

Second annual report of the Committee of Visitors, Medical Superintendent, and Chaplain, with an account of receipts and expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1872 / Mouldsford Lunatic Asylum.

Contributors

Mouldsford Lunatic Asylum.
Cherry, George C.
Gilland, Robert B.
Binney, Douglas B.
Stott, Edwin.

Publication/Creation

[Place of publication not identified] : [publisher not identified], [1873?]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dw2tv3ba>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

1872.



MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Second Annual Report

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND


CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30310076>

Committee of Visitors.

GEORGE CHARLES CHERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN),
DENFORD HOUSE, HUNGERFORD.

DANIEL BENNETT, Esq.,
FARINGDON HOUSE, FARINGDON.

RICHARD BENYON, Esq., M.P.,
ENGLEFIELD HOUSE, NEAR READING.

JOHN SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq.,
MILTON HILL, NEAR ABINGDON.

THOMAS BROS, Esq.,
SPRING FIELDS, UPPER CLAPTON, MIDDLESEX.

THOMAS LEINSTER GOODLAKE, Esq.,
KITEMORE HOUSE, NEAR FARINGDON.

JOHN BLANDY JENKINS, Esq.,
KINGSTON BAGPUIZE, NEAR ABINGDON.

WILLIAM CHARLES KING, Esq.,
WARFIELD HALL, BRACKNELL.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT LOYD-LINDSAY, V.C., M.P.,
LOCKINGE HOUSE, NEAR WANTAGE.

WILLIAM GEORGE MOUNT, Esq.,
WASING PLACE, NEAR READING.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., M.P.,
BEAR WOOD, NEAR WOKINGHAM.

Visitors for the County of Berks,

CHARLES JAMES ANDREWES, Esq.,
READING.

WILLIAM SILVER DARTER, Esq.,
READING.

Visitors for the Borough of Reading,

JAMES PORTEUS JACKSON, Esq.,
NEWBURY.

Visitor for the Borough of Newbury.

J. T. MORLAND, ABINGDON,
Clerk to the Visitors.

OFFICERS.

Medical Superintendent.

ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

ERNEST BIRT, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Chaplain.

REV. DOUGLAS B. BINNEY, M.A.

Clerk to the Committee of Visitors.

JOHN THORNHILL MORLAND.

Steward, and Clerk of the Asylum.

EDWIN STOTT.

Housekeeper.

MRS HORTON.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

To the Justices of the County of Berks, in Quarter Sessions, the Council of the Borough of Reading, and the Justices of the Borough of Newbury in Quarter Sessions.

THE COMMITTEE of VISITORS of the MOULSFORD ASYLUM, in pursuance of the Statute 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 97, sect. 62,

REPORT

That the state and condition of the Asylum are good, and that it is sufficient for the proper accommodation of the number of Lunatics for whom it may be requisite to provide accommodation.

In the course of this year many of the additions and improvements have been carried out, to the necessity for which allusion was made in the Report of 1871.

The principal Works of this character have been building wall to front garden at Gasman's Cottage, and forming entrance, with walls and gates, to Gas Works

and Farm-stead—building Slaughter-house, Tool and Poultry-house at Farm—changing Principal Entrance Gates, with consequent alteration of Piers—building Screen for Earth-Closets on Female Side, also Cow-shed in Meadow, and building and fitting Vegetable and Seed Store—alteration of, and addition to, Electric Bells—putting window blinds in Dormitories of Male and Female Infirmarys—levelling and forming with Paths, &c., Laundry Drying-ground, Upper Female Airing-court, and the small Courts between South Block and Infirmarys—levelling, cleaning, and laying out part of the ground between the Asylum and the Wallingford Road, and about the Chapel—continuing the planting in accordance with the plan determined upon by the late Building Committee—planting and partially forming about four acres of land, as a Kitchen Garden, on the river front of the Asylum—forming quick fences for the Garden, and between the Arable and Meadow Lands of the Asylum.

Under the head of Repairs the chief expenses have consisted in the Insurance of the Building, the Purchase of Materials, and the Payment of Wages. The Principal Works have been the lime-whiting and white-washing or colouring the Interior of the Asylum, and the removal of defective cement in Female Infirmary, and substituting for the same Parian Cement.

The Committee have found it economical to retain Mr Downes, the Clerk of the Works, for the superintendence of the greater portion of the Works which

have been mentioned, and they have arranged for the continuance of his services with them, at least until Lady-day next.

The cost of the additions and improvements for the year, ending on the 30th of September last, was 582*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and that of Repairs for the same period was 435*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* In these sums are included the wages of the Clerk of the Works.

Whilst on these subjects, it is right to report that the Committee have just received a communication from the Commissioners in Lunacy, claiming for them the right of supervising and controlling all improvements and additions. On this it suffices to say that it is a novel claim, and the difficulty of really carrying it out will be considerable.

In the month of February it was ascertained that the accommodation in the Asylum was likely during the year to exceed the requirements of Pauper Lunatics only, and steps were taken for making use of the surplus room by admitting Non-Pauper Patients, under regulations carefully prepared to prevent inconvenience, the weekly charge for each being fixed at 16*s.* Seven persons have been received under this arrangement—of whom four are still in the Asylum. This number could, and perhaps would, have been larger, had not the Committee deemed it essential to secure the removal at a short notice of any who might be taken in, and thus to keep the Asylum quite free for its primary objects.

Hence it arose that there has been during the year some surplus accommodation at Moulshord, whilst, as your Committee believed, there was not much more than a sufficiency at Littlemore ; it has not, therefore, been thought necessary to keep filled all the beds which the County of Berks is entitled to occupy there, and the number of Berkshire Female Patients now at Littlemore is less by 7 than it might be. Of course, if pressed at Moulshord, the Committee must take care to claim the County's full privileges.

At the present date there are in the Asylum :

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Patients of Unions in the County of Berks	88	101	189
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Reading	21	29	50
„ „ Parishes in the Borough of Newbury	12	11	23
„ „ the County of Berks	3	0	3
„ Non-Pauper	3	1	4
<hr/>			
TOTAL	127	142	269
<hr/>			

There are besides these on the books one Criminal Female Patient, who escaped on the 21st November, and has not been retaken, and two Males and two Females out on trial.

There have been received since the date of the last Report 38 Males and 41 Females—total, 79. There have been discharged—Recovered, 14 Males and 13 Females; not recovered, 5 Males and 1 Female—total, 33; and there have died 12 Males and 17 Females—total, 29. It is a subject of great regret that one death was suicidal. Upon inquiry into the

circumstances of the case, the Committee considered that no blame could fairly be attached to any one for the misfortune.

Since the opening of the Asylum 173 Males and 188 Females (total, 361) have been admitted.

The management of the Asylum and the care of the Patients have been throughout the year very praiseworthy.

The usual number of Patients employed is 75 Males and 80 Females. Many of the Male Patients have been engaged upon the works which have been enumerated, and in the cultivation and other operations of the farm and garden; others have been occupied in shoemaking and tailoring and about the Asylum. Many of the Females are employed in the laundry, kitchen, and other house departments, and at needle work, &c. The pecuniary advantage to the Asylum from the employment of the Patients is considerable, whilst the beneficial results to themselves, in their mental and bodily health, are very great.

In accordance with Statute 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 97, sect. 53, General Rules for the government of the Asylum have been prepared. They were submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, and having been, after some discussion and alteration, approved by him, they are now in force. Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Attendants have been compiled by the Medical Superintendent,

and sanctioned by the Committee. Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 5th day of June. It does not seem requisite to quote their Report. All portions of it have received, or will receive, due consideration by the Committee.

The weekly charges since the last Report have been—

For 3 Months to 1st January, 1872	12s.
" " " April "	} 11s.
" " " July "	...	...	...
" " " October "	...	...	...
" " " January, 1873	...	...	...

The Committee hope that the reduction of charge, in spite of the high prices generally prevalent, will be accepted as proof that the management of the Asylum is conducted with proper economy.

It should be mentioned that New Zealand preserved mutton has been advantageously adopted as an article in the Patients' dietary. It was taken into use after careful trial, and now forms part of the dinners on three days in every week. The saving in the year is estimated at 74*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* The consumption, 7,735*lbs.*

The conduct of the Officers and Servants of the Asylum has been generally satisfactory. Some changes have occurred amongst the officers. The Rev. George William Oliver having resigned the Chaplaincy, the Rev. Douglas Belcher Binney, M.A., was elected in September to succeed him, and Mr Ernest Birt has been appointed Assistant Medical Officer in the place of Mr Hasard, who resigned upon obtaining employment

elsewhere. The Committee confidently expect that these newly-elected Gentlemen will prove to be valuable and efficient Officers.

The Establishment now consists of

	M.	F.	TOTAL
† A Medical Superintendent	5	1	6
A Chaplain			
* An Assistant Medical Officer			
A Clerk to the Visitors			
† A Clerk and Steward of the Asylum			
* A Housekeeper and Head Female Attendant			
† A Bailiff	1	0	1
† An Engineer	1	0	1
† A Gasman	1	0	1
† A Gardener	1	0	1
* Attendants	12	12	24
* In-door Servants	1	6	7
Out-door ditto	5	0	5
TOTAL	27	19	46

* These have board and lodging. † These are resident.

It will be remembered that at Michaelmas last the Committee asked the Bodies whom they represent to confirm an arrangement which had been provisionally made for enlarging the Churchyard of the Parish of Cholsey, in which the Asylum is situate, additional space there being required in consequence of the frequent Burials from the Asylum. This Confirmation was at once given by all, and the Committee is now awaiting the sanction, also necessary, of one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. After receiving this they will proceed to carry out the arrangement. The total cost is set at about 110*l*.

GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

December 20th, 1872.

REPORT
OF THE
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of the Berks, Reading,
and Newbury Lunatic Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

It again becomes my duty as Medical Superintendent to submit to the Committee of Visitors the Annual Report on the condition and management of this Asylum, with a series of Statistical Tables exhibiting in detail the various changes which have occurred amongst the patients during the year 1872.

In the course of the year, 89 patients were admitted 7 of whom had been previously inmates of the asylum; 36 were discharged recovered, 4 relieved, 3 not improved, and 31 died. At the end of 1871, there remained 248 patients, of whom 116 were males and 132 females; and on the 31st of December, 1872, the number resident was 263, of whom 124 were males and 139 females. A comparison of those numbers shows an increase upon the year of 8 males and 7 females, or a total of 15, but from this number there may be deducted 1 female, at present absent on trial, who, no doubt, will be discharged recovered, and another female, who escaped on the 21st of November, whose name still remains on the asylum Register. Exclusive of 4 private patients, there has thus

been a net increase of 9 in the population of the Asylum during the year 1872, which, when viewed in connection with the large number of admissions, must be considered as a comparatively small augmentation of the number of patients resident in the asylum. For the future, however, a much higher rate of increase in the number of inmates at the termination of each year may, in all probability, be anticipated. To meet the requirements of the ensuing year, as regards accommodation for lunatics, there are 24 vacant beds in this Asylum, and vacancies for 7 Berkshire patients at Littlemore. Of the latter which have occurred during the year only 3 have been made available, on account of the reported crowded state of Littlemore, and the existence of sufficient accommodation in this asylum.

The Committee of Visitors at the beginning of the year, having taken into consideration the number of vacant beds in the Asylum, amounting to 37, resolved to take advantage of the 43rd section of the Lunatic Asylums' Act, by permitting the admission of a limited number of non-pauper patients belonging to the County or Boroughs at a weekly charge of 16s. per week; but only 7 patients of this class have been admitted, 4 of whom still remain in the Asylum. It has been a matter of surprise, frequently commented on, that this valuable privilege has been taken advantage of to such a limited extent. Suitable Asylum accommodation for people of moderate means, whose friends are unable to defray the ordinary charges of a private establishment, and who feel a natural reluctance to affix the stigma of pauperism on their insane relatives by consigning them through the Union authorities to the County Asylum, has been long urgently needed in many districts of the country, and the want of such accommodation has been seriously felt by numerous families. No class amongst the insane has a stronger

claim to the sympathy and benevolence of the community than those persons just above the verge of pauperism. It is in the domestic circle of people in this rank of life that insanity is most acutely felt and becomes an overwhelming calamity. It was, therefore, a wise discretion on the part of the Legislature to leave it optional to the Visitors of County asylums to confer such an inestimable boon upon a very deserving class of sufferers, and surely the asylum that opens its portals for this purpose is subserving one of the noblest ends for which it could have been built. Although the number of private patients admitted has been small, and two of them incurable cases of many years' duration, it is pleasing to observe that three were discharged recovered. The circumstances connected with one of the latter were specially gratifying, and are worthy of record. This was the case of a man who had been for six months an inmate of a private asylum, where he was seen by the Commissioners in Lunacy, who recommended his removal to another Asylum. The proprietors of that establishment were only too glad to concur in this recommendation, on account of the aggravated character of the patient's symptoms, which had likewise induced them to consider the case, as in all probability, incurable. On the occasion of the Commissioners' visit, in June last, they were so glad to observe such a great improvement in this patient's condition that they made a special entry on the subject in the Patients' Book. The improvement alluded to made gradual but satisfactory progress, so that the patient was discharged recovered three months after admission.

The bodily health of the majority of the admissions was far from satisfactory; only 28 could be considered in good health, 57 were in a feeble or indifferent state of health, and 4 were admitted in a very feeble or exhausted

condition. Of the latter, one was a man brought to the Asylum in a dying state for want of nourishment, and affected with phlegmonous erysipelas, involving the whole of his left thigh. Though liberally supplied with food and stimulants, he remained for weeks in a precarious state, but regained his health in the course of three months, and was ultimately discharged recovered. Another was the case of a young woman who had been for a length of time in bad health, and who, for seven days prior to her admission, had refused all sustenance. When admitted, she was in a state of collapse, and on being offered some stimulating fluid refused to swallow a drop. Steps were then taken to administer a quantity of suitable nourishment by means of the feeding apparatus, and this process has had to be repeated regularly since three times a day, until shortly before her death, which occurred a few days ago. The two remaining cases were two old women, aged respectively 64 and 71, both from the same Union,—which, it may be parenthetically remarked, has been rather prolific of such cases,—who, when they arrived here, were found to be in a very feeble, exhausted, and emaciated state. Notwithstanding a liberal allowance of brandy, port wine, and as much nutritious food as they could be prevailed on to take, one only survived about three weeks, and the other a month. The number of patients admitted in whom symptoms of paralysis were recognised was remarkably small. Only 2 males laboured under general paralysis, in 2 cases local paralysis was present, and 1 male was affected with chorea of an aggravated type. The proportion of epileptics among the admissions was not so great as is usually met with, mental disease being complicated with epilepsy in 7 males and 4 females. Only 2 cases of idiocy were admitted, and 1 case of congenital imbecility, but

one-fourth of the admissions exhibited symptoms of dementia of a very unfavourable character. Out of the whole admissions, 30 had displayed suicidal tendencies, about two-thirds were reported as dangerous, and a large number were found to be destructive and filthy in their habits; but it ought to be remarked that the latter objectionable propensities, in the majority of instances, began to ameliorate soon after the patients were submitted to appropriate treatment in the asylum. The refusal of food, either under the influence of delusion, or with a suicidal intent, was noted in 13 cases, 11 of whom were females, but in only 4 was the refusal so persistent as to necessitate artificial alimentation. One of these cases was a man, admitted at the beginning of the year in a feeble, emaciated state, who had to be regularly fed with the stomach-pump from the time of his admission, until within one day of his death, which occurred three months afterwards. During the whole of that period nothing ever passed his lips except what was administered in the manner described.

From one of the appended Tables it will be seen that a large proportion of the patients admitted had reached an advanced stage of life, which circumstance may lead us to expect no immediate diminution in the amount of sickness, or of the rate of mortality. Thus, nine were between 60 and 70 years of age, five between 70 and 80, and two between 80 and 90. It is worthy of remark that these very aged persons generally come from the Union workhouse where they may have resided for a longer or shorter period, and are transferred to the asylum when, on account of their troublesome habits, resulting from senile decay of their mental faculties and bodily powers, they become a source of annoyance and expense. The two following cases, admitted in the course of the year

from the same Union, will serve to illustrate the class to which allusion has been made. The first, a man 80 years of age, reported as having been for some time an inmate of the workhouse, when admitted was found to be quite fatuous and incapable of giving a coherent or sensible reply to any question, and in a state of feeble health and reduced bodily condition. It was also very soon discovered that he was extremely filthy in his habits, all his evacuations being passed without reference to cleanliness. He talked constantly to himself, and was rather restless, but perfectly harmless. Gradually, he became more infirm, and six months after admission died of senile decay. The next case was that of a female, aged 89, stated to have been an inmate of the workhouse for a month, who, on admission, was in a very weak-minded, incoherent, excited state; much emaciated, and in very feeble health; the heart-sounds being feeble, irregular, and intermittent. There was a slight bruise on her left leg, and an ulcer, apparently the result of an injury, was discovered on her forehead close to the hair. While in the asylum, she was very restless, troublesome, and sleepless; refused her food, and was wet and dirty in her habits. From the first her condition required the administration of stimulants and extra diet, but a week after admission, the sore referred to became the seat of erysipelas, which extended to the scalp, where an abscess formed. In a short time the erysipelas disappeared from the face and scalp, but by metastasis, affected the membranes of the brain, as death, preceded by coma, took place on the following day. It may be added that this theory of the disease was fully confirmed by post-mortem examination. The last case narrated was undoubtedly one for treatment in an asylum, but, in order to have benefited by such treatment, should have been sent there at a much earlier

stage of the disease, before the vital powers had become hopelessly exhausted. The practice of transferring patients from the infirmary ward of a Workhouse to the Lunatic Asylum, either on account of their troublesome and dirty habits, or when they are in such a feeble state of bodily health as renders it evident that their term of life is drawing to a close, cannot be sufficiently condemned as being unfair to the asylum, and especially hazardous to the unfortunate patients. In connection with this subject, it is a noticeable fact that during the last twelve months 31 patients have been brought from Workhouses to this Asylum.

Regarding the causes of insanity in the cases admitted, although every effort is made to obtain correct information on this important point, it is much to be regretted that the facts supplied are frequently imperfect, or unreliable, and calculated to mislead; the effects of insanity being often erroneously substituted for its cause. From the tabulated statement of the causes of mental disease in the admissions, it appears that the ascertained causes have been almost entirely physical, there being only one exception recorded. Enumerated in order of frequency, the principal causes are—"Hereditary predisposition," "The Puerperal State," "Epilepsy and Amenorrhœa."

At the end of the year, out of the 89 admissions, 22 had been discharged recovered, 3 relieved, and 1 on trial; 1 escaped and 12 died; leaving a residuum of 50 in the asylum under treatment. When it is considered that, in general, a period of from three to six months' treatment is required to effect a cure in a case of insanity, it is gratifying to remark that one-fourth of the admissions in 1872 have been discharged recovered during the same year.

Some reference may now be made to the case of the female patient who escaped, whose name still remains on the Register. She was brought to the asylum under a Secretary of State's warrant, as a criminal lunatic from Reading Gaol, where she was latterly confined for want of sureties to keep the peace. About six weeks after admission, on the 21st of November, about six o'clock in the evening, the patient, who had been employed in the laundry, scaled the wall of the drying-yard by the aid of one of the pieces of wooden sparring used for standing upon, while the laundry-maids had their attention occupied by a patient who had been suddenly seized with a paroxysm of excitement. Although she was missed before many minutes had elapsed and a thorough search at once instituted, nothing was seen or heard of her until within a short time ago. To a person acquainted with her mental state this did not excite astonishment, as when she was admitted it was long before sufficient evidence to justify a certificate of her insanity could be extracted from her during conversation, and even then the few irrational statements she uttered were received with great suspicion. When it became known to the asylum Medical Officers that at the date of her transfer from gaol she was within a month of the expiration of her term of imprisonment, they were quite at a loss to understand the reasons for her removal to this asylum, as on admission she was coherent, free from excitement or suicidal impulse, able to give sensible replies to ordinary queries, perfectly docile, harmless, and capable of being usefully employed. Her knowledge of the existing lunacy laws was also extremely creditable and quite up to the times, as she told a fellow patient a day or so prior to making her escape, that if she could get away and manage to keep out of reach of the asylum or

police officers for a fortnight, she would be a free woman, as she could not then be legally apprehended.

With regard to the discharges, it is very satisfactory to observe that 36 were discharged as recovered; being 25 in excess of the number for the previous year. Calculated upon the total number of admissions, the recoveries yield a per-centage of 40·4, which, when the general characteristics of the admissions are considered, may be fairly concluded to be a very successful result. This opinion also receives confirmation from the fact that the per-centage of recoveries on admissions for the year 1871 in the English County and Borough Asylums, as stated by the Commissioners of Lunacy in their published Report, was 33·7; the average for the last thirteen consecutive years being 35·4. It is therefore obvious that the per-centage of recoveries in this asylum during the year was comparatively high, and this circumstance has been an encouraging source of gratification to the Medical Officers in the discharge of their onerous duties. The experience derived from every asylum organised for the recovery of the insane demonstrates that recent cases are more susceptible of cure than those of prolonged duration, and a knowledge of this fact ought to induce those who have the care of insane persons, or who are interested in their welfare, to lose no time in sending them to the asylum. The paramount importance of early treatment is well illustrated in the Table showing the previous duration of insanity in those recovered. In the cases of 19, or fully one-half, the previous duration of insanity had not exceeded three months, and in the majority of those was under a month. Of cases exceeding three months in duration, only 2 were discharged recovered, and exceeding twelve months, 3.

A glance at Table VI. will show that 14 patients dis-

charged recovered had been under treatment between three and six months, about as many between six and nine months, and 2 from one to two years. It may be mentioned that all those discharged well left the asylum after they had been for some time free from symptoms of mental aberration, but this period of probation was, in more than one instance, curtailed on account of the urgent importunity of the patient's relatives; fortunately, as it happened, without any injurious consequences. Much difficulty has been frequently experienced in endeavouring to convince a patient's friends that freedom from excitement, depression, or delusion, the restoration of coherence and the aspect of perfect mental soundness, are not to be regarded as imperative reasons for immediate dismissal. Many patients in this state, who have just emerged from an acute attack of cerebral disturbance, would be certain to relapse if exposed to the trials and vicissitudes of life beyond the asylum precincts before their recovery had been thoroughly consolidated. When any doubt has been entertained regarding the completeness of a patient's recovery, advantage has been taken of that clause in the Lunacy Act whereby a patient can be sent home on trial for a month. This course has been frequently adopted during the year, and, generally speaking, has proved to be very advantageous. In the case of two females who, while in the asylum, are apparently sane and able to follow some useful occupation, it served to prove that they were totally unfit to resume their former position in the world, as both were brought back in two or three weeks, with their mental symptoms greatly aggravated.

In regard to the form of insanity under which those who recovered laboured, 22 were affected with Mania, 9 with Melancholia, 4 with Dementia, and 1 with

Congenital Imbecility. A comparison of these numbers with those in the Table showing the form of insanity exhibited by the admissions will afford additional evidence of the well-established fact that, while mania is the most common form of mental disease, it is also the most amenable to medical treatment. The four cases of dementia included amongst the number of recoveries were characteristic examples of this very intractable form of insanity, and concerning them the prognosis formed was most unfavourable. They each displayed great weakness of mind, loss of memory, general incoherence, and degraded habits. Under active treatment they soon began to evince signs of improvement, which gradually progressed until their convalescence was established. It is also interesting to note that, after their mental faculties were in a great measure restored, they manifested no undue anxiety to leave, but became very useful helpers in the kitchen or laundry and in the wards among the patients, to many of whom they showed much sympathetic kindness and attention. Upon the case of congenital imbecility a few explanatory remarks seem necessary, as this form of mental deficiency is commonly regarded as incurable. This patient, who was naturally of defective intellect, had been an inmate of various asylums for five years, and had so far improved under asylum discipline as to be perfectly docile, harmless, and industrious. As the belief was entertained that he was quite capable of earning his own livelihood, it was determined to make the experiment by setting him at liberty, which was accordingly done fully three months ago, and as nothing has been heard of him since, the experiment may be considered thus far successful.

Regarding those discharged relieved and not improved,

it may be briefly stated that of the former, two were removed to Littlemore on account of having become chargeable to Unions whose patients are sent to that asylum; one was removed to Bethlem Hospital by his friends; and one man, in a feeble state from paralysis, was discharged at the urgent request of his wife, to be nursed by her at his own home. The three males discharged not improved were chronic cases transferred to Littlemore, to fill up vacancies which had occurred amongst the Berkshire patients retained in that asylum.

During the year, the number of deaths that occurred was 31, and of these 14 were males and 17 females. The aggregate mortality for the year appears to be considerably greater than that for 1871, but a calculation of the per-centage of deaths upon the average number resident shows the relative mortality to be very slightly in excess of that for the preceding year; the difference being under one per cent. The per-centage of deaths calculated on the average number resident during the year is 12, and on the total number under treatment 9·1; the corresponding per-centages for the previous year being 11·4 and 7·4. That this death rate is very little above the average may be demonstrated by a comparison with the average rate of mortality in the English County and Borough Asylums for the last thirteen years, which was 10·8 per cent. on the number resident, and 8·4 on the total number under treatment. As has been already mentioned, no marked decrease in the proportion of deaths is anticipated so long as so many very old, infirm, diseased patients continue to be admitted, whose expectancy of life is limited to a few weeks or months, and who tend to increase the large number of old, frail people already inmates of the asylum. In corroboration, it may be remarked that more than one-half of those who

died were over 60 years of age, five from 70 to 80, three from 80 to 90, and one upwards of 90. Also that 19 had resided in the asylum under twelve months, and of those, 5 under six months, 4 under three months, and 3 under one month. Of the latter, 1 only lived twenty-one days after admission, 1 eighteen days, and 1 eleven days; and it is a noteworthy circumstance regarding those three fatal cases, that they were all brought to the Asylum from Union Workhouses.

The causes of death, which now claim attention, may be viewed under two distinct aspects. First, those diseases in a great measure peculiar to insanity, and secondly, such general diseases as may exist prior to insanity, or which may become developed during its progress. In the first group may be classified all those that come under the head of cerebral or spinal disease, of which there are ten examples—viz.: Apoplexy 2, General Paralysis 3, Epilepsy 1, Exhaustion from Mania 1, and Exhaustion from Melancholia 3. The persistent refusal of food might justly be added as a supplemental cause of death in the case of those three who died from melancholic exhaustion, as it doubtless, in each instance, greatly accelerated the fatal progress of the disease. The remainder of the causes, with two exceptions, form a second group, of which thoracic disease embraces 7, abdominal disease, represented by Diarrhœa, 4; Erysipelas, Senile Gangrene, Strumous disease of knee-joint, and Exhaustion from a tumour in neck, each 1; and Senile decay, 4. Under thoracic disease were comprised 5 cases of Phthisis, so that this insidious malady has again been the most fertile cause of death during the year. The fact that four of the deaths resulted from diarrhœa calls for the remark that in three of these cases post-mortem examination revealed organic lesions of the internal viscera of long-

standing, which sufficiently accounted for the disease. In the fourth case a very remarkable discovery was made, a great part of the large intestine being found occupied with an accumulation of small gravel stones, bones, shreds of cloth, pieces of thread, and fragments of wood; the whole forming a large mass several pounds in weight. The advent of death, preceded by intractable diarrhoea, under such circumstances cannot excite surprise. During her life-time this patient's omnivorous habits were well known, and strict orders had been given with a view to restrain her unnatural propensities. The remainder of the causes of death, already enumerated, do not appear to require any special comment, but it is with painful regret that allusion is now made to the two cases of death by drowning. The first was that of a male patient, who had improved so much in his mental state that he was allowed to work regularly in the tailors' shop. This improvement had likewise so impressed the mind of his wife that she believed he was in a fit state to be discharged on trial, and repeatedly intimated her desire to have him at home. For reasons of his own, which were quite intelligible, he always refused to accompany the patients on their Sunday walks beyond the asylum grounds, but frequently requested the attendants to take him for a walk into the garden. Being somewhat of a favourite with the head attendant, the latter asked to be allowed to take him for a walk, as requested. Permission was granted, but with a strict injunction to keep an eye on him, and not to go near the river. The head attendant then took him out into the field along with two private patients. In passing through the garden he seemed very pleased, talked cheerfully, and made some apposite remarks on the state of the vegetables. The party then passed down the field towards the wire fence, and, with the exception of the

unfortunate patient, who paced backwards and forwards, sat down near the gateway leading into the meadow. The attendant, noticing that he had gone a little further away from him than he liked, called on him to come back, and went after him. Immediately he saw the attendant coming towards him, he rushed off as fast as he could run in the direction of the river, with the attendant in pursuit. Just as the latter was about to seize him he stumbled and fell into an open meadow ditch, and before he recovered his footing and could again approach the patient, he sprang into the river before the eyes of the attendant, who being unable to swim was powerless to render him personal assistance. He, however, ran off for aid to the ferry, but before a punt arrived the body had sunk, and was not recovered until the following day. From the preceding epitome it will be apparent that the whole circumstances were strikingly unfortunate, and that what was done as an act of kindness with a laudable intention became unexpectedly fraught with fatal consequences. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of death by drowning was returned. It will also be recollected that an investigation into the circumstances was afterwards made by the Committee, who came to the conclusion that no blame could fairly be attached to any one connected with the asylum. The other case of death by drowning was that of a female who had been sent out on trial. On admission she manifested very peculiar delusions, and a strong suicidal impulse. Of her it could be truly said that she continually sought the very doom she seemed to dread, for while her mind was haunted by the desire of drowning or otherwise destroying herself, she still lived in a continual morbid state of fearful apprehension of being either drowned or shot, and daily in piteous tones implored the medical officers and attendants not to

drown her, nor to terminate her existence by murder. Under special medical treatment a decided improvement in her symptoms very soon became manifest, and for at least two months prior to her removal she was quite cheerful, very industrious, rational in her conversation, and exhibited neither delusion nor suicidal impulse.

The discharge of such cases, where suicidal impulse is known to have existed, is always a very serious matter, involving no slight degree of responsibility, and consequently demands most careful deliberation. When the patient is considered to be quite well, and when a reasonable period of probation has elapsed, the patient is entitled to have a restoration of liberty; and this cannot legally be withheld, even although grave doubts may be entertained concerning a speedy relapse, during which the suicidal impulse may re-appear and originate a self-destructive act. The correctness of these observations is well illustrated by the fate of this poor woman. Her mental condition for two months prior to dismissal has been already described. On the day she left the asylum, the contrast between her condition then and when she was admitted was so remarkable as to excite the surprise of the Relieving Officer by whom she was removed, and so much was he impressed with the idea of her complete recovery that he permitted her to proceed some distance towards her own home while he conveyed another patient to her abode. Being in the vicinity of the river Thames, had there been any suicidal impulse then existing, there was a convenient opportunity of carrying it into effect; but she arrived safely at her own house, and at first there was nothing in her conversation or deportment to cause her friends to suspect a return of her malady. It appears, however, that another attack became developed by some trivial annoyance, for one evening she was observed by

her husband to be rather restless, and under pretence of letting out her cat, she went out by the back-door of the cottage, and was never again seen alive. Her body was found in the river a few days afterwards, and at the inquest which was subsequently held a verdict of "Found drowned" was returned. The melancholy termination of this sad case was a source of poignant regret to all connected with the asylum, and it ought to be recorded that she was sent out on trial as a precautionary measure, with a recommendation that she should be visited by the parochial Medical Officer, but it was never anticipated that her discharge would be succeeded by such an early and fatal relapse.

The medical and moral treatment of the patients, which has been conducted during the year on the same principles as were detailed in last year's Report, has been productive of numerous very successful results. The per-centage of recoveries has been considerably above the average, and many patients regarding whom the prognosis was almost hopeless have under treatment regained the proper use of their reasoning faculties, which had become disordered by disease, and been restored to their families. Six cases of puerperal insanity were sent home well, leaving only one of this kind under treatment, who has also greatly improved; but, as her mental symptoms are unfortunately complicated with epilepsy and paralysis, in her case complete recovery cannot be expected. The symptoms manifested by one-half of these cases were of the most acute character; while in the others they partook so much of the aspect of dementia that it was for some time feared they would lapse into the incurable form of this disease—a result which is unhappily of too frequent occurrence in such cases. Early, appropriate, energetic medical treatment being essential to success in

the cure of insanity, it was much to be regretted that in the cases of so many the duration of insanity prior to admission had been so prolonged. The number of those admitted in a feeble state from old age combined with bodily disease, for whom only palliative measures could be adopted, was also calculated to damp professional ardour and to limit successful curative efforts. The prolonged warm bath, with cold applications to the head, has been found to be very successful in subduing excitement in numerous cases of acute mania, and in procuring sleep after all narcotics had failed. Industrial occupation in the garden or on the farm has also been followed by very beneficial results. This was strikingly illustrated in the case of a male patient who for months was in a constant state of maniacal excitement—noisy, violent, and exceedingly destructive. He had also numerous delusions, which were of a grandiose type. At one time, he would assert that he was Spurgeon, and insist on benefiting the other patients by his orations on Scriptural topics; at another he would declare himself to be the Prophet Elijah, with a mission to save the world. He likewise revelled in the possession of ideal wealth, and would promise to grant cheques for millions in return for any trivial act of kindness. All medical treatment having proved unavailing to ameliorate his symptoms, as a last resource, he was sent out under special supervision to work on the grounds in front of the asylum. Here, his shouts, gesticulations, and furious aspect frequently attracted the notice of people passing along the road, some of whom, it has been said, were inclined to censure the Asylum Medical Officers for permitting such a maniac to be out of the wards. For some time it was believed that the experiment was to prove a failure, but happily a slight change for the better was after a while observable.

It was months, however, before this patient's excitement subsided, although he continued regularly at work. Ultimately he became perfectly calm, coherent, rational in conversation, and free from delusion. In this state he remained during a period of probation in the asylum, which was further extended by his discharge on trial for a month, and at the expiration of this period he was discharged recovered, about ten months subsequent to his admission. It is a significant fact, in a medical point of view, that this patient had a well-marked sanguineous tumour of the left ear, a pathological condition almost invariably associated with incurable insanity. That he will remain permanently sane, it would be too sanguine to hope; but the history of his case shows that the end justified the means, and also what beneficial effects may result even in an apparently hopeless case from industrial out-door employment.

The general health of the patients, exclusive of those admitted in a state of debility or disease, has been on the whole satisfactory. The asylum inmates have enjoyed complete immunity from epidemic disease, although early in spring diarrhoea was unusually prevalent in the female division. All the cases recovered rapidly under ordinary treatment, except one, in which death was entirely due to the local causes previously mentioned. Hygienic measures were at once taken to obviate any possible source of disease from contamination of the water supply. Every cistern was thoroughly cleaned out; all water-closets and soil-pipes were carefully scrutinized to ascertain their freedom from leakage, and the walls of closets, lavatories, and sculleries whitened with a mixture of quick-lime. In the course of these investigations nothing was discovered to throw light upon the origin of the disease, which, it may be added, was mild in type and of

transient duration. In order further to secure the health of the inmates, and to prevent the occurrence of zymotic disease in the asylum, a large escape-pipe of glazed tile, nine inches in diameter, was inserted into the foul-water drain proceeding from the male side of the north block, where the closets had occasionally given vent to an odour strongly indicative of sewer emanation, and carried into the large chimney connected with the engine furnaces. Since this improvement was effected, not the faintest trace of the presence of sewage-gas has been detected in any part of the building. With a similar object in view, during the course of the summer, the walls and ceilings of every apartment in the asylum were, at a considerable expense, white-washed, lime-whited, or coloured with distemper mixture.

Various improvements and additions in connection with the Asylum have been executed during the last twelve months, under the inspection of Mr Downes, the Clerk of the Works, whose services in this respect continue to be of much value to the institution. Of these may be enumerated, fence walls, gate piers, and sparred wooden gates erected at entrance to gas works; slaughter, tool, and fowl houses, built at farm; alteration of piers and erection of wrought-iron gates at front entrance; a milking shed constructed in meadow, and a large root and vegetable storehouse built near the farm; renewal of cement dado in female infirmary, hot-water cisterns, with steam and hot-water pipes in connection, covered with hair felt, or Leroy's non-conducting composition; alterations and additions to electric bells, and fitting up ordinary bells to each ward; window blinds put in infirmary dormitories; and an indicator from the large cold-water cistern in south tower, fixed on wall at foot of ground-floor corridor. All the roofs have also been

examined, repaired, and the gutters cleaned, and the fire-hose periodically oiled and tested. The advantages accruing from the preceding operations are so obvious as hardly to require comment; but it may be remarked, that the covering of the hot-water cisterns and pipes has been followed by a much increased supply of hot water and a great diminution in the amount of fuel consumed. During the construction of the buildings just mentioned the patients rendered valuable assistance, thus reducing considerably the expenditure necessary to complete these additions. They dug the foundations for the buildings, put in the concrete, made the greater part of the mortar required, and gave assistance in various ways during the progress of the works.

A great deal of work has likewise been done chiefly by the patients working under the supervision of the gardener, whose exertions continue to be very meritorious, of which the following may be enumerated—the laundry drying-ground levelled, dug up, sown with grass, and paths formed with concrete composed of gravel, ashes, lime, and gas-tar; the north female airing-court partly excavated, levelled, dug up, sown with grass, and laid out with gravel paths; the two small enclosed courts between the South Block and Infirmary covered ways, levelled, sown with grass, and paths formed in a similar manner; the ground near the Chapel cleaned, levelled, planted with potatoes, and sown with grass seed in the autumn; the surrounding gravel paths made with edgings of turf, and a considerable quantity of turf likewise put down on edges of paths and slopes in male and female airing-courts.

The patients likewise rendered valuable aid while the harvest operations were in progress, all of which were conducted without any additional labourers being hired.

The planting of the trees and shrubs on the grounds in front of the asylum, in continuation of Mr Marnock's plan, has also lately afforded them agreeable as well as useful occupation, and during the summer months large working parties were daily employed in the garden, or on the farm.

A portion of land in front of the South Block, a little over four acres in extent, which will be enclosed with a quick-set hedge, has been laid out as a kitchen-garden, and recently planted with fruit trees. This, with the ground at present under sewage, which it is intended to increase to the extent of an acre and a quarter, will, it is considered, be quite sufficient for the requirements of the asylum, and will be brought gradually into spade cultivation by the aid of the patients.

The farm has considerably improved since it came into the occupation of the Committee, and has yielded much better crops than might have been expected from the foul state of the land, which condition is being as quickly as possible eradicated. The cows, which at different times have been purchased for the use of the asylum, have afforded a good supply of milk and fresh butter. The present arrangement, by which milk is supplied from the farm instead of by contract, is found to be very advantageous in many respects, as a constant, liberal supply of genuine milk to an establishment containing so many sick and infirm persons, in whom the assimilative powers are necessarily feeble, is a matter of vital importance, and cannot be too highly appreciated.

With a view to economise the expenditure for butcher's meat the Committee, in last January, directed experiments to be made with New Zealand preserved mutton, as a partial substitute for the animal food hitherto in use. The experiments proved to be very successful, and the

preserved meat is now consumed as an article of diet on three days of the week. It is, as a rule, not used entirely by itself, but as a supplement to portions of meat previously cooked, left from former meals, odd pieces, and the liquor obtained from boiling the roast-meat bones. In this manner it is served in soup, pies, and Irish stew, forming a palatable and nutritious diet, which is much relished by the patients, who, however, expressed considerable dissatisfaction when the preserved mutton was given on one full-meat day, in lieu of the ordinary roast meat. The total quantity consumed during the year has been 7,735lbs., at an average cost of 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb., the corresponding cost of the fresh meat supplied by contract, including bone, being 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. It will thus be apparent that by the use of preserved meat in the asylum a considerable saving has been effected in the course of the year.

The associated amusements for the patients, consisting principally of dancing, interspersed with vocal music during the intervals between each dance, have been held as formerly, except during the summer months, when out-door recreations are substituted. Of the latter, the game of cricket was on every fine evening during the season an unfailing source of attraction to the male patients. The proficiency attained by many of the players led to a challenge being sent to the Cholsey Cricket Club, which was accepted; and on the 26th of June the first cricket match in connection with the institution was played, and resulted in a victory for the asylum players. The successful issue of the game yielded immense satisfaction to those inmates who had been considered sufficiently expert to represent the Asylum on the occasion. Recently, the introduction of private theatricals has formed a novel and interesting feature

amongst the amusements provided for the patients. Considerable experience has led to the belief that nothing affords so much pleasure and gratification to the inmates of an asylum as entertainments of this kind, especially if the characters are represented by patients or officials. Ample proof of the correctness of this assertion has been derived from the numerous grateful statements of satisfaction and delight expressed by patients to the actors in the recent performances. The first theatrical entertainment in this Asylum took place on the evening of Thursday, December 12th, when the popular farce of "Box and Cox" was performed, with great applause, to an appreciative audience, consisting principally of patients. On the occasion of the Annual Christmas Ball, which occurred on December 26th, two pieces were produced. The first was the laughable farce of "The Area Belle," and the second was a repetition, by unanimous request, of "Box and Cox," with the same cast of characters. Prior to the rising of the curtain, well-got-up coloured playbills, containing the customary information, composed in a humorous style, were freely distributed, and gave rise to much laughter. Both representations elicited vociferous applause, and were very favourably criticised by the local press. The patients who were present were all intensely amused, and it is interesting to record that the leading female characters in the two pieces were admirably represented by one of the female patients. The proscenium and drop-scene, which were at first borrowed for the occasion, have now become asylum property; and it is the intention of the Dramatic Corps, before the long evenings have elapsed, to get up some additional plays for the amusement of the patients.

The Asylum was visited by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy on the 5th of June, who, having seen and

spoken to all the patients, reported that they were generally in a very satisfactory state—clean and well-clothed, quiet and orderly in both divisions; and that they had also a very good report to make of the condition of the Wards, which were clean, properly ventilated, and comfortably furnished.

The General Rules and Regulations for the government of the Asylum, which were drawn up in accordance with the terms of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, and agreed to by the Committee, were approved of by the Home Secretary in September, and are now in force, copies having been given to all the Officers for their direction. Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the attendants and servants, compiled by the Medical Superintendent, and sanctioned by the Committee, had been sometime previously printed and distributed.

During the year the changes amongst the attendants and servants, although rather frequent, have not been so numerous as before, and the difficulty experienced in finding suitable individuals to fill up vacancies has not diminished. In August a vacancy, which occurred by resignation in the office of male Head Attendant, was filled up by the appointment of an attendant who had occupied a similar position in a large county asylum. The first instance of death amongst the Asylum Staff occurred on the 20th of May, when the male Night Attendant, who had lived about twelve months in the service of the asylum, and been long an invalid, died of pulmonary consumption, just as efforts were being made to procure his admission into some hospital. He had previously served as a soldier and was in receipt of a small pension. His constitution had been completely shattered by foreign service, and it may be literally said of him that he died on his feet, for, although persuaded

to resign, he remained at his post for the sake of his family until within a day or two of his death. Out of respect to his memory the expenses in connection with his funeral were defrayed by the Asylum.

In the month of April, Martha Attewell, the female attendant in charge of the Workroom Ward, was appointed Head Attendant on the female side, but subordinate to the Housekeeper. The advantage of the system whereby one female officer exercises supervision over the entire female department has been fully established by further experience.

In March, the new gates at the lodge having been put up and fitted with locks, the Engineer's wife, according to previous agreement, was called upon to begin her duties as Gate-keeper, and to keep a record of the names and of the time at which persons passed the gate. In August, Walter Clayton, the Engineer, resigned his situation, assigning as a reason the inability of his wife, on account of the state of her health, to perform her duties at the gate. The Committee, being fully alive to the importance of having the gate-books continued, advertised for an Engineer, whose wife would be capable of undertaking the duties of portress. Out of an immense number of candidates the Committee selected George Crapnell and his wife, who entered upon the joint situation towards the end of September, and by them the duties continue to be performed.

A vacancy which occurred in the office of Chaplain, by the resignation of the Rev. G. W. Oliver, was filled up in September, by the appointment of the Rev. D. B. Binney, who, by the manner in which he discharges his important duties, has already rendered himself very acceptable to both patients and officials.

The appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer in

the autumn of 1871 has proved a great assistance to the Medical Superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and relieved him from a painful feeling of anxiety which invariably existed during his temporary absence from the asylum. Mr John Hasard, who was then appointed, continued satisfactorily to discharge his duties until July last, when, having obtained another appointment, he resigned, and was permitted to leave, the usual term of notice, under the circumstances, having been dispensed with. Mr Hasard's departure was much regretted by both patients and officials; and, personally, the Medical Superintendent would not desire nor expect to be associated with a more agreeable or efficient colleague. Steps were immediately taken by advertising in the medical periodicals to find a suitable successor, and out of the list of applicants, Mr Ernest Birt, who produced excellent testimonials testifying to his clinical experience, was selected, and entered upon his duties on the 5th of August. From Mr Birt's previous professional training in a large general hospital, it is confidently expected that he will worthily succeed his predecessor.

In concluding this report, it affords the Medical Superintendent much pleasure to record his appreciation of the superior manner in which the duties of the other resident officers have been discharged; and he also desires gratefully to acknowledge the liberal recognition by the Committee of Visitors of his endeavours to relieve suffering humanity, and to promote the general interests of the asylum over which they preside.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. GILLAND, M.D.,

MOULSFORD,

Medical Superintendent.

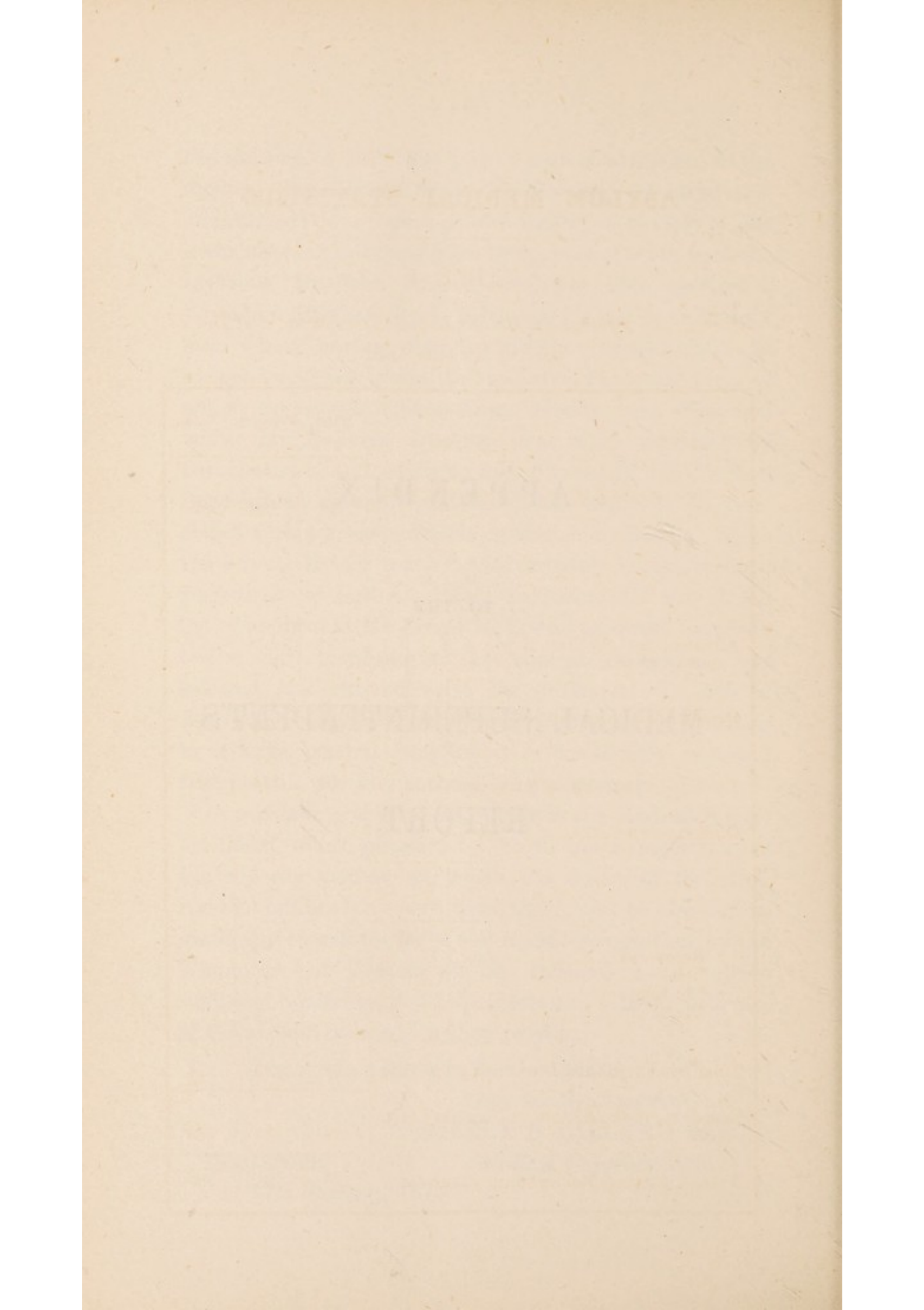
17th January, 1873.

APPENDIX

TO THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S

REPORT.



ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.

*Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths,
during the year 1872.*

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on December 31st, 1871				116	132	248
	M.	F.	T.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	44	38	82			
Re-admitted during the year	3	4	7	47	42	89
Total under care during the year.....				163	174	337
Discharged or Recovered :						
	M.	F.	T.			
Recovered	19	17	36			
Relieved	3	1	4			
Not Improved	3	...	3			
Died.....	14	17	31			
Total Discharged and Died during the Year				39	35	74
Remaining in the Asylum on December 31st, 1872				124	139	263
Average numbers resident during the year...				120	138	258

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, till 31st December, 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted during the Period of two years and three months.....	179	184	363
Re-admissions	3	5	8
Total of Cases admitted	182	189	371
Discharged or Removed :			
	M.	F.	T.
Recovered	23	24	47
Relieved	3	2	5
Not Improved	4	„	4
Died	28	24	52
Total Discharged and Died during the Period of two years and three months	58	50	108
Numbers remaining December 31st, 1872	124	139	263
Average numbers resident during the two years and three months.....	83	96	179

TABLE IV.

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum on the 30th of September, 1870, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the Numbers of each Year remaining on December 31st, 1872.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1872.								Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1872.								Remaining of each Year's Admissions on Dec. 31, 1872.							
YEAR.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Im- proved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Im- proved.		Died.		Males.	Females.	Total.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
1870	50	62	...	112	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	7	1	2	3	...	...	1	...	9	8	17	39	52	91
1871	85	84	...	170	7	6	13	1	...	1	5	7	12	11	11	22	1	1	2	3	13	10	23	57	63	120	
1872	44	38	3	4	89	11	11	22	2	1	3	6	6	12	11	22	2	1	3	...	6	6	12	28	24	52	
TOTAL...	179	184	3	5	371	19	17	36	3	1	4	14	17	31	23	24	47	3	2	5	4	28	24	52	124	139	263

Summary of the Total Admissions from September 30th, 1870, to December 31st, 1872.														
Males.						Females.			Total.					
Per Centage of Cases Recovered						12.64			12.70			12.67		
"						1.65			1.06			1.35		
"						2.19			...			1.08		
"						15.39			12.70			14.01		
"						68.13			73.54			70.89		
100.						100.			100.			100.		

TABLE V.

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1872.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Cerebral or Spinal Disease :</i>							
Apoplexy and Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
General Paralysis	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Epilepsy, and Exhaustion from	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mania, Exhaustion from	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Melancholia, Exhaustion from	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
<i>Thoracic Disease :</i>							
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
<i>Abdominal Disease :</i>							
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Strumous Disease of Knee-joint	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Exhaustion from Tumour in Neck	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Drowning	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Total					14	17	31

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered,
and in those who have Died during the Year 1872.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month ... ..	...	...	...	...	3	3
From 1 to 3 months	5	2	7	2	2	4
„ 3 to 6 „	5	9	14	4	1	5
„ 6 to 9 „	5	6	11	...	1	1
„ 9 to 12 „	1	...	1	2	4	6
From 1 to 2 years	3	...	3	5	6	11
„ 2 to 3 „ ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL	19	17	36	14	17	31

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1872.

Ages.	The Admissions.			Discharges.				The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.		Males.	Females.	Total.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
From 5 to 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 10 to 15 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 to 20 "	1	2	3	4	1	5	1	...	...	1
" 20 to 30 "	11	9	20	5	4	9	2	...	...	2
" 30 to 40 "	12	7	19	5	3	8	...	...	...	...
" 40 to 50 "	8	8	16	4	3	7	...	...	...	...
" 50 to 60 "	7	6	13	4	3	7	2	...	...	...
" 60 to 70 "	1	8	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
" 70 to 80 "	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 80 to 90 "	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 90 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Not Ascertained ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	42	89	19	17	36	6	1	7	31

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1872.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.		
	The Admissions.			Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	The Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	20	11	31	9	4	13	3	1	4
Married	22	24	46	8	11	19	3	...	3
Widowed	4	6	10	2	2	4	...	...	...
Not Ascertained	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	47	42	89	19	17	36	6	1	7
							14	17	31

TABLE X.

*Showing the probable Causes, Apparent or Assigned, of the Disorder,
in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of the Year.*

CAUSES.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.			
				Recovered.			Recovered, Relieved, or otherwise.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
MORAL:													
Worry about Work	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL:													
Amenorrhœa ...	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defect...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1
Epilepsy ...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hard Work ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hereditary Predisposition ...	2	6	8	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Intemperance ...	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Over Lactation ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Predisposition from Previous Attacks	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal State ...	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Solitary Vice ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sunstroke ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wound of Head ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unascertained ...	26	21	47	9	7	16	5	1	6	12	14	26	26
Total ...	47	42	89	19	17	36	6	1	7	14	17	31	31

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE No. I.

Showing the Form of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, Removals, and Deaths during the Year 1872.

FORM OF INSANITY.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.				The Deaths.			
	The Admissions. Males. Females. Total.			Recovered.		Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.		The Deaths. Males. Females. Total.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.				Females.	Total.
Mania	19	20	39	14	8	22	2	...	2	4	6
Dementia	16	7	23	...	4	4	1	...	1	8	18
Melancholia	11	13	24	4	5	9	2	1	3	4	6
Amentia ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1
{ Idiocy	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Imbecility...											
Total	47	42	89	19	17	36	6	1	7	14	31

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted during the Year 1872.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptist ... ..	...	3	3
Church of England	38	33	71
Dissenter	1	...	1
Evangelist	1	...	1
Methodist	2	2	4
Presbyterian	2	...	2
Quakeress ... ..	...	1	1
Roman Catholic	1	1	2
Unknown, or of no Religion	2	2	4
Total	47	42	89

TABLE No. 3.

*Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients
admitted in 1872.*

Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.
Baker	2	Baker's Wife	1
Builder's Foreman ...	2	Blacksmith's Wife ...	2
Butcher	1	Charwoman	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Chelsea Pensioner's Wife	1
Carpenter	1	Domestic Servant ...	5
Cattle Drover	1	Field Hand	2
Chelsea Pensioner ...	1	Greengrocer	1
Clerk	1	Housekeeper	1
Coachman	1	Housewife	9
Costermonger	1	Labourer's Daughter ...	2
Farmer	1	Labourer's Wife	7
Gardener	3	Letter Carrier's Wife ...	1
Groom	1	Mat Maker	1
Helper in Gas Works ...	1	Seamstress	2
Labourer	22	Unknown, or of no Occupation	6
Military Pensioner ...	1		
Miller	2		
Porter	1		
Preacher... ..	1		
Unknown, or of no Occupation	2		
Total	47	Total	42

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during each month in the Year, and the Daily Average Numbers for each Month.

1872. Months.	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	2	2	2	...	1	1	116	132	248
February	3	5	1	1	1	...	115	135	250
March	5	1	1	1	...	3	118	136	254
April	4	5	2	...	2	3	121	135	256
May	2	6	2	1	...	1	120	139	259
June	3	6	5	3	1	3	121	140	261
July	4	5	3	4	...	1	118	141	259
August	3	2	2	1	...	...	118	141	259
September	5	1	4	...	2	...	120	142	262
October	3	3	...	3	1	2	119	143	262
November... ..	9	2	...	1	3	2	126	140	266
December... ..	4	4	3	3	3	1	127	140	267
Total	47	42	25	18	14	17	120	139	259

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moultsford and Littlemore.

UNIONS AND BOROUGH.	On Dec. 31st, 1871.		Admitted in 1872.		Discharged or Removed in 1872.		Died in 1872.		Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1872.		Total.		Remaining at Littlemore.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Abingdon ...	6	6	6	3	3	1	2	2	7	6	13	6	6	3	9
Bradfield ...	13	10	2	4	2	1	1	1	12	12	24	2	4	4	6
Cookham ...	8	10	4	5	3	1	1	...	8	14	22	2	5	5	7
Easthampstead ...	1	8	5	3	2	3	...	1	3	7	10	...	1	1	1
Faringdon ...	5	7	5	4	2	2	2	3	6	6	12	2	2	1	3
Hungerford ...	5	7	1	2	...	...	...	1	6	8	14	3	4	4	7
Newbury ...	7	17	2	1	...	...	...	1	8	17	25	1	8	8	9
" Borough ...	13	11	2	3	2	...	...	...	13	11	24	...	...	...	...
Reading ...	24	27	4	6	4	3	4	3	20	27	47	...	...	...	...
Wallingford ...	5	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	13	4	3	3	7
Wantage ...	6	4	5	3	3	3	...	...	8	4	12	5	7	7	12
Windsor ...	6	2	3	3	1	1	1	...	7	4	11	...	...	...	...
Wokingham ...	14	13	5	4	4	2	...	1	15	14	29	8	5	5	13
County of Berks ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	1	2
Total ...	116	132	44	41	25	18	14	17	121	138	259	34	42	76	76

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1872, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, General Paralysis, or other forms of Paralysis.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiocy, or Congenital Imbecility ...	17	11	28
Epilepsy	19	19	38
General Paralysis	1	1	2
" " and Epilepsy combined... ..	2	...	2
Paralysis	6	7	13
Chorea	2	...	2
Total	47	38	85

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the average number Employed, the average Attendance at Chapel and at the Associated Amusements, and the average number who walk beyond the Asylum Grounds.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average Employed	75	85	160
" at Chapel	85	84	169
" at Morning Prayers ...	72	38	110
" at Associated Amusements	54	58	112
" Walk beyond Grounds ...	33	26	59

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Committee of Visitors of Moultsford
Asylum.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting you with a Report for the past year, I can only speak from my own knowledge as to the last three months of the year. Even with regard to that short period, my acquaintance with the working of the Asylum must of necessity be very limited, and I can only lay before you a short statement of such facts as have come under my notice, or can be derived from the record of work done by my predecessor.

The services of the Church have been regularly performed in the Chapel, or in the Hall of the Building; but during the three months succeeding my appointment to the office of Chaplain, by your permission, one service on Sundays has been omitted. The number in attendance has ranged from 137 to 208, the largest number recorded.

The Holy Communion has been administered 11 times in the course of the year, with an average attendance of 22 Communicants on each occasion. The number of Communicants among the patients has increased in the latter part of the year.

Twenty-eight inmates of the Asylum have been buried in Cholsey Churchyard during the past year.

On one or two occasions, children of officials connected with the Asylum have been baptized in the Chapel; but no provision has been made for the administration of this Sacrament. If the Committee wish the practice to continue, it would be desirable that a Font be placed in the Chapel.

I have been much pleased with the conduct of the patients and attendants during Divine Service, and may safely say that few mixed congregations would behave with greater propriety.

The Musical part of the Service is carefully performed ; and my thanks are due to the Assistant Medical Officer for the very efficient manner in which he presides at the Harmonium, and the interest he takes in the improvement of the Singing.

I have found the patients in most cases glad to receive my visits, and many of them fully sensible of the advantages of religious instruction. Books and tracts are welcomed by those who are in a condition to make use of them, and no doubt are beneficial, as helping to relieve the monotony of confinement.

I have experienced some difficulty in obtaining a residence sufficiently near the Asylum for the due performance of my duties. The house I have now entered upon is the most eligible that offered, but has the disadvantage of being on the opposite side of the river.

I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of the kind assistance I have received from Dr Gilland in entering upon the performance of my duties, and the general attention shown to me by the officials of the establishment.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS B. BINNEY,

Chaplain.

MOULSFORD,

January 16th, 1873.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM.



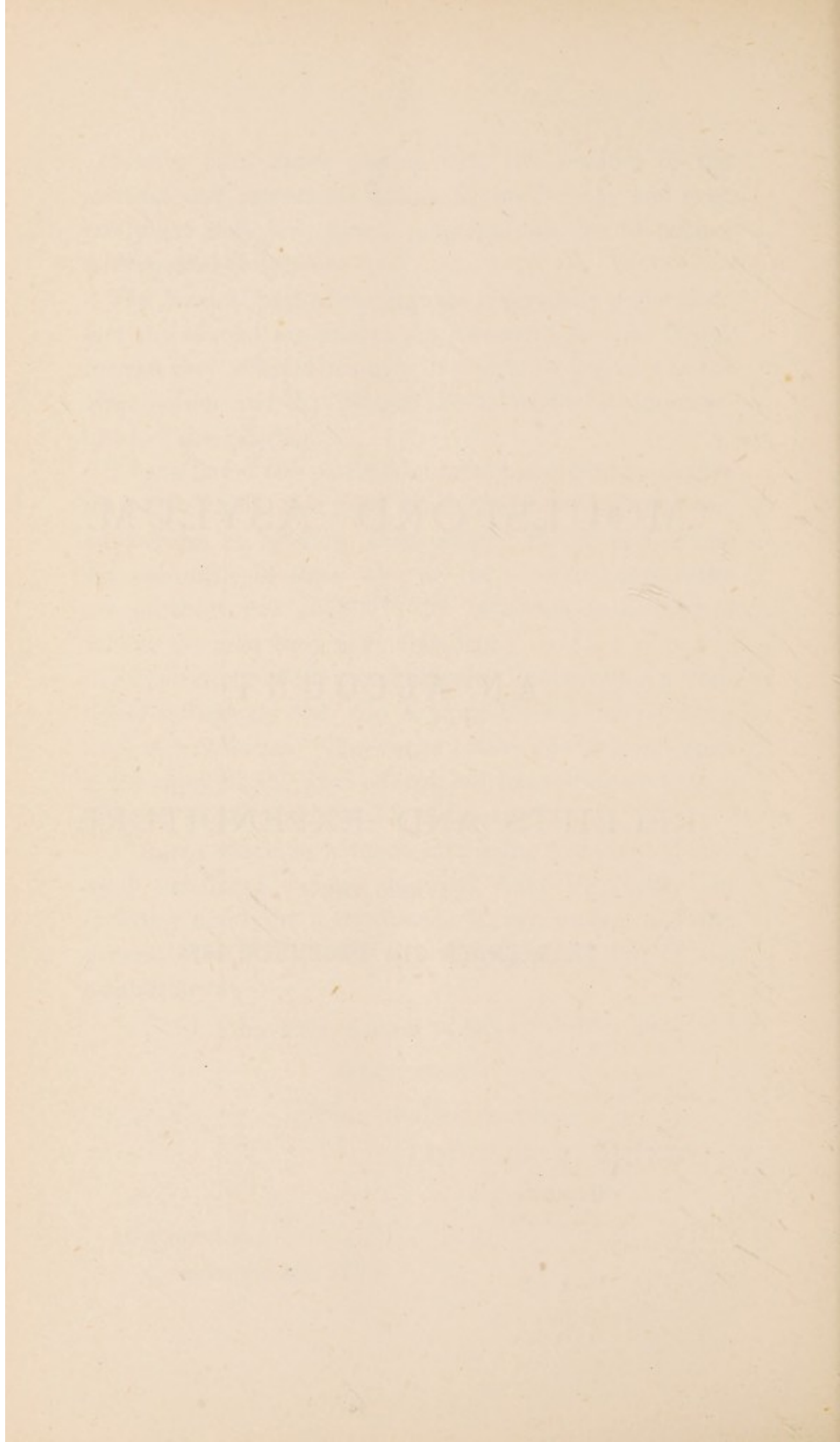
AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DURING THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1872.



MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

*An Account of Receipts and Expenditure during the year
ended 31st Dec., 1872.*

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with Treasurer on last year's account	650	12	11			
„ Do. with House Steward ...	9	4	2	659	17	1
1. To Sale of Farm Produce ...	103	2	10			
Do. Old Stores	9	19	5	113	2	3
2. MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS. From Unions in Berkshire and Oxfordshire						
Abingdon	399	19	10			
Bradfield	700	1	8			
Cookham	621	3	4			
Easthampstead	276	15	10			
Faringdon	339	12	10			
Hungerford	367	8	8			
Newbury	1409	6	0			
Reading	1542	10	9			
Wallingford	394	7	0			
Wantage	345	16	1			
Windsor	271	3	6			
Wokingham	758	18	11			
County Treasurer	96	6	10			
Henley-on-Thames	7	4	7			
Witney	2	5	7	7533	1	5
Carried forward ...				8306	0	9

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				8306	0	9

3. EXTRA CHARGES.

Abingdon	5	8	1			
Bradfield	2	12	0			
Cookham	3	14	6			
Easthampstead	4	8	6			
Faringdon	7	1	4			
Hungerford	1	12	0			
Newbury	8	10	0			
Reading	11	2	6			
Wallingford	0	15	0			
Wantage	0	10	0			
Windsor	2	4	6			
Wokingham	3	16	6			
County Treasurer... ..	1	7	0			
				53	1	11

4. LODGING ACCOUNT.

Reading	67	18	0			
Newbury	50	19	6			
				118	17	6

5. REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

Reading... ..	98	12	0			
Newbury	43	16	10			
County Treasurer... ..	336	2	5			
				478	11	3
Carried forward ...				8956	11	5

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	...	...				8956	11	5
6. ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT.									
Reading...	...	...	...	91	17	11			
Newbury	...	...	...	40	16	11			
County Treasurer...	...			449	5	8			
				<hr/>			582	0	6
7. PRIVATE PATIENTS ACCOUNT.									
Maintenance, at 16s. a week							112	16	0
8. FARM AND GARDEN.									
Supplies to House	...	...					477	14	8
Total Receipts	...	...					<hr/>
							10129	2	7
							<hr/>		



										1st Quarter.		
1. Salaries and Wages.												
<i>Officers :</i>												
										£	s.	d.
Medical Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	0	0
Chaplain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	10	0
Clerk to the Visitors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	0
Assistant Medical Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Clerk of the Asylum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	0	0
Housekeeper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
<i>Attendants :</i>												
Head Male Attendant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Twelve Male Attendants, from 24l. to 30l. per annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	11	5
Head Female Attendant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Thirteen Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	16	0
<i>Servants :</i>												
<i>In-door :</i>												
Hall Porter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	0
Cook	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Housemaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0
Kitchenmaid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	1
Laundress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Laundrymaids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0	0
<i>Out-door :</i>												
Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	0
Stoker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	0
Baker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	0
										374	4	6

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
75 0 0	75 0 0	87 10 0	
37 10 0	37 10 0	50 0 0	
27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	
20 0 0	15 15 2	20 0 0	
25 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
10 0 0	11 5 0	11 5 0	
7 8 10	3 6 8	10 0 0	
66 10 9	71 5 1	68 11 8	
... ..	6 5 0	6 5 0	
47 3 10	39 18 10	43 14 5	
4 13 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	
5 0 0	3 18 10	4 11 8	
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	
3 9 6	3 10 3	3 15 0	
5 4 4	5 0 0	5 0 0	
6 11 10	7 0 0	7 6 8	
10 8 0	10 0 0	11 1 0	
10 8 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	
11 14 0	11 14 0	11 14 0	
377 2 5	382 17 10	422 2 5	1,556 7 2

Carried forward £1,556 7 2

										1st Quarter.			
											£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
2. Provisions :													
Ale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 brls.		40	0 0
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 „		62	14 0
Bacon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	389 lbs.		10	18 7
Butter (fresh)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125 „		9	4 6
Ditto (salt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	964 „		46	9 5
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	892 „		21	12 0
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 „		1	15 0
Currants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140 „		2	7 4
Eggs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050		4	6 6
Fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		1	6 9
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 sks.		164	0 0
Meat :													
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,116 lbs.		149	4 4
Mutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,607 „		76	0 9
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,246 „		31	3 0
Prime Joints	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237 „		8	17 4
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		...	...
New Zealand Mutton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,224 „		30	2 9
Shins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 „		1	16 9
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	757 gals.		46	1 0
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86 sks.		25	16 0
Plums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 lbs.		1	17 0
Sugar (loaf)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		...	...
Ditto (moist)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,961 lbs.		29	11 10
Tea (No. 1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 „		13	1 4
Ditto (No. 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391 „		30	19 1
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		7	15 10
Treacle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138 lbs.		0	19 8
Salt and Spices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		4	11 9
Miscellaneous :													
Arrowroot, Barley, Rice, Sago, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...		5	11 4
											828	3	10

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556	7	2
25 brls.	39	16	0	22 brls.	34	6	6	33 brls.	38	3	0
65 „	71	10	0	65 „	71	10	0	76 „	79	16	0
147 lbs.	4	12	3	898 lbs.	27	5	5	240 lbs.	7	18	0
104 „	9	19	0	163 „	10	16	4	152 „	9	12	0
768 „	36	3	5	769 „	35	0	4	898 „	38	9	10
1,112 „	32	14	5	1,092 „	31	16	4	1,686 „	47	7	9
28 „	1	12	8	28 „	1	12	8	28 „	1	15	0
...	...	...	...	112 „	1	8	0	112 „	1	17	4
678	2	19	0	750	3	3	9	1,406	6	2	8
...	0	13	6	...	0	8	3	...	...	...	...
60 sks.	121	10	0	70 sks.	150	10	0	70 sks.	159	5	0
4,658 lbs.	135	17	2	4,899 lbs.	153	1	7	4,705 lbs.	156	18	0
2,330 „	77	13	4	2,226 „	74	3	8	2,104 „	69	17	2
1,500 „	37	10	0	258 „	6	9	0	2,681 „	59	10	6
245 „	9	3	11	160 „	6	0	2	343 „	12	16	9
288 „	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,574 „	53	15	0	1,282 „	27	7	9	2,655 „	58	17	9
...
771 gals.	35	8	3	927 gals.	39	15	6	769 gals.	31	16	3
95 sks.	37	13	6	22 sks.	8	16	0	118 sks.	32	2	6
...	...	...	...	112 lbs.	1	15	0	...	...	...	...
66 lbs.	1	5	8	131 „	2	13	10	...	...	...	...
1,568 „	21	19	0	2,164 „	31	8	3	1,889 lbs.	27	8	8
84 „	9	16	0	100 „	11	13	4	100 „	12	10	0
393 „	31	2	3	392 „	31	0	8	310 „	27	2	6
...	13	1	0	...	39	1	10	...	12	12	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119 „	0	19	2
...	4	6	11	...	3	3	5	...	5	17	3
...	8	3	1	...	5	10	1	...	6	7	3
806	13	6		809	17	8		905	2	8	

Carried forward £4,906 4 10

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter,		TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4906 4 10
2 gross	0 6 2	4 gross	0 12 4	...	...
28 lbs.	0 9 4	...	...	28 lbs.	0 9 4	
...	0 5 3	...	0 5 10	...	...
4 gross	1 16 0	...	...	...	...
506 yds.	10 10 10	...	...	439 yds.	12 18 4	
...	...	5 doz.	1 6 3	4 doz.	1 0 8	
99 tons	93 12 4	214 tons	245 18 2	125 tons	144 5 6	
...	...	29 tons	31 10 4	85 tons	97 17 3	
10 qrs.	2 6 8	14 qrs.	3 5 4	28 qrs.	6 10 8	
3 gross	1 10 0	...	...	4 gross	2 0 0	
...	...	...	0 4 8	...	...
...	6 10 0	...	4 8 0	...	8 0 0	
28 lbs.	1 10 4	...	...	...	...
2,240 lbs.	26 0 0	2,240 lbs.	26 0 0	2,240 lbs.	26 3 6	
4 frk.	2 18 0	11 frk.	7 19 6	8 frk.	6 12 0	
56 lbs.	0 16 0	138 lbs.	2 8 0	84 lbs.	1 7 0	
900 lbs.	3 10 8	1,264 lbs.	4 10 4	1,904 lbs.	8 9 10	
	152 1 7		328 8 9		315 14 1	1,035 8 7
Carried forward				...	...	£5,941 13 5

PAYMENTS.

	1st Quarter.
	£ s. d.
Brought forward - - - - -	... ..
4. Miscellaneous:	
Advertising - - - - -	... ..
Stationery and Books - - - - -	20 1 10
Newspapers and Periodicals - - - - -	0 17 11
Printing - - - - -	0 12 6
Postages - - - - -	2 3 1
Musicians - - - - -	3 0 0
Travelling Expenses of Officers and Attendants - - - - -	4 12 6
Tobacco - - - - -	9 11 4
Brushes - - - - -	8 16 0
Mops - - - - -	2 8 0
Pails - - - - -	3 5 4
Chamois Leather - - - - -	1 18 6
Earthenware - - - - -	2 3 6
Carriage by Rail - - - - -	1 17 6
Books for Library - - - - -	... ..
Copy of Proceedings of Inquest - - - - -	... ..
Funeral Expenses of Attendant - - - - -	... ..
Paper - - - - -	... ..
Chimney Sweeping - - - - -	... ..
Clothes Baskets - - - - -	... ..
Scenery for Theatre - - - - -	... ..
Officiating Clergyman - - - - -	... ..
Medical Directory - - - - -	... ..
Hair Combs - - - - -	... ..
Sundries - - - - -	3 1 11
	64 9 11

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
... ..	... ..	... ..	5941 13 5
4 0 7	6 15 2	12 3 6	
0 16 1	2 11 0	19 17 5	
3 12 3	0 18 5	3 13 5	
13 18 3	56 19 8	... ..
4 13 6	3 0 5	4 8 6	
1 10 8	1 0 0	5 0 0	
5 8 0	10 3 0	5 4 4	
7 10 4	11 19 2	7 3 6	
... ..	... ..	3 18 0	
...	
...	
...	
25 15 9	4 14 6	20 9 3	
3 17 0	1 13 7	1 7 9	
3 6 10	2 0 6	... ..
1 1 3	... ..	... ..
1 4 6	... ..	... ..
... ..	4 7 6	... ..
... ..	5 16 3	... ..
1 18 3	1 19 11	... ..
... ..	... ..	6 15 4	
... ..	... ..	2 12 0	
... ..	... ..	0 9 0	
... ..	... ..	2 7 9	
1 16 0	4 12 6	3 8 10	
80 9 3	118 11 7	98 18 7	362 9 4
Carried forward			£6,304 2 9

										1st Quarter.		
										£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
5. Taxes and Insurance :												
Insurance on Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Income Tax, Schedule A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	6
" " B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	6
Inhabited House Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
Poor Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	0
Church Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
										11	7	6
6. Surgery and Dispensary :												
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	10
Wines and Spirits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	0
										26	4	10
7. Furniture and Bedding :												
Counterpanes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Waterproof Sheeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
										
8. Funerals, Removals, &c. :												
Recredit on account of Lodging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Maintenance at Camberwell House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Coffins and Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	0
Removals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	6
Allowances on Trial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Maintenance of Female unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
										12	17	0

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6,304 2 9
... ..	... ..	3 10 0	
...	
...	
...	
4 1 0	3 0 9	4 1 0	
0 10 1	... ..	... ..
4 11 1	3 0 9	7 11 0	26 10 4
5 5 11	29 13 9	33 4 8	
9 2 0	... ..	9 10 0	
14 7 11	29 13 9	42 14 8	113 1 2
12 5 10	... ..	... ..
34 18 6	... ..	... ..
47 4 4	... ..	... ..	47 4 4
... ..	... ..	37 16 0	
...	
13 2 6	... ..	11 14 6	
0 7 6	... ..	1 5 10	
2 5 1	1 0 0	... ..
... ..	... ..	7 4 7	
15 15 1	1 0 0	58 0 11	87 13 0
	Carried forward	... ..	£6,578 11 7

PAYMENTS.

							1st Quarter.				
									£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
9. Clothing :											
Hall Porter's Uniform	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	4	3	0
Baize, Ironing	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Bed Gowns	-	-	-	-	-	-	26		2	12	0
Braces	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Bonnets	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Calico	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Cloth, Pilot	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Corduroy	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Curtains, Leno	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Flannel	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Forfar	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Hats, Felt	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Huckaback	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Jean	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Neckerchiefs	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Prints	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Ribbons	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Shawls	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Shrouding	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Sheeting	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 yds.		9	7	2
Shirting	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Stays	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Stockings	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Tweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Ticken	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Worsted	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Haberdashery	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	6	0	1
Leather, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	8	0	8
									30 2 11		

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	6,925 4 2
13 13 0	13 13 0	13 13 0	
13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	
3 10 0	...	...
7 14 8	9 2 0	8 0 0	
17 5 4	21 0 0	27 4 0	
...	
0 3 0	...	...
1 16 3	0 16 1	7 13 2	
2 19 4	...	...
2 9 8	10 17 7	1 0 0	
...	...	5 11 3	
1 6 3	2 7 0	...	
...	...	10 3 3	
2 16 10	...	2 16 10	
...	...	1 4 3	
...	...	41 0 0	
8 8 0	...	...
3 9 4	...	...
...	1 10 0	...	
...	...	4 12 1	
...	...	9 16 0	
...	...	4 10 0	
...	...	3 17 9	
...	...	1 17 6	
1 3 8	1 10 9	3 9 3	
79 15 4	73 16 5	159 8 4	431 0 9
Carried forward ...			£7,356 4 11

51 0 7

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 7,356 4 11
10 8 0 16 18 0 5 9 11 8 11 0 14 3 4 4 13 4 10 2 6 12 15 10 16 18 0 3 0 0 19 12 0 5 13 0 44 11 11 1 12 11 0 15 6 1 14 4	10 1 11 16 18 0 12 7 6 7 7 4 19 5 6 3 7 6 0 8 6 2 16 0 0 2 6 0 11 0 28 16 6 0 18 1 1 17 0 5 13 10 0 9 10	11 1 0 16 18 0 13 13 0 7 11 4 11 5 0 2 2 0 1 4 2 8 6 3 2 0 0 0 7 1 0 6 3	
176 19 7	111 1 0	74 14 1	413 15 3
Carried forward			£7,770 0 2

PAYMENTS.

										1st Quarter.		
										£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
12. Additions and Improvements:												
Clerk of the Works -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Masons -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	7
Carpenters -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	0
Plasterers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Bricks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Lime -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	10
Timber -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	19	5
Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Screws, Nails, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	10	0
Sheet Lead -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	5
Manure Pump -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Electric Bells -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Freight and Cartage of Bricks -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Blinds, Window -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Carriage by Rail -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	1
										98	1	4
Balance with the Treasurer												
Do. „ Steward										...	...

PAYMENTS.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...	...	...	7,770 0 2
...	117 8 4	13 13 0	
14 11 0	37 18 8	7 14 10	
10 9 3	13 0 0	17 7 5	
...	...	6 16 6	
36 10 0	42 15 0	...	
1 8 0	7 4 8	5 16 2	
37 6 7	74 18 8	...	
1 17 1	12 0 10	0 13 2	
...	
...	5 7 6	...	
...	16 0 0	...	
...	13 8 6	...	
...	...	3 7 6	
1 4 7	4 4 10	2 14 11	
103 6 6	344 7 0	58 3 6	603 18 4

Total Expenditure £8,373 18 6

... .. 1,732 7 11

... .. 22 16 2

£10,129 2 7

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

	1871.		1872.				1873.
	4th Quarter.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.
Bacon, cwt. -	-	-	66/-	63/-	68/-	74/-	70/-
Beer, barrel -	-	-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 22/-	32/- & 21/-	32/- & 21/-
Butter, cwt. -	-	-	114/-	108/-	106/-	96/-	102/-
Cheese " -	-	-	52/-	52/-	64/-	65/-	65/-
Flour, sack -	-	-	45/-	41/-	40/6	45/6	46/-
Meat, lb. -	-	-	7½d.	7d.	7d.	8d.	7½d.
Sugar, cwt. -	-	-	32/-	33/-	31/-	32/-	30/6
Tea, lb. -	-	-	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/9-	1/9
Coal (Silkstone), ton -	-	-	18/-	18/-	18/-	23/-	23/-
Soap, cwt. -	-	-	25/6	26/-	26/-	26/-	26/-

SUMMARY OF COST PER HEAD PER WEEK.

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		For the Year.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Necessaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes and Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross weekly cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct Farm Supplies and Sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost per head per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average number of Patients	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aggregate Days of Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10	4.46	10	9.83	10	6.29	11	4.21	9	10.68
	254		259		261		263		259	
	22836		23609		23777		24214		94436	

BALANCE

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance with Treasurer, 1871 -	650 12 11	
„ „ Steward - -	9 4 2	659 17 1
„ Sales of Farm Produce - -	103 2 10	
„ „ Old Stores - -	4 5 9	
„ Tar - - - - -	5 13 8	
„ Maintenance of Patients - -		113 2 3
„ Extra Charges - - -		7533 1 5
„ Lodging - - - - -		53 1 11
„ Repairs - - - - -		118 17 6
„ Additions and Improvements -		478 11 3
„ Private Patients - - -		582 0 6
		112 16 0
		<u>£9651 7 11</u>

SHEET.

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.	
By Salaries and Wages - -	1556	7	2	
„ Provisions, less Farm Supplies	2872	3	0	
„ Necessaries - - - -	1035	8	7	
„ Miscellaneous - - - -	362	9	4	
„ Taxes and Insurance - -	26	10	4	
„ Surgery - - - - -	113	1	2	
„ Furniture - - - - -	47	4	4	
„ Clothing - - - - -	346	12	7	
„ Farm and Garden - - -	431	0	9	
„ Funerals and Removals - -	87	13	0	
„ Repairs - - - - -	413	15	3	
„ Additions and Improvements -	603	18	4	
				7896 3 10
„ Balance with Treasurer - -	1732	7	11	
„ Ditto „ Steward - - -	22	16	2	1755 4 1
				<u>£9651 7 11</u>

(Signed)

EDWIN STOTT,
Steward and Clerk of the Asylum.

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.										SUPPER.								
	MALES.			FEMALES.			MALES.					FEMALES.					MALES.		FEMALES.						
	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Uncooked Meat.	Bread.	Beer.	Potatoes.	Soup.	Meat Pie.	Irish Stew.	Suet or Plum Pudding.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Tea.
Sunday	42	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	7	36	22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	8	36	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1	7	42	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	7	35	21 $\frac{2}{3}$	7
Monday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Tuesday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Wednesday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	12	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Thursday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	7	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	...	...	...	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Friday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1	...	4	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1	...	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1
Saturday	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	...	...	...	7	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	1	5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1

ARTICLES MADE UP OR REPAIRED, AND OTHER WORK
DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE ASYLUM, UNDER THE
SUPERVISION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER, DURING THE
YEAR 1872.

ARTICLES.	Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Black - - - -	61	...	36	8
" Check - - - -	...	...	30	345
" Harden - - - -	50	...	34	111
Antimacassors - - - -	14	...	14	...
Bedgowns - - - -	...	...	20	52
Bibs - - - -	6	...	...	14
Blankets - - - -	...	22	50	30
Bonnets (trimmed) - - - -	104	...	...	26
Caps. Day - - - -	48	...	3	45
" Night - - - -	...	...	12	33
Chemises. Linen - - - -	...	...	34	220
" Flannel - - - -	...	...	6	50
" Ticken - - - -	6	...	5	34
Counterpanes - - - -	...	...	3	36
Covers. Chair - - - -	1	...	...	1
" Couch - - - -	1	...	...	3
Carpet - - - -	1	...	...	...
Drawers. Flannel - - - -	...	...	...	40
" Ticken - - - -	...	...	...	14
Dresses. Print - - - -	146	...	203	836
" Linsey - - - -	...	...	10	100
" Check - - - -	...	...	14	154
Dusters - - - -	146	...	120	...
Handkerchiefs - - - -	...	602	60	140
Hoods - - - -	18	...	...	...
House Flannels - - - -	1869	...	...	...
Ironing Cloths - - - -	1	...	...	6
Iron-holders - - - -	96	...	...	...
Mangling Cloths - - - -	...	...	1	4
Mattress Cases - - - -	...	...	7	47
Neckerchiefs - - - -	...	340	...	...
Petticoats, Jean - - - -	...	...	...	213
" Flannel - - - -	...	...	8	217
Pillow Cases - - - -	127	...	30	196
Pudding Cloths - - - -	...	6	...	2
Pinafores - - - -	...	...	13	130
Sheets - - - -	...	...	20	50
Shirts - - - -	98	...	120	999
" Ticken - - - -	...	...	2	12
Stays. Jean - - - -	...	...	31	207
Shrouds - - - -	27	...	...	...
Socks (pairs,) - - - -	24	...	97	100
Stockings - - - -	...	...	236	7820
Table Cloths - - - -	...	2	2	6
Tea Cloths - - - -	...	35	45	40
Window Blinds - - - -	15	...	...	...
TOTAL - - - -	2859	1007	1266	12341

FARM AND GARDEN.

For the year ended 31st December, 1872.

[illegible]

Valuation of Stock in Hand, 31st December, 1872.

	£	s.	d.
Live Stock	-	-	0
	-	404	0
Produce	-	-	0
	-	238	0
		<hr/>	
	642	0	0

EDWIN STOTT,
House Steward and Clerk.

