within the lancet of the early English period. There is accommodation for some 250 worshippers in low open benches, where again we have a very chaste effect given by the admixture of red and white deal merely varnished. The reredos is in Caen stone, the central niche representing our Lord breaking bread with his two disciples after the Resurrection, though the carving of the figures is not very elaborately executed; and underneath is inscribed the text, "He was known of them in breaking of bread." On either side there are two empty niches with red sandstone pilasters and

white carved caps. To the south of the chancel is a par-close separated by light open screen work, intended for an organ, and on the north a similar enclosure is set apart for the superintendent and his family. The pulpit is of Caen stone, very neatly wrought and the lectern forms a portion of the same structure, being supported by a pretty little marble pillar. The gas standards and brackets are of an ecclesiastical pattern, and there is provision for heating by a stove at the west end. A corridor with open timbered roof gives separate access to the male and female wings; and altogether the arrangements are very complete. Immediately under the chapel is the recreation hall, which occupies just the same superficial area. At each end there are neatly carved Caen stone fireplaces, and it is the desire of the medical superintendent to obtain paintings and other ornaments for the decoration of the walls of this place, where the patients are occasionally allowed to associate together for mutual enjoyment—kindness and a little occasional indulgence having quite superseded the harsh treatment to which these poor creatures were formerly subjected; and instead of the black hole, the strait waistcoat, or the fetter, we have the reading-room and the recreation hall, a separate dormitory or a padded room being the greatest restraint to which the most violent are now subjected.

East and west of the chapel and recreation hall are the principal apartments for the patients, each wing of the south front having an additional wing running out a little distance at right angles, so that on each side there are two separate suites of rooms on the main floor, joining together at the angle in the reading-room common to both, and where the patients may hear the news of the day from the newspapers and periodicals which are kindly contributed for their use. The arrangements are exactly the same on the male as on the female side, and the first story is also after the same plan as the ground floor. Along the sides of the corridors are the dormitories, attendants' rooms, lavatories, &c.; and at the extremity of the projecting angles, forming south-east and south-west wings, are the day and dining-rooms, which are very light, airy apartments, with a fine prospect over a beautiful wooded and rural country. The second story is wholly set apart for dormitories, some of them very large in size; and here we observed a considerable number of comfortable wood and iron bedsteads which have been made by the patients at Forston, thus costing the county little more than the price of the materials. We believe that through the labour which J. G. Symes, Esq., the medical superintendent, here so well economises, a considerable portion of the furnishing will be completed, in addition to the laying out and levelling of the ground, which he has taken entirely upon himself. In the central building is the kitchen, which is very lofty, with open timbered roofs, giving plenty of ventilation; and here there is a commodious cooking range, with steaming apparatus and boilers, and a large gas cooking table, which will doubtless prove very economical; but when we consider that about 300 persons will have to be provided for daily, the appliances appear far from being too extensive. On the south side are the distribution windows, communicating with the corridors, which lead respectively to the male and female sections, and to which the patients come to convey their meals to the dining-rooms. Folding doors with a "master lock" at this point completely shut off ordinary communication with the two sections of the whole building.

East and west of the kitchen are the servants' dining hall, scullery, stores, &c. ; and in the story over are assistant surgeon's apartment, chaplain's room, attendants' rooms, &c., very conveniently arranged. The dispensary is also near the centre of the building, fitted up with every requisite ; and there is also a large room for the attendants to retire according to the regulations for their own enjoyment. Below are the steam engine and boiler, which may be regarded as the pulsating heart of the whole pile, for not only is water sent up hence to the two tanks in the water towers, which hold about 12,000 gallons, to be re-distributed through a ramification of arteries to every part, but steam is supplied not only for cooking, but to heat the water in the wash-houses in the north-west wing and wherever it is required. The engine is of twelve horse-power, and was manufactured by Mr. May, of Holborn, who has executed the whole of the engineering throughout. It works with a horizontal cylinder and very smoothly indeed ; and there are two boilers, so that every provision might be made to keep this important function always ready for work when required. It may be recollected that there was a doubt as to the permanence of the supply of water in the well. It was originally sunk to the depth of 200 feet, and then boring was continued to a depth of 520 feet ; and at one time there was about 150 feet of water in the well, when it curiously sunk down to about 50 feet, which caused considerable anxiety as to whether a good spring had actually been tapped. If truth, however, is at the bottom of that well, as Mr. Floyer at Sessions expressed a hope, it is not likely very soon to be got at ; for when the engines and pumps were set to work, and about a hogshead a minute raised continuously for forty-eight hours, it only made a difference of four or five feet in the water level, and this was speedily made up after the pumping was stopped. The water is raised by three force pumps, and we believe it is intended to put in duplicates, so that there should be no stoppage when one set is out of order. In the basement under this part are also cellars, &c., required in such an establishment.

We must now take our readers to the principal entrance in the centre of the north front, which has a door-way with windows on each side, the buff and black arches above, similar to those which give such relief to the whole facade, being supported by four pillars with carved caps. The entrance hall is paved with Poole tiles, and here there is another tastefully carved fire-place in Caen stone. A noble staircase, with deeply moulded hand-rail supported by cast-iron uprights, leads only to the committee room, which is a fine apartment, with Caen stone fire-places, and the superintendent's office close by. On descending, to the right branch off the steward's room, male reception room, and men's working wards, such as carpenters' shops, tailors' room, and other conveniences for the employment of this class of patients ; and on the left are the doctor's room, female reception room, and the working wards for the women, which require more than a passing notice. We may, however, first state that there are door-ways on each side of the principal entrance respectively for males and females ; and from them which by airy passages and corridors, stone stair cases and large landings to prevent the spread of fire, though the place is only heated by open fire-places, access is afforded to the different sections of the building. Diverging to the left, through the doctor's door, there are besides store rooms, &c., the laundry, washhouse, drying

closets, &c. In the washhouse there is a constant supply of hot and cold water to the troughs, the former being heated by the steam from the pumping engine, and acting on what is known as the circulating system; and the clothes will be boiled by steam, instead of the old-fashioned furnaces there are one or two "coppers" in the centre of the room, which can be raised to boiling heat in about ten minutes by the admission of steam direct from the engine at some 300 degrees. At each end there is a "wringing machine," by which the water is as it were thrown out of the wet linen by centrifugal force, merely by turning a fly-wheel which causes a perforated receptacle to revolve at great speed. We were informed that one has been used in the Forston Asylum, and has been found to answer very well, though the labour is rather heavy. The one-pair steps of the north range, on each side of the committee room, is appropriated to dormitories for the working patients, &c. From this hasty description of the whole building it will readily be perceived that every provision has been made, not only for the comfort and convenience of the patients and necessary attendants, but also to economise labour, which is an important point in such a large establishment. The fittings, which were made at the builder's establishment in London, are chiefly of deal, stained and varnished, and the workmanship here, as well as in the building itself, is of excellent description, the painting, glazing, and everything else being put out of hand without the slightest indication of "scamping."

Proceeding now to what may be termed the external portion of the establishment we must first notice the superintendent's house, which stands boldly out to the south-west—perhaps rather too boldly for the storms which so often sweep up from this direction. Its character is strictly in keeping with the main building, and internally the arrangements are very complete, the different suites of rooms being made to correspond with great taste; and we believe most of the details have been left to the discretion of Mr. Symes himself. The hall is laid with Poole tiles in very pretty patterns, and the graining of the wood work, as well as the boldness of the mouldings, cannot fail to be admired. Of course there are the most complete arrangements for the comfort of the superintendent's household, with hot water supplied throughout on the newly introduced but simple circulating principle, by which the hot water from an enclosed boiler, behind the kitchen fire-place is made to pass into any part by the heavier density of the cold water which supplies it from a tank at the top of the house. From one of the rooms there is communication with both the steward's and matron's apartment, by means of a bell and speaking tube, so that the superintendent may speedily be informed of anything that requires his attention. Access is obtained to the Asylum proper by a covered way, which will also serve the purpose of a conservatory, and a "master key" will admit to any part of the building, Hobbs' patent locks being used throughout. The south front of the Asylum is enclosed by a high wall, but as this is at the bottom of the considerable incline, the patients have command of the whole surrounding scenery on the higher terraces which are in course of construction by themselves, and thus which in the recreation yards there is scarcely anything to give the idea of restraint. Much has, however, yet to be done in the way of laying out the grounds both here and at the north front, but, as we have stated, Mr. Symes intends to do this with his own men, so

as to save as much as possible to the county. At the north-east angle of the site, and quite distinct from the general establishment, are situated the farm buildings, which are quite models in every respect, and occupy three sides of a square, enclosing the fold. Here again we may state that it is the admirable manner in which the whole is arranged that most attracted our attention, everything occupying the place most suitable for it, and every place being appropriated to some useful purpose. At this point a plantation is being formed in order to afford shelter from the north-east winds, which will be a great improvement. There is a lodge at the entrance to the ground on the west, and a little below this is the gas-house, another of the principal works of Mr. May. There are four retorts which supply the holder, whence the gas ascends by its own specific lightness up to the main group of buildings, in which altogether there are something like 450 burners, though they will not all require to be lighted at the same time, except on special occasions. The drainage is carried into a principal tank, and we believe it is intended to make use of the sewage as far as possible in the irrigation of a portion of the land the patients will have to attend to. Viewed as a whole the entire arrangements are most complete, and the county owes not a little to the esteemed Chairman of the Visitors, John Floyer, Esq., who has paid as much attention to the carrying out of the plans as though it were his own property. We may soon hope to hear that the place has been occupied by the patients for whom it is intended, and when the grounds are laid out and completed we question whether in the whole kingdom there will be a more admirably arranged establishment than the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum."

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

To the Chairman and Visitors of the Dorset County Asylum.

GENTLEMEN,

The Report of the past year which I have to submit to you, will be in some respects an unsatisfactory one, principally on account of the transition state in which the Asylum has been for some months past.

With the exception of one Sunday, when I was absent from home, I performed the Sunday morning service at Forston, as in previous years. In December last, when the male patients were removed to the new Asylum, the females remaining at Forston, the chairman expressed a wish that in future there should be a service at each Asylum, instead of one as heretofore. The communication which I made to him on the subject, at that time, it is unnecessary to repeat here.

I would merely remark, that since the 13th December last, with the omission of one Sunday evening service, I have regularly performed this additional duty, on alternate Sundays, as follows :—

Morning,	at new Asylum,	at 10.45.
Afternoon,	„ Forston,	„ 2.
Morning,	„ Forston,	„ 10.45.
Evening,	„ new Asylum,	„ 6.30.

Against the former arrangement I have no objection to urge: but the latter has, in many respects, been attended with considerable inconvenience, particularly during the winter months, when the road to the new Asylum was in a very bad state. I forbear, however, to enter into details here.

The service at the new Asylum has been conducted in an unoccupied ward, which has served tolerably well as a temporary place of worship. It is, however, most desirable on all accounts, more especially as affording facilities for the due celebration of the Holy Communion, that the chapel, which I understand is quite completed, should be opened for divine service with as little delay as possible.

I have, as before, to speak in the highest terms of the excellent order and decorous behaviour of the patients, at both services. In my opinion the responses are better and more audibly made than in many ordinary congregations. The singing, too, especially at the new Asylum, where we have no instrument, is really very good.

I have continued the weekly visit, except when unavoidably prevented, alternately at each Asylum. On some occasions, when the week-day visit has been omitted, I have endeavoured to supply the omission, at Forston, by going into the wards after the afternoon service on Sunday.

Though no very marked and decided results may be apparent as yet, I trust and believe that my efforts have not been altogether thrown away.

I remain, GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful Servant,

FREDERICK J. MOULE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.—THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES,
AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1863.

				Male.	Female.	Total.																				
Remaining in the Asylum, Jan. 1st, 1863				100	89	189																				
Admitted during the Year				21	31	52																				
Total under treatment				121	120	241																				
				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Male.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Female.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Discharged ...</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Male.	Female.	Total.	Discharged ...	12	13	25	Died	4	5	9		—	—	—		16	18	34
	Male.	Female.	Total.																							
Discharged ...	12	13	25																							
Died	4	5	9																							
	—	—	—																							
	16	18	34																							
Chronic Patients removed from Fisherton House Asylum, during the Year 1863				105	102	207																				
				23	45	68																				
In the Asylum, Dec. 31st, 1863 ..				128	147	275																				

TABLE II.—THE AUTHORITY OF ADMISSION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under order of Secretary of State ..	1	0	1
„ Justice of the Peace ..	13	22	35
„ Officiating Clergyman and Relieving Officer or Overseer	7	9	16
	21	31	52

TABLE III.—THE RELIGIOUS PERSUASION.

Religious Profession.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	15	19	34
Independents	1	2	3
Wesleyan	5	4	9
Baptist	0	2	2
Not known	0	3	3
Unitarian	0	1	1
	21	31	52

TABLE IV.—THE EDUCATION

Education.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Of Good Education	6	4	10
Read and Write	9	14	23
Read	5	10	15
Neither	1	3	4
	21	31	52

TABLE V.—THE CIVIL CONDITION.

Civil Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	10	12	22
Single	10	17	27
Widowed	1	2	3
	21	31	52

TABLE VI.—THE OCCUPATION.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
Brewer	1	Wives, Daughters, or	
Butler	1	Widows of—	
Dairyman	2	Laborers	14
Farmer	1	Mason	1
Groom	1	Warder	1
Labourers	9	Woolstapler	1
Shoemaker	1	Glovers	3
Soldier	1	Servants	1
Stonemason	1	Sempstresses	7
Tailor	1	None.	4
Tinman	1		
Warder	1		
Total	21	Total	32

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 .	..	1	1	..	3	3
„ 5 „ 10 „	..	1	1	1	1	2
„ 10 „ 20 „	1	2	3	3	6	9
„ 20 „ 30 „	4	10	14	3	5	8
„ 30 „ 40 „	4	6	10	5	5	10
„ 40 „ 50 „	6	6	12	5	6	11
„ 50 „ 60 „	4	2	6	4	4	8
„ 60 „ 70 „	...	1	1	..	1	1
„ 70 and upwards	2	2	4	..	..	..
Total ..	21	31	52	21	31	52

VIII.—ASSIGNED CAUSES OF MENTAL DISORDERS OF PATIENTS.

Causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic Unhappiness	1	4	5
Epilepsy	3	3	6
Sun Stroke	2	..	2
Fever .. ..	..	2	2
Fright .. ..	..	2	2
Hysteria .. ..	..	2	2
General Ill-health	3	1	4
Over Study	1	..	1
Intemperance	3	2	5
Grief—Losses	2	..	2
Religion, delusions on	5	4	9
Puerperal .. ..	..	2	2
Congenital .. ..	..	2	2
Unknown	1	7	8
Total	21	31	52

TABLE IX.—FORM OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania—Acute	4	5	9
Chronic	4	12	16
With Epilepsy	2	1	3
Hysteria ... ..	..	1	1
Puerperal .. ..	..	1	1
Melancholia—	3	8	11
Suicidal	2	..	2
Dementia	2	..	2
Paralysis	3	..	3
Amentia	1	3	4
Total	21	31	52

TABLE X.—GENERAL NUMBER OF FEMALE PATIENTS
EMPLOYED DAILY.

Nature of Employment.	No.
In the House	1
„ Kitchen .. .	5
„ Laundry .. .	21
„ Wards .. .	17
Needlework .. .	30
Knitting, &c. .. .	2
Plaiting Straw, Hat and Bonnet Making .. .	1
Shoe Binding .. .	3
Total .. .	80

TABLE XI.—THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE BY THE FEMALE
PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons .. .	111	629
Ditto—coarse .. .	40	100
Bed Ticks .. .	126	143
Blankets .. .	.....	158
Capes .. .	.....	.....
Caps—day .. .	154	1022
Dusters .. .	146	.....
Drawers—flannel .. .	22	21
Gowns .. .	84	271
Handkerchiefs .. .	28	414
Matrass Cases.....	138	109
Neckerchiefs .. .	474	688
Pillow Cases .. .	119	356
Ditto Ticks .. .	121	97
Petticoats—stuff .. .	66	276
Ditto—flannel .. .	102	93
Rugs .. .	10	174
Shifts .. .	216	549
Shirts .. .	144	2941
Sheets .. .	272	791
Slop Frocks .. .	48	231
Stays .. .	25	99
Stockings (male) Kn'tted .. .	40	1856
Ditto (female) .. .	7	1644
Straw Hats .. .	4	.....
Ditto Bonnets .. .	6	.....
Ditto Mats .. .	.....	.....
Table Cloths .. .	34	32
Tea ditto .. .	112	96
Towels .. .	23	74
Twine Nets .. .	27	.....
Vests—flannel .. .	73	96

TABLE XII.—GENERAL NUMBER OF MALE PATIENTS
EMPLOYED DAILY.

Nature of Employment.					No.
On the Farm	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
In the Kitchen	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
“ Tailors’ Shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
“ Shoemaker’s ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
“ Painter’s ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
“ Carpenter’s ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
“ Engineers’ Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
“ Wards and Airing Courts	}			.....	20
“ Picking Flock, &c.					
“ New Roads and Gardens	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Total					84

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	24	2	105	28	..	..	30	..
Second Quarter	22	1	106	27	15	4	38	11
Third Quarter	20	..	85	19	..	5	24	5
Fourth Quarter	24	1	92	6	7	1	12	2
Total	90	4	383	80	22	10	104	18

TAILORS’ SHOP.

27 pairs Trowsers made—437 pairs repaired.
 77 Jackets „ 139 „
 62 Caps „ 146 Waistcoats repaired.
 70 Pillow Ticks „

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.
	27 years—Single.	Single.		Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.		
1248	27 years—Single.	Single.	Male	0	0	14	1	2	0	D.	0		Not stated	Melancholia
1288	19	...	Male	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0		Over study—Intemperance	Mania
1283	36	...	Female	1	4	0	0	2	22	0	0		Domestic troubles	Mania—Suicidal
1286	46	...	Male	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	6		Intemperance, &c.	Mania—Acute
1284	27	...	Female	0	1	0	0	4	10	0	0		Confinement	Mania
1181	52	...	Female	0	2	0	2	6	21	0	21		Over excited in London	Mania
1281	45	...	Male	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	0		Excesses—Poverty	Mania—Acute
1279	30	...	Male	0	4	0	0	6	17	0	17		Domestic trouble—Poverty	Mania
1243	62	...	Male	0	0	21	1	7	5	1	5		Ill health—Intemperance	Mania
1235	58	...	Female	0	1	14	1	10	1	1	1		Religious delusions	Mania
1255	63	...	Male	0	6	21	1	4	22	0	22		Poverty—Ill health	Melancholia
1280	52	...	Male	0	2	0	0	9	14	0	14		Losses in business	Mania—Acute
1287	54	...	Female	0	0	1	0	8	20	0	20		Domestic troubles	Mania—Suicidal
1293	36	...	Female	0	3	0	0	5	21	0	21		Losses—Poverty	Melancholia
1296	77	...	Female	3	6	0	0	5	9	0	9		Not stated	Dementia
1187	28	...	Female	0	1	7	2	9	9	0	9		General ill health	Melancholia
1316	57	...	Male	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0		Business failing	Mania
1302	70	...	Male	0	1	0	0	4	27	0	27		Imaginary persecution	Mania—Suicidal
1224	48	...	Female	0	3	0	2	6	6	0	6		Religious delusions	Mania
1309	32	...	Female	22	0	0	0	4	21	0	21		Epilepsy	Mania—Epileptic
1306	48	...	Male	0	0	7	0	5	11	0	11		Hereditary	Mania
1297	54	...	Male	0	3	0	0	8	24	0	24		Loss of situation	Mania
1338	48	...	Female	0	0	14	0	2	5	0	5		Debility after Pleurisy	Mania
1298	22	...	Female	2	4	0	0	9	0	0	0		Hysteria—Ill health	Mania
1318	43	...	Female	0	0	7	0	4	15	0	15		Confinement	Mania—Puerperal

TABLE XV.—OBITUARY.

No. in Admission Book.	Age at Death and Civil State.	Sex.	Length of time Insane when Admitted.	Duration of Residence in Asylum.	Form of Mental Disease and Bodily Condition on Admission.	Apparent Cause of Death.
988	62 Years: Married.	Male	Y. M. D. 1 6 0	Y. M. D. 6 5 11	Melancholia	Intestinal Hemorrhage
1240	47 ... Married.	Male	0 0 21	1 5 6	Incipient General Par- alysis	Apoplexy.
1234	59 ... Married.	Male	0 1 14	1 9 8	Dementia	General Paralysis
1247	41 ... Married.	Fem.	0 2 0	1 6 4	Dementia	General Paralysis
865	58 ... Married.	Fem.	4 0 0	9 4 2	Chronic Mania	Exhaustion from Mania
1209	27 ... Single.	Male	3 0 0	1 4 18	Mania	Epilepsy
993	48 ... Married.	Fem.	Some yrs.	6 8 2	Mania	Chronic Hepatitis
1320	33 ... Married.	Fem.	0 1 0	0 0 5	Greatly exhausted—never spoke or rallied in the least	Exhaustion
1322	46 ... Married.	Fem.	2 0 0	0 0 24	Mania with Paralysis...	Paralysis (4th Attack.)

TABLE XVI.—ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c.,
Since the Opening of the Asylum in 1832.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES			REMOVED TO FISHERTON ASYLUM.			DEATHS.			In the Asylum at the end of the Year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1832	22	21	43												
1833	21	15	36												
1834	16	18	34												
1835	13	18	31												
1836	18	24	42												
1837	12	23	35	6	9	15							46	53	99
1838	10	16	26	8	10	18							45	55	100
1839	11	17	28	6	9	15							47	56	103
1840	9	16	25	3	9	12							50	59	109
1841	11	20	31	11	9	20							44	55	99
1842	21	16	37	7	7	14							44	57	101
1843	19	20	39	11	11	22							45	60	105
1844	15	29	44	7	19	26							50	64	114
1845	19	28	47	12	6	18							52	82	134
1846	27	29	56	10	6	16							62	86	148
1847	24	20	44	9	14	23							66	83	149
1848	18	30	48	15	15	30							64	83	147
1849	21	23	44	7	11	18							67	83	155
1850	23	28	51	15	15	30							68	95	163
1851	18	17	35	4	9	13							68	88	156
1852	20	17	37	8	6	14							67	87	154
1853	15	12	27	3	8	11							71	82	153
1854	22	18	40	12	8	20							70	83	153
1855	23	24	47	14	19	33							66	82	148
1856	26	38	64	18	20	38							67	83	150
1857	23	28	51	10	16	26							71	88	159
1858	20	32	52	12	18	30							72	89	161
1859	15	24	39	5	19	24							77	91	168
1860	25	29	54	11	13	24							88	93	181
1861	22	24	46	10	18	28							93	94	187
1862	17	17	34	7	14	21							100	89	189
1863	21	31	52	12	13	25							105	102	207

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

YEAR.	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
1854	1	3	1	•	3	4	3	•	15
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
	8	17	20	20	25	18	5	•	115

The per Centage of Deaths for the *past year*, on the average number resident, was not quite 6; for the last 10 years rather over $6\frac{3}{4}$.

FARM

1863.—January 1.

				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Live Stock :									
12 Cows	}						
2 Calves					246	0	0
35 Pigs							
Dead Stock				275	0	0	
							521	0	0
Paid :									
Stock				44	0	0	
Corn and Straw				55	1	11	
Manure				3	0	0	
Implements and Tools				1	10	0	
Veterinary Surgeon				5	1	6	
Horse Hire...				4	11	0	
Grinding Corn				8	4	0	
Seeds, &c.				5	7	0	
Sundries				2	8	8	
							129	4	2

 £ 650 4 2

CASH

				£	s.	d.
Jan. 1, 1863.—Cash in Hand	...	...	...	...	33	6 4
Received for Stock	...	...	...	...	36	12 11
Balance from Maintenance Account	...	...	...	...	59	4 10
					129	4 1

ACCOUNT.

1863.

Received for—				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Stock	...	...	...	...	31	2	5		
Hay	...	...	...	...	3	5	0		
Skins, Fat, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	5	6		
					<hr/>			36	12	11
Supplied Asylum—										
Milk	...	...	...	...	91	3	7		
Butter	...	...	...	...	62	11	10		
Cheese	...	...	...	...	9	1	8		
Beef, Veal, and Pork	...	...	...	...	116	14	0		
Lard	...	...	...	...	6	4	0		
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	125	5	8		
Poultry and Eggs	...	...	...	...	7	1	6		
Fruit	...	...	...	...	3	4	0		
					<hr/>			421	6	3
Dec. 31st.—Live Stock—										
11 Cows	...	...	...	}	203	0	0		
3 Calves	...	...	...				
21 Pigs	...	...	...				
Dead Stock—										
Hay (about 46 tons)	...	...	...	}	245	0	0		
Roots	...	...	...				
Implements	...	...	...				
					<hr/>			448	0	0
					<hr/>			905	19	2
					<hr/>			650	4	2
					<hr/>					
Balance				255	15	0
					<hr/>					
					<hr/>					

ACCOUNT.

				£	s.	d.	
Paid for Stock, &c.	129	4	1
					<hr/>		

TABLE XIX.—NUMBER OF LUNATICS AND IDIOTS CHARGEABLE TO THE DIFFERENT UNIONS OF THE COUNTY — NOT IN AN ASYLUM ON JANUARY 1, 1864.

Unions.	No. of Lunatics.	No. of Idiots.
Axminster	..	15
Beaminster	1	10
Blandford	..	5
Bridport	1	6
Cerne	..	5
Dorchester	..	8
Mere	1	4
Poole (including the Borough of Poole)	..	21
Sherborne	..	5
Shaftesbury	2	7
Sturminster	3	1
Wareham	..	19
Weymouth	5	14
Wimborne	..	6
Wincanton	..	1
Total at large	13	127

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	BREAKFAST.				DINNER.										SUPPER.											
	Males.		Females.		Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.									
	oz	pt	oz	pt	oz.	oz	o	oz	oz	pt	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	oz	pt							
	Bread.	Milk Gruel (1).	Bread	Milk Gruel (1).	Cooked Meat without Bone.	Meat Pie (3).	Soup (3)	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Potatoes—(other Vegetables as necessary.)	Ale.	Cooked Meat without Bone.	Meat Pie (2)	Soup (3)	Suet Pudding.	Bread.	Potatoes—(other Veg. as necessary.)	Ale.	Bread.	Cheese or Butter.	Beer.	Bread	Cheese or Butter.	Tea or Coffee.		
Sunday.....	6	2	5	1½	...	...	...	18	...	8	1½	5	...	...	16	...	1½	6	2	4	6	2	1
Monday	6	2	5	1½	5	...	...	...	5	8	1½	5	...	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1
Tuesday	6	2	5	1½	2	...	2	...	4	8	1½	5	10	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1	
Wednesday	6	2	5	1½	...	12	...	...	...	8	1½	5	...	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1
Thursday	6	2	5	1½	5	...	...	...	...	8	1½	3	...	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1
Friday	6	2	5	1½	3	...	...	...	...	8	1½	3	10	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1
Saturday	6	2	5	1½	...	12	...	...	...	8	1½	..	...	...	...	6	6	1½	2	2	4	6	1
Total.....	42	14	35	10½	15	24	2	18	5	40	3	13	20	1½	16	4	30	3	56	14	3½	3½	42	14	3½	7

Bread and cheese with $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint ale is allowed for scrubbers and laundry workers, every morning at eleven: $\frac{1}{2}$ -pint of ale to all out door and shopmen, at eleven a m. and four p m. Laundry workers have additional tea for breakfast, with bread and butter, and also at four p m.

The Sick are dieted as ordered by the Medical Superintendent. Tobacco and snuff distributed as directed. Attendants and Nurses are all allowed 7 lbs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 2 oz tea, and 8 oz. 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.

(1). The Milk Gruel is made with best oatmeal and milk (2). Meat pie contains 3 ozs. of meat without bone. (3). Soup is made from a liquor of boiled meat thickened with Pearl Barley, Rice, to which is added Vegetables, Herbs, &c.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Marital Status	Profession	Signature
1	John Smith	35	M	Christian	Married	Teacher	[Signature]
2	John Doe	42	M	Protestant	Single	Farmer	[Signature]
3	Jane Doe	38	F	Catholic	Married	Homemaker	[Signature]
4	James Brown	50	M	Methodist	Widowed	Merchant	[Signature]
5	Emily White	28	F	Baptist	Single	Student	[Signature]
6	Robert Green	60	M	Presbyterian	Married	Retired	[Signature]
7	Sarah Black	45	F	Anglican	Married	Teacher	[Signature]
8	William Blue	30	M	Quaker	Single	Writer	[Signature]
9	Elizabeth Red	55	F	Evangelical	Widowed	Homemaker	[Signature]
10	George Grey	40	M	Non-denominational	Married	Engineer	[Signature]

This is a list of names and other details for the purpose of the study. The information is confidential and should be used only for the intended purpose.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1863.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December, 1862				54	1	11
FROM INTEREST ON MONIES INVESTED:						
To One Year's Interest on £4,500—£3 per Cent. } Consols	135	0	0			
„ PARISHES :						
To amount received from Parishes for Patients ...	4252	13	9			
Ditto County Treasurer ...	136	8	8			
Sir R. P. Glyn's Annual Donation	5	5	0			
				4529	7	7
To Cash received of Messrs. Finch and Lush, for } Clothing sold				47	17	
Donation of W. S. Briggs, a patient on his recovery ...				4	0	
Old rags, &c., sold				5	2	

£ 4640 8

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SALARIES AND WAGES :							
Officers' Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	501 5 0	
Servants' Wages	...	...	...	...	...	453 10 0	
						<u> </u>	954 15 0
PROVISIONS :							
20,720 lbs. Meat	...	...	...	...	...	532 10 0	
72,616 lbs. Bread	...	...	...	...	...	381 15 5	
10,924 lbs. Flour	...	...	...	...	...	68 12 6	
1,232 lbs. Rice	...	...	...	...	...	9 18 0	
5,936 lbs. Oatmeal	...	...	...	...	...	55 13 0	
9,835 lbs. Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	154 19 10	
84 lbs. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	...	...	19 4 0	
235½ lbs. Sugar—Lump	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 8	
1,119 lbs. Sugar—Moist	...	...	...	...	...	23 8 9	
535 lbs. Tea, Coffee, and Chicory	...	...	...	...	...	74 18 1	
Vinegar, Salt, Mustard, Spices, Currants, Raisins, Arrowroot, and miscellaneous Grocery	...	...	...	...	...	27 0 8	
10,383 gallons of Ale	...	...	...	...	...	345 17 7	
						<u> </u>	1699 15 6
SURGERY AND DISPENSARY :							
Wine and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...		20 2 0
Drugs, Surgery, &c	...	...	...	...	...		24 14 0
NECESSARIES :							
5,022 lbs Soap and Soda	...	...	...	...	...	50 13 10	
196 lbs. Starch and Blue	...	...	...	...	...	5 16 8	
872 lbs. Candles	...	...	...	...	...	26 17 8	
244 tons 10 cwt. Coals and Wood	...	...	...	...	...	217 4 6	
Blackening and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	12 15 1	
						<u> </u>	313 7 9
Straw for Bedding	...	...	...	...	...		24 16 0
Brooms, Cooperage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		27 18 8
Linen and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...		250 1 1
Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...		18 6 4
Ironmongery, Tin, and Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...		64 2 6
Printing, Stationery, Advertisements, Postage, Carriage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		70 10 0
House Furniture	...	...	...	...	...		5 3 0
Messrs Finch and Lush for Patients at Fisherton (paid by Parishes	...	...	...	...	...		1059 0 0
Removing Patients and other Journeys	...	...	...	...	...		24 13 5
Coffins and Funerals	...	...	...	...	...		11 5 0
Surgeon's Fees—examining a Criminal Patient	...	...	...	...	...		2 2 0
Postmaster for private Letter Bag, 1864, (paid in advance)	...	...	...	...	...		1 1 0
Wareham Union—Sum received of W. S. Briggs	...	...	...	...	...		4 0 0
							<u> </u>
							4575 13 3
Cash paid to Farm Account	...	...	...	...	...		59 4 10
							<u> </u>
							4634 18 1
Balance	...	...	...	...	...		5 10 4
							<u> </u>
							£ 4640 8 5

BILLS PAID FROM COUNTY RATES.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>RECEIPTS.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>PAYMENTS.</i>	<i>Cr.</i> <i>£ s. d.</i>
To Cash received of the County Treasurer ...	... 1351 9 6	1351 9 6	Messrs. Finch and Lush, for Patients at Fisherton, Asylum, over the weekly rate ...	1201 6 0
			Rent of Land ...	19 6 8
			Rates, Taxes, and Tithes ...	24 16 4
			Repairs ...	42 17 6
			Printing Report ...	11 10 0
			Expenses removing Patients from Fisherton ...	38 19 0
			Fire Insurance (New Asylum) ...	12 14 0
		£ 1351 9 6		£ 1351 9 6

THE CONTINGENT FUND ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>Cr.</i> <i>£ s. d.</i>
To Balance 31st December, 1862 ...	332 2 3	
" One Year's Dividend on £1,138 8s 6d.—£3 per Cent. Reduced ...	34 3 0	
" Sale of £500 part of said Stock ...	450 12 6	
		By Cash paid for Materials for Bedsteads and other Furniture for the New Asylum... 283 8 10
		" Fruit Trees Ditto ... 6 7 0
		" Gravel Ditto ... 10 0 0
		Mr. Monday, balance of Bill for temporary Chapel at old Asylum .. 25 0 0
		Power of Attorney to sell Stock ... 1 3 2
		Paid to Building Account ... 325 19 0
		Balance ... 450 16 3
	£ 816 17 9	£ 816 17 9

THE CHARITY ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>
To Balance 31st December, 1862	... 311 3 11	... 10 0 0
„ One Year's Interest	... 9 2 11	... 310 6 10
	<u>£ 320 6 10</u>	<u>£ 320 6 10</u>
		By Cash expended for the Patients
		Balance

SIR R. P. GLYN'S DONATION ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>
To Balance 31st December, 1862	... 1 4 3	... 34 17 2
„ One Year's Dividend on Consols	... 35 8 7	... 1 3 2
„ Sale of £1,197 8s. Consols	... 1101 12 0	... 1102 4 6
	<u>£ 1138 4 10</u>	<u>£ 1138 4 10</u>
		By Dividends Invested in Consols
		„ Power of Attorney to sell Stock
		„ Balance paid to Building Account

FARM CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Dr.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	<i>Cr.</i>	£ s. d.
To Balance 31st December, 1862	...	33	6	4	...
„ Cash received on Sale of Live and Dead Stock	...	31	2	5	...
„ Hay	...	3	5	0	...
„ Skins	...	2	5	6	...
„ Cash received from Maintenance Account	...	36	12	11	...
		59	4	10	...
					...
		£ 129	4	1	...
					...
		£ 129	4	0	...
					...
		£ 44	0	0	...
		55	1	11	...
		8	7	0	...
		20	15	2	...
		1	0	0	...
					...
		£ 129	4	1	...

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance 31st December, 1862	7720	3	6
„ Interest on Exchequer Bills	11	14	6
„ Cash received of the Sun Life Insurance Office, a further Loan of	5000	0	0
„ Cash received from Sir R. P. Glyn's Donation Account	1102	4	6
„ Cash received from Contingent Fund Account	450	12	6
	6564	11	6

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Cash paid Messrs. Low and Jones, Moiety of Expenses for their Inspection and Report on the subject of bringing the Gas from the Dorchester Gas Works	15	0	0
„ Mr. Pratt, Clerk of the Works, 32 weeks Salary at £3 3s. per Week, from the 15th December, 1862, to 27th July, 1863	100	16	0
„ Ditto sundry Travelling Expenses and Extras	2	2	6
„ Mr. H. E. Kendall, the Architect, further on account	300	0	0
„ Solicitors of the Sun Life Office—Bill for 4th Mortgage	35	9	10
„ Clerk of the Peace—Law Charges	55	13	10
„ Mr. R. E. Roberts, the Builder, further on account	8964	9	6
„ Mr. Tilley, well Engineer	440	0	0
„ Hire of Engine to pump out and prove the Well	10	9	6
„ Mr. May, Engineer, on account of his Contract	3900	0	0
„ Coals for the Steam Engines and Gas Works on testing same	19	16	5
„ Gravel and Carriage	30	15	0
„ Bedding, Clothing, and Furnishing	174	5	10
„ Advertisements for Tenders for Engineering, &c.	6	10	10
	14055	9	3
Balance	229	5	9
	14284	15	0

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS AND

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balances in Hand 31st December, 1862, viz. :—						
In maintenance Account	54	1	6			
In Contingent Fund Account	332	2	3			
In Charity Account	311	3	11			
In Farm Account	33	6	4			
In Building Account	7720	3	6			
In Sir R. P. Glyn's Account	1	4	3			
				8452	1	9
To Cash received Dividends on £4,500 Consols ...	135	0	0			
Ditto ditto on £1,138 8s. 6d., £3 per Cent. reduced ...	34	3	0			
Ditto ditto on £1,197 8s. 0d. Consols	35	8	7			
Ditto on Charity Account... ..	9	2	11			
Ditto Interest on Exchequer Bills	11	14	6			
Ditto on Farm Account	36	12	11			
Ditto on Building Account from Sun Life Office ...	5000	0	0			
Sir R. P. Glyn's Annual Donation	5	5	0			
From Parishes for Patients	4252	13	9			
„ County Treasurer Ditto	136	8	8			
„ County Treasurer for County Bills ... 150 3 6						
„ Ditto for Patients at Fisherton ... 1201 6 0						
				1351	9	6
„ Messrs. Finch and Lush for Clothing... ..	47	17	0			
„ Donation W. S. Briggs	4	0	0			
„ Sale of Rags and sundries	5	2	6			
„ Sale of 3 per Cent. reduced	450	12	6			
„ Ditto ditto of Consols	1101	12	0			
				12617	2	10
Total Receipts ...				£ 21069	4	7

PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1863.

						Cr.					
						£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
By Cash paid for Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	1699	15	6			
„ Wine and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	0			
„ Drugs and Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	24	14	0			
„ Necessaries, Fuel, Lighting, and Washing	...	...	...	...	...	313	7	9			
„ Straw	...	...	...	...	...	24	16	0			
„ Brooms and Cooperage	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	8			
„ Linen and Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	250	1	1			
„ Bed Furniture and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	4			
„ Ironmongery, Tin, and Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	64	2	0			
„ Printing, Carriage, and Postage	...	...	...	...	...	70	10	6			
„ House Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	0			
„ Patients at Fisherton charged to Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	1059	0	0			
„ Expenses removing Patients to their Homes and other Journeys	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	5			
„ Wareham Union—Sum received of W. S. Briggs	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0			
„ Coffins and Funerals	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	0			
„ Surgeon's Fees—examining a Criminal Patient	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	0			
„ Postmaster	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0			
„ Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	954	15	0			
									4575	13	3
„ County Bills	...	...	...	...	...				1351	9	6
„ Payments from Contingent Fund Account	...	...	...	...	...				325	19	0
„ „ Patients (Charity Fund Account)	...	...	...	...	...				10	0	0
„ „ Dividends Invested in Consols	...	...	...	...	...				34	17	2
„ „ Farm Account	...	...	...	...	...				129	4	1
„ „ Power of Attorney to sell Stock	...	...	...	...	...				1	3	2
„ „ Building and Furnishing Account	...	...	...	...	...				14055	9	3
									20483	15	5
„ Balance in Hand on Maintenance Account	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	4			
„ „ Contingent Fund Account	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	3			
„ „ Charity Account	...	...	...	...	...	310	6	10			
„ „ Building Account	...	...	...	...	...	229	5	9			
									585	9	2
									£ 21069	4	7

*Average Weekly Cost, per Head, for Maintenance, Medicine,
Clothing, and Care of Patients during the year 1863.*

Provisions	3	3
Clothing	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Salaries and Wages	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Necessaries (<i>e.g.</i>) Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgery and Dispensary	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine, Spirits, and Porter	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture and Bedding	0	1
Miscellaneous, viz.:		
Printing, Brooms, Ironmongery, &c ..	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less Monies received for Articles and Goods sold, exclusive of those con- sumed in the Asylum	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total average	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Weekly Charge on the Parishes	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Daily Average number of Patients-- 200 $\frac{4}{5}$.		

JNO. BROWN,

Clerk to the Asylum and to the Visitors.

James Foster, County Printer, Dorchester.

