

Royal Albert Asylum for the care, education, and training of idiotic, imbecile, and weak-minded children and young persons, belonging to Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland : twenty-sixth annual report.

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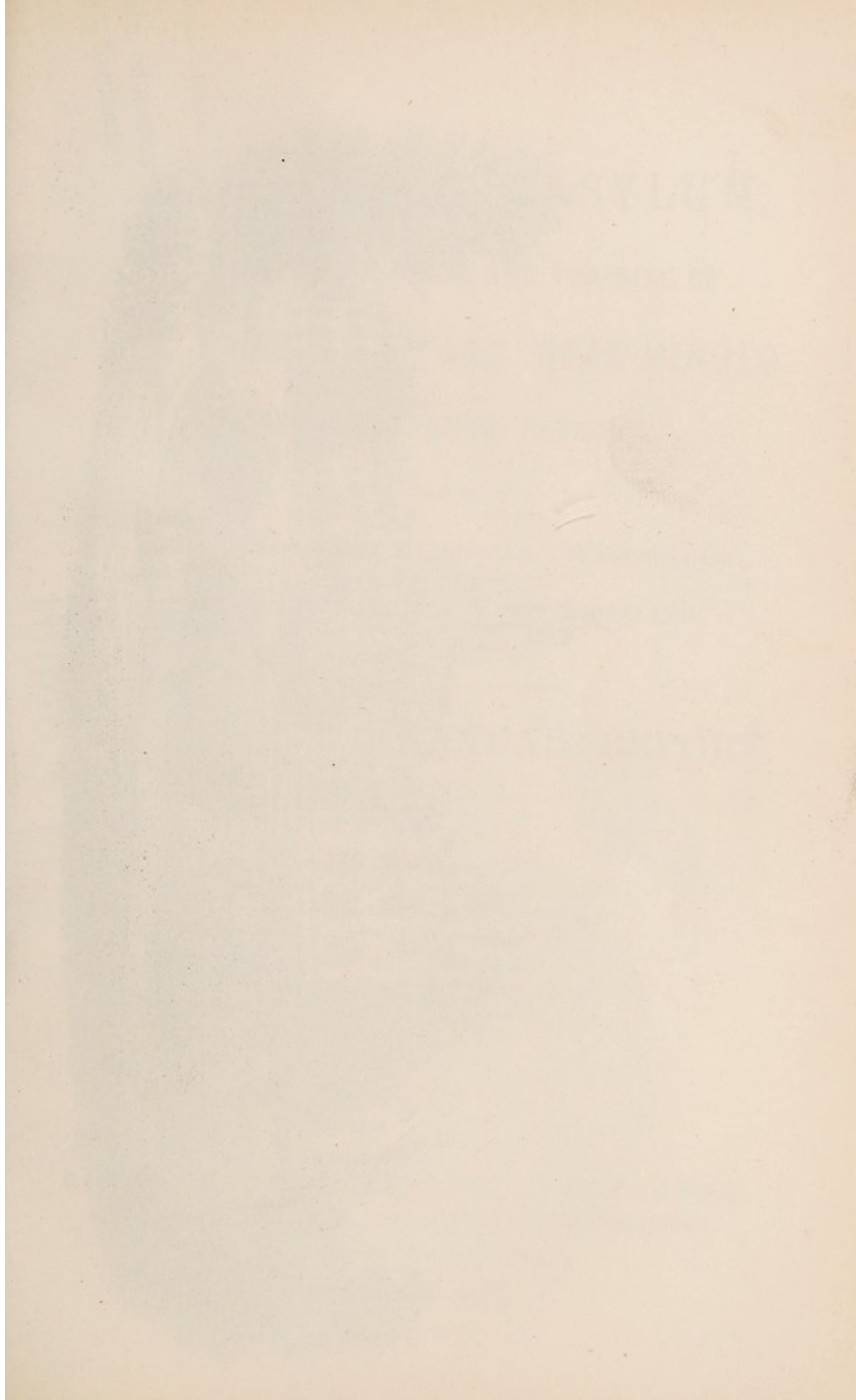
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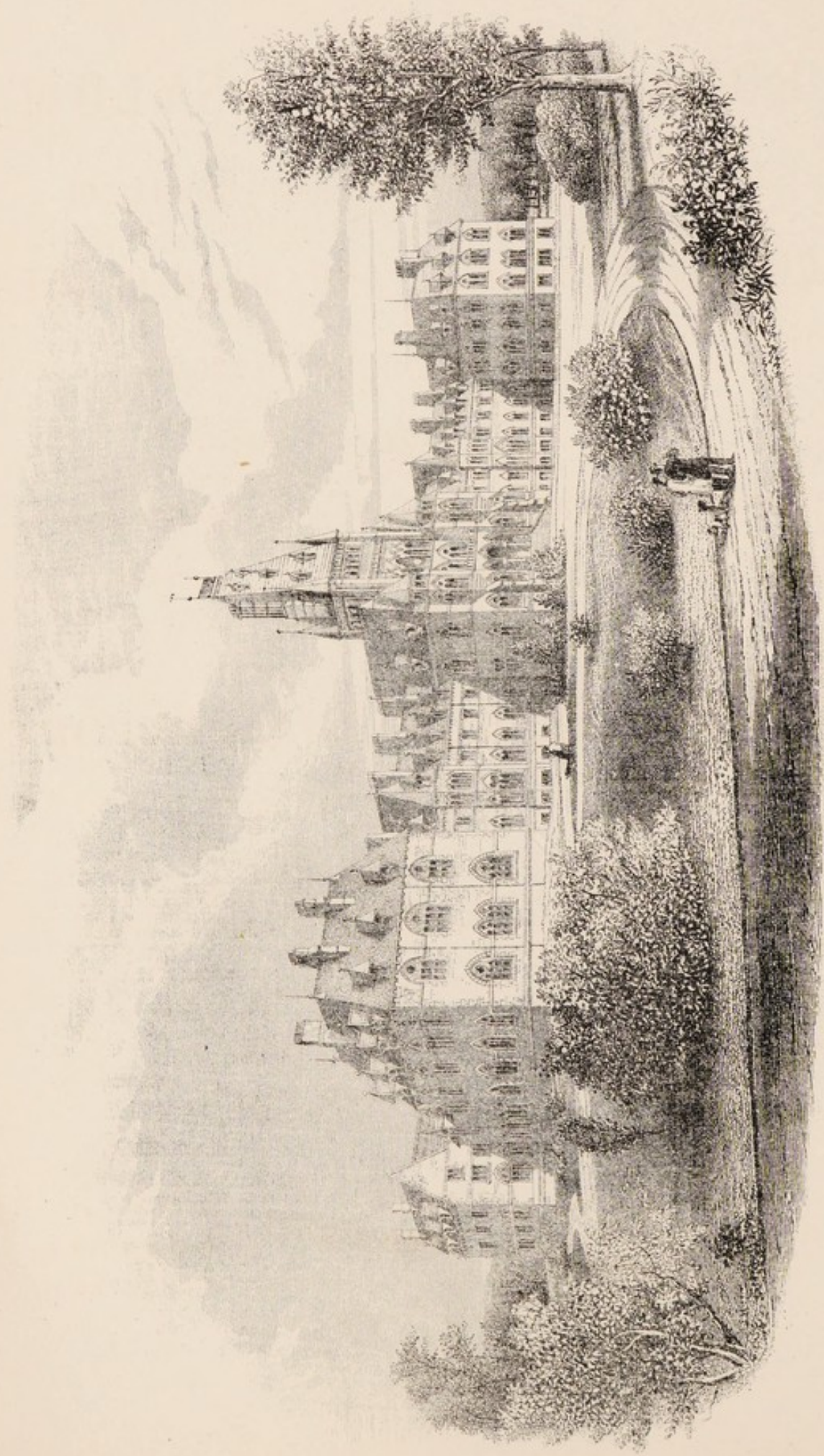
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THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM
FOR THE CARE, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING OF
IDIOTIC, IMBECILE, AND WEAK-MINDED
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS,

BELONGING TO

LANCASHIRE, YORKSHIRE, CHESHIRE, WESTMORLAND,
CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

'God help the Imbecile! more dark their lot
Than dumb, or deaf, the cripple, or the blind :
The closed soul-vision theirs, the blighted mind ;
Babes though full-grown ; the page of life a blot.

' Yet say, shall their affliction be abhorred ?
Their need o'erlooked ? shall Charity pass by,
Leave them to perish with averted eye ?
Forbid, the love that burns to serve her Lord !'

OFFICES:

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER;
EXCHANGE CHAMBERS, BANK STREET, MANCHESTER.

Secretary,—Mr. JAMES DIGGENS.

OCTOBER, 1890.

**The Royal Albert Asylum is open for Inspection
On Mondays and Thursdays only, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.**

A Donation of Five Guineas entitles a Subscriber to one Vote for Life, in the election of patients, and an Annual Subscription of a Guinea to two Annual Votes. Votes increase in the same proportion for higher sums.

Collecting Purses may be had on application to the General Secretary. Every Five Guineas obtained will entitle the Collector to a Life Vote.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable to the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster; or to the General Treasurer, the Lancaster Banking Company, Lancaster. Early intimation of money paid into Local Banks should be sent to the General Secretary, in order that the usual official acknowledgment may be promptly made.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH TO THE TREASURER, for the time being, of THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, situate at Lancaster, the sum of _____ to be applied to the purposes of that Institution, such Legacy to be paid, in precedence of the other pecuniary Legacies hereby bequeathed, out of such part of my Personal Estate, not specifically bequeathed, as the law permits to be appropriated by Will to charitable purposes.

LEGACIES.

	£	s.	d.
Miss Brackenbury, Brighton	10,000	0	0
Asa Lees, Esq., Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne	10,000	0	0
Thomas Wrigley, Esq., Timberhurst, Bury	10,000	0	0
Mrs. R. B. Dodgson, Blackburn	9,000	0	0
John Bairstow, Esq., Preston	5,000	0	0
John Eden, Esq., Durham	5,000	0	0
The Very Rev. Geo. Waddington, D.D., Dean of Durham...	5,000	0	0
Charles Hodgson, Esq., Durham	2,700	0	0
John Abbott, Esq., Halifax... ..	2,000	0	0
Miss E. A. Cort, Kirkby, Liverpool... ..	2,000	0	0
Samuel Fielden, Esq., Centre Vale, Todmorden... ..	2,000	0	0
John Walker, Esq., Preston	1,800	0	0
Mrs. Goulden, Salford... ..	1,000	0	0
Richard Newsham, Esq., Preston	1,000	0	0
Miss Pennington, Preston	1,000	0	0
Miss Mary Sterndale Rooke, Keswick	1,000	0	0
Miss Tatham, Lancaster	1,000	0	0
Miss Jessica Ball Rigby, Liverpool	985	12	8
Alderman Watson, Preston... ..	900	0	0
Miss Bradley, Slyne, Lancaster	720	0	0
Miss E. A. Ball, Southport... ..	620	18	7
John Brown, Esq., Rotherham	548	15	0
Henry Brown, Esq., Rawdon	500	0	0
Mrs. Burton, Roundhay, Leeds... ..	500	0	0
James Cunningham, Esq., Lytham	500	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, Lytham	500	0	0
Nathaniel Greenhalgh, Esq., Sharples, Bolton-le-Moors ...	500	0	0
Mrs. A. H. Danby Harcourt, Swinton Park, York	500	0	0
Miss Hannah Goad, Ulverston	500	0	0
Miss Irlam, Liverpool	500	0	0
Miss Alice Lowe, Blackpool	500	0	0
Edward Kirk Norris, Esq., Northenden	500	0	0
Joseph Nutter, Esq., Halifax	500	0	0
Mrs. Pierson, Bardsea, Ulverston	500	0	0
Thomas Warner, Esq., Bryn-y-Menai, Menai Bridge... ..	500	0	0
George Wood, Esq., Manchester	500	0	0
Miss Frances Barnes, Carlisle	450	0	0
John Burley, Esq., Halifax... ..	450	0	0
Mrs. Crabtree, Springfield, Rossendale	450	0	0
Miss Sarah Walton, Halifax	436	16	0
Anthony Wilkinson, Esq., Durham	390	0	0
Mrs. Mary Kitson, Rochdale	346	9	1
Mrs. Robinson, Elterwater, Grasmere	300	0	0
Mrs. Mary Redfern, Rose Lea, Knutsford	270	11	5
E. Denis de Vitre, Esq., M.D., Lancaster	250	0	0
Mrs. Minton, Toxteth Park, Liverpool	221	0	9
Miss L. A. Hutchinson, Malvern	205	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Mary King Birchall, Blackburn	200	0	0
James Cook, Esq., Stretford, Manchester	200	0	0
Miss F. J. Lewthwaite, Stott Park, Newby Bridge	200	0	0
Mrs. Middlehurst, Wigan	200	0	0
Mrs. Agnes Pattinson, Bowness	200	0	0
James Slingsby, Esq., Skipton	200	0	0
Miss E. Cowley, Sheffield	184	0	0
Mrs. Hague, Dewsbury	180	0	0
Mrs. Parkinson, Burnley	180	0	0
Frank Lowther, Esq., Manchester	105	0	0
Mrs. Walling, Preston	102	12	4
Miss Mary Elizabeth Baldwin, Lancaster	100	0	0
Isaac Bateson, Esq., Wyresdale, Lancaster	100	0	0
Thomas Dawson, Esq., Rochdale	100	0	0
Captain Gibson, R.N., Yealand Conyers	100	0	0
Miss Alice Giles, Cheltenham	100	0	0
James S. Harrison, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
John Holgate, Esq., Burton-in-Lonsdale	100	0	0
Rev. R. Lamb, Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Thomas Lamb, Esq., Hay Carr, Garstang	100	0	0
Mrs. Rand, Bradford	100	0	0
J. P. Chamberlain Starkie, Esq., Lancaster	100	0	0
Geo. Wright, Esq., Southport	100	0	0
Miss Greenwell, Darlington	90	0	0
Stephen Ross, Esq., Lancaster	90	0	0
Miss Elizabeth Bryan (Matron), Lancaster	86	1	4
Miss Eliza Brooks, Willaston, Nantwich	50	8	0
Edward Armstrong, Esq., Grassington, Skipton	50	0	0
Miss Emma Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Miss Isabella Elleray, Cartmel	50	0	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Emett, Liverpool	50	0	0
Miss M. A. Hamilton, Harrogate	50	0	0
Joseph Harger, Esq., Settle	50	0	0
Rev. T. B. Holgate, Cartmel	50	0	0
T. Tomlinson, Esq., Heysham	50	0	0
Thomas Tomlinson, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Waite, Ripon	50	0	0
J. L. Whimpray, Esq., Lancaster	50	0	0
Mrs. Atkinson, Lancaster	45	0	0
Thomas Dewhurst, Esq., Lancaster	45	0	0
J. W. Wright, Esq., Bingley	45	0	0
Mrs. Charnley, Lancaster	40	0	0
David Moore, Esq., Lancaster	25	0	0
John Pollard, Esq., Holker, Ulverston	23	19	0
Thomas Taylor, Esq., Lancaster	20	0	0
Miss Ann Bousfield	19	19	0
James Dickinson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
John Jacobson, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Mrs. Park, Ulverston	19	19	0
Robert McWhan, Esq., Birkenhead	19	19	0
William Welch, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Thomas Woods, Esq., Lancaster	19	19	0
Joshua Horner, Esq., Halifax	19	14	0
Jonathan Blackburn, Esq., Lancaster	18	0	0
Rev. W. R. Metcalfe, Hubberholme, Skipton	15	0	0
J. W. Leather, Esq., De Grey Lodge, Leeds	10	0	0
Miss Mary Armstrong, Carlisle	9	0	0
Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster	5	5	0

PROSPECTUS.

THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM has been established for the care, education, and training of Idiots and Imbeciles of all classes belonging to the Seven Northern Counties, viz.:—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. The number of Idiots and Imbeciles in England and Wales, returned at the Census of 1881 was 32,717. Of these, 8,764 belong to the Seven Counties, 2,422 being between Five years of age and Twenty. But accurate statistics as to the prevalence of idiocy or imbecility are difficult to obtain, and there is no doubt that the foregoing returns are considerably below the actual number, owing to the general ignorance on the subject, and the natural desire in families to conceal the existence of the malady.

Idiocy being generally accompanied by an abnormal or imperfectly developed physical organisation, which retards the growth of the intellectual and moral powers, Idiots require a distinctive treatment in separate Institutions, where the resources of the skilful physician can be best employed for the modification or correction of those defects which obscure the mind. The Commissioners in Lunacy, and the medical profession generally, condemn the association of Idiots with Lunatics, as in all respects very objectionable and mutually injurious. In their Report for 1865, the Commissioners observe: "It has long been our opinion, as the result of extended experience and observation, that the association of Idiot children with Lunatics is very objectionable and injurious to them, and upon our visits to County Asylums we have frequently suggested arrangements for their separate treatment and instruction. It is always to us a painful thing to see Idiot children, whose mental faculties and physical powers and habits are capable of much development and improvement, wandering, without object or special care, about the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. The benefits to be derived, even in idiot cases apparently hopeless, from a distinctive system, and from persevering endeavours to develop the dormant powers, physical and intellectual, are now so fully established that any argument upon the subject would be superfluous." Again, in their Report for 1874, the Commissioners state: "We should be glad to see the noble example of the Northern Counties in this direction followed in other parts of the kingdom, since Idiots form a large proportion of the mentally afflicted, and require peculiar treatment, distinct from that applicable to the Insane." Referring to the ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, the *Lancet* (June 20th, 1868) says:—"We hail the establishment of this Asylum as another proof of the more scientific therapeutics to which the insane are now subjected. Till within the last few years the Idiot or the Imbecile child was invariably accommodated, not only in the same building, but in the same ward, with the victims to dementia, melancholia, or chronic mania. The effects of this indiscriminate classification and treatment were most pernicious. The young Idiot or Imbecile, at the impressible and plastic period of his life, suffered from daily and nightly contact with those confirmed or aggravated cases of lunacy, and the only opportunity available for his rescue was then allowed to slip, until his case also became aggravated or confirmed. The benefits of the new system have been signally satisfactory."

That much may be done to render the poor Idiot's life more tolerable to himself and less burdensome to his friends, has been abundantly demonstrated by the success of existing asylums. Dr. Langdon Down, speaking from his long experience as the Superintendent of the largest Idiot Asylum in this country, calculates that of the cases admitted into that Institution, "10 per cent. become self-supporting; 40 per cent. become so far improved as to cease to use up a sane life in their care, and become contributors to the common stock; and the remainder, all but 6 per cent., are invariably

improved in their habits, and become greatly lessened burdens on their families and society." Dr. Duncan, F.R.S., and Mr. Millard, in their work on the "Classification, Training, and Education of Idiots," thus describe the success of specific treatment:—"Weak physical powers have been strengthened, uncleanly habits have been cured, the spiteful and irritable have become calm, the dependent self-depending; the idle have been rendered useful, the untutored have learned to read, write, count, and draw; the ability to earn much towards their own livelihood has been acquired by some, while in a few instances the capacity for earning sufficient for a maintenance and laying it out for themselves has been gained; and the moral and religious feelings have been aroused and fostered, so that excellent characters have been produced, and deeds of simple kindness have been performed by those who were once selfish, sensual, and depraved. The late Dr. Seguin, the distinguished physician, who may be regarded as the pioneer in this noble work, said, after thirty years' practical experience in the education and training of Idiots:—"Idiots have been improved, educated, and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than thirty per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling, and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life, under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and twenty-five to thirty per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women."

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM is situated about a mile from Lancaster; and the Estate upon which it is erected consists of about 105 acres of excellent land in a charming and salubrious situation, commanding fine views of Morecambe Bay and the Lake Mountains. Accommodation has been provided for 600 inmates, and the arrangements comprise every convenience for the specific treatment of idiots and imbeciles. The system of Training pursued in the Asylum is designed to secure, by special means, the physical, mental, and moral improvement of the patients, and is under the immediate direction of a Medical Superintendent. It includes gymnastic training, school education of a suitable kind, and instruction in a simple handicraft or other useful occupation.

Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are *not* eligible for admission; nor those who are incurably Hydrocephalic. Idiocy which is complicated with blindness or deafness, is also a disqualification.

The following are some of the principal Rules and Regulations:—

PATIENTS.—Two classes of Patients, of both sexes, are admitted into the Asylum:—

1. Free patients, between the ages of Six and Fifteen, whose friends are proved to be unable to meet the lowest payment. They are elected by the votes of the Subscribers, and received for Seven years, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Asylum.
2. Paying patients admitted by the Central Committee, without Election, and at any time. The charges vary according to the requirements and circumstances of the friends of applicants.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.—Applications must be addressed to the General Secretary, from whom all necessary information may be obtained. The Central Committee will institute inquiries to ascertain if there be a reasonable probability that the Candidates will be benefited by the system adopted in the Asylum, and decide the terms on which they ought to be admitted. Previously to the election, a list of approved applicants from each County will be sent to the Subscribers entitled to vote for the admission of patients.

MODE OF ELECTING PATIENTS.—In order to meet the various opinions entertained as to the proper mode of electing patients, Subscribers have the option of voting directly, by means of voting papers; or of transferring their votes to their respective Local or County Committees. Canvassing for Votes is prohibited.

VOTES.—Donors of Five Guineas have a Life Vote, and Annual Subscribers of Half-a-Guinea an Annual Vote, for each vacancy due to their respective Counties. The right of voting, as regards higher sums, increases in the same proportion.

VOTES OF MINISTERS.—Any Minister preaching, or lending his pulpit for, a Sermon on behalf of the Institution, has a Vote for Life. The Minister of the Place of Worship where the Collection is made, is also entitled to Life Votes for the amount thus raised, at the rate of One Vote for every Five Guineas.

PERPETUATION OF VOTES.—At the death of a Donor, a vote for every Ten Guineas of his gift is vested in perpetuity in the Committee of the County to which the gift was originally made; and Legacies confer the same privilege. This voting power is never to exceed one-fourth of the entire voting power belonging to the Donors and Subscribers in the County.

GOVERNMENT.—The Government of the Institution is confided to—

- (a) A Central Committee, which consists of Representatives from each of the Local Committees, and of Fifteen Subscribers resident in the neighbourhood of Lancaster, to be chosen at the General Annual Meeting.
- (b) County Committees, constituted by the Members of the Central Committee forming themselves into Sub-Committees for promoting, in their respective Counties, the interests of the Asylum.
- (c) Local Committees, for the purpose of obtaining funds and generally promoting the interests of the Asylum. Every Local Committee is entitled to send one Representative to the Central Committee, and an additional Representative for each entire Thousand Guineas in Donations after the first Thousand Guineas, and for each entire Fifty Guineas in Annual Subscriptions after the first Fifty Guineas, contributed in that district.

The number of patients *elected* by each County is regulated by the amount of its contributions. Of the 580 patients now in the Asylum, 264 belong to Lancashire, 172 to Yorkshire, 46 to Cheshire, 45 to Durham, 21 to Cumberland, 21 to Northumberland, 6 to Westmorland. Five full payment cases belong to counties not included in the Asylum district.

Testimony to the successful working of the Royal Albert Asylum has been borne by the Commissioners in Lunacy; by the late Dr. Seguin, of New York; and by other eminent authorities. The *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Examiner*, *Manchester Courier*, *Liverpool Courier*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Bradford Observer*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Preston Herald*, *Halifax Courier*, *Southport Visiter*, and other leading journals, have sent Special Correspondents to describe the daily life of the Institution.

The OBJECT being one of broad Christian philanthropy, CHALLENGES THE SYMPATHY OF ALL CLASSES, and the Committee now confidently appeal for help to raise the Idiot and Imbecile from their state of wasteful sloth, physical deterioration, and mental and moral darkness. Owing to inadequacy of income the accommodation provided is not yet fully utilised, although the Applications for Admission are both numerous and urgent. The Central Committee, therefore, while gratefully acknowledging the generous support which they have received in the past, earnestly APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. Legacies are invested, under Rule 36, for the permanent benefit of the Institution.

Reports, Pamphlets, Regulations of Admission, and other information, will be gladly supplied by the General Secretary, Mr. James Diggins, Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

JOHN T. HIBBERT, *Chairman of the Central Committee.*

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Liverpool, }
ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, York, } *Vice-Chairmen.*

October, 1890.

JAMES DIGGENS, *General Secretary.*

The ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM having been established for the benefit of all classes of Idiots and Imbeciles, the Central Committee have purchased a Detached House with extensive private grounds, in convenient proximity to the Asylum Estate, as a Home for special Private Patients attending the Schools and other Occupations at the Institution. BRUNTON HOUSE combines, for Private Patients paying remunerative rates, the seclusion and comforts of a Private Residence with the hygienic, educational, and training resources of a Public Institution under responsible management.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM

FOR

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES,
LANCASTER.

INSTITUTED DECEMBER 21, 1864.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

Trustees.

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SEFTON, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BECTIVE, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD MUNCASTER, M.P.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

His Grace the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF WHARNCLIFFE
His Grace the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF LATHOM.
His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.	The Right Hon. the EARL OF BECTIVE,
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The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.	CARLISLE.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF	The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF
HARTINGTON, M.P.	MANCHESTER.
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The Right Hon. the EARL OF RAVENSWORTH.	PRESTON.

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Chairman.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN T. HIBBERT.

Vice-Chairmen.

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Liverpool.

SIR ANDREW FAIRBAIRN, KNT., York.

- | | |
|---|---|
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 Sir F. T. MAPPIN, Bart., M.P., Sheffield.
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 Sir THOMAS STOREY, Knt., Lancaster.
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 The Very Rev. The DEAN OF DURHAM.
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 ANGUS HOLDEN, Esq., Bradford.
 ISAAC HOLDEN, Esq., M.P., Keighley.
 RICHARD HURST, Esq., Rochdale.
 Colonel HUTCHINSON, Bury.
 ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Rochdale.
 CHARLES R. JACSON, Esq., Preston.
 CHR. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., Lancaster.
 R. BENSON JOWITT, Esq., Leeds.
 HENRY W. LORD, Esq., Lancaster.
 FRANCIS M. LUPTON, Esq., Leeds.
 JOHN W. MACLURE, Esq., M.P.,
 Manchester.</p> |
|---|---|

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 WRIGHT MELLOR, Esq., Huddersfield.
 Lieut.-Colonel MONKS, Durham.
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Treasurer :—
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GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.

—:o:—

The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Royal Albert Asylum was held in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Friday, October 10th, 1890 ;

SIR FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, BART., M.P.,

(Chairman of the Sheffield Local Committee),

IN THE CHAIR.

The Proceedings having been opened with prayer by the Ven. Archdeacon Blakeney, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield, the Report of the Central Committee was presented by the General Secretary (Mr. James Diggins), and the Chairman addressed the meeting.

The following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously passed :—

- 1.—That this Meeting, on behalf of the general body of Subscribers, respectfully tenders to the Right Hon. LORD WINMARLEIGH its best thanks for the important services which his Lordship has rendered to the Royal Albert Asylum, and regrets exceedingly that, owing to declining health, he has, unfortunately, been obliged to resign the Chairmanship of the Central Committee, the duties of which office his Lordship has for many years so efficiently and courteously discharged.

Moved by Edward Lawrence, Esq., of Liverpool, (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by Alderman the Rev. C. Twemlow Royds, M.A., (Vice-Chairman of the House Committee), Lancaster.

- 2.—That this Meeting approves and adopts the Report now presented ; and, whilst recognising therein many proofs of sure and satisfactory progress, earnestly commends the Royal Albert Asylum to the generous support of the benevolent public of the North of England.

Moved by the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, (Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon Blakeney, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield.

- 3.—That this Meeting gratefully acknowledges the able and valuable co-operation of the Officers and Members of the Ladies' Associations ; and earnestly invites the assistance of the County and Local Committees, and other active friends of the Royal Albert Asylum, in the formation of additional Ladies' Associations.

Moved by Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Knt., (Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee); seconded by Alderman Charles Brown, Chester.

- 4.—That the thanks of the Subscribers be given to the Lancaster members of the Central Committee for their past services ; and in compliance with Rule 24, this Meeting hereby appoints the Right Hon. JOHN T. HIBBERT, and the following gentlemen, members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year :—

SIR THOMAS STOREY, KNT.	HENRY GARNETT, ESQ.	LIEUT.-COL. MARTON.
REV. C. T. ROYDS, M.A.	ALBERT GREG, ESQ.	EDWARD G. PALEY, ESQ.
REV. CANON ALLEN, D.D.	SAMUEL J. HARRIS, ESQ.	WILLIAM T. SHARP, ESQ.
CHARLES BLADES, ESQ.	CHR. JOHNSON, ESQ., F.R.C.S	ABRAM SEWARD, ESQ.
EDWARD B. DAWSON, ESQ.	HENRY W. LORD, ESQ.	

Moved by the Worshipful the Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman J. B. Jackson) ; seconded by R. E. Leader, Esq., Sheffield.

- 5.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheffield Local Committee, and that the following gentlemen (with power to add to their number) be invited to act in the same capacity in furtherance of the objects of the Royal Albert Asylum.

SIR FREDERICK T. MAPPIN, BART., M.P.	EMERSON BAINBRIDGE, ESQ.
THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD.	SAMUEL ROBERTS, ESQ.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BLAKENEY, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield.	J. W. PYE-SMITH, ESQ.
SIR HENRY STEPHENSON, KNT.	R. E. LEADER, ESQ. } <i>Hon. Secs.</i>
THE MASTER CUTLER.	EDWARD BIRKS, ESQ. }

Moved by Sir Henry Stephenson, Knt., Sheffield ; seconded by Christopher Johnson, Esq., F.R.C.S., Lancaster.

- 6.—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the honorary auditor, Abram Seward, Esq., and to the professional auditor, Mr. William G. Welch, for their audit of the accounts of the Institution, and for their examination of the securities held on the Sustentation Fund Account ; and this meeting, in compliance with Rule 34, hereby appoints for the ensuing year Charles Blades, Esq., as honorary auditor, and Mr. Wm. G. Welch, as professional auditor.

Moved by Alderman B. S. Brigg, Keighley ; seconded by W. I. R. Crowder, Esq., Carlisle.

- 7.—That, circumstances permitting, the next General Annual Meeting of this Institution be held at Leeds, on Wednesday, September 30th, 1891 ; and that notice thereof be given in the Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, York, Huddersfield, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Chester, Kendal, Carlisle, Durham, and Newcastle newspapers.

Moved by Charles France, Esq., Bradford ; seconded by Abram Seward, Esq., Lancaster.

- 8.—A cordial Vote of Thanks to the Chairman was moved by the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert ; seconded by R. E. Leader, Esq., Sheffield.

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Previous to the Meeting, Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., (Chairman of the Sheffield Local Committee), entertained the members of the Central Committee, and other friends, at Luncheon, at his residence, Thornbury, Sheffield.



# REPORT

*Presented at the General Annual Meeting,  
at Sheffield, October 10th, 1890.*

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THE Central Committee rejoice to be permitted to present to the Subscribers and Friends of the Royal Albert Asylum their Twenty-sixth Annual Report; and they trust that the record of work and progress will afford satisfaction and encouragement to all who have been associated in the establishment and support of the Institution. Sheffield was one of the first towns in Yorkshire to render assistance in founding the Institution, and has continued to give it earnest support. In 1866 a public meeting was held under the presidency of the Earl of Wharncliffe, who also presided at the General Annual Meeting in 1875, and again eloquently advocated the cause of the Institution. In 1882 a public meeting, in connection with the Election of fifty patients, was held at Sheffield, when Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Local Committee, presided. For earnest and liberal support the Royal Albert Asylum is under great obligations to Sir Frederick T. Mappin, who has always cheerfully and generously responded to the appeals of the Central Committee. At every visit it has been the happy privilege of the Committee to report substantial progress. In 1866 they had just purchased 41 acres of land, and had

Sheffield  
support.

Progress.



raised £20,000 towards the cost of erecting an Asylum. The Brooke Wing of the Asylum was opened in December, 1870, with three patients, and the building was completed in 1873. Accommodation has been provided for 600 patients, and there are now 580 inmates. The Institution has a freehold estate of 105½ acres, with extensive and complete farm buildings; a model detached Infirmary, the gift of the late Mr. Edward Rodgett, of Preston, to commemorate whose beneficence it is called "The Rodgett Infirmary;" the Winmarleigh Recreation Hall, with a spacious hall for services, entertainments, and meetings, and a large room in the basement used as a playroom for the girls and junior boys; a Branch Establishment (Brunton House) for the residence of private patients; and a thoroughly efficient staff and equipment.

General Annual  
Meeting  
at Liverpool.

The last General Annual Meeting was held at Liverpool, under the presidency of the Mayor (E. H. Cookson, Esq.), who most hospitably entertained the Central Committee. Excellent addresses were delivered by His Worship, by the Lord Bishop of Liverpool, and by the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert and Mr. Edward Lawrence (Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee), Mr. W. H. Higgin, Q.C., and other friends of the Institution. In the course of his introductory address, the Mayor said :—

Speech of the  
Mayor of  
Liverpool.

"To many in the room, no doubt, the Royal Albert Asylum was very well known, and its usefulness recognised, and he could only wish they had had more friends assembled to hear the testimony to the good work which the Institution had done and was capable of doing, and to have assisted in alleviating the sufferings of those for whom it was established. The existence of this malady of idiocy there was no gainsaying. The census returns and the report of the Commissioners in Lunacy testified to the fact that it did exist and unfortunately to a very large extent, to a greater extent than they, or anyone having the good of the country at heart, could wish to see. It should be the object of all to alleviate the condition of those poor, and in too many cases neglected, individuals, as far as possible. If they looked at the amount and extent of idiocy they would be bound to admit that the means at disposal for dealing with it were very inadequate. But so far as the seven northern counties were concerned he thought they presented themselves in a very favourable light in affording the advantages of this Institution of the Royal Albert Asylum to 600 patients. These patients received every encouragement, care, and tenderness, and were instructed in those simple callings in life which were adapted to their imperfect reasoning, such as domestic work, or joinery, bootmaking, and similar trades, or agricultural pursuits. It was in this way that they endeavoured to brighten the life of these poor people, and to bring them to a condition of happiness and usefulness, and thus, undoubtedly, to add them to the common stock of national wealth. The Asylum was built about twenty years ago, and during that period it had done very considerable work. Some 1,151 patients had been temporarily relieved or altogether



cured, and there were now 586 inmates. It was no new feature for the claims of charitable institutions to be advocated in that room when they concerned only Liverpool; but this was a different occasion, for they appealed not only to the citizens of Liverpool, but to the Seven Northern Counties for increased support . . . . . He had great pleasure—although at the same time there must be regret at the fact that such an Institution as this should be so necessary—in coming there to give his own support to what he could not but recognise as one of the most admirable and deserving Institutions in this country.”

In a touching address the Bishop of Liverpool remarked :—

Speech of the  
Bishop of  
Liverpool.

“He supposed it would be admitted that it was among the first of Christian duties that every Christian should try to help those who could not help themselves. They would, further, all be agreed that if there was one person in the world who could not help himself it was that one who was born imbecile, or became imbecile, and who remained imbecile to the end of his days. Of all objects in God’s world there was none more deserving of compassion, none more deserving of help. These poor creatures, it should be remembered, were not imbecile by any fault of their own. They were born with less faculties than others; it was their destiny that they must lead a life of comparative unhappiness—of unhappiness compared with the life which many others more perfectly endowed enjoyed. These poor creatures were to be found everywhere. They were not members of one class or of one people. They found them among the children of the rich as well as among the poor; among children of the learned and of the unlearned; among the children of all nations from one end of the world to the other; and all were as they were, not by their own fault, but in the mysterious providence of God.”

In connection with the General Annual Meeting an Election of 40 patients was held under the presidency of Mr. Stewart H. Brown. There were no fewer than 107 candidates, viz., Lancashire, 28 candidates for 15 vacancies; Yorkshire, 42 candidates for 12 vacancies; Cheshire, 11 candidates for 4 vacancies; Westmorland, 3 candidates for 2 vacancies; Cumberland, 4 candidates for 2 vacancies; Durham, 13 candidates for 4 vacancies; Northumberland, 6 candidates for 1 vacancy. The number of vacancies allotted to the respective counties depends upon the amount of their contributions—a fact which the Committee commend to the generous consideration of the benevolent.

Election at  
Liverpool.

There are in the Institution at the present time 580 patients, of whom 389 are boys and 191 girls. At the date of the last Report there were 586, viz., 387 boys and 199 girls. The average number resident during the year has been 582; and there have been 76 admissions, 69 discharges, and 13 deaths. Of the 580 present inmates, 324 are election patients, 216 reduced payment cases, 16 full payment cases, 14 associated and private cases, 7 life-interest cases, and 3 presentation cases.

Number and  
Classification of  
Patients.



They may be thus classified according to the Counties from which they have been admitted :—

|                       |           |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| LANCASHIRE ... ..     | 264       |
| YORKSHIRE ... ..      | 172       |
| CHESHIRE ... ..       | 46        |
| DURHAM ... ..         | 45        |
| CUMBERLAND ... ..     | 21        |
| NORTHUMBERLAND ... .. | 21        |
| WESTMORLAND ... ..    | 6         |
| OTHER COUNTIES ... .. | 5         |
|                       | <hr/> 580 |

Contributions  
towards  
maintenance of  
Election  
Patients.

The sum of £980 18s. 9d. has been received during the year from parents and friends towards the maintenance of election patients: thus from Lancashire, £426 18s. od.; Yorkshire, £376 17s. 3d.; Cheshire, £71 10s. od.; Durham, £44 1s. 6d.; Cumberland, £28 19s. od.; Westmorland, £13 0s. 6d.; Northumberland, £19 12s. 6d. It is desirable to encourage such contributions, not only for the amount actually received, but as fostering the independence of the relatives of patients, and leading to more frequent inquiries about the children than might otherwise be the case. The payments range from 1s. to 6s. per week, the majority being at the rate of 2s. or 2s. 6d. per week. By the removal of imbecile children from families not only is the cost of actual maintenance saved, but other members of the families are often set free to earn their own livelihood, and the depressing influences of a great affliction disappear. The gain to the community as well as to the imbecile must, in most cases, be simply incalculable. In the collection of such contributions the Secretary exercises a charitable discretion, so as to prevent any heavy burden upon the limited resources of a family in times of sickness or lack of employment; and it is gratifying to know that, in favourable circumstances, the payments are cheerfully and punctually made.

Financial  
condition.

The Committee are glad to be able to report that the financial condition of the Institution continues to be satisfactory. The total amount received from all sources during the year has been £22,975 14s. 8d., being £20,263 4s. 2d. for Maintenance Fund, £2,600 for Sustentation (Endowment) Fund, £112 2s. od. for the Estate and



Buildings Improvement Account, and £0 8s. 6d. for the Winmarleigh Recreation Hall Fund. The principal item of income in the Maintenance Account is under the head of "payments for patients," which amounts to no less than £9,514 14s. 8d., or nearly one-half of the entire sum received. It will be noted that the Institution is, after all, largely self-supporting, and that the payments at the higher rates enable the Committee to extend the benefits to many additional free cases. The steady growth of the Sustentation Fund, which now yields upwards of £4,000 per annum, is also a subject for congratulation. The Committee would respectfully commend this Fund to the consideration of those who contemplate the disposal of some of their property for charitable purposes; and they gratefully appreciate the wisdom of the first promoters of the Royal Albert Asylum in appropriating Legacies to the formation of this Fund. It is particularly encouraging to find that many friends who have liberally supported the Charity are not unmindful of its claims when they come to make a final disposition of their property. The amount of the Annual Subscriptions contributed is still far below what may fairly be expected from the populous and wealthy district of the Seven Northern Counties of England; and the Central Committee would urgently appeal for more adequate assistance in this direction. Such contributions are difficult to collect and sustain over so wide an area, but they are invaluable as indicating an earnest interest in the Asylum. Many subscriptions are received from those who have no direct interest in the Institution, and who contribute out of pure charity, with no thought of patronage; but if only a moderate sum were given by each of the 195 places from which the present inmates have been received, the total amount of Annual Subscriptions would be very largely augmented. Surely this is not too much to ask.

Sustentation  
Fund.

Annual  
Subscriptions.

The Winmarleigh Recreation Hall Fund is now closed, the Building being entirely free from debt. The usefulness of this addition to the Asylum is found to be so great that it is surprising that so large an Institution could ever have been worked efficiently without it. The entire cost of the Building, with fittings and furniture, has been £6,606 16s. 3d.

Winmarleigh  
Hall.



Debt on Estate  
and Buildings  
Improvement  
Account.

There is still unfortunately a debt of £1,661 19s. 7d. on the Estate and Buildings Improvement Account. At the beginning of the year it stood at £2,232 17s. 5d., and the reduction has been effected by Donations amounting to £112 2s. od., and the transfer of £500 from the Maintenance Fund. The Debt was incurred for new Boilers and Boiler-house, Heating Apparatus, Laundry Improvements, &c. The Committee, who have always endeavoured strictly to regulate their expenditure by their income, would be glad to see the finances of the Institution relieved from the burden of this debt.

Contributions.

The Contributions to the Maintenance and Sustentation Funds may be thus tabulated :—

| COUNTIES.        | MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.  |           |           | SUSTENTATION FUND. |            | TOTAL.    |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
|                  | Annual Subscriptions. | Donations | Legacies. | Legacies.          | Donations. |           |
|                  | £ s. d.               | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.   | £ s. d.            | £ s. d.    | £ s. d.   |
| LANCASHIRE ..... | 1592 3 0              | 690 3 8   | 55 5 0    | 2200 0 0           | 400 0 0    | 4937 11 8 |
| YORKSHIRE .....  | 1466 6 2              | 461 5 5   | .....     | .....              | .....      | 1927 11 7 |
| CHESHIRE .....   | 534 11 2              | 52 14 9   | .....     | .....              | .....      | 587 5 11  |
| WESTMORLAND ...  | 64 1 6                | 10 5 0    | .....     | .....              | .....      | 74 6 6    |
| CUMBERLAND ..... | 323 5 9               | 22 2 0    | .....     | .....              | .....      | 345 7 9   |
| DURHAM.....      | 473 11 0              | 13 0 6    | .....     | .....              | .....      | 486 11 6  |
| NORTHUMBERLAND   | 53 18 6               | .....     | .....     | .....              | .....      | 53 18 6   |
|                  | 4507 17 1             | 1249 11 4 | 55 5 0    | 2200 0 0           | 400 0 0    | 8412 13 5 |

The Work of  
Ladies'  
Associations.

To the benevolent influence and earnest, self-denying labours of the Officers and Members of the Ladies' Associations for aiding the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum, the Committee again gratefully acknowledge their indebtedness. The objects of such associations are three-fold—to disseminate information about the Asylum ; to seek out suitable cases for admission ; and to collect contributions from those who would not be likely to give unless personally waited upon by residents in their own districts. By such agencies the number of subscribers has been enormously increased, and contributions, ranging from £5 5s. to 1s. per annum, have been obtained. It is impossible to over-estimate the benefits which the Institution thus receives, and the practical sympathy thus manifested must be of great advantage to the community at large. No greater service can be rendered



than by assisting in the formation of additional associations, and in extending their ramifications throughout the entire district of the Seven Associated Counties, and such help will be most gratefully welcomed by the Central Committee. There are still many important parts of the district where no such organisation exists. The Committee would here tender their hearty thanks to the Countess of Bective, who, with her accustomed zeal and ability, is endeavouring to organise a Westmorland Ladies' Association, and they would respectfully appeal to their lady friends in that county to render her Ladyship all the assistance in their power. The Committee trust that ere long they may be able to announce the establishment of Associations in Liverpool and other important centres in South Lancashire, as well as in districts of Yorkshire, which have not yet been worked in this way.

The Contributions collected by the Ladies' Associations during the year are as follows :—

Contributions  
collected by  
Ladies'  
Associations.

|                      |     |     |     |     |     |     | Annual |    |    | Subscriptions. |     |     | Donations. |    |    | Total. |    |    |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----|----|----------------|-----|-----|------------|----|----|--------|----|----|
|                      |     |     |     |     |     |     | £      | s. | d. | £              | s.  | d.  | £          | s. | d. | £      | s. | d. |
| CHESHIRE             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388    | 10 | 2  | 52             | 9   | 9   | 440        | 19 | 11 |        |    |    |
| DURHAM               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 424    | 17 | 6  | ...            | ... | ... | 424        | 17 | 6  |        |    |    |
| MANCHESTER           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 248    | 0  | 6  | 24             | 3   | 1   | 272        | 3  | 7  |        |    |    |
| AND SALFORD DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 92     | 14 | 0  | 27             | 11  | 0   | 120        | 5  | 0  |        |    |    |
| "                    | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..  | ..  | 339    | 19 | 2  | 23             | 1   | 6   | 363        | 0  | 8  |        |    |    |
| HALIFAX              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 229    | 7  | 6  | 29             | 15  | 2   | 259        | 2  | 8  |        |    |    |
| BRADFORD             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240    | 12 | 9  | 15             | 17  | 0   | 256        | 9  | 9  |        |    |    |
| CUMBERLAND           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98     | 3  | 6  | 0              | 10  | 6   | 98         | 14 | 0  |        |    |    |
| LEEDS                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85     | 18 | 6  | 4              | 9   | 6   | 90         | 8  | 0  |        |    |    |
| YORK...              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14     | 16 | 0  | 1              | 4   | 6   | 16         | 0  | 6  |        |    |    |
| SOUTHPORT            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8      | 18 | 6  | 0              | 10  | 0   | 9          | 8  | 6  |        |    |    |
| SALTBURN-BY-THE-SEA  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2      | 2  | 0  | 5              | 5   | 0   | 7          | 7  | 0  |        |    |    |
| THIRSK               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2174   | 0  | 1  | 184            | 17  | 0   | 2358       | 17 | 1  |        |    |    |

The total amount received last year was £2,308 10s. 5d. There has, therefore, been a net increase this year of £50 6s. 8d. To the credit of the counties of Durham and Cumberland, also to Halifax, Bradford, Southport, and Thirsk, must be placed the increase; and the decrease has occurred in Cheshire, Manchester and Salford, Rochdale, Leeds, York, Saltburn. In some of the latter places there have been exceptional obstacles arising from the resignation of officers or collectors, and the difficulty of re-placing such friends; in the pressure of local claims for subscriptions; and in there



having been no candidates for admission from the district. To the Honorary Secretaries and others, whom it might be invidious to name, the Central Committee are under great obligations for their able and disinterested efforts to sustain the efficiency of their respective Associations: such invaluable services are most gratefully recognised. Some of these Ladies not only ably conduct their own Associations, but have also most generously offered to render assistance in forming similar auxiliaries in neighbouring districts.

Legacies. Legacies have been received during the year as follows, and others have been notified:—

|                                              | £    | s. | d. |
|----------------------------------------------|------|----|----|
| Samuel Fielden, Centre Vale, Todmorden ..... | 2000 | 0  | 0  |
| James Cook, Stretford, Manchester .....      | 200  | 0  | 0  |
| J. L. Whimpray, Lancaster .....              | 50   | 0  | 0  |
| Rev. Edmund Luby, Glasson, Lancaster         | 5    | 5  | 0  |

In drafting wills it is important that particular care should be taken to designate the Institution accurately, as it is believed that a substantial legacy has been lost this year owing to misdescription. A proper form of bequest is always prefixed to the annual reports.

Special Contributions. Among the contributions deserving of special mention are the following:—

A Donation of £300 to the Sustentation Fund from a Lady, who desired that the contribution should be entered as from "A Friend in Lancashire."

A Donation of £250 from the Residuary Legatees of the late Mr. Daniel Procter, Manchester.

An additional Donation of £105 from Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Askham Richard, York.

A Donation of £100 (Sustentation Fund) from Mr. Edward Edmondson, Liverpool.

A Donation of £100 from Mr. S. H. Thompson, Liverpool.

A Donation of £52 10s., for Yorkshire, from "A Friend," Southport; and £50 from "M.S."

Additional Donations of £50 each from Mr. Hanson Ormerod, Brighouse; Mr. Arthur Hutchinson, Hagley Park, Hereford; Mr. Wm. Rothwell, Colwyn Bay; and Mr. Wright Mellor, Cote Royd, Huddersfield.

A sum of £25, proceeds of a Sale of Work at Heighington, Co. Durham, per Miss Eva Hardy, one of the lady collectors in connection with the Durham Ladies' Association. The sale realised £30, but £5 has been retained for the purchase of materials towards another sale in the village.



An additional Donation of £5 5s., in memoriam "Henrietta, April 7, 1874."

An additional Donation of £5 5s. from the chaplain of the Eccleshill Lodge of Freemasons, 1034, Bradford, per Mr. Jas. G. Hutchinson; and an additional Donation of £5 5s. from the Freemasons' Lodge of Amity, 283, Haslingden.

An Annual Subscription of £10 10s. from Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Co., Liverpool.

An additional Donation of £21 from the Rochdale Co-operative Society, Limited; an additional Donation of £5 5s. from the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society. Considering the special character of such contributions, it may be well to state that the following Annual Subscriptions have been continued:—Brighouse Industrial Society, £5 5s.; Halifax Flour Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Flour Society, £2 2s.; Sowerby Bridge Industrial Society, £2 2s.

Part proceeds of Nursery Rhyme Entertainment, per Mrs. Robinson, The Rectory, Castle Eden, £2 15s. od.; proceeds of Concert at Rossington, per Rev. J. W. Scarlett, £2 7s. od.; Collected at Bottle Works, Seaham Harbour, per Miss Thorman, £1 18s. 6d.; Thank-offering for the R.A.A., per E.S.F., £1 1s. od.; Mothers' Meeting at Bunbury, Cheshire, per Mrs. Aspinall, Tarporley, £0 10s. 6d. (annual subscription); Collected at Aldford Girls' School, per Miss Annie White, £0 3s. 6d.

Among the notable sundry gifts to the Institution, the following should here be mentioned:—

Sundry  
Gifts.

2,111 Bulbs presented by Messrs. Dicksons, Limited, Royal Seed and Nursery Establishment, Chester.

The sum of £13 18s. 4d. for the purchase of Musical Instruments for low-grade patients, from Mr. Arthur H. Heywood, Elleray, Windermere.

A valuable Harmonium from Lady Storey, Westfield, Lancaster.

20 foreign Cage Birds, from Mrs. Cross, Liverpool.

A large Doll's House, with furniture, from Miss Maud Marshall, Elmhurst, Scotforth, Lancaster.

In cordially thanking the following gentlemen who have made Collections during the past year, the Committee would again appeal to Clergymen and Ministers of all denominations for similar assistance. The Institution is established on a broad, unsectarian basis, and the objects are such as claim the heartiest sympathy of all Christians. In nearly every instance reported the collections have been made by those who have rendered help in previous years. The Committee would gratefully welcome the co-operation of others, especially of those who introduce to them candidates for admission into the Institution, and

Collections  
and  
Offeratories.



by whom the advantages of the care and training afforded by it are thus personally recognised. Besides the contributions obtained, such advocacy is useful in diffusing information respecting the Institution, and must tend to enlarge the circle of those interested in its welfare and progress.

The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster, per the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.

Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, Leeds.

Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.

Rev. J. Hammersley, Alithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.

Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.

Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham; also at all Saints', Eshwinning, and Ushaw Moor, Durham.

Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre Church, Garstang.

Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas' Church, Bedford Leigh.

Rev. T. Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.

Rev. J. L. Pain, St. John's Church, Silverdale.

Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.

Rev. Thomas Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.

#### Weekly Cost.

The average cost of maintenance per head, reckoned upon the number of patients, but including the cost of a large and varied staff as well as all office and administrative expenses, has been 12s. 7½d. per week. Omitting building, furnishing, and workshop items, it has been 11s. 9¼d. There has been a large expenditure, amounting to £327 10s. 3d. on painting and renovation, and alterations and improvements at the Scotforth Farm have involved an outlay of £124 4s. 7d. The mere cost of food and clothing has been at the rate of 5s. 4¼d. per week. As the Institution is now practically full, the present average cost of maintenance is not likely to be diminished. Consistently with efficiency, the utmost regard is paid to economical management, and both the income and expenditure are supervised with constant vigilance and foresight. There will always be necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to make in connection with an Institution of such magnitude; and with the growing demands upon its accommodation, certain extensions, for which there is abundant land, are inevitable. To meet such expenditure, it is hoped that additional Donations may be forthcoming, the regular income being only just sufficient for present needs; indeed it is such contributions that now enable the Committee to maintain the financial efficiency of the Institution.

#### Need of Donations.



For a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure reference is made to the Balance Sheets, which, with the Books of Account and Vouchers, have been thoroughly examined by the professional Auditor, Mr. W. G. Welch, who has been assisted by the Honorary Auditor, Mr. Abram Seward.

Audit.

It must be remembered that the Royal Albert Asylum is an Institution for each of Seven Counties, and that, both as regards its income and the admission of patients, it must be worked independently for each County. The Accounts, though on a perfectly sound system, are necessarily numerous and complicated; while, with thousands of subscribers and many auxiliaries, the correspondence is very heavy. The business relations of the Institution require much care, judgment, and skilful management, and inattention to details would soon involve serious loss. The Institution is largely self-providing. Much new work is done and many repairs are effected by its own staff. All the clothing, with trifling exceptions, is made on the premises; the bread is home-made; and the Farm and Garden supply all the meat, milk, butter, vegetables, and fruit consumed.

Business  
Management.

The importance of the two Farms (Asylum and Scotforth) is not to be estimated solely by the value of the produce supplied to the Institution. Agricultural labour is that for which many of the patients are best fitted, and the training in out-door work and in the care of stock well qualifies them for future employment when they leave the Institution. The following is a statement of the farm produce sent to the Institution, and the money value of which amounts to £4,487 10s. 10d. :—49,134 lbs. of beef, 23,518 lbs. of mutton, 10,781 lbs. of pork, 1314 lbs. of veal; 119 fowls, 10,227 eggs, 47,841 gallons of milk, 10,990 stones of potatoes.

Farms.

Produce.

At the request of the Committee the valuation of the live stock, implements, manures, &c., was made on the 30th of June by two well-known, practical agriculturists, Mr. John Cottam, of Well House, Lancaster, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of Hornby, and this important duty was carefully performed. At the Asylum Farm the valuation was £2860 2s., and at the Scotforth Farm £1120 16s. The Inspectors reported very

Valuation of  
Farm Stock



favourably of the condition and management of the two farms, which, the subscribers will be glad to know, are being worked profitably.

Lunacy  
Commissioners.

The Lunacy Commissioners paid an official visit to the Asylum in May last, and in their report they stated :—" The inspection which we have to-day made of this Asylum enables us again to report most favourably of its condition and management, and of the work which is done in it."

Brunton House.

The Brunton House Branch Establishment has been satisfactorily conducted. With picturesque surroundings, it is a home-like and pleasant residence for private patients, whose friends desire for them family life and comforts while under training at the Asylum. It is intended for imbecile youths of a higher grade of intelligence, who can be well associated; and it combines the quiet of a private house, with all the facilities for education, training, and amusement of a large public Institution under the responsible supervision of a Committee. In the opinion of the Lunacy Commissioners, it affords excellent accommodation for private patients, and the Central Committee would be glad to see it more fully utilised.

Deputation to  
the Lord  
President of  
the Council.

In the last Report special reference was made to the "recommendations" of the Royal Commission (presided over by Lord Egerton of Tatton) on further provision for the education and training of imbeciles. These recommendations were heartily approved by the Central Committee, and through the kind interest of the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, arrangements were made with the Lord President of the Council (Viscount Cranbrook) to receive a deputation from the English Institutions for Imbeciles, in order that the claims of this unfortunate class might be directly urged upon the Government for substantial recognition. As in promoting the Idiots' Act, Mr. Diggins took up the question, and communicated with the other Institutions, as well as secured the active support of influential friends of the Royal Albert Asylum. The question was fully discussed at a special meeting of the Central Committee, and the following resolutions were passed :—

Resolutions of  
the Central  
Committee.

That this Meeting cordially approves of the Recommendations with regard to Imbeciles, which have been made in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, &c.



That, considering the fact that the parents of cases *elected* to the benefits of Public Institutions for the care and training of Imbeciles are persons in necessitous circumstances, and belong to those classes which avail themselves of the Elementary Education Acts, it is most desirable that a capitation grant, based not on individual results but on the general character of the Institution as a training and educating establishment, should be given for such cases in Public Institutions.

That such Institutions should continue to be under the inspection of the Lunacy Commissioners, who should be required to report as to the general character and equipment of the Institutions and the efficiency of the educational and training methods pursued therein.

That the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, as representing the Royal Albert Asylum (with power to add to their number), be invited to join a Deputation to the Lord President of the Council, to urge that the Recommendations of the Royal Commissioners may be embodied in some legislative measure.

On the 12th of February the Deputation waited upon the Lord President of the Council at the Privy Council Office. The representatives of the Royal Albert Asylum were—The Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, Chairman of the Lancashire County Council, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum; Lord Herschell, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, the Right Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P., Mr. R. A. Allison, M.P., Mr. E. B. Dawson, J.P., Lancaster; Mr. Richard Hurst, J.P., Rochdale; Dr. Shuttleworth, Medical Superintendent, and Mr. James Diggins, Secretary. Earlswood Asylum, Redhill:—Alderman Arthur Sperling, J.P., C.C., Mr. John Bumsted, The Ven. Archdeacon Vesey, Mr. J. Downing, Secretary. Eastern Counties Asylum, Colchester:—The Marquess of Bristol (Chairman), the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Stradbroke, Lord Henniker, Sir Joshua Rowley, Bart., Admiral Luard, C.B., Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., Colonel Lloyd Anstruther, M.P., Sir Charles Dalrymple, Bart., M.P., Mr. Round, M.P., Mr. Francis Taylor, M.P., Sir Thomas Thornhill, Bart., Rev. Dr. Duckett, Mr. J. J. C. Turner, Secretary. Midland Counties Asylum (Knowle), Birmingham:—Mr. J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S.—Mr. C. E. D. Black, Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, &c., also attended.

Members of  
Deputation.



The Deputation was courteously received by the Lord President, and its objects were lucidly explained and ably advocated by the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert (who introduced the Deputation), Lord Herschell, the Marquis of Bristol, the Bishop of Carlisle, the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Alderman Sperling, and Mr. Kimbell.

Reply of the  
Lord President.

In the course of his reply the Lord President said :

"I do not suppose that there will be the slightest difference of opinion among all those who are present as to the great and beneficial work which these Institutions are doing in the case of idiots and imbeciles in the Kingdom ; I do not suppose there is anybody who would be disposed to deny what Lord Herschell has said, that it is the interest and duty of the State to take steps to advance the position, if possible, of those who are in that unhappy condition ; and indeed everything that has been said I may very cordially agree with, and especially as to what has been said by the last speaker but one with respect to the Earlswood Asylum : that this is not a matter for the Education Department. Therefore this seems to me materially to differ from the case to which my right hon. friend alluded at the beginning of his speech, namely, the case of the blind and the deaf and dumb ; the blind and the deaf and dumb receive practically a literary education as well as, no doubt to a certain extent, an industrial education, and they can be brought within the cognisance of the Education Department, though not precisely in the same way as other children would, very much so, and upon the same subjects and with a view to the same object. That is not so in the case of these unhappy persons in the Asylums for idiots and imbeciles."

And in conclusion,

"I cannot undertake that this should be done in the Bill which we are preparing with reference to the blind and the deaf and dumb ; but I can say this much, that I certainly will represent to my colleagues the proposition which has been put before me by those who have addressed me so briefly and so cogently to-day ; that it is important that the class to which you have called our attention to-day should by the State be recognised, and that the State should, if possible, by a fixed sum put into the hands of some body or other, assist, so far as it is the duty of the State to assist, and in conformity with its assistance in other cases, those who are by no fault of their own brought into this unhappy position. I hope that will be satisfactory to the Deputation ; because, after all, I seem to meet their wishes by not taking it upon myself or the Education Department, and I certainly think they have made out a case for State Aid with regard to these individuals from some other source."

Legislation.

As the Government introduced in the last Session of Parliament a Bill on behalf of the Blind and Deaf and Dumb—which, unfortunately, through pressure of other legislation, was not passed—it is earnestly hoped that it may be induced to consider the claims of a class which the Royal Commissioners describe in their Report as "coming under our terms of reference as requiring from special circumstances exceptional methods of education, and which are practically excluded from the operation of the Education Acts—as much and perhaps even



more than the classes [the Blind and Deaf Mutes] we have previously been considering." The *Daily News* referring to "Daily News." the proposed Deputation, said: "We think it has one excellent point to make; for the Royal Commission on whose report Lord Cranbrook is acting with regard to the deaf and dumb said of imbeciles in their report :

"We think generally that this class should be treated by the State in the same way as we have recommended that the deaf, dumb, and blind children should be treated, and participate in capitation grants, based not on individual results, but on the general character of the institution as a training and educating body."

The proceedings of the Deputation attracted much notice in the principal London and provincial papers, and in a leading article on the subject the *Liverpool Mercury* said :

"Liverpool Mercury."

"Lord Cranbrook received a deputation yesterday on the subject of providing education for imbeciles. The noble lord has ready a Bill the object of which is to secure State assistance for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and there is ample reason why he should have been asked to take up in like manner the case of the imbeciles. We are glad to observe that he has promised to press the matter upon his colleagues as one of urgent importance. The necessity for some provision beyond any now available is causing anxiety to all who take an interest in these poor creatures, who seem to swell in numbers more rapidly than the general population, and are painfully numerous in the ranks of the poor. From the last annual report of the Royal Albert Asylum we learn that the pressure of pauper imbeciles is now far beyond the capacity of the institution. Space must be reserved for those applicants who come in upon the foundation, by election and otherwise, and the balance is allotted to those for whom boards of guardians seek admission. In a short time, therefore, either the establishment must be enlarged or the guardians be met with refusals; and it is pointed out, with simple impressiveness, that to leave these creatures, without training or occupation, in the dull wards of a workhouse is a pitiable fate, though hardly worse than consigning them to lunatic asylums. Experience has shown beyond all doubt that the great majority of idiots and imbeciles can be educated, and this being so it is a misfortune that comparatively few of them are enjoying the advantage of teaching and training. This is essentially a philanthropic age—one in which everybody recognises the necessity of benevolence towards those whose afflictions arouse sympathy. In all ages the poor imbecile has been a mark for kindly treatment, but in these days there is a desire that he should be put to some use, and shielded from an aimless and errant life. Ministers do not need to institute inquiries in order to guide their decision. The Royal Commission over which Lord Egerton of Tatton presided took evidence exhaustively, and drew up recommendations which leave nothing to be desired. One of these was that power should be given to county or town councils, jointly or severally, to set up an institution for educable imbeciles; and another contained an expression of opinion that in no case should these patients be left for any time in workhouses or lunatic asylums. Lord Cranbrook is dealing experimentally with the deaf, dumb, and blind, on the basis of the report, and we trust he will be able to assist the other class also."



Speeches of  
Deputation.

The objects of the Deputation were so ably, cogently, and eloquently urged upon the Lord President, that the Committee think it well to append a verbatim report of the speeches of Mr. Hibbert, Lord Herschell, and the Bishop of Carlisle.

Reasons for  
State Aid.

To prevent any misconception on the part of Subscribers, it may be desirable to explain that the Central Committee are not favourable to reliance upon the State for anything more than some *assistance* in their work. At the present time Imbecile Institutions are under Government inspection by the Lunacy Commissioners, without any State aid whatever, though Boards of Guardians receive from the Treasury a subvention of 4s. a week for every imbecile sent by them to Asylums; and the Committee think that with this Government inspection, Government aid may fairly be associated. Such assistance would enable the Committee to extend the benefits of the Royal Albert Asylum to a larger number of the poor who bravely strive to maintain their independence of Poor Law relief, but who, burdened with the depressing care of an idiot child, are heavily handicapped in the struggles of daily life. The Royal Albert Asylum has been so munificently supported by voluntary charity in the past that there may well be the fullest confidence in its future prosperity. But there are other parts of the country where little or no provision is made by charitable effort for the amelioration of the pitiable condition of the imbecile class, and it has been more with a view to the general good than to any anxiety with regard to the finances, present or future, of the Royal Albert Asylum that the Committee have endeavoured to promote State Aid for Imbecile Institutions. They cannot for a moment suppose that State Aid to one particular and most necessitous class of imbeciles would diminish charitable interest in an Institution which has been so nobly founded, and hitherto so generously supported, by the benevolent public of the North of England. Any attempt to lessen the active control of the Subscribers over the management of their own Institution would not be likely to commend itself to the Committee; and State Aid, coupled with such conditions, would, doubtless, be refused.



The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the cordial co-operation of the authorities of the other English Institutions for Imbeciles, and they doubt not that it may be counted upon in any further attempts that may be made to promote legislation for Imbeciles.

Co-operation of  
other  
Institutions.

It is encouraging to observe that local authorities, such as County Councils and Boards of Guardians, have recently devoted attention to the necessity of making better provision for the care and treatment of young pauper imbeciles. The Central Committee have never ceased to urge the importance of this question, and have done everything they could to stimulate public opinion. Pending suitable provision for this class, the Committee have allowed the reception of a limited number into the Royal Albert Asylum, but now that the demands upon the very small vacant accommodation are so pressing and numerous, the number of pauper patients must be diminished, especially if the requisite funds are supplied for the maintenance of more election cases. The Committee recognise, with much gratification, the practical measures taken by the Lancashire County Council, under the benevolent and judicious influence of the Chairman, the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, for the investigation of this subject. At the request of the Council, the Medical Superintendents of the four Lancashire County Lunatic Asylums have submitted a Report, the result of their painstaking investigation. They had under consideration three courses :—

Provision for  
Pauper  
Imbeciles.

Lancashire  
County Council.

Report of  
Medical  
Superintendents  
of County  
Lunatic  
Asylums.

1.—The creation of a special idiot and imbecile department in one of the existing County Asylums;

2.—The enlargement of the Royal Albert Asylum, or the erection in connection with it, at the cost of the County, of a distinct pauper department;

3.—The building of an altogether new and separate Training Institution.

Speaking from experience, the most cogent reasons were urged against the first course, from the full accommodation of the lunatic asylums being required for their own special needs; from the accommodation being unsuitable and not readily capable of adaptation for the education and training of Imbeciles; and from the want of a specially trained medical superintendent and staff. With regard to the second plan, while acknowledging that the enlargement of the Royal Albert Asylum might have much to recommend it both on



the grounds of economy and its possessing an experienced staff, still there would be difficulties, financial and administrative, in connection with such a scheme; and, besides, the number of patients might in time be increased beyond the capacity of one institution to deal with them in a thoroughly effective manner. It was thought, therefore, that the erection of an entirely new and separate institution would be the best course to adopt; and, although involving a greater primary outlay, the results in the end would be more satisfactory.

The possible  
Enlargement of  
the Royal Albert  
Asylum.

These suggestions are of great practical value as emanating from medical men of wide experience and great authority in the treatment of lunatics, and as expressive of their opinion that a lunatic asylum is no fit place for the care and treatment of educable imbeciles. They also indicate to other districts what is the best course to adopt in dealing with this important question. With regard to the suggestion as to the enlargement of the Royal Albert Asylum, the Central Committee reserve their judgment, as they have not yet been approached on the subject. It is evident that the Institution being already practically full, and the number of candidates for election and other applicants for admission constantly increasing, that the question of enlargement for *ordinary* requirements must ere long be seriously considered; but any extension must also provide greater facilities for the proper classification of the patients, which is of essential importance in the training of imbeciles. Suitable provision should be made for epileptics, if they are to be retained in the Asylum, their entire exclusion being apparently impossible; and also for the lower grades of patients, paralytics, &c. It is important, however, to maintain the character of the Asylum as a Training Institution. No doubt the labour of patients who have satisfactorily completed their election term, but who, in the lapse of time, have been left comparatively homeless and friendless, might be so utilised in connection with the various trades and occupations of the Institution, as greatly to lessen the burden of their support. The first consideration, however, will be the raising of the necessary funds for such purposes, both as regards the erection of additional buildings and the increased cost of maintenance. The Committee do not doubt that when the need is acutely urgent, funds, as in the past, will be forthcoming.



By the death of Mr. W. H. Wakefield, of Kendal, the Committee have lost an esteemed colleague. Mr. Wakefield was one of the earliest subscribers to the funds of the Royal Albert Asylum, and though he was unable to attend the institutory meeting at the Shire Hall, Lancaster, on the 21st of December, 1864, he addressed to Dr. de Vitré a very cordial letter, in which he announced that his father would give £400 and himself £100 towards the building fund. From that date he never ceased to take a hearty interest in the project, and he became a member of the Central Committee in 1866. When the Institution was opened in 1870, he was appointed a member of the House Committee, and he continued to serve on that Committee, as well as on the Central Committee, until his death. He was also Chairman of the Westmorland Committee. As the Asylum developed and additional funds were required, Mr. Wakefield's liberality increased, and the total amount of donations contributed by him was £675. His annual subscription of £21 contributed since 1870 will be much missed from the Westmorland list. Such generosity is not too common, and the Royal Albert Asylum has lost an excellent friend whose place cannot easily be supplied.

The late  
Mr. W. H.  
Wakefield.

The death of Mr. Hanson Ormerod, of Brighouse, which has just taken place, has deprived the Institution of a staunch and generous supporter. Mr. Ormerod had for many years been a member of the Central Committee, and, as a member also of the Yorkshire Committee, he took great interest in the election of patients. He gave an annual contribution of £50, and the total amount of his donations was £768 5s.

The late  
Mr. Hanson  
Ormerod.

To the Officers and Members of Local Committees the grateful acknowledgments of the Central Committee are tendered. Without such local influence it would be almost impossible to maintain the financial prosperity of the Institution. There is, however, one way in which their further co-operation is solicited, namely, by assisting in the formation of additional Ladies' Associations throughout the Northern Counties. It is found to be extremely difficult to make any progress in organising such invaluable auxiliaries without local help; and the Central Committee would most respectfully, but most earnestly, commend this desirable object to Local Committees.

Local  
Committees.



Honorary  
Officers.

Grateful mention must also be made of the continued services of the Honorary Solicitors and other Honorary Officers of the Institution.

Newspaper  
Press

The Newspaper Press in the North of England still gives to the Institution its powerful support, which is also thankfully recognised. Here may be mentioned with sincere regret the death, though at a ripe old age, of Sir Edward Baines, who was among the earliest Yorkshire friends of the Royal Albert Asylum. Sir Edward and other members of his esteemed family, have, in the *Leeds Mercury*, as well as in other ways, always given to the Institution their generous countenance and assistance.

Assistant  
Medical Officer.

In December last Mr. Telford Smith, B.A., B.Ch., M.D. (Dublin), was appointed Assistant Medical Officer in the place of Mr. F. W. Nielsen, M.A., M.R.C.S. Dr. Telford Smith has had a distinguished University career, and a varied professional experience subsequently, and the Committee trust that by earnest devotion to duty, and the scientific study of the still obscure malady of Idiocy, he may prove a most valuable officer, and make for himself a high reputation in his profession.

Arrangements  
during absence  
of Medical  
Superintendent.

In consequence of serious illness, Dr. Shuttleworth, in March last, obtained from the Committee three months' leave of absence. It is with much pleasure that the Committee have to report that he has returned to his important duties, after this enforced pause, in restored health, and they trust that he may long be spared to his work as Medical Superintendent, and to continue his useful scientific researches. During his absence the general supervision devolved upon Mr. Diggins. Dr. Telford Smith was assisted in the medical department by Mr. Ernest A. Milner, M.B., who, on satisfactorily completing his temporary engagement, was appointed an Assistant Medical Officer at the Metropolitan Pauper Asylum for Imbeciles at Leavesden, Watford, where there are about 2000 patients. To the Matron, Miss Smith, credit should be given for the vigilant supervision of her own departments, and for her general interest in the work. That the discipline and efficiency of the Institution were not impaired in Dr. Shuttleworth's absence is evident from the Lunacy Commissioners' Report of their official visit which occurred during that time.



To mark their approval of the conduct of the Staff, and, more especially, of the patience, tact, and perseverance of those whose work brings them into continuous and close contact with the patients, the Committee readily acceded to the suggestion of Mr. Diggins that the teachers, attendants, and nurses should have a day's excursion to Ambleside. Mr. Diggins organised two parties for the 18th and 20th of June, and, accompanied on different days by Dr. Telford Smith, the Matron of the Asylum (Miss Smith), and the Matron of Brunton House (Miss Studdert), he took to Ambleside 70 teachers, attendants, and Nurses, for whom dinner, tea, and wagonette drives were provided by Mr. M. Taylor, of the Salutation and Waterhead Hotels. The excursions were thoroughly enjoyed, and the kindness of the Committee was afterwards gratefully acknowledged by all who had the privilege of participating in them. The earnest labours of the Staff merit the most sympathetic and appreciative recognition. The Committee feel indebted to the London and North Western and Furness Railway Companies, which, through Mr. Cattle, District Superintendent, generously afforded facilities for carrying out this project.

Conduct of  
Staff.

Excursion to  
Windermere.

Grateful testimony continues to be borne by parents and friends of patients to the improvement which they have noticed in those who have been under training for some time. Such improvement is often most strikingly manifested, as at the last Whitsuntide Gala, when two old patients, taking advantage of the cheap trips at that season, unexpectedly appeared at the Asylum. One of these ex-patients is working as a Baker in a Yorkshire town and earning 30s. a week, while the other is employed at a Westmorland Mill and earns 15s. a week. These are only one or two exemplary instances of the successful training afforded by the Institution. On the same day the father of one of the Cumberland patients visited his son, a boy fifteen years of age. He was overjoyed at the wonderful improvement in his son's mental condition and at the excellent work which the youth had executed in the joiners' shop, as the making of wash-stands, dressing-tables, &c., and he repeatedly expressed, in the presence of a member of the Committee, his intense gratitude for all that the Institution had done for his poor boy. The following letter was received about the same time :—

Testimony of  
Friends of  
Patients.



" We visited our son A. P., on Whit-Tuesday, and were highly pleased to find the rapid progress he has made while an inmate here. We feel confident you must have paid every care and attention to him, and we humbly beg that he may be allowed to spend his holidays with us. Kindly awaiting the favour of a reply,

I am, your obedient servant,  
T. P."

In many cases it is a long time before the condition of the patient yields to treatment and makes a decided start in the way of improvement. There are various degrees of improvement, physical and mental, and a loving mother watches with tender and hopeful interest for every sign of amelioration. The following letter refers to a patient whose condition was apparently hopeless. The circumstances of the mother have been most distressing. Left by her husband to fight unaided the battle of life, her imbecile boy has been her chief anxiety. Having had the boy at home for a brief holiday, she has written to Dr. Shuttleworth as follows:—

" I find I shall be obliged to bring Arnold back on Monday, as my sister leaves home earlier than we expected, and I have no one else to leave him with while I am at business. He is very good, and I quite agree with you that the last twelve months have made a marked difference in his appearance, health, and intelligence. His health is perfect, and he is very strong and enjoys his food. I never felt more truly grateful to you all for the great care you must have bestowed upon him to bring him to such a healthy state. I have watched him, and I notice he can at times clearly trace cause and effect, and I believe you can yet make something of him.  
How to thank you for all your care and kindness is beyond my power. God's blessing upon all your efforts can alone do that. And that it may rest on all your work is the earnest prayer of one who has benefited and feels it deeply."

No fewer than 159 patients, 105 boys and 54 girls, went home in August for their annual holiday, and it is gratifying to the Committee to be able to quote the following testimony of relatives and friends as to the improvement observed.

1. (G. 1288.) " My son, W. H. G., having been on his holidays I am pleased to say he has shown a great improvement in every way, especially in his walking, and educationally. I am very sorry I cannot say enough as regards the improvement."

2. (W. 920.) " I have had my brother for three weeks' holiday, and find him very well, and he is a great deal improved in his walk and general appearance, also much clearer in his ideas."



3. (G. 1322.) "I have very great pleasure to inform you of the remarkable improvement in my son since his first entering your Institution 18 months ago. His health, habits, and physical and mental condition generally, are only what could be desired for that length of time. I may add that Dr. C. J. S., who attended my son from birth, has seen him during his stay at home, and he bears out my statement in its entirety."

4. (S. 1301.) "I think my son is steadily improving; he is in very good health. I am pleased to see that he can read and write a little, and has a very good idea of time. Those that knew him before he went into the Royal Albert say there is improvement in every way. We are all very well satisfied."

5. (M. 1269.) "We are well pleased to find that our R. A. has improved in many things during the 16 months he has been under your care, and we think by your never-ceasing kindly treatment he will be able to learn a trade, for he is so anxious to be working at something. We are thankful there is such an Institution, and we thank you all very much."

6. (F. 1027.) "Found my son in capital health. Very cleanly in his habits. He is much brighter in his intellect. In fact taking everything together, we are very pleased to find an improvement in him all round, and for which we beg most respectfully to tender our best thanks to yourself and all concerned."

7. (K. 129.) "I consider that my daughter P. has made good progress since her last holidays, both physically and mentally; her habits and general condition are highly satisfactory."

8. (H. 783.) "I am highly pleased with the improvement my daughter has made during the last 12 months, both in habits and mental condition."

9. (R. 947.) "E. R., our daughter, in our opinion has improved in speaking and in domestic duties generally; we are pleased to note an improvement all round."

10. (W. 1094.) "I find a very great improvement in the health, habits, and physical and mental condition of my daughter, F. M. W., for which I am most thankful to you and the members of the Institution."

11. (W. 1007.) "My daughter, E. H. W., is in good health, and is very much improved in her habits; also physically and mentally better, for which I am very thankful."

This wise arrangement for an annual holiday to the patients, by the considerate forethought of the first promoters of the Institution, has had most encouraging results. For months in advance the touching inquiry is addressed to the superior officials, "Am I going home for my holiday this August?" And the retrospect is not less happy than the anticipation of joyous days at home. No doubt the experience tends to knit more closely family ties, and to maintain mutual affection and interest. It certainly affords to relatives and friends an excellent opportunity of estimating

Annual Holiday  
of Patients.



The after-care  
of Imbeciles.

any improvement which may be observed, as well as reminds them of the responsibilities which they must ere long resume. This burden must, in most cases, be life-long, and it is still a serious cause of anxiety to the Committee that for many there are in prospect but few gleams of hope and solace. When the imbecile has been so far benefited by his training as to be able to earn his own livelihood, it too often happens that there is extreme difficulty in finding suitable employment for him, and, for want of a little timely help, all unwillingly he falls into a state of chronic and absolute dependence. To prevent this disappointment of fair hopes, the assistance of active friends of the imbecile is earnestly implored. Kindly supervision after the patient has left the Institution, and charitable exertions to procure employment for him are greatly needed; and there should still be efforts "to train to riper growth the mind and will." But, in the fierce competition of secular life, the imbecile's isolation is only too apt to become more defined, and sure deterioration and deepening gloom result to one who leads so stunted, aimless, and hopeless a life. If to make permanent provision for imbeciles be beyond the scope and power of Charity, surely the task, with due regard to parental responsibilities, might properly be undertaken by the State or local authorities. To Charity, with State and other assistance, might be assigned the work of training educable imbeciles, while upon the State or local authorities might devolve the custody of all cases which, from their helplessness, require to be permanently cared for. Both training and custodial institutions for imbeciles are, therefore, wanted, and no system of making provision for these defective members of society can be complete which does not recognise this double obligation.

Permanent  
Provision.

Character of the  
Work of  
Training  
Imbeciles.

Special attention is invited to the Report of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Shuttleworth. The peculiar character of the work requires much earnestness, if not enthusiasm, in those who are engaged in it. The constant care of imbeciles whose feeble bodies are so susceptible to the common diseases of life, whose personal habits are so faulty and repellent, and for whom special sanitary precautions are so indispensable; the weary striving and watching for the first gleams of dawning intelligence,



and the never-ceasing efforts to develop them in children, whose physical imperfections darkly veil the soul within; the gentleness, firmness, and tact required to educate and guide the moral powers of those lacking self-control, so as to induce in them conformity to normal habits and actions when their beclouded minds lend no aid to the task; the adaptation of different forms of instruction and amusement to the idiosyncracies of many grades of capacity and varieties of disposition: in short, to foster the physical development and intellectual growth, and to provide useful and interesting employment, put a heavy strain upon the self-denial of those who are charged with the care and training of young imbeciles. But their truly Christian labours will not go unrewarded by Him, who, perhaps, regards what is done for 'these little ones,' with not less favour than the pursuit of 'enterprises of great pith and moment.' To such certainly belongs Faith's precious privilege, but the work of all, in however humble a sphere they may toil, has the present grateful recognition of the Committee.

In concluding their Report, the Central Committee again humbly acknowledge the divine countenance given to their benevolent labours. The progress of the Institution has been uniformly steady and sure, and the work has been abundantly blessed by the Author of All Good. Many of those who toiled for the Royal Albert Asylum in the early days have gone to their rest, but, happily, their places have been taken by others not less earnest in the good cause. To be permitted to continue this philanthropic enterprise in the same spirit of Faith and Hope which animated those who began it, is the fervent desire of the Central Committee.

Conclusion.

WINMARLEIGH,

CHAIRMAN.

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It is with profound regret that the Central Committee have to announce the resignation of their venerable Chairman, the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh, who succeeded the late Dr. Edward D. de Vitre in July, 1878. While taking great interest in the welfare and progress of the Asylum, his Lordship has not, for some months past, been able actively to participate in its management, owing to

Lord
Winmarleigh's
Resignation.

failing health. It may be well to remind the Subscribers that at the Institutory Meeting held at the Shire Hall, Lancaster, in December, 1864, Lord Winmarleigh (then Colonel Wilson-Patten, M.P.) proposed the resolution for the establishment of the Asylum, and he was one of the most active and influential of its promoters. Although not officially connected with the Institution prior to 1878, he never hesitated to use his influence for its advancement. Since then, as Chairman of the Central Committee, he has not only taken an active part in the management of the Institution, but he has also attended many public meetings throughout the Northern Counties in advocacy of its claims, and has been a liberal contributor to its funds. It was chiefly on account of his munificence that a fund was commenced for the erection of a Recreation Hall, which has therefore been appropriately named "The Winmarleigh Hall." The Committee are happy in the possession of the fine portrait of his Lordship which was painted for the Institution by the late Mr. Frank Holl, R.A.

Letter from
Lord
Winmarleigh.

The following is a copy of Lord Winmarleigh's letter of resignation, which was addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Diggins :—

WINMARLEIGH,
GARSTANG,
Tuesday, September 9th, 1890.

MY DEAR DIGGENS,

I hasten to follow up my daughter's letter to you of the 8th, with a reply from myself.

I regret much to think how very many Meetings of the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum I have neglected, and I am really ashamed of myself that after so many absences I continue to hold the office of Chairman.

It is now seven months since I was prostrated by illness, and on no one occasion during that period have I been able to fulfil my duties.

I ought long ago to have taken my present step in asking you to submit to my colleagues in the Central Committee the resignation of my office.

I resign it with many deep regrets, and many acute remembrances of the numerous kindnesses which I have received at their hands during past years.

I was at one time desirous of holding my office till the end of the financial year, but my illness is now such that that is out of the question.

It is not likely that my life can be very long, but during the whole of it their kindnesses will be impressed upon my memory.

Letter writing has not been my vocation, and I have not written more than half a dozen since my first illness, which must account for the few you have received.

With sincere expressions of my friendship and regard for you, believe me

Yours very truly,

WINMARLEIGH.

At a Meeting of the Central Committee, held at the Asylum on the 12th of September, 1890, the Right Hon. John T. Hibbert, Vice-Chairman, presiding, the following Resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolution
of the
Central
Committee.

That the Central Committee have, with deep regret, heard read the letter of the 9th instant from the Right Hon. Lord Winmarleigh to the Secretary, in which his Lordship, in consequence of failing health, resigns the office of Chairman of the Central Committee, which he has held since July, 1878, with such signal honour and advantage to the Royal Albert Asylum, and with so much satisfaction to the Central Committee.

That, as the terms of this letter unfortunately preclude the possibility of any reconsideration of the question by his Lordship, the Committee hereby most reluctantly and sorrowfully accept the resignation.

That the Committee trust it may be a source of comfort to his Lordship in his retirement to feel that his work for the Royal Albert Asylum has been gratefully and widely appreciated. They refer especially to his public advocacy of the cause of the Imbecile, his generous contributions, and the exercise of his great private influence in favour of the Institution. Associated with the Royal Albert Asylum from its very commencement as a project, Lord Winmarleigh has ever been ready to render it cordial support and to promote its success.

That the Committee cannot permit the severance of their official association with his Lordship without tendering to him their sincere thanks for the constant consideration and courtesy which have characterised his presidency of their Meetings and his personal intercourse with them; for his calm judgment and ready resource and tact; and for his wise counsel and generous sympathy. They fervently pray that having faithfully served his generation and set a noble example to men of rank, influence, and wealth, his Lordship may enjoy the remainder of his useful life in perfect tranquillity of mind and freedom from physical pain; and they feel assured that the name of Lord Winmarleigh will ever abide in the veneration and affectionate esteem of all who have had the honour of co-operating with his Lordship.



MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S GENERAL REPORT.

To the Central Committee of the Royal Albert Asylum.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my twentieth Annual Report, the period comprised being the twelve months ending August 31st, 1890.

Number of
Patients.

During that period 76 patients (51 males, 25 females) have been admitted into the Institution; 69 patients (41 males, 28 females) have been discharged; and 13 (8 males, 5 females) have died. There remain in the Institution 580 patients (389 males, 191 females) as compared with 586 (387 males, 199 females) at the corresponding date last year. The average number resident has been 582, as compared with 560 last year; and the aggregate number under care and training 662, as compared with 642. The maximum number simultaneously resident was 592.

Admissions.

The majority of the cases admitted came in early in December, an election of 50 patients having taken place at Liverpool in the previous October. It may not be out of place to suggest that, having regard to the delicate health frequently met with in Imbeciles, and the comparative dulness of the winter months for the period of quarantine imposed on new comers, it is advisable that the admission of any considerable number of patients should take place at a more favourable season of the year. Last winter having been comparatively mild, no ill results were noticed beyond the inconveniences consequent on short days; but long journeys in cold weather—such as are necessary for cases from the more distant counties—would be better avoided. With regard to the cases admitted I may report that their physical and mental condition was about the average; but there were 3 cases who could not walk, and 3 epileptics amongst the number. Two of the former have improved considerably; but of the latter, two suffer from such severe fits that it is quite impossible for them to benefit from the arrangements for education and training, which are characteristic of this Institution. Further report will of course be made of these patients when they

have completed their year's probation. One higher-payment case has been received into Brunton House, where there are still vacancies for youths of the better social class, of sufficient intelligence to appreciate the advantages of ordinary family life in a charmingly-situated residence.

Of the 49 election-cases admitted in 1882, 4 were discharged and 13 died before the completion of their period of training; and of the 32 who remained, 12 had improved considerably (9 being very efficient workers), 12 had improved moderately, and 8 but little. In 3 cases, the term of residence was extended, with a view to the continued improvement of the patients, the services of one (a girl) being moreover of value in assisting the teachers in school. It was found necessary to send back to his County Lunatic Asylum one of the patients admitted last December, as he proved, after three months' trial, quite unfit for this Institution in consequence of the insane vagaries in which he indulged. I may take occasion to remark that although, in the majority of instances, children are out of place in our County Lunatic Asylums, cases occasionally occur in which the mental condition is characterised by symptoms denoting Insanity rather than Imbecility, and in such, restrictive measures are required which are entirely inappropriate in the case of Imbecile children in a Training Institution. It was also thought right to discharge (though not at the request of his friends) a youth whose certified Imbecility did not appear, after six months' residence in the Asylum, sufficient to justify his detention.

Discharges.

The Deaths have been unusually few during the past twelve months, 13 in all, including that of one patient who died at his own home. This is equivalent to a death-rate of 2.2 per cent., if calculated upon the average number resident, or 1.9 per cent. upon the aggregate number under care and treatment. Influenza visited the Institution last February, attacking 56 persons, the majority being attendants, but the cases were generally mild. Happily, with the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox, there has been no other outbreak of infectious disease during the last twelve months. Of the 13 deaths, 7 were referred to Phthisis, and 1 was directly due to continued convulsions in an epileptic patient. The general standard of health has been very good, having regard to the physical debilities which characterise the Imbecile class.

Deaths.

Inquiries have recently been made with regard to the present condition of 52 elected patients discharged in 1889. 39 replies have come to hand; and although there is a

Inquiries as to
Discharged
Cases.

general consensus of testimony on the part of the parents that their children had received decided benefit from their training in the Institution, and in many cases had been enabled to be helpful at home, it is disappointing to find that some who had been efficiently trained to industrial occupations had not been successful in obtaining employment. The parents of discharged patients are often not in a position to render that intelligent aid, which even a much improved Imbecile requires, in order to enable him to cope with the competition of the outside world. It is in this direction that further useful service might be rendered by local organisations of friends of the Institution. In the recent Report of the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, &c., approving reference is made to the system of after-care (*Fürsorge*) exercised in Saxony with regard to those discharged from Training Institutions for the Blind. It was found that many of the pupils who had been taught a trade were still so far handicapped by their affliction as to be incapable of competing for their livelihood in the open labour market. A system was consequently devised, whereby a trustworthy person, resident in the place of abode adopted by the discharged pupil, undertook to afford kindly aid and supervision, as regards employment and disposal of work, and to communicate, in case of difficulty, with the authorities of the Training Institution. A benevolent fund, in aid of purchasing materials and otherwise assisting discharged pupils to carry on their business, is also administered through the agency of these voluntary guardians. The Commissioners remark as a practical result of this system that "during their tour they saw no blind beggars in Saxony, and were informed that begging on the part of the blind had practically ceased to exist."

Visits of
Ex-Patients.

In spite of the drawbacks to which they are subject, it is gratifying to find that many of our ex-patients are doing well. Visits of old inmates are not infrequent, and are always welcome ; and it is pleasing to receive at Christmas time, from some of them, substantial proofs of their interest in the welfare of their former companions.

Unimprovable
Cases.

It is always a melancholy duty to return to the charge of parents children who have made comparatively little progress in the Institution. The question indeed sometimes suggests itself, how far is it of benefit to retain unimprovable cases for a term of years, if at the end the parents have still to find a permanent refuge for them. Regarding this Institution as fundamentally a Training School, it would seem that such cases are inappropriate, except as subjects for probation. There is, however, a natural inclination on the part of the

friends to make a special effort (pecuniary or otherwise) to secure their continued residence at the expiration of their election period. As the Institution grows older there is thus a tendency to the accumulation of patients who are past improvement, a tendency which specially requires to be guarded against now that the building is practically full. I have recently been called upon to submit to the Committee a list of low-grade cases who have been upwards of seven years in residence, and the discharge of about 30 has been sanctioned as suitable opportunities occur.

It may not be out of place to refer, in this connexion, to some of the medical aspects of the question of providing for Epileptics in association with Institutions for Idiots, and to the opinions expressed thereupon by various Superintendents in this and other countries. The present Medical Superintendent of Earlswood (Dr. Robert Jones), states in his last Report that as many as one-fourth of the patients admitted last year were epileptic; and whilst pointing out the many disadvantages incident to the care of such cases, concludes that these are counterbalanced by the relief afforded to the friends. It would seem that epileptic patients are freely received into the Metropolitan Schools for Imbecile Children at Darenth, about one-third of the 807 inmates being subject to fits. They are not rigidly excluded from the Eastern Counties' Asylum for Idiots at Colchester, though confirmed cases are ineligible; and the Superintendent (Mr. J. J. C. Turner) kindly informs me that of the 203 inmates there, 34 are more or less epileptic. In all the papers relating to the admission of patients to the Royal Albert Asylum it is distinctly stated that "Epileptic, Paralytic, and Insane Persons are ineligible"; but notwithstanding, a certain number of children subject to fits find their way into the Institution, in some cases the statement of the Medical Referee being that the fits are not epileptic—(though these often prove to be *epileptiform*); in others the plea is successfully urged that so long an interval has elapsed since the last fit that there is no likelihood of recurrence. Thus it happens that at the present time we have a list of 67 patients more or less subject to epilepsy; and for these special arrangements as to night-watching have for some years been in force. In extreme cases it has been the practice of the Committee to give the friends notice to remove the patient, as, for example, happened recently in the case of a poor boy who averaged 160 fits per month; but where epilepsy, occurring for the first time subsequent to the admission of a patient, does not entirely disqualify him from the benefit of training, no action is taken. In the

Epileptics.

United States of America, (where there are now no less than 18 Institutions for the "Feeble-minded") opinion is divided as to the expediency of admitting epileptics. The late Dr. H. B. Wilbur, who for 30 years most ably directed the New York State Idiot Asylum, wrote to the following effect:—"Cases of idiocy, complicated with epilepsy, have appeared so little promising, there will not be much difficulty in deciding to exclude them from the Asylum. The presence of the two conjoined (whichever manifestation precedes the other) usually indicates the existence of a common cause, in organic disease of the brain or spinal cord. In such cases the epilepsy is generally incurable. Each recurring paroxysm impairs the more the intellectual faculties, till complete dementia and death are the result.

. . . Even when in the intervals between the convulsions a marked improvement in all respects has rewarded the persistent efforts of training and instruction, a single recurrence of the disease will destroy the labour of months. Under such circumstances an Institution offers no very essential advantages over a home, and its accommodations should be reserved for those who can be radically benefited." On the other hand Dr. Isaac Kerlin, the experienced Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-minded Children, takes a more favourable view of the chances of improvement of epileptics, stating (in his Report for 1882) that of 85 such children admitted into his Institution during the preceding ten years, "a few were cured, many benefited;" and at the present time a special building for epileptic and paralytic children is being erected for his cases at a cost of 50,000 dollars. Dr. George Knight, of the Connecticut Institution, also advocates provision for epileptics in connection with the Idiot Institutions, claiming that of 202 epileptics in six such establishments 53 per cent. had been improved by special treatment, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cured of their fits. Dr. G. A. Doren, Superintendent for many years of the Ohio Institution (now containing 869 inmates) puts the case in a manner which accords so closely with my own experience that I am tempted to quote a paragraph from his Report for 1889. "The intimate association of epileptics" (he writes) "with the average of the children intended to be accommodated here, is to the great injury of both. Their fall in the schoolroom, dining-room, playroom, chapel, or wherever they assemble, in a fit, with the violent convulsions that so frequently attend their attacks, causes more alarm and confusion than when occurring in a school where children of ordinary intellectual capacity are gathered, for the reason that its character can be explained to the latter but cannot be to the

former on account of their lack of understanding ; and yet an epileptic child is not permitted to attend an ordinary school at all. The welfare of an entire school, its good order and comfort, is not to be subordinated to the affliction of one or more pupils. It is inviting a tragedy to permit epileptics to go up and down stairs, such as we have at this Institution, unattended or unheld by a strong arm, as they are not only liable to their own injury from a fall, if they have a fit in such a place, but they may precipitate a number of helpless children to the bottom of the staircase." Dr. Doren concludes that if epileptics are to be retained under his care, the expenditure of 20,000 dollars is indispensable for the erection of separate buildings for their accommodation. In Germany also, the subject has of late engaged the anxious attention of the managers of Idiot Institutions. I learn from the Presidential Address of Dr. Sengelmann to the 6th "Konferenz für das Idiotenwesen" (held in 1889) that of 40 German Institutions, 13 have no epileptic pupils; in the remaining 27, however, out of 5,000 inmates, 1,171 are epileptics. Some institutions have provided for epileptics in special departments, others in detached buildings. In 23 Institutions the epileptics are not separated from the other pupils, either as regards quarters or instruction. There seems to be a general concurrence of opinion that epileptics cannot be advantageously dealt with in association with non-epileptic Imbeciles, inasmuch as the conditions suitable to the one class do not suit the other; but there is less unanimity as to the degree in which improvement may be effected in the former class. For myself, I see no reason to modify the opinion expressed in a former Report, that "epileptic patients are for the most part out of place in an Institution organised for the education of improvable Imbeciles." Where it is intended to provide a home for life the case is different, and suitable accommodation is of course a desideratum for this much-afflicted class. The accommodation must necessarily be of a somewhat costly character, as the structural arrangements must be devised so as to minimise accidents; and the incessant watching required by epileptics will of course involve considerable expense in nursing. It seems to me at least doubtful whether the percentage of improvement to be expected in the case of epileptic Idiots taken under care for a term of years only, even in a specially arranged department, would be sufficient to justify the heavy expenditure.

In the German address quoted above it is urged with some force that in the interest of epileptics, whose mental condition is but little, if at all, affected, association with

Idiots should be shunned. As enquiries are not unfrequently received from the friends of epileptics, said not to be imbecile, for a suitable home for them, it may not be amiss to mention here the establishment for epileptics, at Manor House, Maghull, near Liverpool, (founded chiefly through the benevolence of a deceased member of our Committee, Mr. Henry Cox), where the inmates receive skilful medical and surgical treatment and suitable care. Having myself visited the Institution, I am able to testify to its being well adapted to its purpose.

Education and
Training.

Passing now to the arrangements for Education and Training in force in this Institution, I think I may state that though there have been some changes in the staff of teachers (Miss Hargreaves having been promoted to the post of head mistress of the Girls' School, and Mr. Pritchard and Miss Higham having been appointed senior assistants in the respective schools), the instruction is of a very efficient character. A class for military drill for the older lads has been established with a view of improving their deportment ; and calisthenic exercises of various kinds form an important part of the school training. Out-door classes under the teachers and the attendants, have weeded in the grounds with as much regularity as the unseasonable summer weather has permitted ; and the labour-master, appointed last year, has proved of service in training a large number of boys to agricultural industry.

Industrial
Exhibition.

The training given in the workshops, as well as in the schools, has this year been signally honoured by the award of no less than 15 prizes for exhibits by pupils of the Institution at the Lancaster Industrial and Art Exhibition. Two of these were gained in open competition, one of our joiner lads having obtained the first prize for fretwork in the Handicraft Division ; and a girl, a second prize in the Domestic Division for a knitted bedroom door-mat. The paragraph below, quoted from the local papers, may be of interest as describing the work from this Institution shown at the Exhibition :—

“ The authorities of the Royal Albert Asylum had a large display of articles of varying degrees of merit made by patients in that Institution, and illustrating how the mind of the poor imbecile is gradually educated. They included specimens of bead-threading, forming various designs ; table mats in wool and worked card-board ; crewel work ; various articles of clothing and wearing apparel ; coloured geometrical designs ; boots and shoes in different processes of manufacture ; tailor's work ; macrame work for mantel borders, brackets, &c. There was also a large display of fretwork articles, the work of one inmate, and in the execution of which considerable skill had been exhibited. These included pipe-racks of a novel design ; mirror frames, one of which had at the foot ‘ Jubilee, 1887,’ and brackets of various sizes. There was also a capitally finished workbox, of large size

and Indian design ; the lid having birds of paradise outlined upon it, with other indications of orientalism ; whilst round the sides were elephants in various positions, palm trees, and other tropical surroundings. This box was put in the general competition for prizes for fretwork, and was awarded a first. Several special prizes were awarded for work done in this special department."

It is the practice for a large number of the more intelligent children, usually from 70 to 80, to attend public worship on Sunday mornings at Churches and Chapels in the neighbourhood, where seats are retained for them. It is satisfactory that an arrangement has been made for an increased number of sittings, as the privilege of joining in public worship is much appreciated, and is indeed an incentive to good behaviour. Public Worship.

As regards recreations, pains are taken to give the inmates as much variety as possible, and I need hardly point out the educational value of well-chosen entertainments. Just now we are making an effort to obtain, chiefly by the contributions of parents of old and present pupils, a Magic Lantern worthy of the noble Winmarleigh Hall, which would be of immense service in the winter evenings. The usual Christmas Festivities passed off with much success, many of the children assisting in the representation of the "Babes in the Wood." Concerts, operettas, conjuring entertainments, and occasional dances, formed the staple amusements during the winter ; and a Magic Lantern Entertainment was kindly given by Messrs. B. Owen and J. H. Parker. In the summer, cricket has been played on half holidays and fine evenings on the plot of grass to the north of the building ; but this badly needs levelling for the purpose, and there should be some provision for croquet, &c., for the girls. In addition to the home amusements, several visits have been paid to entertainments in Lancaster ; and we have to thank the respective Committees of the Lancaster Athletic Sports and of the Horticultural Show, for freely admitting our children. The Brunton House boys had a special excursion to Morecambe Summer Gardens ; but the great treat of the year was the trip to Cockersands Abbey, participated in by 142 of the patients attended by about 25 of the staff, including the Asylum Band. The attendants and nurses themselves had previously had a much-enjoyed excursion to Windermere, and the liberality of the Committee in providing this has been greatly appreciated. Recreations.

Personally I have to acknowledge the kind consideration of the Committee in granting me three months' leave of absence for the purpose of recruiting my health, which after 20 years' service in the Asylum had become somewhat Medical Superintendent's Absence.

impaired. I am thankful to say the prolonged rest and change of scene proved very beneficial, and enabled me to resume my duties last June with (I trust) renewed vigour. I am much indebted to Mr. Diggins, the Secretary, for undertaking, in addition to his own onerous duties, some of those of my office during my absence; and to Dr. Telford Smith, the Assistant Medical Officer, and to the Matron (Miss Smith), my acknowledgments are also due for the very satisfactory manner in which they sustained the increased responsibilities devolving upon them.

Abendberg and
Bicêtre.

Though my sojourn abroad was mainly devoted to the recuperation of my health, I could not resist the opportunities it afforded of visiting the scenes of the labours of two pioneers in the work of training the feeble-minded. I allude to the Abendberg, the mountain above Interlaken, where in 1840 Dr. Guggenbühl opened a school for cretinous imbeciles; and to the Bicêtre, in Paris, where, a few years earlier, Edouard Séguin had laid the foundations of the physiological education of idiots. The Abendberg Institution ceased to be carried on after the death of its founder, some 20 years ago, and the building is now converted into a "Pension;" but the Bicêtre School, after a period of inactivity, has started on a fresh career of usefulness under the able direction of Dr. Bourneville. The arrangements for classification of the cases, and for their instruction, both in school and workshops, are of the most complete character; and there is a very interesting pathological collection, illustrating different phases of idiocy.

Correspondence
with other
Institutions.

We have recently been favoured with a visit from Dr. J. C. Carson, Superintendent of the New York State Idiot Asylum; and it is interesting to receive from Institutions, not only in Great Britain and our Colonies, but in America, and in various Continental countries, correspondence and Reports which testify to the world-wide interest now taken in the benevolent work of the amelioration of the condition of the imbecile.

I am, My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

*Royal Albert Asylum,
September, 1890.*

CASES OF IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE OF REPORT.

(Not previously reported.)

SENIOR BOYS.

A. (1192). Admitted April, 1888, aged 12. Was at times subject to epileptic fits, and somewhat delicate on admission. Could read and write short words, knew the value of unit figures, could tell the hour only, knew one or two coins, knew the simple colours, drew imperfectly curved lines on slate, and was imperfect in the Lord's Prayer. Now has fits much less frequently, and is much stronger physically. Has improved in speech, reads fairly well, writes a good letter, works simple addition, tells time to a minute, tells all the coins and weights, calculates a little, names and matches most colours, draws on paper, knows the Lord's Prayer, and has improved generally. Is employed in Carpenter's shop where he is making good progress.

B. (1207). Admitted April, 1888, aged 14. Knew only a letter or two, could only make strokes in copy-book, knew the value of unit figures, could hardly tell any hour, and only make straight lines on slate. Now reads a few words, has written a letter home, works easy sums in addition, tells all the hours, draws on paper, and has improved in general intelligence. Is employed in the Tailor's shop, where he sews trousers, and is a very useful and improving hand.

C. (1212). Admitted April, 1888, aged 11. Spoke badly, could read and write easy words imperfectly, worked easy sums in addition, knew the hours and quarters, knew all the coins and some weights, knew the simple colours, could only make straight lines on slate, and had to be prompted with the Lord's Prayer. Had a most violent temper. Now speaks better, reads fairly well, writes a good letter, works sums in compound rules, tells time to a minute, knows all the coins and weights and calculates fairly well, draws on paper, knows the Lord's Prayer perfectly. His temper is much less violent, and he has improved in general intelligence.

D. (1303). Admitted March, 1889, aged 13. Knew only a letter or two, could only scribble, counted up to 30, knew no hour or minute, and knew only simple colours. Now reads and spells easy words, has begun to write in copy-book, works easy addition sums, tells all the hours, can recite fairly well, and has improved much both physically and in general intelligence. Is employed in the Hair-picking shop, and is useful and industrious.

E. (1342). Admitted June, 1889, aged 13. Spoke very indistinctly, wrote easy words, worked easy sums in addition and subtraction, told the hours and quarters, told a few coins and weights, knew the simple colours, and could draw a little. Now reads fairly well, writes a nice letter, works sums pretty well, tells time to a minute, tells all the coins and weights and calculates fairly well, draws fairly on paper, and has generally improved, excepting in speech. Is now employed in the Tailor's shop, where he sews linings, and is rapidly improving. He is also doing well at farm work, under the training of the out-door labour master.

INFANT BOYS.

F. (1346). Admitted July, 1889, aged 9. When admitted was a very dull and troublesome boy. Would not answer questions put to him, but nodded his head when spoken to; was very restless and disobedient and tore his clothes, and upon the slightest provocation would fight with the other boys. He now sits nicely in his class, acts as monitor for his teacher, answers questions intelligently, and has improved much at his lessons. He can pick out the letters named to him and write them on a slate.

G. (1397). Admitted December, 1889, aged 9. A rather rough, disobedient, and untidy boy when admitted. He would not sit still, but continually ran from one place to another, and was with difficulty kept in one position for any length of time. He had no idea of lessons, and could only scribble on a slate. He is now on the whole well behaved in class, and is a very apt scholar. He has learnt nearly all his letters and colours, can write letters and short words on a slate, and is very good at Kindergarten work.

H. (1347). Admitted July, 1889, aged 8. When admitted was a very quiet and dull boy with a heavy expression. Did not take the slightest notice of anyone or anything—even pictures had not the power of attracting his attention. Now he is much brighter, and at times quite playful; attempts to speak, and by signs can make his teacher understand what he wants. He exercises to music, is very fond of looking at pictures, and will point to the various objects and figures represented in them.

I. (1407). Admitted March, 1890, aged 10. Was at first a fretful and disobedient boy. Would shout in class and do his best to annoy the other children by stealing their pencils, &c. If spoken to, he would get under the desk and lie on the floor. He could do no lessons. Now he is obedient, bright, and engaging, asks questions about different objects, can write a nice copy on a slate, knows a few letters and is fairly good at Kindergarten work.

GIRLS.

K. (1339). Admitted May, 1889, aged 7. On admission was a rather dull and inattentive girl, would do nothing but sit and nurse a doll. Now she talks and answers questions with considerable intelligence. Is fond of threading beads, can hem nicely, writes a good copy on a slate, and knows her letters and a few short words. She can be trusted to carry messages from one department to another, and always brings an intelligent answer. She is a good industrial worker, can sweep, make a bed, and lay the tea-table, and in every way has greatly improved.

L. (1311). Admitted March, 1889, aged 12. When admitted was a very wild girl, and was continually running away. She could not speak, but made a peculiar noise like a parrot. If not allowed to have her own way she would scream and throw herself down on the ground. Now she can say a few words, will sit still in her class, is very obedient, and very seldom screams. She can make strokes on a slate, looks at picture books attentively, and builds with bricks. Is very tidy, and folds her clothes and puts them neatly away.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

LANCASTER, 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

I have the honour to report that I have examined fully and carefully the Books of Account of the Royal Albert Asylum, that I have seen proper vouchers for all payments, and that the accompanying Balance Sheets are true Abstracts of the Receipts and Payments during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1890. I may add that the Books have been well kept, and that the results are brought out with great clearness.

Maintenance Account, which contains the details of the working of the Institution during the year, shows several changes both in receipts and expenditure. Increases have occurred in all the principal items of income, the most important being the increase of £315 10s. 11d. in Payments for Patients. The expenditure also exhibits several rather considerable increases, especially in provisions, coals, and wages, due partly to enhanced prices and partly to the additional number of patients; while the new farm entered upon last year has necessitated a large outlay for live stock. At the commencement of the year, Maintenance Account held a credit balance of £661 9s. 11d.; at the close of the year the balance is £500 6s. 1d.

The Estate and Buildings Improvement Account has received by a transfer from Maintenance Account, £500, and the balance remaining to be liquidated is now £1,661 19s. 7d.

The Winmarleigh Hall Account has been closed.

The Sustentation Fund Annual Account has received in Legacies £2,200, and in Donations £400. In company with the Honorary Auditor, Mr. A. Seward, I examined the Deeds and Certificates representing the Sustentation Fund Investments, and found them in proper order.

W. G. WELCH, AUDITOR.

MAINTENANCE

Dr.

From June 30th, 1889,

Receipts.										£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				661	9	11
„ Donations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,249	11	4			
„ Legacies under Fifty Guineas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	5	0			
„ Annual Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,507	17	1			
„ Payments for Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,514	14	8			
„ Interest on Sustentation Fund Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,018	7	2			
(Including £13 15s. 8d., "Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift")															
„ Interest on Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1	10			
„ Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	12	0			
„ Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368	4	9			
													19,951	13	10
„ Farm Produce sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	19	3			
„ Garden Produce sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1			
													311	10	4
„ Farm Produce supplied to the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,487	10	10			
„ Garden Produce supplied to the Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	13	5			
													4,701	4	3

£25,625 18 4

Examined and compared with the Books of Account
and Vouchers, and certified to be correct.—6th Sept., 1890.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

A. SEWARD, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

ACCOUNT,
to June 30th, 1890.

Cr.

Expenditure.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Expenses of General Annual Meeting at Liverpool, and of Local Committees, &c.		83	9	2			
„ Expenses of Election at Liverpool		67	11	3			
„ Printing 5,000 Twenty-fifth Annual Report, Reports of Meetings, Election Returns, Appeals, Pamphlets, Books of Account, and General Printing and Stationery		222	3	10			
„ General Advertising... ..		61	0	7			
„ Postage of Letters, Annual Reports, Voting Papers, Subscription Lists, Appeals, Pamphlets, &c.		84	7	5			
„ Offices (Lancaster and Manchester), Rent, Rates, Gas, Telegrams, Carriage and Petty Cash Sundries		135	0	4			
					653	12	7
„ Salaries, Wages, and Travelling { Offices £807 18s. 5d. } Expenses { Asylum £5,718 6s. 3d. }		6,526	4	8			
Provisions ... { Purchased ... £2,295 8s. 11d. } { From Farm, Garden, &c. £4,701 4s. 3d. }		6,996	13	2			
„ Necessaries: Coals		1,191	2	1			
Gas		235	16	6			
Water... ..		214	4	4			
General		363	19	6			
„ Clothing		1,123	3	8			
„ Drugs, Surgery Requisites, &c.		50	16	5			
„ Asylum Printing and Stationery		35	19	9			
„ Asylum Postage		10	8	6			
„ Insurance		79	18	6			
„ Maintenance Sundries		400	8	0			
„ Workshops and Repairs... ..		544	4	7			
„ Building Sundries		209	8	11			
„ Furniture: General		122	5	0			
Ironmongery		36	1	10			
Bedding... ..		235	8	2			
House Linen		40	0	2			
Crockery & Sundries		40	0	11			
					18,456	4	8
„ Property Expenses					12	10	0
„ Bank Interest, Commission, &c.					43	10	2
„ Farm (including Stock, Implements, Provender, &c.)	5,033	6	0				
„ Grounds and Garden	426	8	10				
					5,459	14	10
„ Estate and Buildings Improvement Account					500	0	0
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1890					500	6	1

£25,625 18 4

ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

Dr.

From June 30th, 1889,

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Donations	112	2	0
„ Maintenance Account	500	0	0
„ Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1890 ...	1,661	19	7

£2,274 1 7

Audited and found correct, 6th Sept., 1890.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

A. SEWARD, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

WINMARLEIGH

Dr.

From June 30th, 1889,

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1889	46	5	3
„ Bank Interest	0	8	6

£46 13 9

Audited and found correct.—6th Sept., 1890.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

A. SEWARD, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

SUSTENTATION FUND

Dr.

From June 30th, 1889,

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1889	3,045	10	11
„ Legacies	2,200	0	0
„ Donations	400	0	0

£5,645 10 11

Audited and found correct.—6th Sept., 1890.

W. G. WELCH, Lancaster, Auditor.

A. SEWARD, Lancaster, Honorary Auditor.

IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1890.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1889 ...	2,232	17	5
„ Bank Interest	41	4	2

£2,274 1 7

HALL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1890.

Cr.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By Fittings	41	4	9
„ Sundries... ..	5	9	0

£46 13 9

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

to June 30th, 1890.

Cr.

Expenditure.

By Investment :—

	£	s.	d.
£3,000 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Preference Stock : Interest at 4 per cent.	3,823	15	6
„ Balance at Lancaster Bank, June 30th, 1890	1,821	15	5

£5,645 10 11

SUMMARY OF TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS,

(Including Donations to the General, Maintenance, and Sustentation Funds; and current Annual Subscriptions)

FROM DISTRICTS WHERE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED AND PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD.

	Donations.			Annual Subscriptions.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
LANCASTER (1)	18027	8	11	236	4	6
LIVERPOOL (2)	10929	16	1	238	18	6
MANCHESTER (3)	9881	13	10	514	0	0
BRADFORD (4)	9105	0	7	449	17	6
PRESTON (5)	9011	4	4	68	14	6
ROCHDALE (6)	6605	8	1	247	11	6
CUMBERLAND (CARLISLE, &c.) (7)	5298	10	6	340	0	11
HALIFAX (8)	5087	6	5	429	14	8
LEEDS (9)	5118	13	6	202	8	0
WESTMORLAND (10)	4794	6	8	76	13	6
CHESHIRE	4604	5	7	531	14	1
OLDHAM (11)	3136	2	0	25	4	0
SHEFFIELD (12)	2940	2	9	84	11	6
DURHAM (COUNTY)	2886	12	0	501	14	0
YORK (13)	2598	3	1	99	1	0
NORTH LONSDALE (ULVERSTON, BARROW, &c.) ...	2413	14	1	20	9	6
BOLTON (14)	1821	3	0	35	14	0
BLACKBURN (15)	1361	0	0	25	4	0
SETTLE	1336	19	11	33	12	6
NORTHUMBERLAND	1315	1	8	50	6	0
HUDDERSFIELD	1309	3	6	50	3	0
SKIPTON	1231	5	7	21	0	0
WAKEFIELD (16)	973	15	7	9	19	6
BURY	923	9	4	19	1	6
SOUTHPORT	787	16	0	40	0	0
BURNLEY	783	7	6	8	18	6
WARRINGTON	740	2	6	11	11	0
KEIGHLEY	738	11	0	19	19	0
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	662	7	0	7	12	6
WIGAN	497	9	0	17	6	6
SCARBOROUGH	326	0	0	7	7	0
ROTHERHAM	304	17	6	12	12	0
ST. HELENS	295	12	6	15	4	6
HULL	262	9	2	17	6	0
DONCASTER	161	7	3	14	14	0

June 30th, 1890.

JAMES DIGGENS, GENERAL SECRETARY.

- (1) The Lancaster Donations include £2050 from the late Mr. James Brunton, and £500 from the late Miss Brunton; £1000 from the Lancaster Banking Company; and £1300 from Messrs. Storey Bros. and Co., who also contribute a Special Annual Subscription of £52 10s.
- (2) The Liverpool Donations include £1500 from Mrs. Chas. Turner.
- (3) The Manchester Donations include £1105 from the late John Fernley, Esq.; £1000 from the late Robert Barnes, Esq.; and £1000 from the late William Atkinson, Esq.
- (4) The Bradford Donations include £5105 from the late Sir Titus Salt, Bart.
- (5) The Preston Donations include £5000 from the late E. Rodgett, Esq. and £677 10s. from the late Richard Newsham, Esq.
- (6) The Rochdale Donations include £625 from Richard Hurst, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, Esq.; £525 from the late Henry Kelsall, junr., Esq.; £500 from John Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; £500 from the late Joshua Fielden, Esq., Todmorden; and £500 from the late Samuel Fielden, Esq., Todmorden, who also bequeathed a legacy of £2000.
- (7) The Cumberland Donations include £525 from the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., (Cleator); and £500 from the Right Hon. Lord Muncaster.
- (8) The Halifax Donations include £630 from the late Joshua Appleyard, Esq.; and £768 5s. from Hanson Ormerod, Esq.
- (9) The Leeds Donations include £1105 from Messrs. Joshua Tetley and Son; £525 from the late Mr. Arthur Lupton and Mrs. Arthur Lupton; and £500 from the late Miss Dawson, of Bramhope Manor, Otley.
- (10) The Westmorland Donations include £675 from the late W. H. Wakefield, Esq.; £400 from the late John Wakefield, Esq.; £500 from the Executors of the late F. A. Argles, Esq.; and £560 10s. from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (11) The Oldham Donations include £631 5s. from the late Asa Lees, Esq., who also bequeathed a legacy of £10,000; £500 from Eli Lees, Esq.; and £500 from Charles Edward Lees, Esq.
- (12) The Sheffield Donations include £500 from Sir F. T. Mappin, Bart., M.P.
- (13) The York Donations include £1000 from "A Friend," per the late Wm. Gray, Esq.
- (14) The Bolton Donations include £500, "In Memory of the late Wm. Hampson, Esq."
- (15) The Blackburn Donations include £775 from Wm. Tattersall, Esq.
- (16) The Wakefield Donations include £520 from the late Daniel Gaskell, Esq.

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Reports of the Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress, and Gymnastic Master.

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
	243	40	106	191	580
I. SPEECH.					
1. Make no attempt	0	10	16	7	33
2. Make some attempt	4	11	26	33	74
3. Make a few articulate sounds	13	3	13	22	51
4. Speak indistinctly	31	6	18	27	82
5. Speak fairly	95	7	19	38	159
6. Speak well	100	3	14	64	181
					580
II. READING.					
1. Know no letters or words	62	32	67	86	247
2. Know a few letters... ..	73	7	24	42	146
3. Know at sight a few words	18	1	7	23	49
4. Know all the letters	9	0	7	20	36
5. Read easy words and spell them	34	0	0	7	41
6. Read fairly*	47	0	1	13	61
* 97 Patients read books alone for amusement.					580
III. WRITING.					
1. Do nothing but scribble	22	31	36	45	134
2. Form strokes, &c., on slate... ..	75	7	57	85	224
3. Do. do. in copy book	26	1	4	15	46
4. Form letters in copybook	21	0	4	22	47
5. Write easy words in copy book	45	1	3	12	61
6. Write fairly*	54	0	2	12	68
*72 Patients write letters home with assistance and 37 without assistance. 730 Letters have been written and sent home during the past year.					580
IV. ARITHMETIC.					
1. Cannot count at all	59	28	53	65	205
2. Count a little	58	10	31	49	148
3. Count up to 30	24	2	11	40	77
4. Understand value of unit figures	27	0	9	18	54
5. Work simple addition sums	55	0	0	14	69
6. Work easy sums in simple rules*	20	0	2	5	27
*10 Boys work sums in the compound rules.					580

TABLE OF SCHOOL ATTAINMENTS—*continued.*

GRADES.	CLASSES OF PATIENTS.				TOTALS.
	1. Senior Boys.	2. Low Grade Boys.	3. Infant Boys.	4. Girls.	
V. CLOCK LESSON.	243	40	106	191	580
1. Know neither hours nor minutes ...	99	39	91	133	362
2. Know some of the hours	51	1	9	45	106
3. Know all the hours	25	0	3	4	32
4. Know the hours and quarters	8	0	2	6	16
5. Do. do. and 5 minutes	18	0	1	1	20
6. Can tell the time to a minute	42	0	0	2	44
VI. SHOP LESSON.					580
1. Know no coins nor weights... ..	56	31	84	100	271
2. Know a few coins	66	8	16	70	160
3. Do. do. and weights	40	1	3	8	52
4. Know all the coins and some weights	13	0	1	6	20
5. Know all the coins and weights and calculate a little	34	0	1	6	41
6. Do. do. and calculate fairly ...	34	0	1	1	36
VII. COLOUR LESSON.					580
1. Know no colours	51	30	70	77	228
2. Know black and white	33	2	17	38	90
3. Know one or two simple colours ...	50	2	12	33	97
4. Know all the simple colours	39	6	5	23	73
5. Do. do. and some compound shades	35	0	0	11	46
6. Know and can match most compound shades	35	0	2	9	46
VIII. MUSIC.					580
1. No interest in musical sounds	0	10	0	0	10
2. Attentive to do. do.	78	13	50	64	205
3. Sing by ear simple tunes without words	66	15	36	46	163
4. Do. do. with words	96	2	20	80	198
5. Rudimentary knowledge of musical symbols	1	0	0	1	2
6. Sing from do. do.	2	0	0	0	2
IX. DRILL.					580
1. Have no idea of drill	1	15	24	25	65
2. Stand at attention when told	21	23	32	34	110
3. Perform simple movements of limbs	64	2	23	39	128
4. Go through extension movements fairly	106	0	13	29	148
5. Do. do. do. well, and march	29	0	4	30	63
6. Do. do. do. to music	22	0	10	34	66
					580

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

August 30th, 1890.

TABLE OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

This Table is compiled from the Quarterly Return of the Trade Instructors, Chief Attendant, and Head Nurse. It must be understood that the occupations are progressive, in order of difficulty, from 1 to 6; occupation in a higher grade usually implying familiarity with the lower grades.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, with quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		Indif-ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex-cellent.	
I. TAILORING.						
1. Preliminary Work	0	0	0	0	0	10 Tailors. 0 3 2 3 1 1
2. Sewing Linings	0	1	2	0	0	
3. Do. Seams	0	0	2	0	0	
4. Felling	0	0	3	0	0	
5. Making Garments	0	0	1	0	0	
6. Machining	0	0	0	1	1	
II. SHOEMAKING.						
1. Preliminary Work	1	0	2	0	3	13 Shoemakers. 3 4 3 1 1 1
2. Stitching Backs	0	1	3	0	4	
3. Closing Sides	0	1	2	0	3	
4. Patching and Nailing	0	0	1	0	1	
5. Repairing	0	0	1	0	1	
6. Bottoming (making)	0	0	1	0	1	
III. JOINERY.						
1. Preliminary Work (use of tools)	0	5	15	0	20	30 Joiners. 20 2 2 0 3 3
2. Planing at Bench	0	1	1	0	2	
3. Making frames	0	0	2	0	2	
4. Making simple boxes, &c.	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Work at Bench (Dovetailing, &c.)	0	1	1	1	3	
6. Making Furniture	0	0	2	1	3	
IV. GARDENING.						
1. Preliminary work in weeding class ...	12	21	27	6	* 66 (42)	Weed- ing Boys. 10 Gardeners. 2 2 3 2 1
2. Barrow filling and emptying	0	0	2	0	2	
3. Weeding amongst crops	0	0	2	0	2	
4. Picking peas, fruit, &c.	0	0	3	0	3	
5. Digging	1	1	0	0	2	
6. Potato setting, &c. (can also dig) ...	0	0	1	0	1	
V. OUT-DOOR WORK.						
Miscellaneous Work under Labour Master	3	3	12	4	+22 (12)	

† 10 also otherwise employed.

* 24 also otherwise employed.

OCCUPATIONS OF BOYS.		Number employed in each grade, and quality of work.				Total number employed.
Grades of Work.		Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Excellent.	
V. FARMING.						
1. Preliminary work—weeding, &c...	...	0	0	1	0	1
2. Cleaning yards, shippens, &c.	...	0	0	0	0	0
3. Feeding stock	...	0	0	2	0	2
4. Weeding amongst crops (Hoe)	...	0	0	0	2	2
5. Work with Horses and Carts	...	0	0	1	1	2
6. Milking, &c	...	0	3	2	1	6
VI. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SHOP.						
1. Picking Hair, Wool, &c.	...	2	7	8	3	20
2. Plaiting Coir	...	0	0	0	0	0
3. Mat Making	...	0	0	1	0	1
4. Brush Filling	...	0	0	0	0	0
5. Palliasse and Mattress Making	...	0	0	0	0	0
6. Basket Making	...	0	0	0	0	0
VII. MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.						
1. Shoe-cleaning	...	8	3	11	2	24
2. Corridor-cleaning and Ward-work	...	0	2	6	0	8
3. Laundry-work—mangling, &c., &c.	...	0	1	11	2	14
4. Store-work and Kitchen and Dairy	...	0	2	8	2	12
5. Assisting Stoker	...	0	0	1	0	1
6. Assisting Plumber	...	0	1	2	0	3
7. Assisting Baker	...	0	2	5	2	9
8. Employed in Office	...	0	0	*2	1	3 (1)

* Also otherwise employed.

Total number of Boys employed in Industrial Occupations ... 223.

Several others assist in Dormitory and Day-room arrangements, and in dressing and attending on other Patients.

34 Infant Boys receive special Industrial Lessons in School (not included in above tabulation); 27 are taught needlework, and 33 do Kindergarten work.

Twelve Boys (also otherwise employed) act as Messengers to Lancaster.

OCCUPATIONS OF GIRLS.		No. employed in each occupation, and quality of work.				Total number em- ployed.
Chief kinds of Occupation.		Indif- ferent.	Fair.	Good.	Ex- cellent.	
1. Preliminary work—Industrial Class ...	3	6	9	0	18	102
2. Sweeping, dusting, &c.	6	3	4	4	17	
3. Bed-making	2	7	8	8	25	
4. Scrubbing and general house work ...	0	4	6	13	23	
5. Laundry-work	} 0	5	6	8	19	
6. *Sewing and knitting						

*In School 58 Girls are engaged in preliminary work with needle, 32 hem, 12 sew fairly, 7 sew fairly and knit, and 19 sew fairly, knit, and do wool-work.

The number of Girls employed in Industrial occupations out of school is 84, and 18 other Girls receive special Industrial lessons in school, making a total of 102 under Industrial Training.

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

August 30, 1890.

TABLE

Showing condition of Patients discharged during year.

							Males.	Females.	Total.
"Relieved"	{	Recovered	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
		Much improved	...	...	...	...	15	6	21
		Moderately improved	...	...	...	...	14	9	23
		Slightly improved	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
		Not improved	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
							41	28	69

TABLE

Showing ages of Patients who have resided in the Asylum, and of those who have died, during the fifty-two weeks included in the Medical Superintendent's General Report.

AGES On 1st January, 1890.		NO. OF EACH AGE RESIDENT.			NO. OF EACH AGE DECEASED.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 years	...	42	20	62	1	1	2
10 „ 15 „	...	143	70	213	1	3	4
15 „ 20 „	...	146	92	238	4	1	5
20 and upwards	...	107	42	149	2	0	2
		438	224	662	8	5	13

G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

WORK DONE IN SHOPS, &c.

Department.	Made.	Repaired	Department.	Made.	Repaired
TAILORS.			GIRLS' WORKROOM AND WARDROBE.		
Coats	172	...	Aprons	114	33
Overcoats	2	...	Chemises	39	2728
Trousers	309	...	Collars ... ..	...	1399
Vests	146	...	Drawers	84	3111
Knickerbockers	71	...	Dresses	9	3300
	700	...	Feeders ... ..	...	1314
TAILORESSES.			Flannel Petticoats	1	2467
Coats	2	3493	Flannel Vests	4	2337
Overcoats ... ..	...	384	Hoods ... ..	...	321
Trousers	6	7447	Jackets	1	109
Vests	2	1655	Nightdresses ... ..	...	5491
Combinations ... ..	...	148	Pinafores	253	6803
	10	13127	Shirts ... ..	...	2487
SHOEMAKERS.			Skirts	10	688
Boots (pairs)	514	2166	Stays ... ..	...	260
UPHOLSTERERS.			Ulsters	14	...
Baskets	1	138		529	32848
Bolsters ... ..	...	165	LINEN ROOM.		
Mats	13	11	Bolster Slips	215	1093
Mattresses ... ..	...	362	Blankets ... ..	...	682
Palliasses ... ..	...	3	Blinds	2	42
Wool Beds ... ..	...	10	Counterpanes ... ..	...	131
	14	689	Dinner Napkins ... ..	...	30
BOYS' WARDROBE.			Pillow Slips	102	822
Aprons ... ..	...	934	Rugs ... ..	...	12
Collars ... ..	...	2456	Sheets	713	1557
Drawers ... ..	...	3855	Table Cloths	81	472
Flannel Vests ... ..	...	2922	Toilet Covers	1	25
Jackets, Linen ... ..	...	828	Tea Cloths	103	4
Nightshirts ... ..	...	4203	Towels	285	138
Shirts ... ..	...	5314		1502	5008
Socks and Stockings ... ..	...	6029	PLUMBERS.		
Jerseys ... ..	...	13	All Plumbing, Glazing, and Smiths' work.		
	...	26554	CARPENTERS.		
GIRLS' SCHOOL.			All Joinery, Carpentry, Repairing Wooden Furniture, &c.		
Aprons	53	...	PAINTER.		
Chemises	18	...	Painting, Colouring, Limewashing, and Jobbing.		
Drawers	37	...	LAUNDRY.		
Feeders	79	...	Number of Pieces Washed:—		
Night Dresses	3	...	Sheets	47,350	
Pinafores	130	...	Pinafores	27,305	
Shirts	3	...	Nightshirts	31,599	
	323	...	Nightdresses	33,998	
			Other Articles	422,635	
				562,887	

REPORT OF SPEECHES
OF
DEPUTATION
TO THE
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL,
AT THE
PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, WHITEHALL, S.W.,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1890.

The Right Hon. JOHN T. HIBBERT.

Lord Cranbrook, I have the honour to introduce to you to-day a deputation of gentlemen representing the principal voluntary Institutions, in fact four out of the five voluntary Institutions for the education of idiots and imbeciles. I may say that we appear before you owing to our knowledge that you are about to prepare, or have in hand already, a Bill which you have agreed to introduce into Parliament for the purpose of giving State assistance to the education of the deaf and dumb and the blind; and we appear as representing another class of unfortunates—the idiot and imbecile class—whom we hope and trust you will see your way to introduce into the same Bill. You no doubt are aware that a Royal Commission sat upon this question for several years, and a year ago they issued a report—evidently agreed to after very great labour and very great patience shown in the consideration of the question—recommending that State aid should be given for the education of all these unfortunate classes. We think, my Lord, that if any case can be made out for the deaf and dumb and the blind, as good a case, if not a stronger one, can be made out for the idiot and imbecile class; and I trust that it really does not want any very long speeches, or any very great pressure, to persuade you to give a favourable consideration to our suggestion, when we consider that the class whom we represent are a large class in this country, that the Census of 1881 shows that there are slightly over 9,000 idiots and imbeciles between the ages of five years and twenty. That, of course, shows that there is a large class to provide for, and I think it is the general opinion that it is doubtful whether even that figure shows correctly the number of that unfortunate class; numbers of people decline from delicacy to put in that their children are imbeciles, and I daresay we may take it in round numbers that there must be (at all events that is the opinion of the Census Commissioners) at least 10,000 children of that kind. At the present time there are five voluntary Institutions in this country, which have accommodation for 1,770 of the idiot class, and there is a

pauper Institution at Darenth providing, under the Metropolitan Poor Law Act—which, I need not say, you introduced with such success some years past—accommodation for 650 children. So that altogether we have accommodation in the country for at least 2,420. The number of the idiots who at present are inmates of these Institutions is 2,239, and the number of elected inmates is about 900. Now, doubtless you are aware that for the pauper idiots and imbeciles a sum of 4s. a week is given for each patient; but it requires them to be paupers to enable them to receive that sum. Looking at the work that the Institutions for the training of the imbecile class is doing, we think that it is a work that is deserving of State aid just as much as the training of any child in any elementary school in the country. A different training has, of course, to be given of a much more expensive character. Not only have you to educate and train both the body and the mind, but you have also to maintain the body at the same time. I do not know that I need trouble you with any statistics as to the great success of these Institutions, but I think perhaps I might be excused if I for a moment or two just refer to a few cases of inmates who, having been educated in the Royal Albert Asylum (which represents the Northern Counties), are now employed in different ways. I think they will show that the training is one which has been successful, and also that it is one which is worthy of the consideration of the Government. There are two cases, who, having passed their time of seven years, are now earning their living as shoemakers; there is one who is earning his living as a tailor. Now I come to a very remarkable case of a man, who, having been an inmate of the Institution as a youth, is now earning his living in New Zealand. He learnt the trade of a joiner at the Institution; he obtained work, he is married, and is settled, and is having quite a prosperous career. There are two who are earning their living in mills; there are six who are employed in shops and stores, also earning their living; there is one young man who is an under-gardener, and obtains 14s. a week, therefore he may be said to be earning his living; there is a labourer earning 17s. a week; there are five other labourers at farms also earning their living; and there is one man earning his living as a cattle drover. Then here we have another remarkable case, there is a youth earning his living as the keeper of a monument, that is to say, he admits visitors to a monument. We have other cases, one earning his living as a stocking-knitter. We have also girls in domestic service. There is one case where a girl, after being trained in the Institution, came to London and went through a course of training in a London Institution for servants, and who is now doing exceedingly well; and there are a number of others who are assisting their mothers in domestic work. I merely mention these cases in order to show that a real work is being done by these Institutions. I do not know that I need say more upon that part of the subject. I will just refer to the number of elected cases. At the present time there are about 900 elected cases; those are the persons for whom we ask State aid, not only for those who are at present in the Institutions, but for those who may come if other Institutions are established, or may come in larger numbers into the present Institutions. We find that in our own Asylum, 1,062 cases have applied for admission, and I mention this merely to show the position of the parents of these children. Out of that 1,062 who applied for admission by election to the Royal Albert Asylum, there were 390 whose parents were artisans, mechanics, and factory operatives; 188 whose parents were common labourers; 57 whose parents were miners or colliers; 47 whose parents were coachmen and cab-drivers; 29 whose parents were railway servants; 22 whose parents were domestic servants; 17 whose parents were policemen or soldiers; 64 whose parents were clerks and shop assistants; 28 whose parents were gardeners or game-keepers; 21 whose parents were seafaring people; 78 whose parents were small shop-keepers; and 121 whose parents were in miscellaneous occupations. I think that fact alone will show that the class for whom we ask State aid are a deserving class, and a class who are helped in the elementary schools of our country; and we all, I think, shall have the feeling, and I have no doubt your Lordship will have the same feeling, that it is desirable, as far as possible, to prevent people becoming paupers for the sake of having their children taken charge of in these Institutions. No doubt if they were pauperised they could be taken charge of, but it is very desirable to avoid this. I

think it may be taken for granted that if State aid were given, such as we seek, it would cost at first about £10,000, and, of course, it might be an increasing sum, no doubt it would be as these Institutions increased; and I think we have a fair precedent to go upon in the 4s. a week which is given in the case of pauper lunatics. Happily those whom we represent here to-day are no longer considered to be lunatics. Through the aid of Lord Herschell, whom we are glad to see here to-day, an Act was passed which took the idiots out of the class of lunatics, and now the idiots stand upon their own basis. But I feel quite confident that the case is so strong a one that there is no necessity to press the matter further upon your attention. I am sure that there is no class in the country who are more deserving of aid, and to whom I think it will be more beneficial than that unfortunate class whom we represent. If we think of the sadness which is thrown over the home wherever a poor imbecile resides, we shall feel sure that we are really adding some sunshine to that home if we enable the unfortunate child to be trained and educated, so as to be of use to his parents hereafter. I will not detain your Lordship further, but beg to call upon Lord Herschell.

The Right Hon. LORD HERSCHELL.

My Lord, I have been requested, owing to the interest which I have taken, specially in two of these Institutions, to say a few words in addition to what my right hon. friend has said. It appears to me that we are able to establish two propositions in support of the claim we are urging; the one that the State owes a duty towards the afflicted persons for whom we plead; the other that in the interests of the State it is expedient that the assistance which we seek should be afforded. Either of these propositions would probably be sufficient in itself, but we venture to think that the two combined make out a case which we hope will prove to be irresistible. With regard to the duty, we desire to put the case in this way: We do not think it necessary to say a word in support of the view that the State owes a duty to assist in the education of the children of those who, even to a considerable extent, are able to supply the means of that education themselves, because that principle is recognised by the grant annually of a very large sum of money in aid of the elementary education of the children of this country. The aid is afforded to the parents of children exactly of the same class as those in whose interests we are speaking, where the children do not happen to be specially afflicted in the manner in which those are afflicted whose interests have brought us here to-day. We submit that there is no reason for a distinction between those who are not imbeciles and whose education is assisted, and very largely assisted by the State, and those who, owing to their specially afflicted condition, require, or their parents require, this assistance even more urgently than those to whom that assistance is afforded in the case of the ordinary elementary education grant of this country. What reason can be suggested why the State should not assist the parents of these children, when it does assist the parents of precisely the same class of children who are subject to no special affliction? My Lord, it cannot be suggested that the State has not as much interest in seeing these children educated and properly fitted, so far as they can be fitted, for their after-life, as it has in the case of the other children of this country. The truth is that the need is not less but more than that of others, and if it be right to afford it in the case of the parents of other children, it surely may almost be said to be wrong to withhold it in the case of these. So much for the first proposition that I venture to submit to your Lordship: that the State owes a duty in respect of these children. And next, that it is the interest of the State to discharge that duty. My Lord, in the case of many of these children the discharge of that duty enables them to support themselves in after-life, and to diminish greatly the risk of their becoming a burden upon the public. I am putting the case now upon what may, perhaps, from some points of view be considered the lowest ground, but nevertheless it is one which

is, on that account, in some points of view the strongest. There can be no doubt that many children, owing to their being assisted by these Institutions, and receiving a training which otherwise it would be absolutely impossible for their parents to procure for them, not only receive an amount of happiness and comfort in after-life, which it is impossible adequately to estimate, but are prevented from becoming a burden upon others, and are enabled to support themselves in decency and comfort. And beyond that there are not a few cases where the parents of these afflicted children would be able to maintain themselves with perfect ease and in decent comfort, who are not able to do so if they have in addition to devote the necessary attention to the children residing with them. My Lord, I am not going into statistics in order to prove what I have just been saying, because they have been alluded to by my right hon. friend who preceded me, but I think there is one point worthy of notice, which is this: that out of every hundred who have been discharged from the Royal Albert Idiot Asylum, one has been discharged absolutely cured. In addition to the very many who have been relieved and improved and enabled to earn a living for themselves, there have been cases of such complete success that no trace of imbecility or idiocy has remained. Surely it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of such a result. My Lord, I would only add this word: That the assistance which we seek may be secured if the parents of the children become pauperised in order to secure it; and I think I shall have your Lordship's concurrence in this, that it is desirable to limit to the utmost extent possible, the class of those who are paupers without any fault on their own part. It is impossible to get rid of that class probably altogether, but the more you can diminish its numbers, and the more that pauperism comes to be looked upon as a disgrace, because it is the fault of those who become paupers, the better, I am quite sure we shall all be agreed, will it be for this country. Therefore, I urge it upon your Lordship lastly on this ground also, that it is an additional reason to those which I have already been urging.

The LORD BISHOP of CARLISLE.

My Lord, I believe that the only reason why I have been asked to say a few words on this occasion is that I have taken a very great interest in the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots at Lancaster. I visited it once or twice, and I would advise anybody who has an opportunity to visit it, or similar Institutions, if they require to be convinced upon any point connected with this important subject. It would be a very long story to say all that I could say concerning the work of the Royal Albert Institution at Lancaster; but I will venture to say as much as this: that it is extremely interesting and curious and really deeply pathetic to observe the amount of ingenuity and kindness and love that is expended upon this unfortunate portion of our fellow creatures; the ingenious contrivances that are employed for the purpose of bringing out any kind of intellect that there may be in these persons who go by the general name of idiots and imbeciles is really quite marvellous. May I be permitted to mention just one, as an illustration, which struck me very much at the time, and which, I think, would strike anybody who visited the Lancaster Asylum? One of the attempts to educate these persons consists in choosing out two of them, one of whom represents the keeper of a shop and the other a customer, and the business of buying from an imaginary shop, which is well supplied with sugar plums and spices, and such like things, is carried on. The work of the shop is carried on by this imaginary shop-keeper, and the imaginary customer comes and asks for what he wants and puts down his shilling. Then the difficulty, and the chief intellectual educational difficulty probably, consists in finding out the change. There is many a poor idiot who can supply the thing that is asked for, but who somewhat fails in being able to give threepence out of a shilling, if the price be ninepence, for example. I merely mention this incidentally because it is one of a number of contrivances which are applied for the purpose of bringing out any intellect that there may be in these

unfortunate people. And it also illustrates a point upon which stress was laid, I think, by the right honourable gentleman who introduced the deputation, namely, that the education of these persons must necessarily be of a more expensive character than that which belongs to ordinary persons. You cannot, of course, set these poor creatures down to a desk and put them to the three R's, or drill them in numbers in the ordinary way; there must be a great deal of attention to the idiosyncracies of the different patients, and there must, therefore, be a large staff of persons and a great deal of machinery for the purpose of doing what is necessary for them. But the great point that we have to fix our minds upon is this, I think, namely, that a large proportion of these persons are capable of being educated—educated, as we have already heard, up to such a point that they are capable of gaining their own livelihood. I suppose we shall be compelled to admit that there are many who are not capable of that amelioration, but they are comparatively few whose cases may not be ameliorated to some considerable extent; and I believe it is a matter of fact that when these unfortunate persons are sent back to their cottages they become very very different as inmates of those cottages, far more tolerable, far more agreeable inmates than they would have been if they had undergone none of that drilling and education which is possible at these Asylums. Consequently, it seems that the problem may be solved, and that it is for the benevolence of individual persons and of the country at large to attempt to solve it. Turning, my Lord, then from the particular view of the subject upon which I have just said a word, to the general subject, the question really seems to me to resolve itself into this, namely, what is there to be said against the proposition which this Deputation have the honour of laying before your Lordship? I cannot help recognising upon an occasion of this kind the beneficent working of the institution of a Government and an Opposition in the Houses of Parliament, or of having opposite Counsel in a law court, because I should find it very much more easy to speak to your Lordship upon this subject if there had been any opposition; I was hoping that perhaps on the opposite side of the room there might be somebody who would raise some strong argument against what we have to say to your Lordship, but we are all on one side; and, therefore, the question really seems to come to this: that unless your Lordship yourself has some strong argument to raise against what we have to say there is nothing to be said against it. Now I believe myself that the only argument that can be raised against doing what we suggest to your Lordship ought to be done is an argument which has been already cut away by that late beneficent legislation, for which I believe we have chiefly to thank Lord Herschell, namely, the confusion between idiots and lunatics. That confusion, I believe, is now swept out of the mind of every one of us, and, therefore, the position of things is this: that you do make provision for lunatics and at present you do not make any proper provision for the education of idiots; and I think we may claim it as a matter of simple justice that when the nation has determined that every child shall be educated, and, if necessary, shall be educated at the expense of the community, there should not be excepted in any manner from that beneficent legislation those who are the least able to help themselves, the most pitiable and the most helpless, if left to themselves, of the whole community. My Lord, I think we have a strong ground, both upon reason and upon general benevolence, and upon the ground of the principles of education which have been deliberately adopted by this country, in pressing upon you the proposition which we have the honour of laying before you this morning.

LIST OF CLERGYMEN AND MINISTERS

WHO HAVE ALREADY PREACHED IN AID OF THE ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM.

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- The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester (the late), at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Capetown, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- The Very Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., (now Dean of Llandaff, and Master of the Temple), at the Parish Church, Leeds; Rev. Dr. Atlay (now Lord Bishop of Hereford), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar, St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; also at St. Paul's Church, Scotforth, Rev. W. Armitage, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, Stanley Street Chapel, Sheffield.
- Rev. Canon Ashwell, the late, (Chichester), Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.
- Rev. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw, Cockerham Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. W. C. Bache, (Alresford), Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. W. Baitey, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. H. Barnacle, Parish Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. H. Glanville Barnacle, Holmes Chapel, Crewe.
- Rev. P. Bartlett, Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. Battle, East Keswick Church, near Leeds.
- Rev. Dr. Black, Newchurch Church, Warrington.
- Rev. G. L. Blake, St. Mary's Church, Ellel, Lancaster.
- Rev. Canon Blunt, Parish Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Francis Bolton, (London), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. John Bone, St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. Brack, Skerton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. R. T. Bradbury, St. Cross' Church, Knutsford.
- Rev. W. Bridges, Holme St. Cuthbert Church, Wigton.
- Rev. C. J. Bushell, Barkisland Church, Halifax.
- Rev. F. A. Cave-Browne-Cave, Longridge Church, Preston.
- Rev. John Chadwick, Tatham Church, Bentham.
- Rev. S. Chapman, (Glasgow), Baptist Chapel, Rochdale.
- Rev. W. E. Chapman, (Brighton), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. A. Christopherson, (Haverthwaite), Caton Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. T. J. Clarke, (York), at St. Thomas's Church, Lancaster; Rev. C. Campbell, Vicar.
- Rev. John Crawford, Christ Church, East Knottingley.
- Rev. J. F. Cowley, High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. M. W. B. Dawe, M.A., at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. E. Dothie (Greenock), High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. F. Earle, West Tanfield Church, Bedale.
- Rev. S. Earnshaw (the late), at the Parish Church, Sheffield; Rev. Rowley Hill (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man), Vicar.
- Rev. Canon Eden (the late), Aberford Church, South Milford.
- Rev. J. Fleming (the late), at the Independent Chapel, Lancaster.

- Rev. Dr. Flood, (the late), at Masham Church, Bedale; Rev. G. M. Gorham, Vicar.
- Rev. J. Francis, (Dunham-on-Trent), St. Anne's Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. Lionel Garnett, Christleton Church, Chester.
- Rev. E. Green (the late), All Saints' Church, Cockermouth.
- Rev. Dr. Bedford Hall, (the late), St. Mary's Church, Sowerby, Halifax.
- Rev. J. Hammersley, Alithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. James Harrison, Barbon Church, Kirkby Lonsdale.
- Rev. H. Hassard, Stockton-on-the-Forest Church, York.
- Rev. S. Hastings, Rector of Halton, Lancaster; Camp Service of 2nd Adm. Battalion of West Riding Volunteers at Morecambe; also at Worsley Church, Manchester, the Rev. the Marquis of Normanby, Vicar; and at the Parish Church, Lancaster; the Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. H. B. Hawkins, Parish Church, Lytham.
- Rev. Thos. Hayes, Bracewell Church, Skipton.
- Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham Church, Bell Busk.
- Rev. Thompson Hesk, (Chertsey), Wesley Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. Rowley Hill, (the late Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man) Parish Church, Sheffield.
- Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Whitburn Church, Sunderland.
- Rev. J. N. Hoare, St. John's Church, Keswick.
- Rev. C. F. D. Hodge, Parish Church, Esh, Durham.
- Rev. A. Hodgkin, Treales Church, Kirkham.
- Rev. J. Holgate, Baptist Chapel, Salterforth.
- Ven. Archdeacon Hornby, St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Garstang.
- Rev. Canon Hornby (the late), St. Mary's Parish Church, Bury.
- Rev. Canon Hoskins, at All Saints' Church, Cockermouth; Rev. E. Green, (the late), Vicar.
- Rev. A. H. Hughes, Holy Trinity Church, Darlington.
- Rev. W. Jackson, Independent Chapel, Whitby.
- Rev. C. H. Joberns, (West Bromwich), at St. Mary's Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. J. Kenworthy, Ackworth Church, Pontefract.
- Rev. J. C. Kershaw, St. Leonard's Church, Walton-le-Dale, Preston.
- Rev. W. C. Kewish, (Lancaster), Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Radcliffe Bridge, Manchester.
- Rev. P. C. Kidd (the late), Parish Church, Skipton.
- Rev. H. W. Kirby, Field Broughton Church, Grange-over-Sands.
- Rev. J. T. Lawton, St. Thomas's Church, Bedford-Leigh, Manchester.
- Rev. Thos. Leach, Parish Church, Burton-in-Lonsdale.
- The Very Rev. W. Lefroy, D.D., Dean of Norwich, at the Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D., Vicar.
- Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, D.D., (the late), and the Rev. T. S. Polehampton, at Christ Church, Lancaster.
- Rev. J. H. Lomax, Church of St. John the Divine, Thorpe, Halifax.
- Rev. Canon Maclure, (now Dean of Manchester), Holy Trinity Church, Habergham Eaves, Burnley.
- Rev. E. R. Mainwaring-White, Eastoft Church, Goole.
- Rev. E. F. Manby (the late), Morecambe Church.
- Rev. R. W. Marriott, (Newark), Aldborough Church, Boroughbridge.
- Rev. C. Marsden, Gargrave Church.
- Rev. Robert Martin, D.D., Irlam Church, near Manchester.
- Rev. John Mathwin, West Pelton Church, Chester-le-Street.
- Rev. Thomas Meadows, Thornton Church, Poulton-le-Fylde.
- Rev. J. M. Morgan, Parish Church, Dalton-in-Furness.
- Rev. G. G. Morton, Parish Church, Ulverston.
- Rev. W. W. Mote (Henham, Essex), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
- Rev. D. C. Neary, D.D., (the late), South Ossett Church, Wakefield.
- Rev. A. M. Norman, Burnmoor Church, Fence Houses.

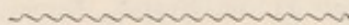
- Rev. T. J. Oliver, United Methodist Free Church, Blyth.
 Rev. John Owen (the late), Unitarian Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. J. L. Pain, St. John's Church, Silverdale; also at Warton Church, Rev. T. H. Pain, Vicar.
 Rev. T. H. Pain, Warton Parish Church, Carnforth.
 Rev. R. C. Pattenson, Melmerby Church, Penrith.
 Rev. Wilson Pedder, Churchtown Church, Garstang.
 Rev. F. E. Perrin (the late), Ribchester.
 Rev. G. Pickering, Trinity Church, Ulverston.
 Rev. W. E. Pryke, at the Parish Church, Lancaster,—Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar; at Warton Church and Priest Hutton Licensed Room, Rev. T. H. Pain, Rector of Warton.
 Rev. Richard Ray, Wesleyan Chapel, Whitby.
 Rev. T. P. Rigby, Aughton Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. C. O. L. Riley, (Preston), Parish Church, Lancaster; Rev. Canon Allen, D.D. Vicar.
 Rev. Canon Robinson, Parish Church, Bolton Abbey.
 Rev. W. Rose, Petre Street Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. C. T. Royds, Heysham Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Brancepeth Church, Durham.
 Rev. R. N. Sharpe, St. Mary's Church, Hundersfield, Rochdale.
 Rev. W. Shilleto (the late), Goosnargh Church, Preston.
 Rev. J. Simpson (the late), Kirkby Stephen, at the Parish Church, Kirkby Lonsdale; the Rev. Canon Ware (now Bishop of Barrow-in-Furness), Vicar.
 Rev. J. G. Smith, Primitive Methodist Chapel, Stanley Street, Sheffield.
 Rev. James Smith, Wicker Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. T. Jackson Smith, St. Thomas' Church, Leigh, Manchester.
 Rev. H. A. Starkie, Radcliffe Church, Manchester.
 Rev. Canon Stewart and Rev. John Creaser, St. John Baptist's Church, Tue Brook, Liverpool; Rev. John C. Reade, Vicar.
 Rev. W. Stocks, St. Leonard's Church, Downham, Clitheroe.
 Rev. Geo. Style, Giggleswick, Settle.
 Rev. Alexander Thomson, D.D. (Manchester), at High Street Independent Chapel, Lancaster.
 Rev. T. B. Tylecote, Lowther Church, Penrith.
 Rev. C. C. Tyte (the late), Broompark Congregational Chapel, Sheffield.
 Rev. Canon Upperton, Ince Church, Chester.
 Rev. G. F. Weston (the late), Crosby Ravensworth Church, Penrith.
 Rev. E. White (the late), Quernmore Church, Lancaster.
 Rev. A. M. Wilson, Ainstable Church, Penrith.
 Rev. R. W. Wilson, Sutton Church, Cross Hills.
 Rev. Thos. Windsor, Congregational Chapel, Skipton.
 Rev. P. J. Woodcock, St. Paul's Church, Chester.
 Rev. A. Woods, at Alithwaite Church, Grange-over-Sands; Rev. J. Hammersley, Vicar.
 Rev. John Wordsworth, Gosforth Church, Gosforth.
 Rev. W. Yates, Arley Parish Church, Northwich.
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PRESENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

- Winmarleigh, The Right Hon. Lord, £2 for Christmas Tree.
 Addy, Mrs. Pendleton, Manchester, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Ainley, Mrs., Selby, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 A Lady Friend, Liverpool, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Allen, Mrs., The Laurels, Lancaster, a Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Amos, Thomas, Thirsk, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Anonymous, Sheffield, £1 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Anonymous, Manchester, Dressed Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Anonymous, 'W.', Harrogate, 5s. for Christmas Tree,
 Anonymous, Hull, The "Cottager and Artisan" and other papers.
 Argles, T. A. Eversley, Milnthorpe, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Ashworth, T. A., Burnley, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Atkinson, Mrs., Manningham, Bradford, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Bagnall and Wilcock, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. Thomas, Baldrand, Lancaster, Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Barrow, Mrs. Wm., Dalton Square, Lancaster, Bags of Sweets for Christmas Tree.
 Bell, Thomas, Lancaster, Type for amateur printing; parcel of children's Picture Books for Christmas Tree.
 Bennett, Miss, Slyne, Lancaster, Sack of Apples for Christmas Tree.
 Blades, Mrs., Parkfield, Lancaster, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Blanchard, Walter, Barrow Bank, Morecambe, a large parcel of Scrap Books, &c.
 Bond, Miss, Park Square, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Browne, G. Buckston, Preston, Books and 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Butterworth, Benj., Luddenden, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree,
 Cable, Joshua, Middleton, Manchester, 7s. 6d. for Christmas Tree,
 Capstick, Mrs., Stonewell, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Chapman, Rev. Chas., Coniston, Two hampers of fruit and vegetables.
 Clark, Miss, Queen Street, Lancaster, Costumes for Entertainments.
 Clark, Miss, West Greaves, Lancaster, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
 Clarke, Mrs., Liverpool, 3s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Cooper, Mrs., Wyresdale Park, Garstang, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
 Coope, Joseph, M.P., Thornton, Bradford, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Cross, Mrs., Liverpool, 20 Foreign Cage Birds.
 Crossley, Mrs., Falling Royd, Hebden Bridge, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Dicksons, Messrs., Limited, Chester, 2,111 Bulbs of various kinds.
 Dickson, Mrs., Shotley Bridge, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Diggins, Mrs., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Edge, W., Bolton-le-Moors, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Edwards, Mrs., Liverpool, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Elkin, Mrs., Hazlewood, Grange-over-Sands, Christmas illustrated papers, cards, fancy boxes, glass ornaments, &c. for Christmas Tree.
 Ellison, E., Blackburn, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Fenwick, Mrs., Stanhope, Darlington, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Forster, Miss, The Towers, Durham, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
 Greenwood, Mrs., Bolton-le-Moors, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hadwen, Mrs., Ashfield, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Hall, W., Market Street, Lancaster, Candles for Christmas Tree.
 Handley, H. J., Chester, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
 Happold, F., Penny Street, Lancaster, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
 Hardy, W. G., Altrincham, £1 for Christmas Tree.

- Harris, Mrs. S. J., Halton Park, Lancaster, Christmas Cards, and £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Hartley, Mrs., Holm Garth, Morecambe, Woollen Articles for Christmas Tree.
- Hays, Miss, Durham, Scrap Books, Sweets, Woollen Cuffs, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Heawood, C., Stockport, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Heywood, Arthur H., Windermere, £13 18s. 4d. for Musical Instruments, and £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Higgin, W. H., Q.C., Cloverley House, Timperley, Box of Oranges and Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
- Higgin, Mrs. W. H., Cloverley House, Timperley, Dolls, Balls, and Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Hill, Mrs. Albert, Halifax, Plush Cover for Piano.
- Holme, Mrs., Town View, Kendal, Articles of Woollen Clothing, Silk Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Pinafores, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Hunter, Mrs., Barrow, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Hurst, Mrs. Richard, Spring Hill, Rochdale, Case of Toys, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Hutchinson, Mrs., Manningham, Bradford, 7s. for Christmas Tree.
- Jeeves, Mrs., Malvern, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Johnson, Christopher, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Johnson, E., Market Street, Lancaster, Ornamental Baskets, &c., for Christmas Tree.
- Johnson, Miss, Oaklands, Spital, Birkenhead, Case of Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Lancaster Athletic Association, Lancaster, 50 Tickets of Admission to the Whitsuntide Sports.
- Lancaster and Skerton Co-operative Society, Lancaster, Box of Oranges, Nuts, Sweets, and Figs, for Christmas Tree.
- Langshaw, Mrs., Elmside, Lancaster, Woollen Mittens for Christmas Tree.
- Longman, H., Yealand Conyers, Carnforth, a Rocking Horse.
- Lonsdale, Alfred, Livesey, Blackburn, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
- Marshall, Miss Maud, Elmhurst, Lancaster, Doll's House and Furniture.
- McAdam, John, Heaton Moor, Stockport, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Milne, Mrs. E. P., Castle Hill, Lancaster, Scrap Books for Christmas Tree.
- Moon, Mrs., Thorneycroft, Lancaster, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Moss, Mr. Superintendent, Skerton, Lancaster, Policeman's Uniform.
- Newsome, Mrs., Bardsey, Wetherby, 5s. for Christmas Tree.
- Nickson, Mrs., Talbot Hotel, Blackpool, Two Boxes of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Page, Mrs., Lunecliffe, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Paget, Miss, Greenfield, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Paley, E. G., Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Parks, Mrs., Everton, Liverpool, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Payne, Edwin, Carnforth, Scenery Painting.
- Pickford, Miss, Carnforth, Illustrated Papers.
- Radley, Mrs., Morecambe, £1 for Christmas Tree.
- Ramsbotham, Dr., and Mrs. Ramsbotham, Leeds, Toys, Knitted Articles, Oranges and Sweets, for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, Mrs. F. E., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, F. Gerald S., Thorpe, Halifax, £1 1s. for Christmas Tree.
- Rawson, J. Selwyn, White Windows, Sowerby Bridge, Two Geese for Christmas Tree.
- Reekie, G., Manchester, 2s. 6d., for Christmas Tree.
- Religious Tract Society, per Rev H. W. Smith, Books, Cards, Pictures, Illuminated Texts, &c. for Christmas Tree.
- Remington, Miss M. G., Aynsme, Grange-over-Sands, Box of Primroses.
- Reynolds and Branson, Leeds, Toys for Christmas Tree.
- Richardson, Alfred (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Workington, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
- Robson, Mrs. Wm., Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Sanderson, Miss, Hampstead, London, 7 Scrap Books.
- Saul, Mrs. Wingate, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Seward, Abram, Lancaster, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
- Shaw, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys, &c. for Christmas Tree.
- Shuttleworth, Miss Ella, Lancaster, Dressed Dolls for Christmas Tree.
- Shepherd, Thomas, Lancaster, Illustrated papers.
- Sherson, The Misses, Greenfield, Lancaster, Box of Oranges for Christmas Tree.
- Simpson, Matthew, Lancaster, Illustrated Christmas Papers.
- Skene, Mrs., Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.

- Smith, Miss M., Prestwich, Aprons, Scarves, and Books for Christmas Tree.
 Smith, R., Keighley, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Starkie, Mrs. Chamberlain, Ashton Hall, Lancaster, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
 Storey, Lady, Westfield, Lancaster, a Harmonium ; case of Toys for Christmas Tree ; also large quantity of Illustrated Papers, &c.
 Storey, Mrs. Edward, Crosslands, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Storey, Edward, Crosslands, Lancaster, Splash Mats.
 Storey, Mrs. Joseph, Moorside, Lancaster, £1 for Christmas Tree.
 Starling, Mrs., Briggate, Leeds, Sweets and Bon-bons for Christmas Tree.
 Summerscales, Wm., Burnley, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Stockdale, Mr., Halton, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Sutton, George, Lancaster, articles of Gilt China-ware.
 Swindells, John, Grove Bank, Scotforth, Lancaster, 18 volumes of Illustrated Books.
 Taylor, Mrs., Blackburn, 2s. 6d. for Christmas Tree.
 Tennant, Mrs., Lancaster, Dressed Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Thomas, Samuel (ex-pupil of the R.A.A.), Apperley Bridge, Christmas Cards for Christmas Tree.
 Tresnon, George, Lancaster, Toys for Christmas Tree.
 Umpleby, Mrs., Snaith, Selby, 10s. for Christmas Tree.
 Wade, Major, Sawrey Infra, Ambleside, Box of Illustrated Papers, Bags of Shells, &c. for Christmas Tree.
 Welsby, Captain J. Hardy, Southport, Bon-bons for Christmas Tree.
 Welch, H., Shefferlands, Lancaster, Barrel of Apples for Christmas Tree.
 White, Miss, Highfield, Morecambe, Toys, Knitted Woollen Reins, Dolls, &c., for Christmas Tree.
 Williams, Mrs., Lancaster, Fancy Articles, Dolls' Hats, &c. for Christmas Tree.
 Wilson, Miss, West Bank, Kendal, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, articles of Woollen Clothing, Toys, Sweets, Bon-bons, Christmas Cards, and a Scrap Book for Christmas Tree.
 Wrigley, James, Holbeck, Windermere, a Rocking Horse.
 Wrigley, Mr., Mrs., and the Misses, Holbeck, Windermere, Large Box of Toys, Dolls, &c., Scrap Books, Pictures, Christmas Cards, and Box of Dressed Dolls for Christmas Tree.
 Wright, Alfred, Leeds, 5s. for Christmas Tree.



CENSUS OF IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Number of Idiots and Imbeciles returned in the Householders' Schedules at the Census of 1881 :—

MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
16,105.	16,612.	32,717.

The Seven Northern Counties comprising the Royal Albert Asylum District :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
LANCASHIRE	1911	1798	3709
YORKSHIRE	1414	1489	2903
DURHAM	292	322	614
CHESHIRE	376	382	758
NORTHUMBERLAND	258	228	486
CUMBERLAND	106	103	209
WESTMORLAND	40	45	85
Total of the District	4397	4367	8764

The returns are, undoubtedly, far below the actual number. It is obvious that, for various reasons, many persons throughout the country, who unquestionably belong to the class "Idiots and Imbeciles," would not be returned as such in the Householders' Schedules; and, as an illustration of the great difficulty of procuring accurate statistics on the subject, it may be mentioned that at the Census of 1871 the Superintendent Registrar of an extensive district ascertained, after careful enquiry, that fully 25 per cent. of the Idiots and Imbeciles in his district had not been returned. It may be assumed that the Census Officers of the district secured more than average completeness in their returns, as they received precise and special instructions to see that the Column in the Schedules headed "Imbecile or Idiot" was filled up in all proper cases.

The number of Idiots and Imbeciles of 5 years of age and under 20, returned in the Seven Northern Counties at the Census of 1881 was 2422. Probably a great many at the early period of life would not be entered in the Schedules, owing to the natural disinclination of parents to conclude that their children are so far mentally afflicted as to render it necessary to return them as Idiots or Imbeciles.

The following is the Ratio of returned Idiots and Imbeciles to the entire population in the several places named (Census 1881):—

Name.	Population	Idiots and Imbeciles.	Persons to One Idiot or Imbecile.	Idiots & Imbeciles per 20,000 persons.
ENGLAND AND WALES	25,974,439	32717	794	25·2
THE SEVEN COUNTIES	8,627,156	8764	984	20·3
LANCASHIRE	3,485,819	3709	940	21·2
YORKSHIRE	2,894,759	2903	997	20·0
DURHAM	875,166	614	1425	14·0
CHESHIRE	622,365	758	821	24·3
NORTHUMBERLAND	434,086	486	893	22·4
CUMBERLAND	250,647	209	1199	16·7
WESTMORLAND	64,314	85	757	26·4

NOTE.—The Counties are Registration Counties which differ slightly from the Geographical Counties.

LIST OF PLACES

FROM WHICH THE PRESENT INMATES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED.

LANCASHIRE.

	No.		No.
Ashton-in-Makerfield	1	Nelson, Burnley	1
Barrow-in-Furness	2	Newchurch, Warrington	1
Bedford-Leigh	7	Newton-le-Willows	1
Bolton-le-Moors	14	Oldham	19
Blackburn	7	Oswaldtwistle	1
Blackpool	1	Patricroft, Manchester	1
Blundell Sands, Liverpool	1	Pemberton, Wigan	1
Burnley	9	Prescot, Liverpool	4
Bury	4	Preston	12
Clitheroe	1	Quernmore, Lancaster	1
Dalton-in-Furness	1	Radcliffe	3
Farnworth, Bolton-le-Moors... ..	4	Ribchester, Preston	1
Fazackerley, Liverpool... ..	1	Rochdale	5
Garstang	2	Royton, Oldham	1
Garston, Liverpool	2	St. Helens	2
Grange-over-Sands	1	Southport	6
Harwood, Bolton-le-Moors	1	Stalybridge	3
Haslingden	1	Standish, Wigan	1
Heysham, Lancaster	1	Stockport	2
Hornby	1	Todmorden, Rochdale	1
Lancaster	6	Ulverston	1
Liverpool	56	Warrington	2
Longridge, Preston... ..	2	Werneth, Oldham	1
Lytham, Preston	1	Widnes	1
Manchester and Salford... ..	59	Wigan... ..	3
Middleton, Manchester	2		
Mossley	1		
			264

CHESHIRE.

Alderley Edge	1	Liscard	1
Alsager	1	Lymm... ..	1
Altrincham	1	Macclesfield	3
Birkenhead	3	Marbury	1
Bunbury	1	Mobberley	1
Chester	17	Neston	1
Crewe	1	Northwich	1
Disley	1	Sale	2
Dukinfield	1	Siddington... ..	1
Heaton Norris	1	Stalybridge	2
Hyde	1	West Kirby	1
Knutsford	2		
			46

YORKSHIRE.

	No.		No.
Addingham, Skipton	1	Luddenden, Halifax	1
Allerthorpe, Bedale	1	Marske-by-the-Sea	1
Appersett, Hawes	1	Middlesborough	1
Baildon, Bradford	1	Middleton, Leeds	1
Barnoldswick, Skipton	1	Mirfield	2
Barnsley	3	Newlay, Leeds... ..	1
Bedale	1	Normanton	1
Bingley, Bradford	2	Otley	1
Boroughbridge	1	Overton, Wakefield... ..	1
Bowes... ..	1	Owston, Doncaster	1
Bradford	13	Pudsey	1
Brighouse, Halifax	4	Queensbury, Bradford	1
Burley-in-Wharfedale, Bradford	1	Rastrick, Halifax	1
Dewsbury	3	Richmond	1
Doncaster	3	Ripley... ..	1
Easingwold	1	Ripponden... ..	1
East Keswick, Leeds	1	Rodley, Leeds	2
Farnley, Leeds... ..	1	Rotherham	5
Farsley, Leeds... ..	1	Saltaire, Bradford	1
Gomersal, Leeds	1	Scarborough	2
Goole	5	Scissett, Huddersfield	1
Green Hammerton, York	1	Selby	1
Guisborough	1	Shadwell, Leeds	1
Halifax	9	Sheffield	9
Harrogate	1	Shipley, Bradford	2
Hebden Bridge, Halifax... ..	2	Skipton	2
Heptonstall, Halifax	1	Snaith, Selby	2
Hessle, Hull	1	Sowerby Bridge, Halifax	1
Heworth, York... ..	1	Wakefield	2
Huddersfield	3	West Vale, Halifax... ..	1
Hull	5	Wilberfoss, York	1
Keighley	5	Yarm	1
Knaresbro'	1	York	9
Leeds	33		
Lightcliffe, Halifax	1		172

DURHAM.

Birtley	1	Heighington	1
Bishop Auckland	1	Hetton-le-Hole... ..	1
Bishopwearmouth	1	Hunstanworth	1
Blackhill	1	New Shildon	2
Coxhoe	1	Seaham Harbour	1
Crook	1	Seaton Carew	1
Croxdale	1	Sedgefield	1
Darlington... ..	4	South Shields	3
Durham	4	Stockton	2
Easington	1	Sunderland	3
Esh, Durham	1	West Hartlepool	1
Felling... ..	1	Wickham... ..	1
Gateshead	5	Wingate	1
Hartlepool... ..	2		
Haswell	1		45

CUMBERLAND.

Aspatria	1	Moor Row	1
Bigrigg	1	Silloth... ..	1
Carlisle	7	Stapleton	1
Cockermouth	2	Wigton	2
Gilgarron	1	Workington	1
Holm Rook	1		
Irthington	2		21

NORTHUMBERLAND.

	No.		No.
Alnwick	2	Tynemouth	2
Berwick	2	Wooler	1
Cramlington	1		<hr/>
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	7		21
North Shields	6		

WESTMORLAND.

Ambleside	2	Whale Lowther	1
Kendal	1	Winster, Windermere	1
Pooley Bridge	1		<hr/>
			6

SUMMARY.

LANCASHIRE	264
YORKSHIRE	172
CHESHIRE... ..	46
DURHAM	45
CUMBERLAND... ..	21
NORTHUMBERLAND	21
WESTMORLAND	6
	<hr/>
	575
OTHER COUNTIES	5
	<hr/>
TOTAL... ..	<u>580</u>

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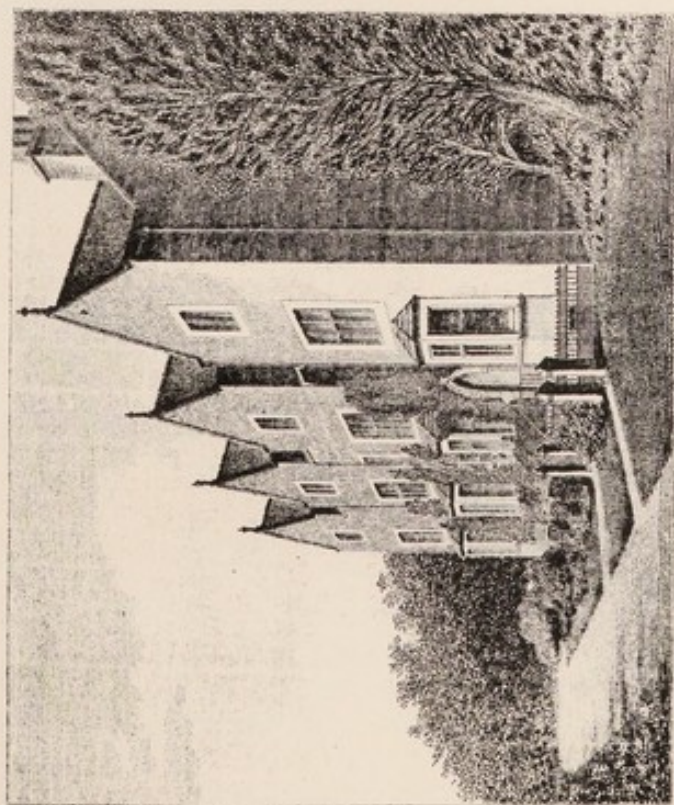
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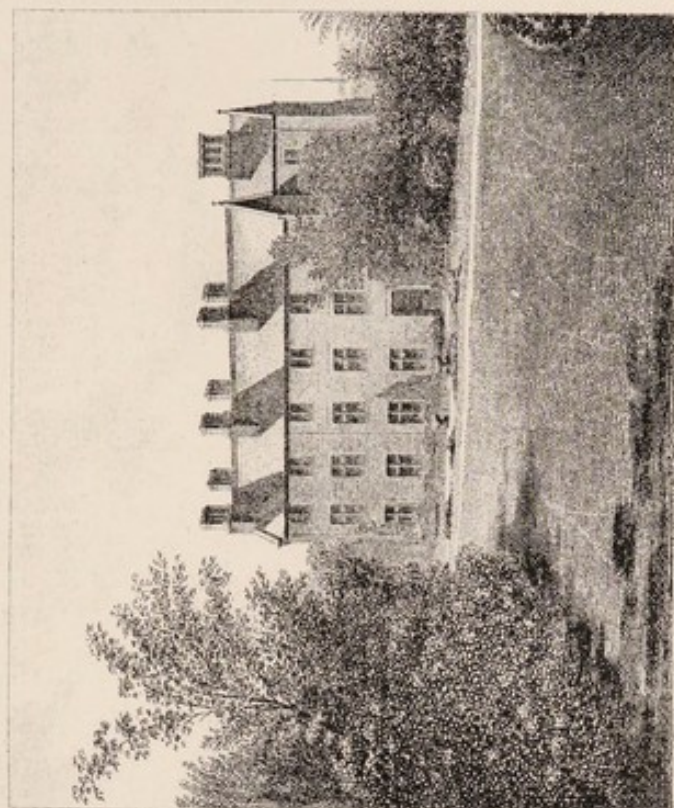
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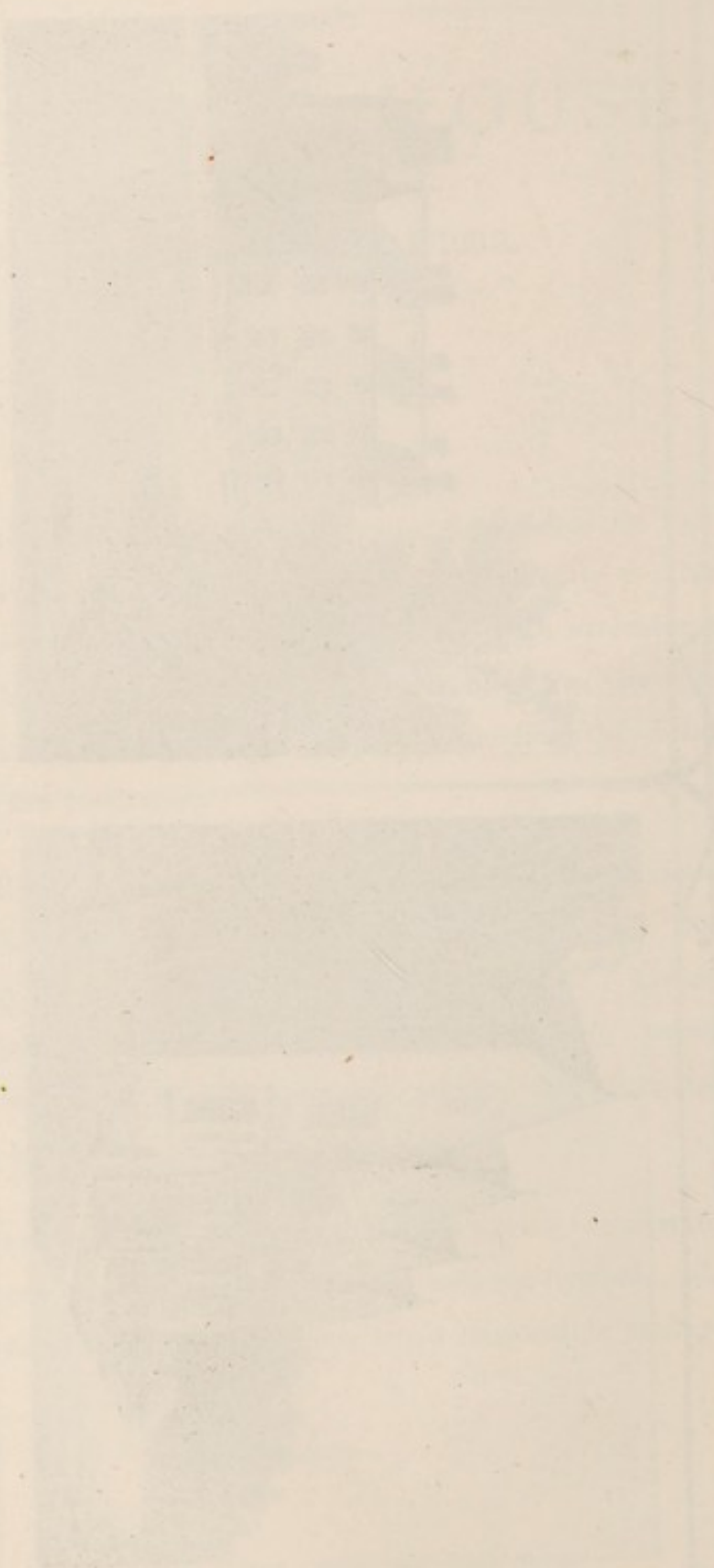


GARDEN VIEW.

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