Third annual report of the Committee of Visitors, Medical Superintendent, and Chaplain, with an account of receipts and expenditure, for the year ending 31st December, 1873 / Moulsford Lunatic Asylum.

#### Contributors

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# MOULSFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

# Third Annual Report

#### OF THE

## COMMITTEE OF VISITORS, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND

### CHAPLAIN,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1873.

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### Committee of Visitors (APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR 1874).

\*GEORGE CHARLES CHERRY, Esq. (CHAIRMAN), DENFORD HOUSE, HUNGERFORD. \*JOHN SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq. (VICE-CHAIRMAN), MILTON HILL, NEAR ABINGDON. \*DANIEL BENNETT, Esq., FARINGDON HOUSE, FARINGDON. RICHARD BENYON, Esq., M.P., ENGLEFIELD HOUSE, NEAR READING. \*THOMAS LEINSTER GOODLAKE, Esq., KITEMORE HOUSE, NEAR FARINGDON. \*JOHN KIRBY HEDGES, Esq., THE CASTLE, WALLINGFORD. THOMAS JOSEPH HERCY, Esq., CASTLE HILL, MAIDENHEAD. WILLIAM CHARLES KING, Eso., 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 PORTEOUS JACKSON, Esq., NEWBURY. Visitor for the Borough of Newbury. J. T. MORLAND, ABINGDON,

Clerk to the Visitors.

\* Members of the Finance and Repairs Sub-Committee.

### OFFICERS.

Medical Zuperintendent. ROBERT BRYCE GILLAND, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer. ERNEST BIRT, M.R.C.S. Eng.

Chaplaín.

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., cap. 97, sec. 62, and of the General Rule in connection therewith,

### REPORT

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

During this year the Committee have made some further additions and improvements which seemed necessary. The principal Works of this character have been—Making new approach to Water Cisterns in South Tower and Clock, so as not to interfere with Attendants' Room—Altering Pumping Shafts, so that hard or soft water pumps may be independently thrown out of gear—Introducing fresh Air Flue to Chapel Stove—Making new Closets under Staircases on Male and Female sides—Ventilating Kitchen and other Store Rooms—Fixing Stove in Matron's Store Room—Raising Walls of Male Airing Courts and of Bailiff's Yard— Fitting Ovens with Gas—Putting in continuation of drain from Boiler-house to dead well in field—Making Trestles and Fittings for Moveable Stage—Putting Blinds into dormitories hitherto not supplied with them—Further planting—Preparing and planting Orchard, and continuing the quick fence of Garden.

The cost of the additions and improvements for the year ending the 30th September last amounted to 294*l*. 12s. 6d.

The Committee have also carried out the requisite Repairs at a cost for the same period of 597*l*. 12s. 9d. In this is included the cost of replacing the bad cement in three female wards, and the necessary annual cleaning, whitewashing, and limewhiting of large portions of the Asylum.

The Painting of the outside of the Asylum has been expensive, the cost of the labour alone amounting to 118*l*. Nearly the whole of the outside of the Asylum has been re-painted. Having in view the costliness of doing all this periodically in the same year (every 3rd or 4th), and the great disturbance caused by it in the management of the Asylum, the Committee think that the preferable system will be to do a portion of it in every year; and they hope gradually to introduce this method, and so without any sacrifice of economy to diminish, by distributing, the burthen and the inconvenience.

It has been thought advisable to retain the services of Mr Downes, the Clerk of the Works.

During the year the sum of about 142*l*. has been earned for lodging money from the Boroughs of Reading and Newbury, and on account of profits on non-pauper patients, and it has been determined to appropriate it in aid of the Repairs and Improvement Account.

The arrangement for enlarging the Churchyard of the Parish of Cholsey has not yet been carried out; since the last Report the Secretary of State for the Home Department has sanctioned the scheme. The Committee postponed the work till after harvest time, that the Land to be enclosed might be taken without any husbandry loss to the occupier of it; but they have since received a claim on his behalf for compensation on account of his interest by an unexpired Lease in the Land. The Committee dispute the propriety of this claim, and the work is in abeyance, pending the consideration of it.

At the present date there are in the Asylum :---

								М.	F.	TOTAL.	
Patients	of	Unions in	the	County	y of	Berks		86	104	190	
"	"	the Coun	ty of	Berks				3	3	6	
"	,,	Parishes	in the	e Boro	ugh	of Read	ling	20	29	49	
"	"	Parishes i	in the	Borou	igh	of Newb	ury	14	11	25	
"	"	Clifton U	nion					0	1	1	
"	N	on-Pauper	8.					3	2	5	
						TOTAL	-	126	150	276	and and
											-

These figures do not include a pauper patient who is out on trial.

There have been received since the 1st January, 1873, 35 Males and 41 Females; Total, 76. There have been discharged :—

			м.	F.	TOTAL.
Recovered		 	10	12	22
Relieved		 	1	2	3
Not Improved		 	8	6	14
On Trial		 	1	0	1
To	FAL	 	20	20	40

There have died, 13 Males and 13 Females; Total, 26.

Though the Asylum has received 76 Patients, it has only been relieved of 66 Patients. This is a noteworthy fact, especially when considered with that of there not being now any room to spare at Littlemore. Together they indicate an approaching necessity for enlarging the Asylum accommodation for Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and their Boroughs. There are but three vacancies at Littlemore for Berkshire Patients; at the date of the last Report there were seven.

In their uncertainty as to the continued sufficiency of accommodation for paupers, the Committee have decided not to receive any more non-pauper Patients, and the removal of those now in the Asylum will be required according to circumstances.

The management of the Asylum deserves much praise; the conduct of its Officers and Servants and the care of the Patients have been good and efficient.

The Establishment now consists of :---

							M.	F.	TOTAL	
+	A Medical Su	perin	tendent	t		)				
	A Chaplain	-								
*	An Assistant	Medi	cal Offi	cer		1	5	1	6	
	A Clerk to th	e Vis	itors			(	0	1	0	
	A Steward an							1		
*	A Housekeep	er and	l Head	Female	e Atten	dant				
+	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 Serva						1	6	7	
	Out-door ditte	)		***			7	0	.7	
					Т	OTAL	29	19	48	
							-			

\* These have board and lodging. + These are resident.

The weekly charges for pauper Patients have been 10s. 9d. during the year.

The usual number of Patients employed is :---

			М.		
In Shoemaking			 6	)	1
Tailoring			 4(	80	
House Work			 30		1
Out-door Work		•••	 40	)	173
Taundur			F.		
Laundry			 30	1	1
Kitchen, &c.			 11	93	1
House and Need	le Wo	rk	 52	)	/

Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in May last. Their Report has had, and will have, careful attention from the Visitors.

### GEORGE C. CHERRY,

CHAIRMAN.

December 19th, 1873.

### REPORT

#### OF THE

### RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

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

#### GENTLEMEN,

The lapse of another year renders it incumbent upon the Medical Superintendent to submit to your consideration the Annual Report in illustration of the history of the Asylum during the preceding twelve months; comprising some account of the characteristics of the patients admitted, and the results of treatment, as well as other topics which appear sufficiently interesting or important to merit notice, together with a series of Statistical Tables exhibiting in detail, in addition to a variety of miscellaneous information, the various changes which have occurred amongst the inmates during the year 1873.

On the last day of the year 1872 the asylum contained 263 patients, of whom 124 were males and 139 females. During 1873 the population of the asylum was increased by the admission of 77 patients, of whom 35 were males and 42 females, so that the total number under care and treatment during the year was 340. Out of this number 26 were discharged recovered, 3 relieved, 15 not improved, and 28 died; the number remaining in the asylum on the 31st of December, 1873, being 268, of whom 123 were

males and 145 females. A glance at those figures will show that there has been an increase of only 5 in the number resident at the close of the year. This slight augmentation, certainly much less than was expected, is somewhat remarkable, and may be accounted for by the large number of discharges and a slight diminution in the number of admissions during the past year. In connection with this subject it should, however, be remarked that the number of patients in the asylum had been considerably greater at the beginning of the last quarter of the year. For example, on the 19th of September, the day on which the highest number resident during the year was recorded, the asylum contained 279 patients. A calculation made upon the daily numbers present throughout the year likewise yields an average of 272 patients, which is four in excess of the number remaining at the termination of the year. This increase in the number of patients resident in the asylum, which at its maximum reduced the number of vacant beds to six, put a stop to the further admission of private patients, and principally owing to the same cause, the relatives of two patients belonging to this class were called upon to remove them from the asylum. These measures, though under the circumstances quite unavoidable, were resorted to with reluctance, and were productive of considerable regret to all concerned. It is also apprehended that this course will ere long have to be still further carried out by causing the removal of some, if not all, patients of the non-pauper class, of whom there are now only four remaining. The existing accommodation for the prospective admissions of 1874 comprises 16 vacant beds in this asylum, and 3 for Berkshire patients at Littlemore. That this limited amount of accommodation will prove inadequate for the requirements of 1874 in regard to the reception of pauper lunatics chargeable to the various Unions in the County and Boroughs is extremely probable, and suggests the important query whether the time has not now arrived to take into consideration the expediency of making further provision for the proper care and treatment of the insane poor belonging to this County and its combined Boroughs.

As already stated, the number of patients admitted during the year amounted to 77, which is a decrease of 12 upon the number admitted in the course of the previous year, and this falling off in the number of admissions is entirely confined to the male sex, the number of females admitted being identical with that of last year. Whether this remarkable decrease is purely incidental, or to what causes it ought to be ascribed, are questions which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to answer correctly. It is gratifying to observe that notwithstanding the proportionally large number of patients discharged recovered during 1872, out of the whole number admitted in 1873 only one female had been previously an inmate of this asylum. This fact seems to afford satisfactory evidence of the genuine nature of the recoveries which were commented on in last year's Report. With a view to avoid misapprehension, it may be as well to state here that the other female who ranks as a re-admission was a private patient that became chargeable as a pauper through the inability of her husband to pay for her maintenance, and was in consequence transferred from the private to the pauper Register. But before this could be accomplished, she had to be recertified by a medical man, and an order signed for her detention by a magistrate, after which she was formally discharged and readmitted, although she had never left the asylum.

Several of the admissions, however, had been formerly under treatment in other asylums; thus, four had been treated at Littlemore Asylum, one at the Surrey County Asylum, Brookwood, and one female had been an inmate of the Earlswood Idiot Asylum for a period of eight years. There were also three direct transfers from the following asylums, viz., Brookwood, Camberwell, and Colney Hatch.

Although the number of patients admitted who had formerly been under treatment in an asylum was comparatively small, a large proportion of the admissions had been previously inmates of an Union Workhouse, as no less than 29 of this class were received during the year. It may also be remarked that those patients who are brought from Workhouses are generally of the very worst class, and militate against the successful working of the asylum in various ways. They may be conveniently classified under the following three heads :- First, those who are taken to the Union for convenience as a preliminary step to their removal to the asylum; secondly, those who are placed there on probation, with a view to ascertain whether their transfer to the asylum cannot altogether be dispensed with; and thirdly, those who, after a residence of several months or years, have so degenerated in their mental state and habits as to become difficult to manage on account of their violent, destructive, or filthy habits. The following statement regarding the duration of residence in the Workhouse of patients admitted from these institutions may serve to illustrate this subject. :- Thus, 5 had resided for a period not exceeding 2 weeks, 1 for 2 months, 2 for 6 months, 1 for 12 months, 2 for 2 years, 2 for 4 years, 1 for 5 years, 2 for 6 years, 1 for 7 years, 1 for 8 years, and in regard to 11 the duration of residence was not ascertained. This system of removing insane paupers from their private homes to the Workhouse, and retaining them there for variable periods of time, which, unfortunately, seems to be on the increase, is a direct evasion of the legal provisions of the Lunacy Act, and must be strongly deprecated, as it deprives the patient of the best chance of recovery, and proves inimical to the interests of the asylum by increasing the number of hopelessly incurable patients, whose objectionable propensities render them the source of great trouble and extra expense.

When the large number of cases of the kind just referred to is taken into consideration, it is not surprising to find that the admissions generally were of a very unfavourable character, especially as regards curability. Thus, out of the 77 patients admitted only 18 could be regarded as affording any hopeful prospect of recovery, while in 12, although the prognosis was considered to be very doubtful, the possibility of their recovery, if only to a partial extent, prevented their being grouped amongst the incurables. The bodily health and condition of the patients on admission, and the various physical ailments found to exist in association with mental disease, having an important bearing upon this aspect of the subject, may now be considered. Of the whole number admitted, only 13 were found to be in the enjoyment of good bodily health, 7 were in fair health, 49 were in feeble or indifferent health, 6 were in very feeble health, and 2 were in very feeble health and much exhausted. Many of the patients admitted had likewise numerous slight marks of injury upon their bodies, such as bruises, abrasions or small sores, and one man was discovered to have a fractured rib, which he stated he had received during an assault that had been committed on him by two men

a few days prior to admission. It may be also proper to observe that, under ordinary treatment, complete union of the fracture ensued without any untoward symptom being developed. Of the various diseased conditions recognised on admission, it may be stated that General Paralysis was diagnosed in 5 cases, all belonging to the male sex, and Partial Paralysis, in a variety of forms, was found to exist in 7 cases, of whom 3 were males and 4 females. Four males and four females were affected with Epilepsy and one female with Chorea. The latter, who was in feeble health, pale, and much reduced, presented that characteristic adventitious modification of the heart-sounds called a bellows murmur, so often found coexistent with chorea, and which in such cases is generally considered to depend upon anæmia, a diseased state indicated by debility, pallor of the face, and impoverishment of the blood. The state of many of the admissions in regard to personal cleanliness was most deplorable, their bodies being literally coated and their skin ingrained with dirt. The most striking case of this kind was that of an idiot girl, whose hair which had not been combed for upwards of ten years, swarmed with vermin, and was matted together like a piece of felt several inches in thickness, while portions resembling hair ropes hung down below her shoulders. It is but fair to mention that this patient was not a pauper, and that her shocking state was entirely due to the neglect of her own friends.

Regarding the form of insanity manifested by the patients on admission, 23 were affected with Mania, 18 with Melancholia, 2 with Monomania, 24 with Dementia, and 10 with Amentia, the latter including the two varieties, Idiocy and Imbecility. In general terms, it may be remarked that the proportion of cases of mania brought to this asylum is much below the average, whilst the symptoms exhibited, characteristic of the disease, are mostly not of an aggravated type. On the other hand, the number of cases of dementia and of the two forms of congenital defect, idiocy and imbecility, is unusually large; and, it is believed, considerably above the average commonly met with in other county asylums. Melancholia is also considered to be of comparatively more frequent occurrence, but the symptoms usually manifested are much less intense than those that have been observed to accompany this form of insanity amongst patients drawn from an urban population, or from amongst the class sufficiently high in the social scale to defray from private resources the cost of maintenance in an asylum.

Among the various symptoms indicative of melancholia, none give rise to so much apprehension or anxiety as the morbid tendency to terminate life by suicide. The number of patients admitted who had evinced a suicidal tendency amounted to 21, of whom 8 were males, and 13 females; but fortunately the suicidal impulse in the majority was not very strongly developed, and in most cases soon disappeared after the patients had been for a short time under the influence of medical treatment. In fact, four of the most determined suicidal cases admitted were discharged quite recovered, and favourable accounts have since been received regarding their mental state. Of these, one male had made several attempts upon his life, but in what manner was not reported; one female jumped from a window in her nightdress; another attempted to strangle herself with a pocket-handkerchief, and also to kill her baby; and one male, who was admitted with several self-inflicted wounds of the neck, had, while an inmate of a workhouse, attempted to cut his throat with a knife. Another

old man, nearly 80 years of age, who was admitted in a state bordering on collapse, being in a very feeble, exhausted, and emaciated condition, had, prior to admission, displayed a strong suicidal tendency, as was evinced by his endeavouring to cut short his existence by precipitation from a window, strangulation, and setting fire to his clothes. Notwithstanding the fatal proclivities of this unfortunate class of patients who were admitted, it is gratifying to remark that no case of suicide occurred in the asylum during the year, although several attempts were made which were happily frustrated. Of those, a man attempted on more than one occasion to strangle himself with a towel, and one woman tried to drown herself by jumping into the large rinsingvat in the laundry washhouse, which was filled with cold water at the time. The next may be cited as affording an illustration of a certain class of suicidal cases in whom, although the act is self-destructive, the motive is not so, or it may be even quite the converse. This was a man that had been in the habit of working in the garden under special charge of the gardener, who, one day whilst at work as usual, being strongly impressed with the hallucination that he heard the voices of his children on the other side of the Thames, suddenly started off at full speed with the intention of walking across the water to join them; but was providentially intercepted before he reached the river. Had he succeeded in attempting to carry out his supernatural purpose of walking across the river, there can be no doubt that this laudable though erroneous motive of a strong desire to see his family would have eventuated in a fatal catastrophe. The persistent refusal of food, frequently associated with a tendency to suicide, often originates entirely from a suicidal motive, but

may also depend upon derangement of certain of the abdominal viscera which are intimately connected with the performance of the important vital functions of digestion and nutrition. This symptom, though of rather unfrequent occurrence in this asylum, was noted regarding six of the admissions; but in only four cases it was found necessary to have recourse to artificial alimentation. With the exception of one man, who was fed continuously for three months, they all required feeding with the apparatus on few occasions, and in a short time began to eat freely without compulsion. Two of those who had been admitted during previous years likewise required to be fed by mechanical means. One was the young woman whose case was mentioned in last report, and the other a male patient who has frequently avowed his intention of starving himself to death, unless the Committee grant him his discharge. With this object in view, he has on several occasions abstained from food for ten days, and was then artificially fed just in time to avert the realisation of his fatal purpose. In addition to the suicidal tendencies adverted to, a large proportion of the admissions exhibited the customary dangerous or degraded propensities so apt to become developed during the progress of insanity. Thus, 49 were reported as dangerous to others, of whom several had shown decided homicidal intentions, and 51 were noted as being either destructive or filthy in their habits; in most instances both these propensities being combined.

From the appended table, which exhibits the ages of the admissions, grouped in decennial periods, it will be seen that this asylum continues to receive a considerable proportion of patients who, in addition to insanity, labour under the infirmities incidental to old age. Thus, 8 were admitted between 60 and 70 years of age, 2

B 2

between 70 and 80, and 2 between 80 and 90. It will also be noticed that the three decennial periods between the ages of 20 and 50, during which the mental faculties are in their highest state of vigour and activity, yield the greatest number of cases of insanity. Before passing from this topic, it may be observed that the causative influence arising from the number of senile cases admitted should always be borne in mind in forming a comparative estimate of the prevalent amount of sickness, or of the annual rate of mortality in any asylum.

Some comment may now be made on the tabulated list of the probable or assigned causes of insanity in the admissions during the year. Correctly ascertained causes, apart from the interest they possess, are of much practical value when viewed in connection with the existing physical symptoms as affording a sound basis or guide for treatment and in assisting to elucidate the probable future history of individual cases. But unfortunately, it seldom happens that the real cause of insanity is inserted in the admission paper, and this is not to be wondered at, as the Relieving Officers are often unacquainted with the patients' previous history and are not supposed to possess any special knowledge of insanity which would lead them to discriminate the true origin of the disease. The information supplied is, therefore, in many instances necessarily incomplete, untrustworthy, or erroneous; but the Medical Officers of the asylum have in all cases endeavoured, if possible, subsequently to obtain from the friends of patients a statement of all the facts within their knowledge calculated to throw light on this subject, and by this means much valuable information has been elicited. The causes of insanity are conveniently grouped into two classes, viz., physical and moral; but it will be seen that only one moral cause is noted, viz., fright, which perhaps of all

the moral causes is the one most readily distinguished on account of the suddenness of its action and the immediate striking character of its effects. This solitary case due to a moral cause, was that of a young woman who on getting up in the morning was suddenly confronted with the dead body of her brother, who unknown to her, had during the night been accidentally killed by falling down stairs. This terrible shock, acting upon a constitution hereditarily predisposed to insanity, resulted in an attack of acute mania, followed by melancholia, and ultimately by recovery. The principal physical causes with the numbers ascribed to each were,-hereditary predisposition 12, congenital defect 10, epilepsy 2, puerperal state 4, and intemperance in the use of alcoholic beverages 12. The extent to which hereditary predisposition prevails and the important position which it occupies as a factor in the production of insanity, are not sufficiently indicated by the preceding figures, but will be more apparent when the fact is mentioned that on investigation, out of the 77 admissions, 32, of whom 10 were males and 22 females, were found to inherit a family predisposition to insanity. This large proportion of hereditary cases, while it affords additional evidence of the recognised fact that insanity is one of the most hereditary of diseases, falls far short of exhibiting the real extent to which hereditary predisposition exists, at any rate amongst the insane of this county. The baneful results which may ensue from the inter-marriage of two persons, in both of whom the insane diathesis is strongly pronounced, may be well illustrated by citing the following facts gleaned regarding the family of one of the female patients recently admitted affected with suicidal melancholia. This patient's mother and two maternal uncles were insane. Her husband had been insane and was always considered eccentric, and he

had two brothers who became insane, of whom one committed suicide by drowning and the other by hanging himself. Of the family that sprang from this union, one son committed suicide by cutting his throat, and one daughter, labouring under melancholia, also inflicted wounds upon her throat from the effects of which she ultimately died. Two daughters were under treatment at Littlemore Asylum and discharged recovered, and another daughter, who was a patient in this asylum and lately transferred to Littlemore, had prior to admission attempted to commit suicide by hanging and cutting her throat, in addition to trying to murder her illegitimate child. The melancholy history of this family, besides acting as a warning against such alliances when hereditary predisposition to insanity is known to exist in both parents, likewise illustrates the truth of the observation that not only insanity, but its particular form with many of its symptoms, including a tendency to suicide, may be transmitted through hereditary descent.

A fair proportion of those admitted during 1873 were discharged recovered during the same year, and it is satisfactory to think that not one of them has since been readmitted. Thus, out of the 77 admissions, 16 were discharged recovered, 3 relieved, 3 not improved, and 8 died; leaving 47, of whom 18 are males and 29 females, still under treatment in the asylum.

After the remarks upon the unfavourable characteristics of so many of the admissions, it will not excite surprise that the number of those discharged recovered was considerably less than that of last year. This deficiency amounts to 10, as the recoveries this year number 26 while last year they numbered 36. The ratio of recoveries calculated upon the total number admitted is in the proportion of 33.7 per cent., being a decrease of

nearly seven per cent. upon the previous year. This per-centage, though not high, is only about two per cent. less than the average of the various English County and Borough Asylums during the last fourteen years. As already stated, 16 recoveries were derived from the admissions of the year, 8 from those of 1872, 1 from 1871, and 1 from 1870. The number of recoveries arising from the admissions of 1872, added to those recorded last year, produces a total of 30, which shows that out of the 89 patients admitted during 1872, fully one-third of their number have been discharged recovered, exclusive of those dismissed relieved. The comparatively large number of these admitted in whom insanity was either congenital or had existed for a longer period than twelve months, had much to do in producing the decrease in the actual number, as well as in the relative proportion of those discharged recovered. Of this class, who with but few exceptions go to swell the list of incurables, no fewer than 22 were admitted, of whom, as formerly noted, 10 were affected with either idiocy or its less aggravated form, imbecility. The correctness of the opinion just expressed is corroborated by the fact that amongst the recoveries there were only two in whom insanity had existed for more than twelve months prior to admission. This circumstance also forcibly illustrates the extreme importance of medical treatment being early resorted to in all cases of insanity, and if patients are to derive the full benefit arising from such treatment, they ought to be promptly removed to an asylum, where, in addition to the ordinary therapeutic means, they can be submitted to the action of those supplementary effective remedial influences which cannot elsewhere be obtained. Several of those discharged recovered had been for a long period very unfavourable cases, so

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recovery could be reasonably entertained. The most interesting case of this kind was a young married woman, admitted in October, 1871, from Littlemore, where she had been under treatment for six months, whose mental aberration was induced by prolonged lactation of two years' duration acting upon a constitution hereditarily predisposed to insanity. Prior to admission, while at home, she attempted to strangle herself and to murder her husband, and during her residence in this asylum for more than twelve months she cherished an almost irresistible suicidal and homicidal impulse, which she frequently deplored but asserted her total inability to resist. As may be supposed, her fatal morbid predilections were the source of great anxiety to every one responsible for her welfare, and demanded the most careful, unremitting vigilance. During the first six months she was under medical treatment, although a variety of remedies were administered, no amelioration in the character of her distressing mental symptoms could be observed. She was, however, encouraged with the hope of recovery to continue taking her medicines, to occupy her time in domestic work and with her needle, and to exert her power of self-control to the utmost with a view to restrain her morbid feelings. She was a regular attendant at the fortnightly associated amusements, and it is a strange and interesting fact that, during the whole time her mind was haunted by the horrible impulse to immolate herself or one of her fellow patients, she joined heartily in the dance, and her happy, intelligent aspect was commented on by more than one visitor to the ball-room. After her recovery she likewise communicated to the writer that the hours she spent in dancing were then the only periods of her

life during which existence was at all tolerable. In the course of twelve months decided mental improvement became manifest by the less frequent occurrence of her exacerbations of despondency and the disappearance of This agreeable change in her homicidal impulse. mental state was, however, still unaccompanied by freedom from suicidal tendencies, and for some time all further progress towards recovery seemed to be arrested. It was now apparent that some additional remedial means ought to be tried, so after considerable deliberation it was resolved, notwithstanding the fearful risk incurred, to send her to work in the laundry. She had not been employed many weeks there before decided mental improvement was discernible, and it was discovered that the suicidal thoughts prompting her to self-destruction, chiefly by hanging, occurred with greatest intensity in the morning, soon after she awoke, and were seldom present during the day while she was actively engaged at work. But it was not until the beginning of last year that she enjoyed complete freedom from the suicidal impulse that had tormented her so long, and it was about the middle of April before she was considered to be sufficiently well to return to her own home. In order, however, to test the soundness of her recovery, she was, with due precautions, sent out on probation for a month, and continuing perfectly well was, at the expiration of that time, finally discharged as recovered. Since leaving the asylum she has written expressing her warmest gratitude for the treatment she received in this asylum, and likewise stating that she continues quite well and happy. If any doubt could be entertained regarding the efficacy of combined medical and moral treatment as conducted in an asylum in promoting the cure of insanity, the recital of such a case

ought to carry conviction to the mind of the most sceptical.

Several, also, of the recoveries might be noticed, regarding whom the prognosis at first had been most unfavourable on account of the paralytic and other symptoms they presented, which seemed to indicate very serious organic lesion of the cerebro-spinal system. Of these, there was one male affected with partial hemiplegia and another with epileptic dementia. The latter, in addition to his liability to epilepsy, exhibited marked symptoms of paralysis. For example, his articulation was imperfect, there was muscular tremor about the face during the act of speaking, the right side of his face was paralysed, and there was partial ptosis of left eye, which occasionally became complete, and extreme dilatation of the left pupil. His mental symptoms were great weakness of mind, loss of memory, and apparent obliteration of the faculties of perception and reflection. He had a dull, vacant, stupid expression; could not tell where he was, nor how long he had been here, and did not know the day of the week, the month, or year. With such a combination of unfavourable symptoms, it was no wonder that his case was reckoned hopeless; but, under special medical treatment, he gradually improved, and in the course of nine months was discharged recovered. Of the completeness of his recovery, the best proof is the fact that since his discharge he has been able to earn his own livelihood. The interesting and uncommon symptoms manifested by another male epileptic, especially when viewed in connection with the successful result of treatment, seem sufficiently important to justify the insertion of a short account of the case. This man, whose mental symptoms were those of mania, besides being the subject of epilepsy, was also affected

with blindness on admission-the result of amaurosis of both eyes. The disease in the left eye had not existed so long, nor was it so complete, as with this eye he could distinguish daylight from darkness. This peculiar complication of mental and amaurotic symptoms led at first to the suspicion of malingering being entertained; but latterly it was believed to be entirely unfounded. Notwithstanding the unpromising character of the symptoms displayed, he was submitted to the same system of treatment as had proved successful in the last-mentioned case. In a few weeks he regained the power of vision with the left eye, and two months afterwards he was. sufficiently well to work on the farm. He continued gradually to improve, and in five months subsequent to admission was discharged recovered. Any details regarding the method of treatment adopted in these two very successful cases would be foreign to a report of this kind; but it may be remarked that they have produced the conviction that it is not alone in those diseases of the nervous system due to a specific animal poison that the administration of certain well-known therapeutic agents in large doses is likely to be productive of signal benefit.

Certain anomalous circumstances in connection with the history of a criminal lunatic discharged recovered, may perhaps be accepted as an excuse for some allusion being made to his case. This was that of a man committed for trial on a charge of feloniously shooting at his brother, who was brought from Reading Gaol in virtue of a warrant granted by the chief Secretary of State. At the time of his admission, as well as after he had been under observation for some weeks, beyond the mere fact of his insanity, the Medical Officers of the Asylum could not discover anything in his general state which, in their opinion, seemed imperatively to demand his removal

from gaol to the asylum, nor could they perceive anything in the state of his mind to prevent him from being put upon his trial, or to render him incapable of fully comprehending the proceedings that would thereby occur. When the ensuing Assizes arrived the patient's name appeared in the calendar, but he remained in the asylum for the simple reason that he could not legally be removed without a special warrant from the Secretary of State. Whatever the Judge's view of the law may have been, he animadverted very strongly upon the absence of the prisoner, and insisted that he should have been produced. At the following Assizes, when the case again cropped up, a different Judge stated that although the prisoner wished to be put upon his trial, he had no power to order him to be brought from the asylum. Prior to this, the Medical Superintendent had expressed his opinion that the patient was quite capable of being put upon his trial, and of fully understanding the proceedings, although he was not prepared to say that he was a person of sound mind. A certificate was produced from him to this effect, besides a statement that he was coherent, able to converse sensibly on ordinary topics, and that the insanity in his case was of such a nature that a difference of opinion might probably arise in regard to its existence. This certificate was forwarded to the Home Secretary, but he refused to grant a warrant for the patient's removal to Reading for trial, and laid down the law that such a warrant could not be granted, unless the patient was certified to be of sound mind by two medical men. The patient and his wife were naturally much chagrined, and inveighed bitterly on the cruelty and injustice of the law, which prevented the former, who was both capable and desirous of being tried, from appearing before a jury. The circumstances of the case having excited commiseration, a short time previous to the next Assizes, which were held in July last, the patient's wife was advised to have her husband examined by two neutral local medical men, which was accordingly done, and they being of opinion that he was of sound mind, wrote certificates to that effect, which were forwarded to the Secretary of State, who then granted the long desired warrant for his removal to Reading Gaol. The prisoner was in a few days afterwards tried at the Assizes, and acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity, although the Judge in summing up remarked that no evidence had been given, and nothing had been adduced to prove that at the time when the prisoner fired the gun at his brother he was insane. As a necessary consequence of the verdict returned, he was ordered to be detained in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure. The facts in connection with the history of this case, which have just been narrated, appear to lend weight to the opinion entertained by many that the entire law relating to criminal lunatics stands much in need of revision. It is likewise hoped that it will not be considered presumptuous to express an opinion that any prisoner committed for trial should not be transferred from gaol to the asylum, unless his symptoms are of so aggravated a kind as to preclude the possibility of his being retained in prison. Also, that if from that reason the prisoner's removal to an asylum becomes absolutely necessary, he should be removed to the State Criminal Asylum, and should, as a matter of course, be brought back to stand his trial at the Assizes, without it being necessary to have him certified to be of sound mind, which it is obvious, in the majority of cases, would be an impossibility.

Regarding those discharged relieved, or not improved, of the three belonging to the former class, one was the 30

female already alluded to whose name was transferred from the private to the pauper register. The other female was one of those removed to Littlemore, and the remaining male, who was considered to be convalescent, having become chargeable to Chailey Union, in the county of Sussex, was unexpectedly removed to the asylum at Havward's Heath. The large number of patients discharged not improved, amounting to 15 in all, was principally due to the transfer of chronic cases to Littlemore Asylum to fill up existing vacancies for Berkshire patients. Among the non-improved are also included two private patients, one of whom was taken to Littlemore on account of becoming chargeable to a parish in the County of Oxford. Another male patient, who under some misapprehension was sent to this asylum by an order granted by two justices, was discharged not improved after a short residence, by an order signed by three visitors, as it was considered and admitted that he did not belong to the pauper class. The only one that now remains to be mentioned was the female from Reading Gaol who escaped, and whose case was detailed in last report.

After the voluminous character of the observations based upon the discharges the remarks in connection with the deaths must necessarily be curtailed. In the course of the year 28 patients died : the numbers of each sex being identical. As compared with the number of fatal cases which occurred during the previous year, there is a decrease of three in the actual number of deaths, but the relative mortality calculated upon the average number resident amounting to 10<sup>•</sup>2 per cent., is less by nearly two per cent. That this rate of mortality is not by any means excessive but closely approaches what might have been reasonably anticipated, may be inferred from the fact that it coincides, within a fraction, with the average death-rate of the various English county asylums recorded during the last fourteen years. From the tabulated list of the causes of death, it will be apparent that in more than one-half of the fatal cases death resulted from disease of the cerebro-spinal organs. As heretofore, next in the order of fatality stands phthisis pulmonalis, to which five deaths were ascribed. Thoracic complaints were further represented by one case of pleuro-pneumonia and one of gangrene of the lung, which occurred in a man affected with general paralysis. The latter complication, though not previously recorded in this asylum, is not of unfrequent occurrence, and may be readily explained by the universally defective and perverted nervous influence which obtains in this form of paralysis. In only one instance was death due to disease of the abdominal viscera. This was a very interesting case, in a medical point of view, as the symptoms during life had been rather obscure but were fully explained by post-mortem examination, which revealed the cause of death to be invagination of a portion of the small intestine. Under the head of senile decay are grouped three females, in whom the occurrence of death was not owing to any special form of disease, but rather to that general debility engendered by the gradual decline of the vital powers incidental to extreme old age. One of the latter, the oldest person that died, had reached the age of 87, and there were in addition 6 whose lives had been prolonged beyond the allotted span of threescore and ten, all of whom, with but one exception, were at death on the verge of eighty. In concluding this part of the subject it may be stated by way of appendix, that an average of the ages of those who died amounts to 53, and that 23 post-mortem examinations were made in the course of the year.

The coroner during the year deemed it requisite to hold an inquest only in the case of one patient, who died on the third day after admission. This was one of those unfortunate sensational cases which have lately conduced to bring the whole system of asylum treatment, if not under suspicion, at any rate into unenviable notoriety. Prior to admission, this patient, who was a female about 70 years of age, had been for a period of eight days an inmate of the Faringdon Workhouse, and regarding her condition there, it was stated in the admission medical certificate, written by the medical officer of the workhouse, that she is dangerous to herself and others; bites, strikes, tears her clothes, and is with difficulty restrained from injuring herself. When brought to the asylum she was restrained by means of a strait waistcoat, and was in a state of acute mania, manifested by great excitement, incessant restlessness, and incoherent raving. Immediately after admission, at the customary medical examination, which was made under very unfavourable circumstances on account of her violent restlessness, a contused abrasion over the occiput, several bruises on her extremities, and one conspicuous bruise near the upper middle of the chest, were discovered. The heart's action was also found to be very weak, the patient's body much emaciated, and her general health extremely feeble. At bed-time she was ordered a chloral draught, but she passed a restless and sleepless night. On the following day she had an allowance of port wine; an aperient powder was prescribed, and in addition to a moderate dose of chloral, she was ordered to have at night a prolonged hot bath with cold applications to the head. During the night the patient was quiet and slept well, but when visited in the morning by the day attendant she was found out of bed, which was a mattress on the

floor of the padded room, lying on her right side with her right arm under her, helpless, and partially unconscious. The bowels having acted freely, it was necessary to bathe her, and after this operation had been carefully performed, she was put to bed and some brandy administered. At this juncture when seen by the Assistant Medical Officer, she was in a semi-comatose state, there was marked puffing of the cheeks during each expiration, both eyes were turned towards the left; the left eye especially being diverted from its normal axis; the pupils were sluggish, the sensibility of the conjunctivae diminished, the limbs flaccid, and the right hand swollen and livid from venous congestion. The attendant likewise directed attention to the increased size and distinctness of the bruise on the patient's chest, which led to an examination of the chest being made. On placing the fingers on that part of the chest wall covered by the bruise a transmitted sensation of crepitus was distinctly felt, and at the same time abnormal mobility of a portion of the right side of the chest was observed. Further manipulation disclosed fracture of two ribs, viz., the fourth and fifth, on the right side close to their junction with the costal cartilages, and on account of slight abnormal mobility, it was also suspected that the sternum was fractured, although no crepitus could be detected. No contusion, bruise, or other mark of injury was discernible over the fractures of the ribs. The usual appliances in cases of fracture of the ribs were adopted, and the patient was ordered milk and essence of beef ad libitum, but owing to difficulty in swallowing she could not take much nourishment. In the evening she was in a state of almost complete coma with a flushed face and increased heat of head, and she continued to present that peculiarity of expiration which is frequently

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coincident with effusion within the head. Her condition became gradually worse, and she expired at eight o'clock on the following morning.

At the autopsy, which took place twenty-five hours after death, more than two ounces of serous fluid exuded from the base of the brain and from between the membranes, and in addition, the lateral cerebral ventricles were each filled with limpid serum. All the arteries of the brain were in a state of atheromatous or calcareous degeneration. On examination of the thorax, the sternum was found to be fractured transversely just below the third costal cartilage, and the ends of the bones at the seat of fracture were covered by a thin layer of red plastic matter, and on pressure, a certain amount of reddish plasma could be made to exude from between the broken extremities. The fourth and fifth ribs on the right side were found to be both fractured near to their junction with the costal cartilages, and the fractured extremities were completely encased and surrounded by some thickening of the periosteum and adjacent soft tissues. The ribs generally were abnormally fragile, and in that state of ossific atrophy which has been so frequently discovered to co-exist with various forms of mental disease. The pleura, both parietal and visceral, was quite intact, and did not display the slightest indication of pleuritic inflammation. The texture of the right lung was healthy throughout, and that portion of the lung contiguous to the site of the fractured ribs exhibited not the least trace of inflammatory action. Enough, it is believed, has been stated to demonstrate that the cause of death was effusion of serum within the head, and it may be added, that nothing was discovered during post-mortem examination to show that the fractures had in any way contributed to produce the immediate cause of death. At the inquest,

which was adjourned, in order that the Union officials might be examined, the Relieving Officer, the Master of the Workhouse, the Nurse, one of the female inmates. and the Medical Officer, all gave evidence before the Coroner. A local medical practitioner, who had been ordered by the Coroner to make a supplementary postmortem examination, was likewise examined. The Jury, after hearing all the evidence, unhesitatingly returned a verdict "That the deceased died from natural causes, and not from violent means," and likewise added that in their opinion no blame was attributable to either the officials of the Asylum or Workhouse. Prior to the inquest, the whole circumstances of the case were minutely investigated by the Committee of Visitors, who were gratified to find that the conclusion at which they had arrived, after a prolonged inquiry, had been so completely endorsed by the Coroner's Jury.

The treatment of the patients during the year has been conducted on the same principles which have hitherto proved so successful. Every patient admitted, excepting those affected with hopeless idiocy, has been subjected to a regular course of medical treatment, either with a view to mental recovery, when a hopeful prognosis could be entertained, or if a favourable termination could not reasonably be expected, in the hope that some amelioration of the worst symptoms might ensue. In the majority of cases, however, although the chief aim was the restoration of reason, the treatment was first directed to the improvement of the physical health, as some form of bodily disease or general debility was evidently the principal cause of insanity. In addition to the ordinary recognised therapeutic agents, several novel remedies which have been much lauded in the treatment of certain forms of mental disease have been submitted to the test

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of experiment with but very indifferent results. On the contrary, the beneficial sedative and tonic influence of certain combinations of the old-fashioned narcotics has been both extensively and forcibly illustrated during the past year.

The general health of the patients, excluding those admitted in a state of senile debility, or affected with serious organic disease, has been very satisfactory. That the sanitary condition of the asylum has been good, notwithstanding that it contained for a time nearly its full complement of inmates, is confirmed by the diminished death-rate, the absence of epidemic disease, and the comparative freedom from diarrhœa, as well as from those forms of erysipelatous inflammation which are so apt to appear in all public institutions of a similar kind. About the usual proportion of minor casualties, chiefly amongst the epileptics, occurred in the course of the year. There was, however, one case of fracture of the humerus, which happened in the person of a female epileptic during a paroxysm of maniacal fury; but whether it was produced by violent muscular contraction or by direct accidental violence could not, at the time, be satisfactorily determined. This patient, who was very impatient regarding the necessary surgical restraint, frequently attempted to remove the splints, in consequence of which it was found necessary to place her under the surveillance of a special female attendant both day and night for nearly two months, as the fracture was unusually long in becoming thoroughly consolidated.

As a powerful adjuvant in promoting recovery from insanity, it is necessary now to make some reference to moral treatment, the great object of which is to promote cheerful impressions, to encourage, by repression or dissipation of delusion, the habit of sound ratiocination, and

to stimulate the lethargic to the exercise of the power of volition. To accomplish those very desirable effects, the two most powerful means available are varied recreation and regular industrial occupation. Consequently, the associated amusements for the benefit of the patients have received much attention during the year, and have been provided to a greater extent than formerly. This has been in some measure effected through the generosity of sympathising friends, who kindly volunteered their services to amuse the inmates. The first entertainment due to this source occurred on the 21st of February, when a party of gentlemen, friends of the Medical Superintendent, and amateurs of acknowledged histrionic talent, aided by an accomplished lady, came down from London, and treated the patients to a capital theatrical performance, which afforded them great amusement, and elicited shouts of laughter, as well as repeated bursts of demonstrative applause. The next, for which the asylum was indebted to the kind instrumentality of a member of the Committee of Visitors, was a concert of superior excellence given, on the 18th of March, by a party of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Reading Philharmonic Society, under the able leadership of the conductor, Mr W. H. Strickland. The programme comprised several favourite standard songs and glees which nearly all could recognise and enjoy, interspersed with some very choice modern compositions. In almost every instance the performers were rapturously encored, and, at the close of the entertainment, which had been of the most enjoyable description, on a vote of thanks being proposed to the artistes for their great kindness in affording the patients such a splendid musical treat, the entire audience spontaneously rose en masse, and cheered the proposition with great fervour. Further on in the

year, at different times, with considerable intervals intervening, one conjuring entertainment and two additional dramatic performances were provided, much to the delight and amusement of the patients. The annual patients' ball, usually held a day or two after Christmas, but which did not take place until the first day of the new year, was on this occasion a very pleasing and successful entertainment, owing to the dancing being agreeably diversified by a very good concert, divided into two parts, given by two of the female attendants and the headlaundress, with the aid of one of the female patients, who, in addition to singing a couple of songs, played in a superior manner the pianoforte accompaniments for the others. The list of songs, sixteen in number, comprised several beautiful popular melodies, including Rivière's celebrated Spring Chorus, which were all executed with considerable taste and ability by the fair vocalists, to whom are certainly due the best thanks of all connected with the asylum. The dining-hall, in which nearly 200 patients were assembled for the entertainment, had been previously elaborately decorated; and, as may yet be observed, the decorations this year are more tasteful, elegant, and extensive than they have ever been before, and the credit of this display is entirely due to the skilful ingenuity of the Housekeeper, Mrs Horton, who was ably assisted by the female Head-Attendant, Miss Attewell, and her two sisters, the Gardener, and one of the male attendants, whose decorative taste had been developed in the Royal Navy.

In regard to occupation, an increased number of patients have been usefully and profitably employed during the year, and many of them have derived great benefit from their labours, and have been rewarded by improved bodily health and complete recovery of their

mental faculties from that state of perverted function which had led to their being temporarily immured in the asylum. On an average about one hundred of the females have been daily industrially occupied in the following departments, viz., in the kitchen or dining-hall 11, in the laundry 30, and in the wards, at domestic or needle work, from 50 to 60; many of the latter taking an active part in both. Nearly the same proportion of males have been employed, of whom generally about 45 worked in the garden or on the farm, 6 with the shoemaker, 4 as tailors, 2 with the engineer or stoker, 1 with the baker, and from 30 to 35 in the wards or dining-hall. As may be readily supposed, a large amount of useful work has been accomplished by the aid of patients' labour. The principal works mainly executed by the patients working under the supervision of the Gardener have been :- levelling an acre and a quarter of additional land for sewage irrigation, which was a heavy job, and occupied them from the middle of February until the beginning of August; making a new road to garden store, and one leading to the field along the wall of the north male airing-court, and remaking the road from the gas-house entrance round the farm-buildings to where it joins the new road just mentioned; making a gravel path from the lodge to the chapel; digging an immense quantity of gravel and filling up large sand and gravel pits; putting in a water drain with six-inch pipes from lower corner of sewage ground to the meadow ditch; widening the paths and the ha-ha in the south male airing-court; levelling, laying out, and partially planting enclosed piece of ground between the male and female airing-courts; and planting a quickset hedge around the sewage garden, and a number of trees and shrubs; chiefly to make good losses amongst those previously planted.

To avoid repetition, a short allusion will only be made to a few of the general improvements or repairs which have been executed by the tradesmen either belonging to the staff or specially hired, as occasion demands, who work under the direction of the Clerk of the Works, the valuable utility of whose services continue to be of much benefit to the asylum. The most important as well as the most extensive improvement effected in the course of the year was the removal of the defective Portland cement from the dados in three out of the four female wards, and the substitution in its place of a tolerably thick layer of Parian cement, well-trowelled to a smoothpolished surface.

In order that this work might be accomplished, it was necessary to remove all the patients and every article of furniture in the ward about to be done, which procedure necessarily gave rise to great inconvenience, which was most severely felt during the two months that the female patients from No. 2 ward had to be located along with the patients belonging to No. 1, or the laundry ward. As may well be imagined, the congregation of over seventy lunatics, fully one-half of whom were of the most excited, violent, noisy, and destructive class, in one day-room of moderate dimensions, was calculated to produce a scene of tumultuous excitement, animated by frequent collisions, which the attendants were powerless to control or prevent. However, to their credit be it said, they did their best under such adverse circumstances, and perhaps it was owing to this cause that no serious casualty had to be recorded. After the renewal of the cement, the walls above in two of the wards were oil-painted in a lightdrab colour in lieu of being covered with yellow distemper mixture, which, in addition to its greater durability, has much increased the cheerful aspect of the day-rooms

and galleries. The walls of both the infirmary day-rooms have likewise been painted in a similar manner. The buff holland blinds which were recently provided for all the dormitories throughout the asylum, except those previously supplied with them, and the additional cocoafibre matting lately put down in several of the wards, have both contributed to improve the internal aspect of the asylum, and greatly conduced to promote the comfort of the patients. The recent alterations that were made for the purpose of improving the ventilation of the kitchen store and the bread-room have been found to answer well, and the gill-stove introduced into the Housekeeper's store-room has proved very effective, and entirely obviated the interruption of cutting out operations which formerly frequently occurred during the prevalence of very cold or frosty weather.

In last year's report mention was made of the introduction of New Zealand preserved mutton as an article of diet in substitution to a certain extent of the ordinary butcher's meat. Consequently, it may be proper to observe that preserved mutton continues to be used in the manner previously described, on three days in every week, and further experience only tends to confirm the opinion that it constitutes an economical, savoury, and nutritious diet, which in general is much relished by the patients. Another experiment of a similar nature, which will still further tend to economise the expenditure for animal food, has been successfully carried out during the past year. This was the introduction of American pickled pork, practically without bone, at a cost of 6d. per lb., instead of beef or mutton, for the patients' dinner on one day in the week. From the previous habits of the patients in regard to food, it is not surprising that this change has been exceedingly popular

amongst them, many preferring the pickled pork to the best fresh meat. The total quantity consumed during the year was 2,656 lb., at a cost of £64 7s. 8d., but this amount would have been still greater had it not been found expedient to suspend its use during the hot weather.

The opinion having been long entertained that the amount of leave of absence from duty allowed to the attendants was quite inadequate, and with a view to obviate the existing feeling of dissatisfaction on this subject which had been frequently expressed, in the early part of the year, it was resolved that a general extension of leave should be granted. This extension consists in allowing the attendants to go out once a week at half-past three instead of half-past six o'clock, and at half-past eight o'clock on every alternate night. When the alteration was made the hope expressed, that the change would be beneficial to the health of the servants and productive of greater contentment amongst them as a body, has been fully realised, and in confirmation the Medical Superintendent has great pleasure in stating that the changes have been fewer, and that the general conduct of the attendants and servants has never been more satisfactory than during the last six months.

The annual statutory visit to the asylum was made at the end of April by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, who, in their report left in the visitors' book, stated that they had to report most favourably of the personal condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes, who were all well and suitably clad and, with two or three exceptions only, remarkably quiet and orderly. Also that they found all the day-rooms, corridors, associated dormitories, single sleeping-rooms, and the beds and bedding throughout clean and in the best order, and the ventilation in all parts good. In concluding this report, the Medical Superintendent desires to acknowledge the valuable professional assistance he has received from the Assistant Medical Officer, and to record his appreciation of the excellent services rendered on behalf of the asylum by the Steward and the Housekeeper, and also to thank the Committee of Visitors for the courtesy and encouragement he continues to receive in the discharge of his varied and responsible duties.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, ROBERT B. GILLAND, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

MOULSFORD ASYLUM, 16th January, 1874.



# APPENDIX

TO THE

# MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S

REPORT.



### ASYLUM MEDICAL STATISTICS.

#### TABLE I.

#### Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the year 1873.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum on D 1872	ecem	ber 8	31st,	124	139	263
	м.	F.	т.			
Admitted for the first time during the year	85	40	75			
Re-admitted during the year		2	2	35	42	77
Total under care during the ye	ar			159	181	340
Discharged or Recovered :						
	м.	F.	т.			
Recovered Relieved Not Improved Died	13 1 8 14	$     \begin{array}{r}       13 \\       2 \\       7 \\       14     \end{array} $	26 3 15 28			
Total Discharged and Died du	ring	the y	ear	36	36	72.
Remaining in the Asylum on D 1873	ecem	ber 8	81st,	123	145	268
Average numbers resident duri	ng th	ie yea	ır	129	143	272

#### 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, 1873.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Persons admitted during t three years and three mon				214	224	438
Re-admissions				3	7	10
Total of Cases admitted		•••••		217	231	448
Discharged or Removed :						
	м.	F.	т.			
Recovered	36	37	73			
Relieved	4	4	8			
Not Improved	12	7	19			
Died	42	38	80			
Total Discharged and Die Period of three years and				94	86	180
Numbers remaining Decem	ber 3	1st, 1	873	123	145	268
Average numbers resident three years and three more				93	107	200

# TABLE III.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries

per cent. of the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.

( beautistic and the second		server when some the subset of the other	-		-		
ge of	Average num- bers Resident.	Total.	1	11.4	12.0	10.2	:
Percentage c	Average num- bers Resident.	Females.	:	7.3	12.3	9.0	:
Perc	Aver	Males.	2.3	16.2	11.6	10.8	:
Percentage of Percentage of Recoveries Deaths on	ons.	Total.	:	6.4	40.4 11.6	33.7	:
ercentage (	on Admissions.	Females.	:	8.2	40.4	30.9 33.7	:
Per	Ad	Males.	:	4.7	40.4	37.2	:
ge.	resi-	Total.	95	175	258	272	:
Average	numbers resident.	Females.	53	95	138	143	:
A	anna	Males.	42	80	120	129	:
ing	f ar.	.IstoT	111	248	263	268	:
Remaining on December	31st of each year.	Females.	62	132	139	145	:
Re on J	ea.	Males.	49	116	124	123	:
		Total.	1	20	31	28	80
	Died.	Females.	:	2	17	14	38
		Males.	1	13	14	14	42
	ved.	Total.	:	1	03	15	19
	Improved.	Females.	:	:	:	1	5
	Not ]	Males.	1	1	00	80	12
ged.	ed.	.IstoT	:	1	4	3	80
Discharged.	Relieved.	Females.	:	1	1	53	4
Dis	R	.səlaM	:	• :	03	1	4.
	ed.	.IstoT	:	11	36	26	73
	Recovered.	Females.	:	2	17	13	37
	Ree	Males.	:	4	19	13	36
	ed.	.IstoT	112	170	89	11	448
	Admitted.	Females.	62	85	42	42	231
	Ad	Males.	50	85	47	35	217
	YEARS.		Three Months of 1870	1871	1872	1873	TOTAL

D

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, 1873.

			_							
hing	on 873.	TotaL	83	66	39	47	268			
Remaining of each	missions on Dec. 31, 1873	Females.	49	50	17	29	145			
Rer	Dec. 31, 1873.	Males.	34	49	22	18	123			
		TotaL	23	34	15		80		88783	
r's	Died.	Females.	10	18	00	02	38	Total.	$16.30 \\ 1.78 \\ 4.24 \\ 17.86 \\ 59.82 \\ 59.82 \\$	100.
each Year's ber, 1873.	I	Males.	13	16	1.	9	42	çî.		
each )er, 1	4	.IntoT	CN	11	64	4	19	Females.	16.02 1.73 3.03 362.77	100.
1 of cemt	Not Im- proved.	Females.	1	~	1	50	2	Fe		1
Total Discharged and Died of each Ye Admissions to 31st December, 1873	N	Males.	1	œ	1	61	12	Males.	16.58 1.85 5.53 19.36 56.68	
and 0 318	d.	.IntoT	:	00	03	63	8	Ma	10 19 19 19	100.
rged ons to	Relieved.	Females.	:	63	1	1	4	e.		
scha	Re	Males.	:	1	63	1	+	, 187.		
Adn Adn	ed.	Total.	÷	23	30	16	23	· 31st	11111	
Tota	Recovered.	Females.	10	12	15	œ	37	mber	11111	
	Rec	Males.	63	11	15	00	36	Decer		
		.IstoT	9	11	~	00	28	to I		
and	Died.	Females.	63	00	63	50	14	1870		
ged	Г	Males.	4	00	1	9	14	30th,	::_ ::	
Discharged and	4	.IntoT	1	00	62	4	15	ber	Recovered Relieved Not Improved Dead Remaining	
	Not Im- proved.	Females.	1	00	1		1	ptem	Recovered Relieved Not Impro Dead Remaining	
Of each Year's Admissions, Died in 1873	N	Males.	:	0	1	63	8	from September 30th, 1870, to December 31st, 1873.	Recove Relie Not I Dead Rema	
dmis ed in	ed.	.IstoT	:	1	:	61	00		ases ,,	
's A	Relieved.	Females.	:	1	:	1	50	sions	of C	
Year	Re	Males.	:	:	:	1	-	Imis	Percentage of Cases	
ach	ed.	Total.	-	1	00	16	26	al Ac	rcent	
of	Recovered.	Females.	:	1	4	00	13	Tot	Pe	
1	Rec	Males.	1	:	4	00	13	Summary of the Total Admissions		
	pa	Total.	112	170	68	11	448	ry of		
	Relapsed Cases.	Females.	:	-	4	63	~	mma		
	ReC	Males.	:	:	3	÷	3	Sur		
itted	es.	Females.	62	84	38	40	224			
Admitted	New Cases.	Males	50	85	44	35	214			
	YEAR.		1870	1871	1872	1873	TOTAL			

## TABLE V.

#### Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1873.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cerebral or Spinal Disease :			
Apoplexy	4	2	6
Disease of Brain and Spinal Cord		1	1
Epilepsy, Exhaustion from	1		1
General Paralysis	1		1
Melancholia, Exhaustion from	1	1	2
Paralysis	1	4	5
Thoracic Disease :	1		
Gangrene of Lung	1		1
Phthisis	3	2	5
Pleuro-pneumonia	1		1
Abdominal Disease :			
Intussusception of Jejunum	1		1
Phagedæna		1	1
Sanila Decay		3	3
Senne Decay			
Total	14	14	28

D 2

#### TABLE VI.

#### Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1873.

							Re	cover	red.		Died	
	I	EN	GTH	OF RE	SIDE	NCE.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Unde	r 1	mo	ontl	h			 1		1	1	2	8
From	1	to	3	months			 3	1	4	2		2
"	3	to	6	"			 4	5	9			
"	6	to	9	"			 2	4	6	3	2	5
"	9	to	12	"			 1	1	2			
From	1	to	2	years			 1	2	3	3	3	6
"	2	to	3	"			 1		1	4	6	10
"	3	to	4	"		•	 			1	1	- 2
				TOTAL			 13	13	26	14	14	28

TABLE VII.

Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1873.

	hs.	.fatoT	6	4	I	14	28
	The Deaths.	Females.	4	4	ŧ	9	14
sses.	Th	.aslaM	'n	:	1	80	14
Duration of Disease on Admission in Four Classes.	lieved, se.	Total.	4	1	:	13	18
n in Fo	Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Females.	00	:	:	9	6
dmissic	Remov	Males.	1	1	:	2	6
se on A	d.	.IstoT	15	4	10	63	26
Disea	Recovered.	Females.	2	00	53	1	13
ation of	R	Males.	00	1	0	1	13
Dura	ons.	.IstoT	34	6	12	22	77
	On Admissions.	Females.	17	10	7	13	42
	On ,	Males.	17	4	2	6	35
		CLASS.	FIRST CLASS: First attack, and within three months on admission	First attack, and above three, and within twelve months on admission	Not first attack, and within twelve months on admission	First attack or not, but of more than twelve months on admission	Total

TABLE VIII.

Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

	and the second se		
	hs.	.ІвзоТ	58 <b></b>
	The Deaths.	Females.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Th	Males.	1 :::: 0 0 0 0 :::: 1
	ieved, se.	Total.	::0,4000 :0; ::1 18
-	Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Females.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
arges.	Remov	Males.	::=000=00 :::::= 0
Discharges.	d.	.lstoT	26 1 1 2 2 2 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Recovered.	Females.	
	R	Males.	:::: <b>4</b> 70 00 H H :::::
	ions.	.IstoT	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 17 17
	The Admissions.	Females.	1 12 20 1 4 4 7 1 0 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	The	.səlaM	38 :::: 11000042
		-	
	AGPS.		From 5 to 10 years 10 to 15 ,, 15 to 20 ,, 20 to 30 ,, 40 to 50 ,, 50 to 60 ,, 70 to 80 ,, Not Ascertained Total

TABLE IX.

Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

	hs,	.fatoT		14	80	0	eo	28
	The Deaths.	Females.		7	0	73	63	14
	Th	Males.		7	10	1	1	14
	lieved, ise.	.IstoT		12	3	5	1	18
ŕ	Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Females.		5	5	63	:	6
The Discharges.	Remov	Males.		2	1		t	6
The Dis	d.	Total.		9	18	2	:	26
	Recovered.	Females.		4	8	1	:	13
	R	Males.		63	10	1	:	13
	sions.	Total.	1	31	32	13	1	17
	The Admissions.	Females.		14	17	10	1	42
	The	Males.		17	15	00	:	35
	e.			:	:	:	:	
	Iarriag			:	;	:	:	:
	ce to I	/		:	:	:	:	Total
	eferenc			:	:	:	:	Tota
	n in Re			:	:		tained	
	Condition in Reference to Marriage.			Single	Married	Widowed	Not Ascertained	
				Sii	M	M	N	

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

					Th	e Dis	char	ges.				
0	Adı	The	ons.	Ree	cover	ed.	Rel	emov ieved herwi	, or		The Death	8.
Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			•		_						_	
MORAL:												
Family Affairs								1	1			
Fright		1	1		1	1						
								-				
PHYSICAL:												
Apoplexy		1	1									
Congenital Defect	6	4	10				2	1	3	1	1	2
Epilepsy	1	1	2				2		2	1	2	3
Hereditary Predis-												
position	4	8	12					2	2		1	1
Injury of Head	1		1							1		1
Intemperance	10	3	13	6		6		1	1	1		1
Predisposition from												
Previous Attacks		1	1	1	1	2						
Puerperal State		4	4	·	4	4		1	1			
Senility		1	1					••••			1	1
Sunstroke	1		1	1		1						
Unascertained	12	18	30	5	7	12	5	3	8	10	9	19
Total	35	42	77	13	13	26	9	9	18	14	14	28

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the Form of Insanity in the Admissions, Discharges, Removals, and Deaths during the Year 1873.

	hs.	.IntoT	2G	16	20		61	:	28
	The Deaths.	Females.	00	80	63	. :	1	:	14
	Th	Males.	62	80	ŝ	:	1	:	14
	lieved, ise.	.IntoT	10	00	67	:	63	1	18
ő	Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.	Females.	9	:	5	:		1	6
The Discharges.	Remo	Males.	4	00	:	:	63	:	6
The Dis	d.	.IstoT	17	2	2	:	:	:	26
	Recovered.	Females.	6	1	00	:	:	:	13
	B	Males.	80	1	4	:	:	:	13
	tions.	.IstoT	23	24	18	5	9	4	- 11
	The Admissions.	Females.	13	14	6	63	63	53	42
	The	Males.	10	10	6	:	4	73	35
	-		:	:	:	:	:	ity	:
			:	:	:	:	:	Imbecil	:
	ANTTY		:	:	:	Ť	:	nital .	I
	FORM OF INSANTY.		:	:	:	:	Idiocy	Congenital Imbecility	Total
	CORM		:	:	a	B	-		
	H.		-	ntia	Icholi	mani		1012	
			Mania	Dementia	Melancholia	Monomania	Amon	BUUDUIN	
		California and an and an			-	-			

Showing the Religious Denomination of the Patients admitted during the Year 1873.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Baptist	 	1	1	2
Church of England	 	26	35	61
Independent	 	1		1
Plymouth Brethren	 		1	1
Primitive Methodist	 	2		2
Wesleyan	 	4	3	7
Unknown, or of no Religion	 	1	2	3
Total	 	35	42	77
			4	

#### TABLE No. 3.

#### Showing the Occupation or Station in Life of the Patients admitted in 1873.

Males.	Total.	Females.	Total.
Males.         Brewer          Butler          Butler          Carpenter          Dairyman          Grocer          Grocer          Izonmonger's Apprentice         Labourer          Military Pensioner          Pig Butcher          Plasterer          Shoemaker	Total.	Females.Bandsman's WifeBasketmaker's WifeButcher's WifeButcher's WifeClerk's DaughterDomestic ServantFarmer's WifeGrocerGroom's WifeHousewifeLabourer's WifeLabourer's OaughterSeamstressNnknown, or ofno occupationOccupation	Total. 1 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 3 7 1 1 2 15
Stonemason Unknown, or of no Occupation	1		
Total	35	Total	42

#### TABLE No. 4.

1873.	Admi	Admissions.		Discharges and Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
Months.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January	2	5	1	2		2	125	140	265	
February	2	2		1	1	1	126	140	266	
March	3	3			1		127	141	268	
April	6	5			3	1	129	144	273	
May	2	5	4	9		1	128	139	267	
June	5	3	1	1	1	2	129	142	271	
July	4	3	3	2	1		131	143	274	
August	4	3	1	1	1	1	133	143	276	
September	3	3	6	3	1	1	133	144	277	
October	1	3	1		1	2	128	144	272	
November	2	6	2	1	2	2	127	146	273	
December	1	1	3	2	2	1	126	147	273	
Total	35	42	22	22	14	14	129	143	272	

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

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number of Patients chargeable to each Union, residing at Moulsford and Littlemore, on Dec. 31st, 1873.

Total.		10 10 12 13 13 12 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	62
Remaining at Littlemore, Dec. 31st, 1873.	Females.	400-040 : :04 :4- : :	41
Remaini at Dec. 31 1873.	.səlsM	000 ; 000 ; 1000 ; 00 ; i	38
Total.	issie,	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\21\\10\\12\\31\\31\\31\\31\\31\\32\\31\\32\\31\\32\\31\\32\\31\\32\\31\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\32\\$	264
Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1873.	Females.	$\begin{array}{c} 10\\10\\10\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\11\\1$	144
Remainin Dec. 31 1873.	Males.	$ \begin{array}{c}     11 \\     20 \\     3 \\     3 \\     3 \\     3 \\     5 \\     $	120
Died in 1873.	Females.		14
Died in 1873.	мајез.		14
harged or noved in 873.	Females.	0000 1000000 11-00 111	19
Discharged or Removed in 1873.	Males.	:00000 :-000 ::::	22
itted 1 73.	Females.	0-0-40000704 : : 70 :	40
Admitted in 1873.	.səlaM	00-4-1-1 :00400101010 : : : : :	35
0n Dec. 31st, 1872.	Females.	112 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 117	138
0n Dec. 31 1872.	.səlaM	12 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	121
ś	/	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
UNIONS AND BOROUGHS.		Abingdon Bradfield Cookham Easthampstead Faringdon Hungerford Newbury Newbury Reading Wallingford Wantage Wokingham Henley-on-Thames Clifton	Total

61

#### TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of Patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1873, affected with Idiocy or Congenital Imbecility, Epilepsy, General Paralysis, or other forms of Paralysis.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Idiocy, or C	ongenit	al Imt	ecility	 18	12	30
Epilepsy				 15	17	32
General Par	alysis			 2	1	3
Paralysis				 4	5	9
Chorea				 2		2
	r	otal		 41	35	76

#### TABLE No. 7.

Showing the average number Industrially 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	90	95	185
" at Chapel	77	80	157
" at Morning Prayers	32	30	62
" at Associated Amusements	58	68	126
" Walk beyond Grounds	37	27	64
"""""""On Parole	2		2

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

## To the Committee of Visitors of the Moulsford Lunatic Asylum.

#### GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your regulations it becomes my duty to lay before you my Annual Report, extending in the present instance over a period of about ten months.

The usual Sunday Services have been regularly performed either in the Chapel or the Hall. Daily Morning Prayer was commenced in January, and has been continued throughout the year, with the exception of a short period in the summer, when I was absent on leave. During Lent, and in Holy Week, additional Evening Services were held, which were well attended.

On alternate Sunday evenings, during the winter months, the Service is held in the Dining Hall. I much regret that the Chapel is not at present available for service after dark, or in wet weather, as the Hall is in many respects ill-suited for Divine Service. It is difficult to arrange the congregation in a convenient manner, and almost impossible for them to kneel down. The room when full soon gets hot and unpleasant. I cannot but think that the Chapel must have a quieting and sobering influence on many of the patients, which the Hall does not exercise.

The average attendance of the patients at the Services has been as follows :---

		MALES.	F	EMALE	TOTAL.	
Sundays	 	77		80		157
Week-days	 	32		30		62

From this statement it will be seen that the attendance at the daily Morning Prayer is far below that on Sundays, and the women here fall short of the men.

The Holy Communion has been administered once in each month, with an average attendance of twenty-two.

Twenty-two female patients, and eleven males, have been on my list of Communicants during the year. Seven of these have been discharged and one has died. As the number is recruited from the more convalescent class of patients it will always be subject to considerable fluctuations.

Twenty-six deaths have occurred among the patients during the year, up to this date. Of this number twenty-one have been buried in Cholsey Churchyard, being one-fourth less than the number buried there last year.

The singing in Chapel has been maintained in a satisfactory state, and is much assisted by two of the Female Attendants. Meetings are generally held every week for the practice of Hymns and other music to be used in the Services, at which, as well as on Sundays, I have the valuable assistance of Mr Birt, the Assistant-Medical Officer. On week-days the harmonium is occasionally played by one of the female patients.

At the beginning of the year you were so good as to place at my disposal £2 to be laid out in books for the use of the asylum, in addition to a sum of £3 for the purchase of Bibles, Prayer-books, and Hymn-books. To meet the former sum I obtained a grant of similar amount from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and I was thus enabled to purchase books to the value of £4. These form the greater part of our present Library, and have been in circulation for some time among the attendants and patients. The books are only issued to those who have been previously approved by the Medical Superintendent, and with one exception, the result of accident, have been very well taken care of. I have found a steady and increasing demand for the books, and hope that you will put it in my power, from time to time, to add to our present collection. To many, both of the attendants and patients, such an addition will be very welcome.

From my intercourse with the patients I have reason to believe that they are grateful for any attention which is shown to them, and in many cases derive much comfort and assistance from the religious advantages provided for them. On many it cannot be expected that much impression will be produced, and yet there may be a hope that some word spoken in season will take root and bear good fruit.

There is, I am thankful to say, a hopeful as well as a melancholy side to the work I am engaged in, and anything which tends to increase the hopefulness and lessen the despondency of those among whom I am called to labour will, I am sure, be as welcome to you as it is to me.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS B. BINNEY, Chaplain.

MOULSFORD,

December 19th, 1873.



# MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

## AN ACCOUNT

OF

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DURING THE YEAR 1873.



## MOULSFORD ASYLUM.

An Account of Receipts and Payments during the year ended 31st Dec., 1873.

#### RECEIPTS.

To Delence with the Treesenner on	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance with the Treasurer on last year's account ,, Do. with House Steward	$1,732 \\ 22$	7 16	11 2	1,755	4	1
1. To Sale of Farm Produce	135	0	0			
Do. Old Stores	10	8	9	- 145	8	9
2. MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS. From Unions in Berkshire Abingdon Bradfield Cookham Easthampstead Faringdon Hungerford Newbury Newbury Reading Wallingford Wantage Windsor Wokingham County of Berks	$\begin{array}{r} 409\\ 639\\ 598\\ 273\\ 354\\ 360\\ 1,383\\ 1,407\\ 449\\ 361\\ 269\\ 842\\ 84\end{array}$	$1 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 7 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 12 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 14 \\ 2$	$5 \\ 11 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0$	7,433	19	7
From Unions in Oxford- shire						
Henley-on-Thames Witney	20 7	8 4	17	27	12	8
From Unions in Glouces- shire Clifton				27	10	0
Carried forward				9,389	15	1

RECEIPTS.		0		.	e		3
Brought forward		£	s.	d.	£ 9,389	s. 15	d. 1
				-			
3. EXTRA CHARGES.							
Abingdon Bradfield		$\frac{1}{3}$	17 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 6\end{array}$			
Cookham		6	16	6			
Easthampstead Faringdon		$\begin{array}{c}1\\2\\3\\9\end{array}$	4 9	6 0			
Hungerford Newbury		39	$\frac{5}{19}$	8 7			
Reading		3	13 18	6 6			
Wallingford Wantage		1	15	10			
Windsor Wokingham			$\frac{14}{12}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\\ 6\end{array}$			
Henley-on-Thames		1	4	0	38	12	1
							-
					-		
4. LODGING ACCOUNT.							
Barough of Bouding		47	8	6			
Borough of Reading ,, Newbury		37	1	0		0	
					84	9	6
E Depurps Assource							
5. REPAIRS ACCOUNT.							
Borough of Reading		94	7	3			
" Newbury County of Berks …		41     461	18     6	9 8			
County of Derks				0	597	12	8
Carried forward					10,110	9	4

RECEIPTS.	0		4	0		
Brought forward	æ	s.	d.	£ 10,110	s. 9	d. 4
6. Additions and Improvements Account.						
Borough of Reading	46	10	4			
" Newbury		13	77			
County of Berks	227	8	7	294	12	6
7. NON-UNION PATIENTS.						
Maintenance, at 16s. a week				222	9	6
Total Receipts				10,627	11	4

## Farm Supplies to the Asylum during the Year.

	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.					
Butter, 792 lbs	 54	18	4						
Milk, 1,741 gals	 89	6	3						
" Skimmed, 1,887 gals.	 62	17	8						
Pork, 4,861 lbs	 131	12	11						
Beef, 762 lbs	 26	19	9						
Veal, 435 lbs	 15	2	0	101					
Fowls, 33 lbs	 3	16	0						
Eggs, 35 doz	 1	14	4						
Potatoes, 264 sacks	 98	5	0						
Vegetables	 67	11	. 9						
		-	-	$552 \ 14 \ 0$					
By Salaries and Wages.         Qficers :								1st Quart	er.
--	---	-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	-----	---	--
Officers:       £ s. d.         Medical Superintendent       -       -       50 0 0         Chaplain       -       -       50 0 0         Clerk to the Visitors       -       -       27 10 0         Assistant Medical Officer       -       -       20 0 0         Clerk and Steward       -       -       -       35 0 0         Housekeeper       -       -       11 5 0         Attendants:       -       -       11 5 0         Male Attendants, from 241. to 301. per annum       71 4 10         Male Attendants, from 141. to 181. per annum       45 5 10         Servants:       -       -       5 0 0         Housemaid       -       -       5 0 0         Housemaid       -       -       5 0 0         Housemaid       -       -       5 0 0         Laundress       -       -       5 0 0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -         Out-door:       -       -       -       -         Engineer       -       -       -       -       -         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       -       -									-
Medical Superintendent $\cdot$	By Salaries and W	ages.							
Medical Superintendent       -       -       -       50       0         Chaplain       -       -       -       -       50       0       0         Clerk to the Visitors       -       -       -       -       20       0       0         Assistant Medical Officer       -       -       -       20       0       0         Clerk and Steward       -       -       -       -       35       0       0         Housekeeper       -       -       -       -       11       5       0         Attendants:       -       -       -       -       11       5       0         Male Attendants, from 24l. to 30l. per annum       71       4       10       6       5       0         Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum       45       5       10         Servants:       -       -       -       5       5       0         Mousemaid       -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Lead Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum       3       13       4       45       5       10         Laundrymaids       -       - <td>Officers :</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Officers :								
Chaplain       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       27       10       0         Assistant Medical Officer       -       -       -       -       20       0       0         Clerk and Steward       -       -       -       -       -       35       0       0         Housekeeper       -       -       -       -       -       11       5       0         Attendants:       -       -       -       -       -       11       5       0         Male Attendants, from 24l. to 30l. per annum       -       6       5       0       -       -       6       5       0         Head Female Attendant       -       -       -       -       6       5       0         Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum       45       5       10         Actendants :       -       -       -       5       0       0         Cook -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Hall Porter       -       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       - <td>Medical Superin</td> <td>tendent</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Medical Superin	tendent	-	-		-	-		
Assistant Medical Officer       20 0 0         Clerk and Steward       -       -       -         Housekeeper       -       -       -       35 0 0         Housekeeper       -       -       -       11 5 0         Attendants:       11 5 0       11 5 0         Attendants:       10 0 0       11 5 0         Male Attendant -       -       -       6 5 0         Female Attendant -       -       -       6 5 0         Female Attendants, from 24l. to 30l. per annum       45 5 10         Servants:       -       -       -         In-door:       -       -       -       5 0 0         Cook -       -       -       -       -       5 5 0         Housemaid       -       -       -       3 13 4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       3 10 0         Laundress       -       -       -       8 0 0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       8 0 0         Baker       -       -       -       -       11 1 0	Chaplain -		-	-	-	-	-		
Clerk and Steward       -       -       -       -       35       0       0         Housekeeper       -       -       -       -       11       5       0         Attendants:       11       5       0       0       0       0       0         Male Attendants:       10       0       0       0       0       0       0         Head Male Attendants, from 24l. to 30l. per annum       -       -       -       6       5       0         Head Female Attendant       -       -       -       -       6       5       0         Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum       45       5       10       45       5       10         Servants:       -       -       -       -       5       5       0       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       3       0       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       11				-	-	-	-		
Housekeeper       -       -       -       11       5       0         Attendants:       Head Male Attendant       -       -       -       10       0       0         Male Attendants;       from 24l. to 30l. per annum       -       -       -       6       5       0         Head Female Attendant       -       -       -       -       6       5       0         Female Attendants, from 14l. to 18l. per annum       45       5       10       -       45       5       10         Servants:       In-door:       -       -       -       5       5       0       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       11       1       0			-	-	-	-	-	and the second se	
Attendants:       10 0 0         Male Attendants, from 241. to 301. per annum -       71 4 10         Head Female Attendant -       -         Head Female Attendant -       -         Female Attendants, from 141. to 181. per annum -       45 5 10         Servants:       -         In-door:       5 0 0         Housemaid -       -       -         Attendards:       -       -         Out-door:       3 10 0       3 10 0         Laundrymaids -       -       8 0 0         Out-door:       -       -         Engineer -       -       -       11 1 0         Baker -       -       -       11 14 0			-	-	-	-	-		
In-door:       Hall Porter       -       -       -       5       0       0         Cook -       -       -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Housemaid       -       -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Housemaid       -       -       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       -       11       1       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       -       11       14       0									
Hall Porter       -       -       -       5       0         Cook -       -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Housemaid       -       -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Housemaid       -       -       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       -       11       1       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       -       11       14       0	Male Attendant Head Female A	s, from 24 ttendant	-	-	-	-	-	$\begin{array}{c ccc} 71 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{array}$	10 0
Cook -       -       -       -       5       5       0         Housemaid       -       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       -       11       1       0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda	s, from 24 ttendant	-	-	-	-	-	$\begin{array}{c ccc} 71 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{array}$	10 0
Housemaid       -       -       -       3       13       4         Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       11       1       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       -       11       1       0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door :	s, from 24 ttendant	-	-	-	-	-	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     71 & 4 \\     6 & 5 \\     45 & 5   \end{array} $	10 0 10
Kitchenmaid       -       -       -       -       3       10       0         Laundress       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Out-door:       -       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Baker       -       -       -       -       -       11       1       0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter	s, from 24 ttendant	-	-	-	-	-	$     \begin{array}{cccc}       71 & 4 \\       6 & 5 \\       45 & 5 \\       5 & 0 \\       5 & 0 \\     \end{array} $	10 0 10
Laundress       -       -       -       -       5       0       0         Laundrymaids       -       -       -       -       -       8       0       0         Out-door:	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook	s, from 24 ttendant	-	-	-	-	-	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10
Laundrymaids 800 Out-door: Engineer 1110 Baker 1110	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-	m -	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4
Out-door: Engineer 11 1 0 Baker 11 14 0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0
Engineer 11 1 0 Baker 11 14 0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundress	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0 0
Engineer 11 1 0 Baker 11 14 0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundress	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0 0
Baker 11 14 0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundress Laundrymaids	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0 0
Gas Stoker 10 8 0	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundress Laundrymaids Out-door :	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0
	Male Attendant Head Female A Female Attenda Servants : In-door : Hall Porter Cook Housemaid Kitchenmaid Laundress Laundrymaids Out-door : Engineer - Baker -	s, from 2 ttendant ants, from	-	-	-	-		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PA	V	M	EN	$_{\rm JT}$	S
* *	TT	TIT	Tar	11	10.

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter,	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 87 10 0 50 0 0 27 10 0 20 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\pounds$ s. d. 90 0 0 50 0 0 27 10 0 25 0 0	£ s. d.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$     \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	932 10 0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	518 8 8
$5 0 0 \\ 5 4 0 \\ 4 0 0$	$5 0 0 \\ 5 0 0 \\ 4 0 0$	$5 10 0 \\ 5 0 0 \\ 4 0 0$	
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	5 0 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 3 10 0 5 0 0 8 4 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	122 0 8
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	138 0 0
424 19 0	425 18 0	432 10 4	1,710 19 4 £1,710 19 4

									1st Qu	arter.
Brought forward	-		-			-	-			£ s. d.
2. Provisions:										
Arrowroot - Ale Beer Barley - Bacon Butter Cheese - Coffee Currants - Eggs Flour Beef Mutton - Pork (pickled) Prime Joints									168 lbs. 23 brls. 67 ,, 280 lbs. 310 ,, 934 ,, 1,204 ,, 28 ,, 112 ,, 1,707 , 80 sks. 4,690 lbs. 2,390 ,, 900 ,, 489 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
New Zealand M Extract of Beef		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	828 " 7 "	$     \begin{array}{c}       18 & 10 & 11 \\       2 & 3 & 9     \end{array} $
Peas Mustard - Pepper - Plums				• • • •	•••••	• • • •			4 bus. 18 lbs. 28 ,, 56 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sugar (loaf) Ditto (moist)	-	•••	:	:	:	:	:	-	1,904 lbs.	26 7 6
Tea (No. 1) Ditto (No. 2)		-	-	-	-	-		-	90 lbs. 383 "	$\begin{array}{cccc} 11 & 5 & 0 \\ 33 & 10 & 3 \end{array}$
Treacle -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117 lbs.	14 7
Salt and Spices	-	-	-		-	•	-	-		4     11     6       765     4     0

P.	AYMENTS	5.

2nd Qu	arter.	3rd Qu	arter.	4th Quar	ter.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d. 1,710 19 4
56 lbs. 22 brls. 74 ,, 637 lbs. 728 ,, 1,609 ,, 56 ,, 291 ,, 1,428 72 sks.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24 brls. 85 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 brls. 75 ,, 280 lbs. 709 ,, 1,097 ,, 1,531 ,, 35 ,, 112 ,, 864	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
3,570 lbs. 1,805 ,, 1,200 ,, 672 ,, 1,764 ,, 7 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,307 lbs. 2,077 ,, 	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,626 ,, 556 ,, 943 ,, 1,854 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
9 lbs. 28 " 112 "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 bus. 18 lbs. 28 ,, 	15 0	18 lbs. 42 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
82 lbs. 1,754 "	$\begin{smallmatrix}1&12&3\\26&7&10\end{smallmatrix}$	102 lbs. 2,304 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&16&5\\29&2&2\end{array}$	1,756 lbs.	22 0 6	
104 lbs. 283 "	$\begin{array}{cccc} 13 & 0 & 0 \\ 24 & 15 & 3 \end{array}$	50 lbs. 411 "	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&5&0\\36&16&4\end{smallmatrix}$		$     \begin{array}{rrrr}       11 & 5 & 0 \\       27 & 14 & 9 \\       \end{array} $	
·	 4 12 2		··· ·· ·· ·· 8 11 6		6 12 11	
	759 3 3		808 1 10	79	93 4 11	8,125 14 0

Carried forward ... £4,836 13 4

$\mathbf{P}$	1Y	M	Ε	Ν	Т	S.

							1st Q	uarter.
Brought forward	-		-	-		-		£ s. d.
3. Necessaries.	(Cl	eaning	):					
Bath Bricks	-	-	-	-	-		1 gross.	8 6
Black Lead	-	-	-	-	-	1	28 lbs.	9 4
Blacking -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 gross.	9 3
Emery Cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-		2 4
Hearth Stones	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 gross.	18 0
House Flannel	-	-	-	-	-	-		
(Fuel and Light):								
Candles -	-	-	-	-		-	6 doz.	1 10 6
Coal (Silkstone)	)	-	-	-	-	-	237 tons	301 12 7
Ditto (Brymbo)	-	-	-		-	-	70 tons	108 9 11
Lime	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 qrs.	7 18 8
Matches -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 gross	2 0 0
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-		5 16 0
(Washing):								
Blue	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 lbs.	1 8 0
Soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,254 lbs.	26 14 0
Ditto (Carbolic)	-		-	-	-	-		
Ditto (soft) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 frks.	5 16 0
Soda	-	-	- 1	-	-	-	725 lbs.	2 18 3
Starch -	-		-	-	-	-	112 lbs.	1 12 0
								468 3 4

100	r )	-	r.
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2nd	Quarter.	3rd (	Quarter.	4th	Quarter,	TOTAL.
	£ s. d. 		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d 4,836 13 4
		56 lbs.	18 8	28 lbs.	9 4	
1 gross	3 0			2 gross	5 10	Hand St.
	10 0		17 0			
4 gross	2 2 0					1042.02
1000 yds.	23 19 2					
6 doz.	1 11 0			6 doz.	1 10 6	
37 tons	56 2 10	197 tons	291 4 5	218 tons	322 13 6	
23 tons	45 10 0	5 tons	53 8 5	58 tons	89 14 7	
15 qrs.	3 10 0	10 qrs.	2 10 0	22 qrs.	5 10 0	
		2 gross	1 0 0	3 gross	1 10 0	and the
			10 0		4 0	
	3 8 0		4 13 0		7 11 0	
		28 lbs.	1 10 4			
,240 lbs.	26 0 0	2,800 lbs.	32 10 0	2,800 lbs.	32 10 0	
				224 lbs.	8 16 0	
		6 frks.	4 4 0	9 frks.	6 6 0	
160 lbs.	4 13 2	1,582 lbs.	5 16 7	1,278 lbs.	4 8 5	
61 lbs.	1 0 3	112 lbs.	1 12 0	112 lbs.	1 12 0	The second
	168 9 5		400 14 5		483 1 2	1,520 8 4

Carried forward ... £6,357 1 8

											1st	Qua	arter.
Bro	ought forward	-	-	-		-	-					s.	
4.	Miscellaneou												
-	Advertising	-	-		-	_	_		_	-	1	1	0
	Stationery and	l Boo	ks	-	-	_	-			-		2	0
	Newspapers an			cals	-	_	_		-	_	1	12	7
	Printing -	-	-		-	-	-	-		-		17	0
	Postages -	-	-		-		-	-	-	-		17	8
	Travelling Exp	pense	s of (	Officer	rs and	l Atte	endan	ts	-	-		10	6
	Tobacco -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		11	4
	Hair and Bass	Broo	ms, J	Brush	es, &c					-	1	5	1
		-			-	-	_		-	-			
	Branding Iron					_		-	-	-			
	Chamois Leath		-	-	-	-	-			-			
		-			-		-			-	2	1	9
	Carriage by Ra	ail	-	-	-	- 3	-		-	-	2	8	
	Sweeping Chin		-	-	-		-		-	-			
	Baskets -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	3	8	
	Hair Combs	-	-		-	-	-	-	_	-			
	Attendance at	Fune	rals	2	_		_		-	-		12	6
	Mincing Mach			ales		-	-		-	-	_		
	Theatrical Exp				-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9
	Musicians	-	-		-	-	-	_	-	-	4	2	0
	Music -	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			
	Bottle Jack		-	-	-	-	-	-		-			
	Gutta Perchas	-		-	-	-	-	-		-			
	Pails, Knife-B	oards	, &c	-	-		-	-	-	-			
	Porringers and			IS		-	4	-	-	-			
	Sundries -	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	6	10	10
											61	4	10

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL,
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			6,357 1 8
•••	2 1 6	8 1 6	
37 18 2	12 9	13 8 3	
3 12 11	1 16 7	3 13 3	
15 3 3	2 10 0		
4 10 2		5 18 9	
2 16 3	4 13 7	5 17 0	
9 11 4	9 13 4	9 11 4	
18 1 11	2 0 6	29 17 6	
		3 16 6	
		2 12 9	
		1 18 0	
8 19 0	9 19 10	1 1 0	
1 8 2	1 9 0	3 4 3	
		7 17 6	
1 16 0	11 0	4 18 7	
		16 17 5	
1 2 6	12 6	1 5 0	
300		2 2 0	
7 5 0	4 13 0		
1 0 0		6 2 0 .	
		1 19 10	
		0 16 0	
7 0 0			
7 6 0			
2 4 0			
6 0 2			
	2 4 7	5 8 11	
138 14 10	42 18 2	136 7 4	879 5 2
	Carried 1	forward	£6,736 6 10

20,700 6 1

PAYMENTS.								
			-					1st Quarter.
Brought forward	-		-					£ s. d. 
5. Taxes and Insurance :								
Income Tax, House Duty	7	-	-	-		-	-	5 3 7
Poor Rate		-	-	-	-		-	4 1 0
Church Rate	-	-	-		-	-	-	10 1
Insurance on Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
								9 14 8
6. Surgery and Dispensary	<b>y</b> :							
Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 3 10
Wines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 16 0
								33 19 10
7. Funerals and Removals	:							
Coffins and Burial Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 7 6
Repayments to Unions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 9 0
Removals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Allowances on Trial	-	-	-	-	-		-	
								14 16 6

0	-	
0		
- 25		
0		
	_	

2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6,736 6 10
4 1 0	4 1 0	5 1 3	
		3 10 0	
4 1 0	4 1 0	8 11 3	26 7 11
31 2 1	21 12 3	15 12 7	
		4 4 0	
31 2 1	21 12 3	19 16 7	106 10 9
8 11 6	8 17 0	11 14 6	
2 10 0		150	
1 0 0			
12 1 6	3 17 0	12 19 6	43 14 6
	Carried for	rward	£6,913 0 0
-			F

	Anna te		list O	renten
			Ist Q	uarter.
				£ s. d.
Brought forward -				
0 01 11 :				100
8. Clothing :				
Flannel				
C11.1				
C LET I LED				
CIOCIE NULL				
1.1110				
Blue Check - Muslin				
337 . 1				
(1. 1 <sup>1</sup>				
Neckerchiefs -				
A A COLOR OF CONTONO				
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Directing				
Team		1 1 1		
TTV: - L				
Hats				
a minut				
orooming.				
Stays - ·				
Duccea				
Haberdashery				5 19 0
Leather and Grinde				60 14 5
				66 13 5
			1. A. H. S. H.	
				1
				103 22 1

2nd Qu	aarter.	3rd Qu	uarter.	4th Qu	aarter.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d. 6,913 0 0
60 yds. 22 ,, 1041 yds. 250 ,, 60 ,, 50 ,, 449 ,, 500 754 330 yds. 150 ,,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 12 yds.	 1 8 0	383 yds.	23 11 9	
211 ", 50 ", 50 ", 156 89 yds. 36 doz. 6 ", 105 yds. 108 prs.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0 19 5		0 11 10 49 13 10	
	167 11 2		275		73 17 5	310 9 5
			Carried for	ward .		£7,223 9 5 F 2

			_	_		_	_				
											1st Quarter.
Br	ought forward										£ s. d.
DI	ought for white	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	9. Farm and	Garde	en:								
	Wages, Bailif	ff -	_						-	-	13 13 0
	C. J.	ener	_	1		-		_	_	-	13 0 0
	Conto		2	2	-		-	-		-	7 16 0
	" Taba		-	-		-	-	-	-		26 10 0
	Wheat, Barle					-	-		-	-	24 14 6
	Grinding -		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7 8 0
	Seeds -			2		-	-		-	-	14 19 8
	Manure -		_	-	-	-		-	-	-	6 15 0
	Two Heifers	-		2	-	_	-	-	-	-	49 0 0
	Lawn Mower			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 0 0
	Rectorial Tit					-	-		-	-	10 8 1
	Vicarial Tith		_	2	_				-	-	
	Shoeing and		orv	Sur	reon	-	-		-	-	2 19 0
	Tools and Im			-	scon	-			-	-	5 15 7
	Carriage by I		=	-	-	1			_		
	Quicks for H			2	-	-	-		-	-	
	Travelling En			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Drilling -	apenses	_	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	
	Mowing -		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Killing Pigs	_	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Repair of Ha	rness	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Straw -	-		_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Threshing	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	· · · · · ·
	Manure Cart		2	-	-	-	_		-	-	
	Pig Troughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1	Toll Gates	-	-	*	-	-		-		-	
5	1 on Garco			100		1000	21				
											192 19 11

192 19 11

$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				£ s. d. 7,223 9 5
5 14 0             0 12 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
115     16     1     84     5     9     175     4     6     568     6     3	115 16 1	84 5 9	175 4 6	568 6 3

PA	YI	ME	N'	rs.

				1
				1st Quarter.
Brought forward				£ s. d.
10. Repairs:				
Wages-Engineer - ,, Carpenters - ,, Stoker - ,, Bricklayers ,, Plasterers ,, Painters - Clerk of the Works - Oils, Colours, White Lea Paint Brushes - Cement and Lime - Timber - Gas Retorts and Fitting Stone Sinks, &c Furnace Bars - Ironwork Castings and H Tools - Carriage by Rail - Drill Stand - Insurance -				$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Closet Pans Postages Tile Paving	:::	::	::	4 10 0  
				101 15 5

State of the second			
2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 	£ s. d. 7,791 15 8
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
337 14 0	310 11 4	193 15 3	943 16 0
	Carried fo	rward	£8,735 11 8

			1st Quarter.
Brought forward		-	 £ s. d.
11. Additions and Improven	ments :		
Clerk of the Works Tiles Drain Pipes Iron Cord Alteration of Pumps - Hair Felt Laundry Truck Gas Piping, Sockets, Elbows, Sash Pullies and Weights Trees and Shrubs Brass Screws and Rings - Cocoa Matting Window Blinds Bed Sackings Carpeting Stove Table Door Mats Cartage of Rubble	&c	 	 $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Balance with the Treasurer		 	 168 8 7
Do. " Steward		 	 

	and the second se		
2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 8,735 11 8
••• •••	9 15 0		
••• •••			
50 11 4		23 3 3	
		38 5 0	
	••• •••		
••• •••	4 9 6		
	30 8 11		
	4 10 0		
50 11 4	49 3 5	92 6 5	360 9 9
		1	
	Total Ex	penditure	£9,096 1 5
			1,493 4 10
··· ···			38 5 1
			£10,627 11 4

# BALANCE

# GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

To Balance with Treasurer, 1872 -	£ s. d. 1732 7 11	£ s. d.
" " House Steward - " Sales of Farm Produce	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$1755 \ 4 \ 1$
" Sales of Farm Produce " " " Old Stores	10 8 9	145 8 9
" Maintenance of Patients		7489 2 3
" Extra Charges		38 12 1
" Lodging Account		84 9 6
" Repairs Account		597 12 8
" Additions and Improvements Account		294 12 6
" Non-Union Patients		222 9 6
		£10627 11 4

# RECEIPTS.

# · SHEET.

# DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1873.

B	Salaries and	Wage	g	-		€ 1710		. d.			
25	Summer to and	mage	5			1.10	10	-			
,,	Provisions	-	-	-	-	3125	14	0			
,,	Necessaries	-	-	-	-	1520	8	4			
,,	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	379	5	2			
,,	Taxes and Ins	suran	ce		-	26	7	11			
"	Dispensary	-	-	-	-	106	10	9			
,,	Funerals	-	-	-	-	43	14	6			
,,	Clothing	-	-	-	-	310	9	5			
,,	Farm and Gar	rden	-	-	-	568	6	3			
,,	Repairs -	-	-	-	-	943	16	0			
,,	Additions and	Imp	roven	nents	-	360	9	9			
							-		9096	1	5
"	Balance with	Treas	urer	-	-	1493	4	10			
	Ditto "	Hous	e Ste	ward	-	- 38	5	1	1531	9 1	1
									£10627	11	4
									2010027	11	4
											_

#### PAYMENTS.

(Signed)

EDWIN STOTT, Clerk of the Asylum.

31st January, 1874.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

IB74. er. 1874. 1874. 127- 120/- 120/- 120/- 48/- 7 <u>3</u> d. 26/- 1/8 29/6 29/6	26/-
er.	
4th Quarter. 4th Quarter. 74/- 74/- 32/- & 22/- 133/- 67/- 48/6 7 <u>4</u> d. 26/6 1/9- 29/6	26/-
73. 3rd Quarter. 78/- 78/- 32/- & 21/- 122/- 68/- 68/- 8Åd. 27/- 1/9½ 27/- 29/6	26/-
1873. 2nd Quarter. 3r 2nd Quarter. 3r 72/- 8 32/- & 21/- 3 120/- 70/- 45/6 8d. 8d. 33/- 23/- & 29/6 23/- & 29/6	26/-
1st Quarter. 70/- 32/- & 21/- 102/- 65/- 46/- 7 <u>4</u> d. 30/6 1/9 25/-	26/-
1872. 4th Quarter. 74/- 32/- & 21/- 96/- 65/- 8d. 8d. 32/- 1/9 23/-	26/-
	-
	1
Bacon, cwt Beer, barrel - Butter, cwt Cheese ,, - Flour, sack - Meat, lb Sugar, cwt Tea, lb Coal, ton -	Soap, cwt

WEEK.
PER
HEAD
PER
COST
OF
SUMMARY

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	For the Year.
Salaries and Wages		s. d. 2 4-97			
· · · · ·	4 5.46 2 8.71	4 3.74	4 5.47 2 2.52	4 5·15 2 8.36	4 4.96 2 1.77
us	4.28				
• • • • •	2.87	2.12	1.43	1.33	1.81
Farm and Garden	1 1.48	7.89		-	
Gross weekly cost	11 9.52	10 3.35	9 10.44	11 10.22	10 11.38
Deduct Sale of Farm Produce, &c					2·46
Cost per head per week	11 9.52	10 3-35	9 10-44	11 10-22	10 8-92
Average number of Patients daily	267	271	276	272	272
Aggregate Days of Residence	24042	24650	25388	25071	99151

DIETARY FOR PATIENTS.

	CES	Tea.	Pnt 1 1 1 1 1	-
	FEMALES	Butter.		23
SUPPER.	EB	Bread.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	35
SUP	38	Теа.	Put LLLL	5
	MALES,	Butter.		$2\frac{1}{3}$
	A	Bread,	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 $	42
		Suct or Plum Pudding.	0 zz 	5
		Irish Stew.	Pnt	I
		Meat Pie.	0.z 	12
	LES	'dnog		1
	FEMALES.	Potatoes.	02 112 112 112 112 112	44
	F	Beer.		32
		Bread.	02424 :++ :	21
ER.		Uncooked Meat.	020024144	36
DINNER.		Suct or Plum Pudding.	∞::::::0×	8
Ι		Irish Stew.		1
		Meat Pie.	0z 1 	12
	ES.	·dnog	Part 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	12
	MALES.	Potatoes.	12 02 1 12 12 12 12 12 12	44
	-	Beer.		32
		Bread.	02 1 66 	22 8
		Uncooked Meat.	01-00-4-44	36 2
	10	Tea.	Put	2
÷	FEMALES.	Butter.		23
CFAS	FEN	Bread.		35
Breakfast.	÷	Tea.	Pnt 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7 3
BR	MALES.	Butter.		23
	M	Bread.	00000000	42
			<u>) -</u>	4
			Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Friday Saturday	

The Soup is made from the liquor of the Meat of previous days, Legs of Beef, fresh Beef bones, New Zealand Mutton, Pease, Carrots,

Turnips, Onions, &c. Patients employed on the land, in workshops and laundry, have 2 oz. Bread, 1 oz. Cheese, and 4 pt. of Beer, at 10 a.m., and 4 p.m. Other Patients employed in the Wards, the same at 10 a.m., only. Bacon is occasionally substituted for fresh Meat for Dinner. The Sick are dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

# ARTICLES MADE UP, REPAIRED OR MARKED, AND OTHER WORK DONE BY THE FEMALES IN THE ASYLUM, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE HOUSEKEEPER, DURING THE YEAR 1873.

ARTICLES.	,			Made.	Hemmed.	Marked.	Repaired.
Aprons. Check -	_	_				43	670
Hardon		_	1	32		47	134
	-		-	2			1.
Antimacassors -	-	-	-			4	E.
Bedgowns	-	-	-	***			54
Blankets	-	-	-	104		22	87
Bonnets (re-trimmed)	-	-	-	104			
Caps. Day	-	-	-			24	96
,, Night -	-	-	- /				41
Chemises. Linen	-	-	-	86		70	815
" Flannel	-	-	-	***		71	104
" Ticken	-	-	••	7		5	44
Counterpanes -	-	-	-		8		85
Covers. Chair -	-	-	-				1
" Cushion	-	-	-	2			
Couch -	-	-	-	3			3
Drawers. Flannel	-	-	-	38		29	52
Tiekon	-	-	-				14
Dresses. Print -	2		-	159		141	1142
							41
" Linsey -	-	-	-	21		 12	
" Check -	-	-	-				191
Dusters and Cloths	-	-	-	136		110	
Handkerchiefs -	-	-	-		754	102	139
House Flannels -	-	-	-		1558		
Ironing Cloths -	-	-	-		6		12
Iron-holders .	-	-	-	120			2
Jackets. Cord -	-	-	-			7	
Mangling Cloths -	-		-				6
Mattress Cases -	-	-	-	10		13	22
Neckerchiefs -	-	-	-		266		
Petticoats, Jean -		-	-			35	225
Flannal	-	-	-			45	234
Pillow Cases -	-	_	-		***	6	129
D. 111. (1. 1.	-	-	12	50			140
The A						12	198
	-	-	-			32	
Sheets	-	-					79
Shirts	**	-	-	36		211	845
" Ticken -	-	-	-	9		8	15
Stays. Jean -	-	-	-		in.	66	148
Shrouds	-	-	-	21			
Socks (pairs,)	-	-	-	12		60	865
Stockings " -	-	-	-			221	17,847
Table Cloths -	-	-	-		6	6	29
Tea Cloths	-	-	-		70	113	115
Towels. Chamber	-	-	- 1		63		6
Trousers. Cord -	-	-	-			11	
Vests. Flannel -				91		111	106
Valances				3		3	3
Window Blinds -	-	-	-				50
	-	-	-	14			
Waistcoats. Cord	-	-	7			8	
Total -	-	-	-	956	2731	1648	24647

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT, 1873.

			7						1
d.	0	9	9	9					9
ź	4	11	15 8	23 12			KJQ-		16
48	552 4	119 11	15	23					710 16 6
		•	•						
ró	'		'	'					
PTS	e								
RECEIPTS.	By Supplies to House	at	м						
RE	to I	" Sale of Wheat	" Stock						
	lies	of V	01	age					
	ddng	Sale	"	", Cartage					
	5	01	••	0					
	m'		•	•					
	Ğ.							 	
d.		9 "	8	. 0	0	0	60		9
s. d.		6	00	0	0 0	1 0			16 6
	19 10			46 17 0	49 0 0	94 1 0	142 10 3		710 16 6
ŝ		6	16 8	17 0		94 1 0			710 16 6
ŝ	19 10	6	16 8	17 0		- 94 1 0			710 16 6
ŝ	19 10	6	16 8	17 0		94 1 0			710 16 6
ŝ	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0		•			710 16 6
te B	- 279 19 10	59 11 9	16 8	46 17 0		•			710 16 6
te B	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0	49	•			710 16 6
te B	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0	49	1 1 1			710 16 6
ŝ	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0	49	1 1 1 1	142 10		710 16 6
te B	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0	49	1 1 1 1	142 10		710 16 6
£ S	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	46 17 0	49	1 1 1 1	142 10		710 16 6
£ S	279 19 10	59 11 9	38 16 8	17 0		1 1 1			710 16 6

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EDWIN STOTT, House Steward and Clerk.



